



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

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



**MASABA**  
**DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN**  
**2008—2012**

**KENYA**   
**VISION 2030**

**Towards a Globally Competitive and Prosperous Kenya**

**June 2009**

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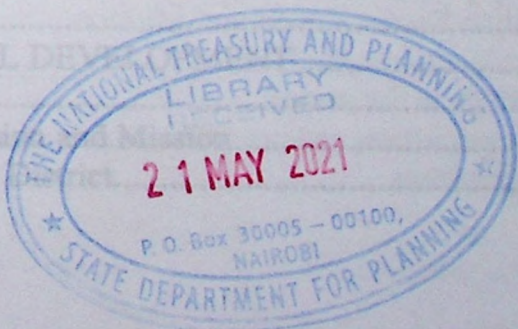
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**MINISTRY OF STATE FOR PLANNING, NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND VISION 2030**

**MASABA**  
**DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN**  
**2008 – 2012**



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## **DISTRICT VISION AND MISSION**

### **Vision**

An economically productive and sustainable district.

### **Mission**

To improve livelihoods by promoting agricultural production, sustainable livestock production, sustainable environmental and natural resources management, promotion of irrigation and improvement of the health of the people.

## **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 8<sup>th</sup> series of the District Development Plans (DDPs) for the 148 Districts as of October 2008. The DDPs will be instrumental for the actualization of the desired aspirations contained in the key national development blueprints and our affirmations to international ideals espoused in the MDGs at the local level. This will be done through the multifaceted interventions in partnership with our supportive development partners and enhanced roles of the private sector through the Public Private Partnership arrangements. It is our firm belief that this will ultimately lead to the realization of the high quality of life as envisioned for all Kenyans, including those in the diaspora.

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

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

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

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

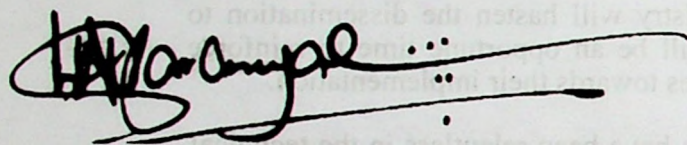
Let me recognize the supportive roles by the Honourable Members of Parliament and the entire political leadership including Councillors in all the Local Authorities. Their pivotal roles is duly recognized in the leadership and mobilization of their community members and through their various representatives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

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

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

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

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



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



## PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

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

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

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

The Plan is divided into four chapters as follows:

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

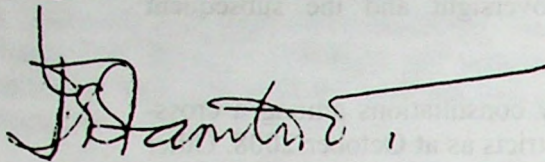
Chapter Two provides a review of the performance of the 7th DDP for the period 2002-2008 as well as an insight into the major development challenges and cross cutting issues to be addressed during the 2008-2012 Plan period.

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

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

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

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



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

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- DDC District Development Committee  
 DDC District Executive Committee  
 DIDC District Information Documentation Centre  
 DMEC District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee  
 DMOH District Medical Officer of Health  
 DO District Officer  
 DRB District Roads Boards  
 EIA Environmental Impact Assessment  
 FBO Faith-Based Organization  
 FGD Focus Group Discussion  
 GOK Government of Kenya  
 GPS Geographical Positioning System  
 HH Household  
 KNBS Kenya National Bureau of Statistics  
 LATF Local Authority Transfer Fund  
 MTEF Medium Term Expenditure Framework  
 MTP Medium Term Plan  
 NGO Non-Governmental Organizations  
 PM&E Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation  
 PMC Project Management Committee  
 PRA Participatory Rural Appraisal  
 SACCO Savings and Credit Cooperative Society  
 SWG Sector Working Groups  
 SWOT Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats Analysis  
 TBA Traditional Birth Attendant

## ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

BI	Bamako Initiative
CAP	Community Action Plan
CBO	Community Based Organization
CDC	Constituency Development Committee
CDF	Constituency Development Fund
CDTF	Community Development Trust Fund
CHW	Community Health Worker
DDA	District Development Analysis
DDC	District Development Committee
DDO	District Development Officer
DDP	District Development Plan
DEC	District Executive Committee
DIDC	District Information Documentation Centre
DMEC	District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee
DMOH	District Medical Officer of Health
DO	District Officer
DRB	District Roads Boards
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
FBO	Faith-Based Organization
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GOK	Government of Kenya
GPS	Geographical Positioning System
HH	Household
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
LATF	Local Authority Transfer Fund
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MTP	Medium Term Plan
NGO	Non Governmental Organizations
PM&E	Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation
PMC	Project Management Committee
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
SACCO	Savings and Credit Cooperative Society
SWG	Sector Working Groups
SWOT	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats Analysis
TBA	Traditional Birth Attendant

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Masaba was carved from the older Kisii Central and Nyamira Districts in February 2007 and therefore, this is the first District Development Plan covering the period 2008-2012. The preparation of the plan is based on issues, causes, district development objectives, immediate objectives/targets, and strategies approach as expounded in the district development analysis. Most of the development issues and challenges that are captured in this plan are multi-faceted in that they are related to many sectors. This plan has therefore factored in participation and understanding of the various stakeholders in addressing these development issues and challenges in a multi-sectoral way. The plan has also relied heavily on key information from all the government departments represented in the district including parastatals. Community Based Organizations operating at the grass roots have also been instrumental in providing vital statistics from the communities especially in HIV/AIDS and other communicable ailments.

This plan is divided into four chapters;

Chapter one is the District Profile. It provides the background information on the district in terms of its position and size, administrative and political units, the settlement structure, physiographic and natural conditions, population profile and projections, sector profile and the district fact sheet. The chapter also represents a situational analysis of the level of development of the people and its social-economic infrastructure.

Chapter two is the District Development Analysis. It outlines the achievements of the previous plan period and highlights the constraints and lessons learnt in implementation of the previous plan and how these lessons and experiences will be incorporated into the current plan to achieve its objectives. It also highlights linkages of the District development plan to the other policy documents such as Vision 2030, the National Medium term plan and the Millennium Development Goals. The District vision and mission has also developed in this chapter which is as a result of consultations with the various stakeholders.

Chapter three deals with development programs and projects. It provides specific sector strategies and courses of action such as projects and programmes that upon implementation would lead to improved living standards of the people of Masaba District. Information contained in this chapter is in line with the new sector working groups for the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) and their sub-sectors. It also includes sector and sub-sector priorities, constraints and strategies, projects and programmes for implementation in 2008-2012 period. Cross-sector linkages and strategies for mainstreaming cross-cutting issues have also been analyzed.

Chapter four highlights the projects and programmes to be implemented during the plan period through internal and external sources. It further specifies objectively verifiable indicators that shall be used to monitor projects and programs implementation and sets medium term milestones for impact assessment. A summary of performance indicators over the plan period is presented as well.

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides background information on the district in terms of its position and size, administrative and political units and the settlement patterns of the district. Physico-geographical and natural conditions such as topographical features and climate conditions of the district are also highlighted.

Key data on population profiles based on projections is also provided in this section together with the district fact sheet which contains key data on socio-economic indicators.

The chapter also presents a situational analysis of the level of development of the people and its socio-economic infrastructure at the start of the plan period in preparation for a detailed analysis and strategic development for the plan.

## 1.1 FEATURES AND SETTLEMENT PATTERNS OF THE DISTRICT

### CHAPTER ONE:

#### 1.1.1 Position and Size of the District

### DISTRICT PROFILE

Masaba District is one of the newly created districts in Nyanza Province. The district was officially inaugurated in February, 2007 having been carved out of Nyanza and Kisi Central Districts. It borders Kisi Central to the South, Nyanza and Mbita to the North, Bombo to the East and Trans Mara to the West. The district covers an area of 42,740 km<sup>2</sup>.

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides background information on the district in terms of its position and size, administrative and political units and the settlement structure of the district. Physiographical and natural conditions such as topographical features and climate conditions of the district are also highlighted.

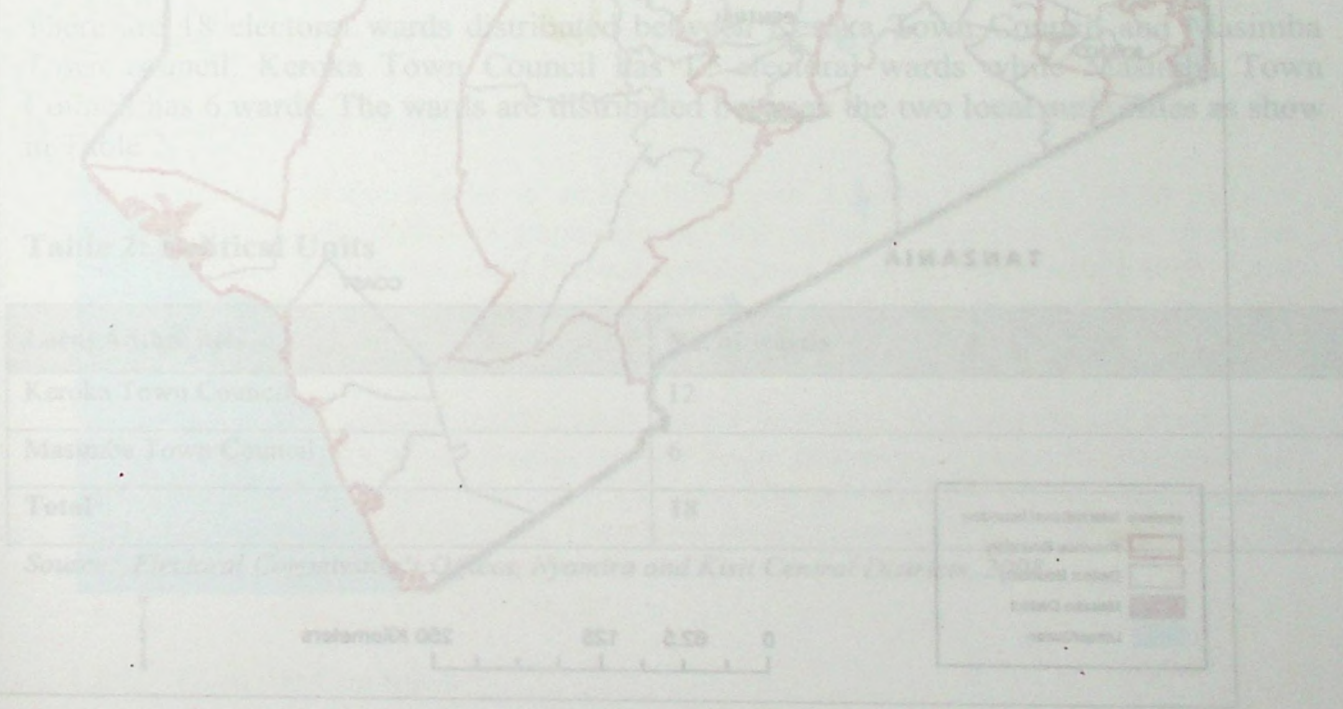
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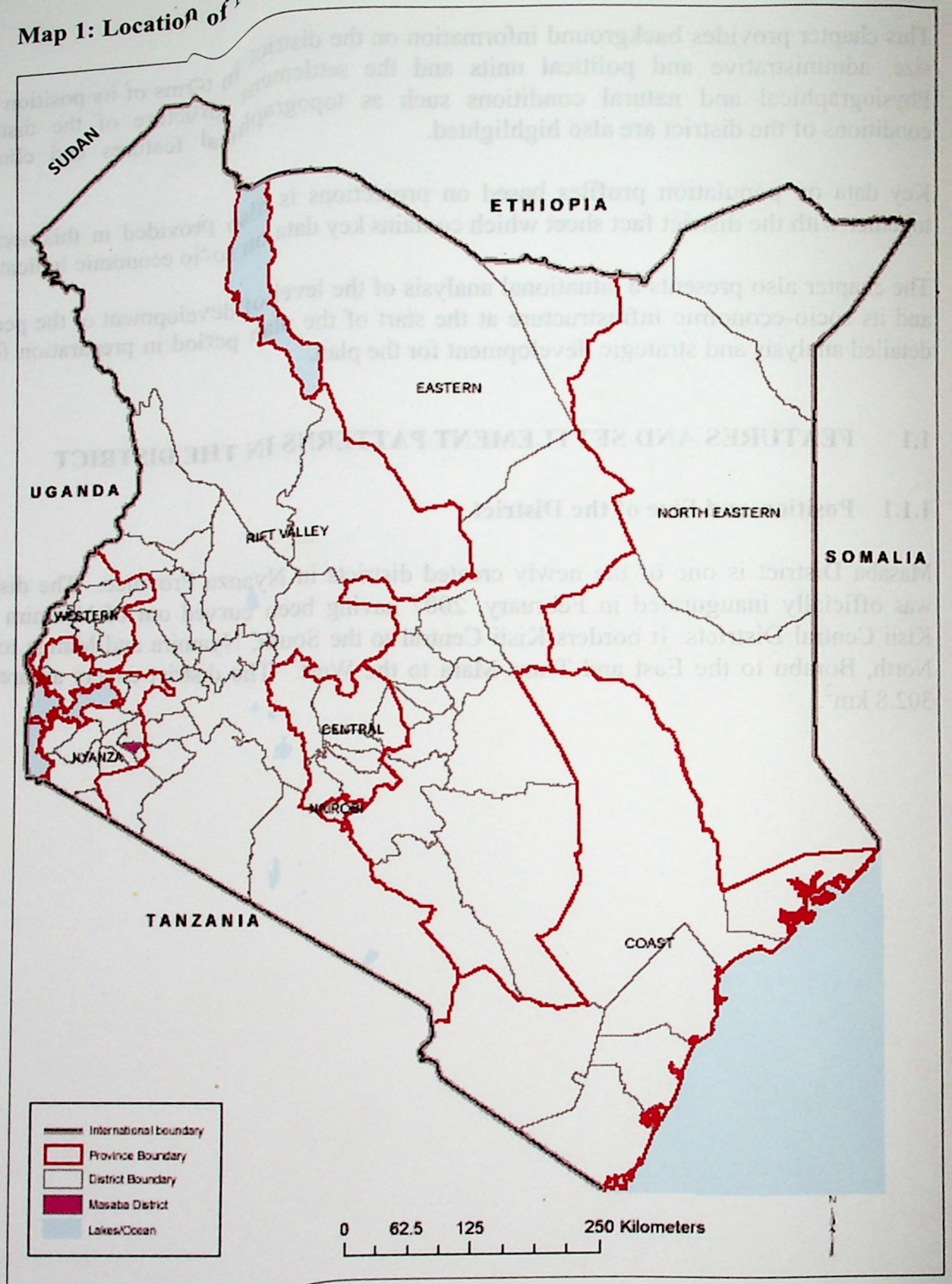
## 1.1 FEATURES AND SETTLEMENT PATTERNS IN THE DISTRICT

### 1.1.1 Position and Size of the District

Masaba District is one of the newly created districts in Nyanza Province. The district was officially inaugurated in February, 2007 having been carved out of Nyamira and Kisii Central Districts. It borders Kisii Central to the South, Nyamira and Manga to the North, Borabu to the East and Trans Mara to the West. The district covers an area of 302.8 km<sup>2</sup>.



Map 1: Location of Masaba District in Kenya



Source: KNBS



## 1.1.2 Administrative and Political Units

The district is divided into three administrative divisions, namely Rigoma, Kiamokama and Masimba divisions. The divisions are further sub-divided into twelve (12) locations and forty-four (44) sub locations. Masimba division has the highest number of sub-locations 18, followed by Kiamokama 14 and Rigoma with 12. The district has two parliamentary constituencies. Kiamokama and Masimba divisions make up Nyaribari Masaba constituency while Rigoma division shares Kitutu Masaba constituency with Manga district. Table 1 below summarizes the above analysis.

**Table 1: Area and administrative units of the District by Division**

Division	Constituency	Area(Km <sup>2</sup> )	Locations	Sub-locations
Kiamokama	Nyaribari Masaba	71.6	4	14
Masimba		89.9	4	18
Rigoma	Kitutu Masaba	141.3	4	12
<b>Totals</b>		<b>302.8</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>44</b>

Source: Masaba District Commissioner's Office, 2008

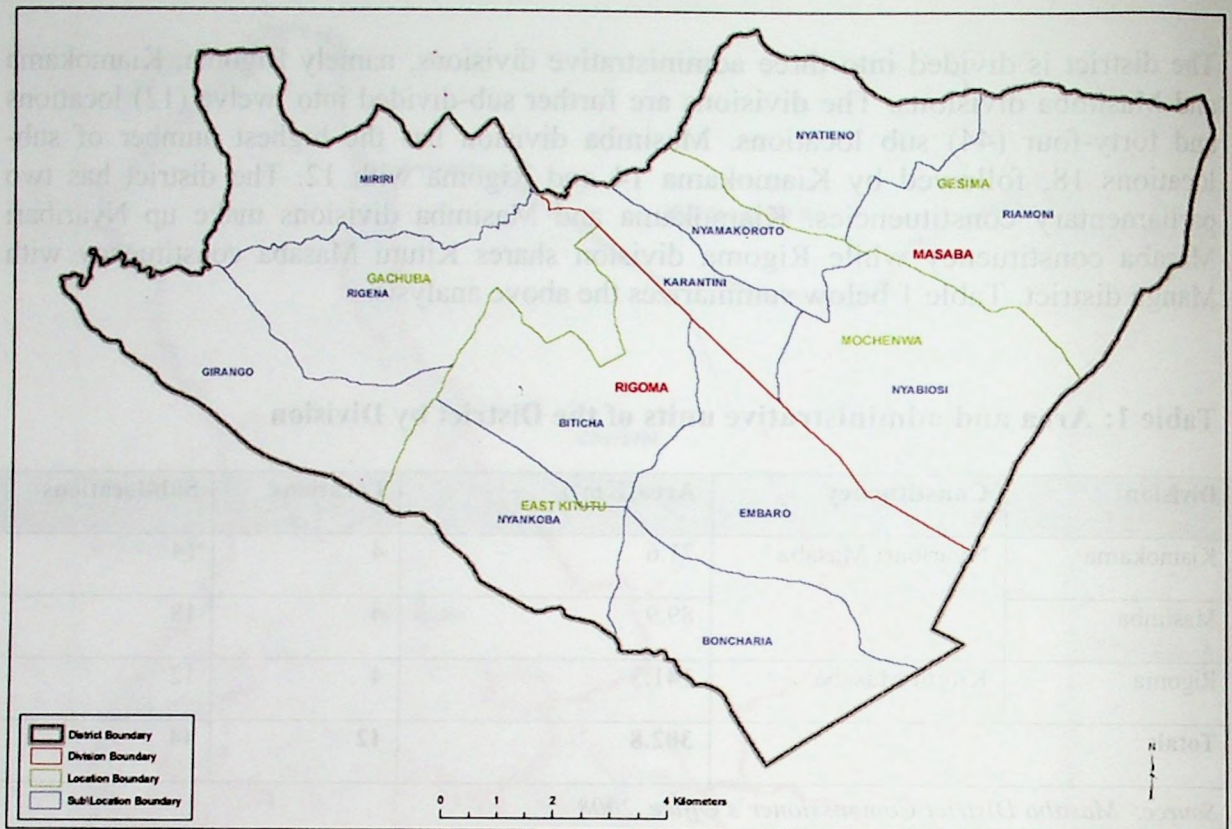
There are 18 electoral wards distributed between Keroka Town Council and Masimba Town council. Keroka Town Council has 12 electoral wards while Masimba Town Council has 6 wards. The wards are distributed between the two local authorities as show in Table 2.

**Table 2: Political Units**

Local Authorities	No. of wards
Keroka Town Council	12
Masimba Town Council	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>

Source: Electoral Commission's Offices, Nyamira and Kisii Central Districts, 2008

**Map 2: Masaba District Administrative Units**



Source: KNBS

Level	Number of Units
Local	18
Masaba Town Council	6
Kisumu Town Council	12
Local Authorities	18

### 1.1.3 Settlement Pattern

Though a new district, the population distribution tends to be influenced by factors such as physical, historical, patterns of economic development and policies pertaining to land settlement. The district is highly populated with a density of 910 persons per km<sup>2</sup> as at the start of the plan period and is expected to rise to 990 persons per km<sup>2</sup> by the end of plan period. The district has high agricultural potential and most of its inhabitants engage in both crops and livestock farming.

Kiamokama division is the most densely populated division with an estimated density of 960 persons per square kilometre as at the start of the plan period. The population includes both urban and rural residents of the division and comprises public and private sector workers and general traders conducting business within the towns.

Rigoma division, with an estimated density of 928 persons per square kilometre falls in the high potential area but the land has been sub-divided into small pieces making it uneconomical for farming and therefore contributing to poverty in the area. Areas like Riakworo and Gechona have been fragmented with scattered tea bushes. In Mochenwa, most of the land is marshy making farming difficult. Masimba division is also a centre that has attracted the rural populace. Its density stands at 842 persons per square kilometre. The higher densities in the market centers are attributed to immigration of people to the centers to engage in businesses and public workers posted in the divisions. Most people tend to settle around towns and trading centers which have better physical infrastructure like schools, health centers electricity and other social amenities.

## 1.2 PHYSIOGRAPHICAL AND NATURAL CONDITIONS

### 1.2.1 Topographic Features

The topography of the district is mostly hilly with a series of ridges. Most parts of Masimba division lie in the topographical zone that covers areas above 1,800m above sea level. The most notable feature of this topographical zone is the Nyamasibi hill (2170m). The high altitude has enabled the growth of tea and pyrethrum which are the major cash crops in the district.

The district is hilly causing major transportation problems for residents and agricultural produce. Major rivers in the district include Kuja, Mogonga, Chirichiro, Ramasha and Egesagane which all drain into Lake Victoria. The potential for underground water is good and the yield is quite high. Therefore, these resources require conservation and development to sustain the increasing population.

### 1.2.2 Climatic Condition

The district has a bimodal pattern of annual rainfall that is well distributed, reliable and adequate for a wide range of crops. Annual rainfall ranges between 1,200mm and

2,400mm. The long rains occur from February to June and short rains from September to November.

The high altitude of the district is expected to lower temperatures though its proximity to the equator raises the temperatures to between 27°C and 16°C in the lowlands while it is between 24°C and 14°C in the highlands. The coldest seasons are experienced in late May, June and July. The high rainfall and the moderate temperature has made it suitable for the cultivation of crops like tea, coffee, pyrethrum, bananas, beans, maize, sorghum etc.

### 1.3 POPULATION PROFILES AND PROJECTIONS

Masaba district has a population projection of 275, 597 persons of which 131, 254 are males and 144,343 females in 2008. The population growth rate is estimated at 2.4 percent. The population is expected to rise to 282,417 by mid plan. At the end of the plan period in 2012, the population is estimated to have risen to 299,750. Table 3 below provides the population projections for the district by selected age cohorts.

**Table 3: Population projections by Age cohorts**

Age Cohort	1999 (Census)			2008 (projections)			2010 (projections)			2012 (projections)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	17,746	23,356	41,656	20,881	27,151	48,032	21,324	27,727	49,051	22,239	28,917	51,155
5-9	12,561	13,287	25,848	15,661	16,383	32,044	15,993	16,731	32,724	16,679	17,448	34,127
10-14	15,897	17,684	33,581	18,697	20,304	39,001	19,094	20,735	39,829	19,913	21,624	41,537
15-19	12,104	13,624	25,728	14,497	16,251	30,748	14,805	16,596	31,401	15,440	17,307	32,748
20-24	7,998	9,956	17,954	10,045	13,077	23,122	10,258	13,355	23,613	10,698	13,927	24,626
25-29	7,753	9,626	17,379	10,373	12,934	23,307	10,593	13,208	23,801	11,047	13,775	24,822
30-34	6,709	8,264	14,973	9,776	10,670	20,446	9,984	10,897	20,881	10,412	11,364	21,776
35-39	6,049	7,197	13,246	8,565	8,572	17,136	8,747	8,754	17,500	9,122	9,129	18,251
40-44	5,908	5,392	11,300	6,876	5,904	12,780	7,022	6,030	13,501	7,323	6,288	13,611
45-49	4,603	4,028	8,631	5,237	4,130	9,367	5,348	4,218	9,566	5,577	4,398	9,976
50-54	3,063	2,202	5,265	3,167	2,364	5,530	3,234	2,414	5,648	3,373	2,517	5,890
55-59	2,174	1,589	3,763	2,227	1,627	3,854	2,275	1,661	3,936	2,372	1,733	4,105
60-64	1,770	1,436	3,206	1,812	1,455	3,268	1,851	1,486	3,337	1,930	1,550	3,480
65-69	1,102	398	1,500	1,303	417	1,721	1,331	426	1,757	1,388	444	1,833
70-74	796	367	1,163	823	832	1,655	840	849	1,690	876	886	1,762
75-79	513	548	1,061	545	579	1,124	557	591	1,148	581	617	1,197
80+	698	893	1,591	768	976	1,744	784	996	1,781	818	1,039	1,857
Total	107,444	119,847	227,291	131,254	144,343	275,597	136,883	150,534	287,417	142,755	156,995	299,750

Source: KNBS, Masaba, 2008

**Table 4: Population projections for special Age groups**

Age groups	1999 (Census)			2008 (projections)			2010 (projections)			2012 (projections)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Under 1	3,190	3,766	6,956	5,007	6,557	11,564	5,113	6,696	11,809	5,332	6,983	12,315
Under 5	8,230	11,017	19,247	20,881	27,151	48,032	21,324	27,727	49,051	22,239	28,917	51,155
Primary school Age (6-13)	16,525	14,918	31,443	27,696	29,681	57,377	28,248	30,312	58,560	29,496	31,611	61,107
Secondary School age (14-17)	6,976	7,119	14,095	13,027	14,373	27,400	13,304	14,678	27,982	13,875	15,307	29,182
Youth Population (15-29)	27,855	33,206	61,061	34,915	42,262	77,177	35,656	43,159	78,815	37,185	45,009	82,196
Reproductive age – female (15-49)		58,087	58,087		71,538	71,538		73,058	73,058		76,188	76,188
Labour force (15-64)	58,131	63,314	121,445	72,575	76,984	149,558	74,117	78,619	134,391	77,294	81,988	159,285
Aged Population (65+)	3,109	2,206	5,315	3,439	2,804	6,244	3,512	2,862	6,376	3,663	2,986	6,649

Source: District Statistics Office, Masaba, 2008

**Under 5 years:** The under five years cohort as at the start of the plan period was 48,032 and is expected to rise to 49,051 by mid plan. At the end of the plan period, population is expected to have risen to 51,155. This segment of the population is prone to diseases and health care programs targeting this age group should be put in place.

**Primary School (6- 13 yrs):** The population of the primary school going age by the start of 2008 was 57,377 and is expected to rise to 58,560 by mid plan. By the end of the plan in 2012 the population is expected to be 61,107. The increasing population of this age group calls for more primary schools and additional physical facilities, as those available will be strained. Non-formal education should be enhanced to cater for those who do not enroll for formal education and the dropouts. There is need to set up vocational training centres such as youth polytechnics for those who do not proceed to secondary schools.

**Secondary School (14-17yrs):** The secondary school going age group of 14-17 is lower than that of the primary age group. The projected population for this age group was 27,400 in 2008 representing 10 per cent of the total population of the district. It is projected to be 27,982 in the year 2010 and to 29,182 in the year 2012. The increasing population of this age group implies that the district will need to expand training institutions as well as create employment opportunities to absorb them. This group is currently the potential labour force and the challenge is to ensure that those who do not pursue further education acquire the necessary skills to fit into the competitive job market.

**Labour force (15-64yrs):** The projected labour force population, usually in age bracket 15-64 years was 149,558 by the start of the plan period representing 54 per cent of the population. It is expected to rise to 134,391 by mid-plan and to 159,282 by the end of the plan period. This segment of the population is important in that it is the most economically productive age segment and drives the economy of the district.

The employment creation in the district is not commensurate to the labour force thus only small a proportion of the potential labour force can be absorbed in the district's economy. The unemployment situation is envisaged to worsen due to diminishing returns from natural resources such as land, leading to a decline in agricultural production. Thus in order, to accommodate these potential workers, it is necessary to create more job opportunities, by extending credit facilities to start new business enterprises.

There are only two towns in the district. Keroka Town is the most populated with a projected population of 52, 449 as at the start of the plan period. It will experience a steady population increase to 54, 798 by mid-term and 57, 252 by end of the plan period. This could be attributed to the fact that it is on the Kisii-Nairobi highway which is a very busy road. It has therefore attracted the rural populace who are in search of business opportunities. Masimba Town population was projected to be 28, 065 by the start of the plan period and is expected to rise to 28,835 by mid plan. By the end of the plan the population is expected to be 30, 126. Table 5 below shows the population projection by urban centres.

**Table 5: Populations Projections by Urban Areas**

Urban Centres	1999 (Census)			2008 (projections)			2010 (projections)			2012 (projections)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Masimba	10,797	11,865	22,662	13,371	14,694	28,065	13,738	15,097	28,835	14,353	15,773	30,126
Keroka	20,519	22,548	43,067	24,989	27,460	52,449	26,108	28,690	54,798	27,277	29,975	57,252
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>31,316</b>	<b>34,413</b>	<b>65,729</b>	<b>38,360</b>	<b>42,154</b>	<b>80,514</b>	<b>39,846</b>	<b>43,787</b>	<b>83,633</b>	<b>41,630</b>	<b>45,748</b>	<b>87,378</b>

Source: District Statistics Office, Masaba, 2008

At the start of the plan period the district's density was 910 persons per square kilometre and is expected to rise to 949 persons per square kilometre by mid plan. At the end of plan period the density is estimated to have risen to 990 persons per square kilometre.

The increase both in numbers and in densities as shown in Table 6 for the respective divisions is expected to put considerable pressure on available land in the district as the demand for agricultural land and human settlement increases.

**Table 6: Population Distribution and Densities by Division**

Division	1999 (Census)		2008 (projections)		2010 (projections)		2012 (projections)	
	Population	Density	Population	Density	Population	Density	Population	Density
Rigoma	108,144	680	131,124	928	136,748	968	142,614	1,009
Masimba	62,434	617	75,710	842	78,957	878	82,348	916
Kiamokama	56,713	746	68,763	960	71,712	1,001	74,788	1,044
<b>District Total</b>	<b>227,291</b>	<b>681</b>	<b>275,597</b>	<b>910</b>	<b>287,417</b>	<b>949</b>	<b>299,750</b>	<b>990</b>

Source: District Statistics Office, Masaba, 2008

Table 6 shows that the female population will continue to outstrip the male population and stand at 52% compared to the males' 48%. This scenario can be explained by the fact that male life expectancy in the district is only 52 years at birth compared to 54 years at birth for females. The relatively higher survival rates for males (low infant mortality rates among female babies); higher male exposure to hazardous occupations and chances of contracting HIV/AIDS due to cultural beliefs makes the male population continue with the declining trend.

## **1.4 SECTOR PROFILE**

Sector profile provides a brief description of the main characteristics which provide data describing the situation of the various sectors in the district. The state of the sectors, past trends and constraints affecting the performance of the sectors forms benchmarks for development of the plan. Sector analysis further provides the potentials of the various sectors in the district that when tapped could assist improve the performance of the various sectors.

### **1.4.1 Agriculture and Rural Development**

Masaba district has 280km<sup>2</sup> of arable land out of the 302.8km<sup>2</sup> total area. The district is agriculturally potential and most of its residents engage in both crops and livestock farming. This is supported by a well distributed, reliable and adequate annual rainfall. The average farm size is 0.75ha. The district has 18,780 hectares under food crop, 2,479.2 hectares under cash crop and 1,201 hectares under horticultural crops. The sector feeds and employs over 50 per cent of the total population. The objective of agriculture and livestock sub-sector is to promote livestock production in the district, create a favourable environment for agricultural development and promoting sustainable land use practices. The land tenure system is customary land, public and private leasehold and trust land. The land use system is both small scale and large scale farms. The main livestock breeds are zebu cattle, goats, sheep and indigenous chicken. The main storage facilities are drums, bags and pots. The co-operative sub-sector is key in organizing the residents into farmer units to pool their resources together for joint investment as a strategy for poverty alleviation.

### **1.4.2 Trade, Tourism and Industry**

The sector endeavors to promote tourism in the district and establishment of SMEs through capacity building. The district has 25 trading centres. Keroka Town which is the district headquarters is on the busy Kisii-Nairobi road and an ideal place for a tourist hotel. The strategic place of the Town makes it ideal for construction of agro-processing industries for value addition especially banana processing plant. The growing population of Keroka Town calls for a corresponding increase in its infrastructure to attract both local and international investors.

### **1.4.3 Physical Infrastructure**

The sector consists of Roads, Transport Public Works, Housing and Energy. The district road network is being improved through tarmacking, gravelling and routine maintenance. However most of the roads are often rendered impassible during rainy season impeding

transportation of people and agricultural produce. The ongoing rural electrification programme will greatly improve in employment creation and reduce rates of crime. Masaba district is relatively a new district and as such it creates job opportunities for construction of departmental offices and other social amenities.

#### **1.4.4 Environment, Water and Sanitation**

The objective of this sub-sector is to recommend key forests and water catchment areas for gazettement, promoting tree planting and co-ordination of various environmental management activities.

The district lacks an effective sewerage disposal system for both liquid and solid waste. The Keroka Town council has put in place measures to address this issue by bringing on board private sector in their strategic plans. The Ministry of Public Health and Sanitation should play a lead role in educating the residents about the dangers of sinking too deep pit latrines as this interferes with the water tables.

The effects of climate change have impacted negatively on key sub-sectors such as agriculture, health, water and livestock. The climate change is attributed to deforestation and burning of plastics and polythenes which is rampant in the district. The water catchment areas need to be gazetted to protect them from human encroachment.

#### **1.4.5 Human Resource Development**

The sector is responsible for the provision and coordination of services relating to education and training, health care, labour and human resources development. The Health sub-sector objective is to increase equitable access to health services, improve the quality and responsiveness of services in the sub-sector, improve the efficiency and effectiveness of service delivery, foster partnerships in improving health and delivering services. Under Health sub-sector, the district has 4 hospitals, 3 nursing homes, 7 health centres, and 10 dispensaries. The private clinics and dispensaries are 36. The total bed capacity is 345. The education sub-sector is responsible for the provision of education to the people. The district has 147 primary schools and 1634 teachers while the secondary schools are 62 with 638 teachers.

#### **1.4.6 Research, Innovation and Technology**

This sector is gaining wide acceptance in the district especially in mobile phones. The sector has been identified as crucial in providing conducive environment for conducting business and investment. Despite of the sector being new, it has proved to be a major ingredient in development. Under the e- government, a number of departments in the district have installed the requisite ICT equipments in the offices. Currently there are 3 mobile phone providers operating in the district. They include; Safaricom, Zain and Telkom wireless. The Mobile phone technology has come in handy as it has eased communication means and revolutionised the way people conduct business especially through the money transfer services e.g. M-Pesa. However, internet use is still very limited partly due to the high cost of computers and connectivity. But this is bound to change with the advent of fibre optic cable.



#### 1.4.7 Governance, Justice, Law and Order

The sector in the district comprises of Provincial Administration, Children's Department, Prison Department, Law Courts, Registrar of Persons, Civil registrar and Probation Department. This sector ensures good governance and accountability in public resources, rehabilitation of all categories of offenders, issuance of ID cards, death and birth certificates. The Children Department coordinates and implements programmes aimed at safeguarding the rights and wellbeing of the child. It also deals with rehabilitation and reintegration of offenders and children in need of care and protection.

#### 1.4.8 Public Administration

There are two local authorities represented in the district namely; Keroka Town Council and Masimba Town Council which generate revenue from levies, licenses, rates and LATF. The services they provide ranges from maintenance and construction of unclassified roads, maintenance of market centres and bus terminus. The District Planning Office is charged with offering planning services and carrying out regular monitoring and evaluation of all development projects in the district. The District Treasury is another department found in the sector charged with facilitating disbursement of funds to various government agencies.

#### 1.4.9 Special Programmes

The objective of this sector is to empower communities and individuals to participate in development agenda with particular emphasis on the vulnerable members of the society particularly women, youth, older persons and persons with disabilities. Departments representing the sector in the district comprise of gender, culture and social services, Youth and Sports.

The District Youth Office is responsible for disbursement of the Youth Enterprises Development Funds which is a revolving fund, aiming at empowering the youth in the age bracket of 18-35 years to participate fully in economic development. The Gender and Social Services sub-sector is charged with mobilizing individual groups and communities to attain full participation for sustainable social-economic development. The sub-sector focuses on activities like; capacity building the women groups and CBOs on income generating activities. The department is also responsible for disbursement of the Women Enterprise Fund.

## 1.5 DISTRICT FACT SHEET

This is a summary of statistics that describe the district at a glance. Information captured includes the district area, topography and climate, demographic profile, poverty indicators and statistics on the state of the various sectors in the district. Below is the district fact sheet by the start of the plan period.

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS
<b>District area</b>	
Total Area (Km <sup>2</sup> )	302.8km <sup>2</sup>
Arable Land(km <sup>2</sup> )	280.0km <sup>2</sup>
Non-arable land(km <sup>2</sup> )	22.8km <sup>2</sup>
Number of Towns	2
Lowest Altitude(m)	1,250
<b>Topography and climate</b>	
Highest Altitude(m)	1,800
Highest Annual Temperature(°C)	27
Lowest Annual Temperature(°C)	17.5
Highest Rainfall(mm)	2,400
Lowest Rainfall(mm)	1,200
Total Population (2008)	275, 597
Total Male Population	131,254
Total Female Population	144,343
Sex Ratio(Males: Females)	100:110
Projected Population(Mid plan)	287,417
Projected Population(End of Plan)	299, 750
<b>Infant Population (Under 1 Year)</b>	
Females	6,557
Males	5,007
Total	11,564
<b>Population Under Five</b>	
Females	27,151
Males	20,881
Total	48,032
<b>Pre-school Population (3-5 Years)</b>	
Females	13,761
Males	11,320
Total	25,081

<b>INFORMATION CATEGORY</b>	<b>STATISTICS</b>
<b>Primary school age group (6-13 years)</b>	
Females	29,681
Males	27,696
Total	57,377
<b>Secondary school age group (14-18 Years)</b>	
Females	14,373
Males	13,027
Total	27,400
<b>Youth population (15-29 Years)</b>	
Females	42,262
Males	34,915
Total	77,177
<b>Labour force (15-64 Years)</b>	
Females	76,984
Males	72,575
Total	149,558
<b>Reproductive Age (Females 15-49)</b>	71,538
<b>Aged population (65 Years and above)</b>	
Females	2,804
Males	3,439
Total	6,244
<b>Eligible Voting Population</b>	136,520
<b>Total Registered Voters</b>	
Females	53,315
Males	49,075
Total	102,390
<b>Urban population</b>	
Females	42,154
Males	38,360
Total	80,514
<b>Rural population</b>	
Females	102,189
Males	92,893
Total	195,083
<b>Population density</b>	
Highest Density	960

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS
Lowest Density	842
Average Density	910
<b>Crude birth and death rates</b>	
Crude Birth Rate per 1000	45.8
Crude Death Rate per 1000	7.4
<b>Mortality rates</b>	
Infant Mortality Rate per 1000	25.6
Child Mortality Rate per 1000	72
Maternal Mortality Rate per 100,000	300
Birth rate (%)	2.4
Under Five Mortality Rate per 1000	72
<b>Life expectancy</b>	
Males	52
Females	54
Average	53
<b>House Hold statistics</b>	
Total Number of Households	55,119
Average Household Size	5
Female headed households	20,000
<b>Poverty indicators</b>	
Absolute Poverty (%)	51.2
Absolute Poverty(No.)	141,106
Contribution to national poverty	0.6
Rural Poor (%)	49.7
Rural Poor (No.)	136,972
<b>Crop farming</b>	
Average Farm Size (ha)	0.75
Percentage of Farmers With Title Deeds (%)	75
Total Hectare Under Food Crops	18,780
Total Hectare Under Cash Crops	
Tea	2,448
Pyrethrum	21.2
Coffee	10
Total	2,479.2
Total Hectare Under Horticultural Crops	1,201
Number of tea bushes	22,734,490
Average tea yield per tree per year (Kg)	0.85
Pyrethrum Nurseries	1

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS
Average pyrethrum yield per acre per year (Kg)	131
Number of coffee factories	1
Average coffee yield per tree per year (Kg)	8
Main Storage Facilities: Gunny Bags Drums Pots	
Population Working In Agriculture (Farm families)	45.000
Main Livestock Breeds and population	
Zebu Cattle	20.020
Dairy Goats	30
Sheep	19.050
Local Poultry	137.093
Pigs	51
Donkeys	651
Dairy Cattle	30.085
Local goats	25.100
Land Carrying Capacity(kg/live weight)	250
Bee Hives KTBH-505: Langstroth-172: Long Hives-83	
Milk Production quantity (litres)	11.790.800
Value (Kshs)	188.652.800
Red Meat Production(quantity)	1.400.000
Value (Kshs)	2.770.000
Egg Production quantity (Trays)	24.000
Value (Ksh.)	5.040.000
Poultry Meat Production quantity (Kgs)	25.800.000
Value (Kshs)	516.000.000
Honey Production quantity (Kgs)	4.783
Value (Kshs.)	956.640
Chevon Production quantity (Kgs)	55.000.000
Value (Kshs)	1.100.000.000
Mutton Production quantity (Kgs)	210.000.000
Value (Kshs)	504.000.000
Pork Production quantity (Kgs)	6.000
Value (Kshs)	1.200.000
<b>Fish production</b>	
Fishermen (No)	33
Number of fish farm families	1908
Number Of Fish Ponds	
Active	48
Inactive	6
Area of Fish Ponds(m <sup>2</sup> )	
Active	6.547
Inactive	1.404
Average size of fish ponds (m <sup>2</sup> )	100

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS
Main Species of Fish Catch(Kgs) Oreochromis niloticus Clarias grariepinus	Not determined
Fish Harvest (Kgs)	1497
Fish Harvest Value (Kshs)	194,475
<b>Co-operatives</b>	
Number of Co-operative Societies by Type	
Rural SACCOS	15
Farm purchase	1
Brick making	1
Dairy	1
Multipurpose	4
Coffee	27
Pyrethrum	8
Number of Active Co-operative Societies	36
Number of Dormant Co-operative Societies	18
Total Registered Membership by Type	
SACCOS	10,177
Dairy	90.48
Coffee	23,897
Total Annual Turnover By Type(Ksh)	
SACCOS	68,010,190
Dairy	4,453,722
Coffee	85,125,052
Pyrethrum	11,370,991
<b>Health</b>	
Hospitals (No)	
GOK	4
Nursing/Maternity homes	
Private	2
Health centres	
GOK	5
FBO	3
Private	1
Dispensaries	
GOK	31
FBO	5
NGO	2
Private	4
Clinics	
Private	6
Pharmacies	
Private	3
Beds Capacity	345
Doctor/Patient Ratio	1:62,600
Nurse/Patient Ratio	1:1788
HIV Prevalence (%)	4.5
Average Distance to Health Facility(km)	5
Antenatal Care	13,772/14,934
Health Facility Deliveries	4,002/13,366

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS
Contraceptive Acceptance (%)	48
Immunization coverage (%)	92
Live Births (%)	3.58
Post-Abortion Cases (%)	0.4
Emergency Obstetric Complications (%)	0.75
Pregnant Women (%)	4
Five Most Prevalent Diseases	
Malaria	
Diarrhea	
Respiratory Infections	
Skin Conditions	
Intestinal Worms	
<b>Education</b>	
No. of ECD Centres	188
No. of ECD Teachers	259
Teacher/Pupil Ratio-ECD	1:40
Total Enrolment By Sex-ECD	
Girls	4,589
Boys	5,815
Total	10,404
Average Years of Attendance	4
No. of Primary Schools	147
Number of Primary Teachers	1634
Teacher/Pupil Ratio-Primary Schools	1:31
Total Enrolment-Primary Schools	153,230
Dropout- rate-Primary Schools	1:33
Number of Secondary Schools	62
Number of Secondary Teachers	638
Teacher/Student Ratio-Secondary	1:29
Total Enrolment-Secondary by sex	
Boys	10,909
Girls	8,552
Total	19,461
<b>Water and Sanitation</b>	
No. of Households With Access to Piped	< 2 %
No. of House-holds with Access to potable Water	650
Average Distance to Nearest Water Point(km)	2
No. of Households With Latrines By Type	51,659
Permanent Rivers (No)	5
Shallow wells (No)	331
Protected springs (No)	571

INFORMATION CATEGORY		STATISTICS
Unprotected springs (No)		215
Boreholes (No)		6
Households with roof catchments (%)		10
<b>Transport and Communication</b>		
Bitumen Surface(km)		43.3
Gravel /Earth Surface(km)		51.3
Earth Surface(km)		27.7
Gravel Surface(km)		207.5
Total Length(km)		336.4
Feeder Roads-Good Condition(Km)		43.12
Feeder Roads-Fair Condition		31.21
Feeder Roads-Poor Condition		7.96
Total Length of Feeder Roads(Km)		82.3
Trunk Roads-Good Condition(Km)		33.3
Trunk Roads-Fair Condition(Km)		10
Total Length of Trunk Roads		43.3
No. of Bridges In Good Condition		16
No. of Bridges In Bad Condition		1
<b>Tourism, Trade and Industry</b>		
No. of Trading Centres		25
Manufacturing industries		24
Hotels		17
Micro-finance institutions		2
<b>HIV/AIDS-Cross Cutting Issues</b>		
The Location of VCT Trained counselor in each VCT Average No. tested per month in each VCT	Keroka District Hospital	5:120
	Masimba Sub-District Hospital	2:32
	Gesusu Sub-district hospital	3:28
	Gesima Dispensary	1:30
No. of PLWHA Provided With HBC Services		2.283
No of Institutions offering ARVs		5
<b>Housing</b>		
House Holds by Type of Housing		
	High Grade	1
	Medium Grade	10
	Low Grade	17
<b>Community Development and Social Welfare Sector</b>		
Number of Active Women Groups		580



INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS
Number of Active Youth Groups  Their activities: Brick Making: Dairy farming: Timber production: Banana Value Addition: Cereals Buying/selling: Horticultural Farming: Metal Works/Welding: Dress making.	445

CHAPTER TWO:  
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS

## 2.0 INTRODUCTION

The chapter outlines the achievements of the previous plan period and further highlights the constraints and lessons learnt in implementation of the plan and how these lessons and experiences will be incorporated into the current 2008-2012 District Development Plan to achieve its objectives.

The chapter further highlights linkages of the District Development Plan to other policy documents such as vision 2030, Millennium Development Goals and National Medium Term Plan

## 2.1 REVIEW OF THE PREVIOUS PLAN 2002-2008

The 2002-2008 District Development Plan was prepared in the backdrop of the theme of the 9<sup>th</sup> National Development Plan, which was "Effective Management for Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction". The main aim of the plan was to promote structures and policies to alleviate poverty through faster economic growth with sustainability as a key pillar. Before its creation there were several projects and programmes proposed for implementation under the older K... Central and Nyanira Districts. In the health sector, emphasis was placed on preventive care rather than curative treatment. Immunization coverage increased from 45% to 76%. Introduction of the Family Health Fund saw more health facilities being put up. Education facilities have also improved through devolved funds, even though education standards are still low. This can be attributed to inadequate teaching facilities including shortage of quality instructional materials.

### CHAPTER TWO:

## DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS

There was an improvement in implementation of physical infrastructure projects during the period under review. Boreholes, dams and wells were constructed throughout the district even though the demand is still very high especially in the rural areas of the district. A number of roads were maintained across the district but the tarmacking of key feeder roads which is of great importance to the economy of the district. Rural electrification programme was launched but it is yet to take off. Most homes in the district still have no electricity and priority would be given to increase their access to the same.

The adoption of information and communication technology is slowly picking up in the district. Few cyber cafes have come up while Celtel, Safaricom and Telkom signals can be received by almost 60% of the district population. A District Information and Data Centre (DIDC) is yet to be set up since neither the Ministry of Planning nor the Ministry of Information has an office in the district.

There has been a marked improvement in security as well as access to justice even though legal services still remain unaffordable to the common man in the district. The challenge to development planning, efficiency and effective allocation and utilization of resources especially devolved funds in the district is still a big challenge.

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In financial management, the introduction of a computerized ledger system at the district treasury will greatly improve service delivery at the district although demand for services has not peaked. Apart from Keroka town where there is the KCB Bank and Post Bank, there are no other formal banks in the district besides the SACCOs.

Value addition on local raw materials, improvement in the marketing and increased access to credit facilities still remains a major concern in view of the weak co-operative movements, inadequate extension services and stringent criteria in qualifying for the available micro-credit.

**Table 7: Implementation Status of the 2002 – 2008 District Plan**

Department	No. of Projects in the Previous Plan	No. of Projects Completed	No of on-going projects	No. of stalled/ not started projects	Cost
Livestock Development	7	1	5	1	8 m
Education	12	5	5	2	115 m
Cooperatives	2	1	1	-	68 m
Crop Production	15	7	8	-	39.52 m
Water and sanitation	14	6	4	4	24.73 m
Veterinary	4	0	2	2	7 m
Fisheries	4	0	1	3	5 m
Roads	9	5	4	-	1.78 b
Transport and Communication	2	0	2	-	7.2 m
Energy	4	0	4	-	96 m
Trade and Industry	8	2	6	-	1.8 m
Health	21	4	10	7	496 m
HIV/Aids	3	0	3	-	54 m
Culture, Recreation and sports	8	0	2	6	14 m
Gender and Social Services	5	0	3	2	7.8 m
Adult Education	3	0	1	2	6.0 m
Local Governance	8	1	2	5	108 m
Penal Institutions	1	0	1	-	2.6 m
Provincial Administration	9	4	1	4	98 m
Probation Services	8	0	8	-	4.2 m
Legal Services	1	0	1	-	3.01 m
Police	3	0	1	2	118 m
Children	3	1	1	1	4.4 m
Civil registration	2	0	2	-	2.3 m
Development Planning	3	2	0	1	2.8 m
<b>Total</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>3,073,360</b>

Source:

## **2.2 CONSTRAINTS**

Despite the achievements of the 2002 – 2008 Development Plan, several problems were encountered in its implementation as detailed below.

### **Piecemeal and inadequate funding of Projects**

The availability of devolved funds has come with unique challenges. First, Constituency Development and Local Authority Transfer Funds are dispatched in piecemeal and with political goals to be achieved. This has resulted in spreading of investments too thin in an attempt to implement more projects at the community level.

Implementations of projects/programmes under the devolved fund are initiated without work plan, bill of quantities or effective supervision from relevant ministries. The quality of project works have been shoddy or sub-standard thus compromising the safety of community members who stand to benefit from them. In extreme cases, lack of sector-wide consultations have led to the setting up of health facilities for which medical staff have not been made available thereby resulting in loss of value for the tax payers' money. Sometimes, inadequate amounts have been allocated towards the construction of strategic facilities and where further support in subsequent financial years are not assured, there is no value for the money as the projects remain stalled.

The need for proper planning and consultation to ensure projects chosen for funding have greater impact on the welfare of the community and spur economic development can no longer be overemphasized. The choice of projects will have to be demand-driven and smart as to deliver value to the intended communities. A stronger monitoring and evaluation system will also have to be put in place to ensure all monies are put into their intended purposes and represent a measure of success to the target community.

### **Lack of Adequate Monitoring and Evaluation Structures**

Monitoring and evaluation remains key to the success of project implementation. With the increase in flow of devolved funds to the district, the M & E function has become critical and should be strengthened. There is need for legislation to enforce the functioning of M & E structures at the district level. In addition, more funds need to be available towards this purpose to enhance the capacity of implementing officers to monitor project progress at the community level. This is the only way to make sure project deliverables are realized in time and at minimum cost.

## **2.3 LESSONS LEARNT FROM THE PREVIOUS PLANNING PERIOD**

There is need to ensure ownership and sustainability of the projects. All stakeholders should be involved at each stage of the project cycle. Monitoring and evaluation systems in the district should be strengthened and all M & E activities need to be funded to improve on the efficiency. Close supervision by technical government departments in CDF funded projects need to be intensified as it has resulted to durable and viable projects meeting the required standards where it was applied.

## **2.4 DDP LINKAGES WITH THE VISION 2030, MEDIUM TERM PLAN AND THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS**

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

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

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

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

## **2.5 MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES**

During the plan period, several challenges will need to be addressed in order to reduce the high incidences of poverty and to stimulate the district's economy so that it becomes more productive.

### 2.5.1 Development challenges

Major development challenges in the district are poor road network, Orphans and Vulnerable Children, health, high infant mortality rate, water and sanitation, food security, education including literacy level and inadequate classrooms, livestock diseases, poverty, and insecurity.

#### **Poor Infrastructure**

Most of the areas in the district still have no proper access roads. Despite funding from CDF, LATF and Road Maintenance Levy Fund, most roads remain impassable during wet seasons. Majority of the roads have been constructed below standard and therefore cannot withstand the vagaries of poor weather.

The underdeveloped road network has hampered transportation of goods and people resulting into wastage especially for bananas. The transportation of other agriculture products has equally been made more difficult and expensive reducing prospect for long term profitability. Most parts of the district remains with no power supply. This has hindered the realization of the district's potential in agro-business processing as well as the stemming of rural –urban migration.

The *jua kali* sector is still under-developed as the existing power supply to the major towns in the district is inadequate both for industrial and domestic purposes. Low voltage and frequent blackouts have served to depress investment and the exploring of alternative sources of power generation is beginning to receive consideration. However, the rural electrification programme is being implemented in the district albeit slowly. The programme represents great promise for schools, health centers, markets and government offices that have been earmarked for initial connection.

#### **Unreliable Supply of Safe Drinking Water**

The district needs serious investment in sustainable water resources for the sake of long term health and sanitation. Occasional outbreaks of cholera and typhoid can be attributed to water pollution and have highlighted the need to have a well developed sewerage disposals and sanitation system and strategy that focuses on sustainable prevention and mitigation of health hazards.

#### **Underdeveloped Human Resource**

There are three main factors affecting the development of human resources in the district. These are scarcity of employment opportunities, low adoption of technological innovation in production and the poor health state in the district in general.

Most schools, particularly those in rural areas, are characterized by incomplete facilities such as classrooms, furniture and equipments necessary for the provision of quality education. Use of devolved funds to complete such derelict facilities has been on the increase but facilities remain inadequate. The shortage of teachers remains a big challenge facing the education sector in the district. The situation is compounded by most teachers' preference for teaching in areas easily accessible by road and with electricity. This has rendered some schools more understaffed than others. The combination of under-utilization and incomplete facilities and inadequate staff has compromised improvements in educational standards.

The district's skilled human resources base is narrow and underexploited due to the poor application of appropriate technologies in food production and small scale industry. Yields for all crops are far lower than the potential capacity and the levels of production may not support sustainable agro-based industries.

The third dimension to the problem is the state of poor health in the district. Whereas health facilities have increased due to the increasing contribution of CDF, the increased burden of HIV/AIDS has had its toll on the district. The existing health facilities remain overstretched with the absence of essential components such as x-ray facilities, well-equipped laboratories, staff houses, electricity and modern, spacious wards.

#### **Poor Marketing**

The non-availability of adequate storage and preservation facilities for agricultural products coupled with lack of processing know-how and poor marketing have hampered the development of agro-based industries. Locating potential markets, building products customized to them and delivering value remains a challenge that this development plan must address.

#### **Poor Crop and Animal Husbandry**

Agriculture and livestock have good potential to provide raw materials for industrial development but this potential has not been exploited due to non-use of certified seeds, fertilizers and new technology. There is also need for good crop and animal husbandry, coupled with good extension coverage of the district.

#### **Poor Access to Credit Facilities**

The residents who are mainly small-scale farmers have not benefited much from loan facilities provided by banks and other financial institutions in the district. First, the total amount available in credit is too little to meet the needs of many competing groups. Secondly, the stringent conditions attached have discouraged many prospective borrowers from accessing the credit. However, the setting up of the Women Enterprise Fund and Youth Enterprise Fund may go a long way in easing this problem in the long run.

### **2.5.2 Cross Cutting Issues**

#### **HIV/AIDS**

HIV/AIDS is a major multi-sectoral concern as it cuts across all sectors and its effects are felt in the entire district. The district acknowledges the seriousness of the disease and seeks to minimize the social, economic and development consequences to the community realized

during the community level consultative meetings which were harmonized to produce a district level output.

The most affected category of people in the district are the youth and middle-aged who are most productive. This deprives the community of people in their most productive years. It poses a serious threat to social fabric and economic development of the district.



## SWOT Analysis

Strength	Weaknesses
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.	Cultural practices like FGM; Ignorance of the dangers of unskilled birth attendance; Long distances to health centres; Poor road network and means of communication; Inadequate health facilities; Inadequate health personnel; High HIV/AIDs prevalence rate; High defaulting rates by HIV/AIDs patients due to weak tracking mechanism.
Opportunities	Threats
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 publicity campaigns against HIV/AIDs pandemic in the media.	Limited resource allocation which is not commensurate with the population density; Multi-drug resistance to certain opportunistic infections e.g. Multi Drug Resistant TB; Inbuilt stigma against HIV positive patients.

## Gender Inequality

Gender refers to the socially constructed or determined roles and responsibilities of women and men. Analysis of gender issues is critical in development planning as it brings out prejudices that may constrain progress. The district residents rely heavily on small-scale farming and livestock keeping for their livelihood. Most of these activities are managed and carried out by women. Unfortunately rural based development activities have remained low due to the inferior position that women hold in the family set up and the community in general. Though the women-folk provide labour and manage development activities, they do not have control over the productive assets such as land and capital. They are, therefore, constrained by lack of authority to control and make decision on the utilization of assets. In most cases property is registered in the name of male members of the family hence leaving women with little say. This tradition locks out women from access to credit as land is a major form of collateral. This has also tended to propagate poverty in the district especially among the female headed households. There is need to establish credit facilities that do not require one to have proven ownership of property in order to get a development loan. The government, in an emphasis of the critical role that the women play in development, recently introduced the Women Enterprise Fund which is basically a revolving fund aimed at promoting entrepreneurship among women.

The other gender concern is according fair treatment to the girl child. There is a tendency for the community to give preferential treatment to their male children and in many instances; girls have less time to study as they are made to tackle household chores while boys are allowed to focus on their academic needs. This is a great disadvantage to the girl child and all efforts should be made to reverse the trend. Through introduction of free

secondary education, it is expected that cases of school dropouts will decline. The government has also recently given directive regarding women employment where they are supposed to get at least 30% of the total vacancies in public service as well as their automatic membership to key development committees. These directives are all aimed at ensuring that women are actively involved in development matters; and the district can seize this opportunity to enhance gender parity.

During this plan period efforts will be made to ensure that women are empowered and accorded equal opportunities with men in order for them to participate fully in development process.

#### SWOT Analysis

<b>Strength</b>	<b>Weaknesses</b>
High level of awareness on social sector on development; Presence of donor programmes addressing women issues; Presence of CBOs.	High dependence on donor assistance; Retrogressive cultural practices like FGM.
<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Threats</b>
Devolved funds e.g. Women Enterprise Fund and Youth Enterprise Fund.	HIV/AIDs; High rates of defaulting.

#### Youth and Unemployment

The young people in the district constitute the largest proportion of population. They form the largest source of human resource. However, they have been excluded from identification and implementation of development projects. These energetic youth remain unemployed often leading to wastage and increased cases of crime and drug abuse. The number of youth polytechnics in the district need to be increased and the existing ones to be well equipped to equip the youth with requisite skills.

The main purpose of mainstreaming youth into development planning is to promote youth participation in community and civic affairs and to ensure that development programmes are focused and sensitive to the special needs of the young people.

#### SWOT Analysis

<b>Strengths</b>	<b>Weaknesses</b>
Their numerical strength as they form the large percentage of the population; Goodwill from Government and Development Partners; Dynamism and creative energy of the Youth who are likely to support strategies for youth development.	Lack of institutional / legal policy framework on youth affairs; Limited resources (infrastructure, budget allocation); Lack of adequate data on existing youth organizations; Inadequate training and development capacity within MOYA; Limited publicity and information on MOYA.



<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Threats</b>
Linkage with international and regional youth institutions; Tapping unutilized resources from development partners; Engagement of services of young people in development; Partner with private sector to promote internship program; Creation of a focal point to address youth issues; Existence of vibrant youth organizations which MOYA can work with; Opportunity to develop legal framework for youth development; General goodwill from the political class on youth development; Globalization of youth issues	Inadequate funding of MOYA activities may limit impact and scope of youth programmes; Political interference in youth programmes may influence achievement of MOYA objectives; Negative perceptions about the youth by the Government may limit its influence in the creation of an enabling environment for youth development; In the past youth affairs have been handled by other Ministries, these ministries may not be willing to fully release this docket to MOYA; Negative impact of brain drain among the youth; Cultural practices among different Kenyan tribes may influence youth programmes.

### **Information Communication Technology**

Information Communications Technology (ICT) has created an opportunity for people to conduct business in a more cost effective way while at the same time enhancing service delivery in the public sector. Currently there are 3 mobile phone providers operating in the district. They include; Safaricom, Zain and Telkom wireless. The Mobile phone technology has come in handy as it has eased communication and revolutionised the way people conduct business especially through the money transfer services e.g. M-Pesa.

However, internet use is still very limited partly due to the high cost of computers and connectivity. But this is bound to change with the advent of fibre optic cable.

### **SWOT Analysis**

<b>Strength</b>	<b>Weaknesses</b>
Willingness of the community to adopt ICT; Government & other collaborators support for the industry e.g. through provision of computers for schools; Automation of some government ministries that has resulted to improve access to information; Increased number of people enrolling for computer classes.	Inadequate collaboration among the players in the industry; Inadequate infrastructure development; High cost of infrastructural development.
<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Threats</b>
Liberalization of the industry thus lowering the communication costs; Improved number of mobile users in the district; Availability of Safaricom, Zain and Telkom wireless networks; Presence of both print and electronic media; Zero rating of ICT equipments; Inclusion of computer studies in education curriculum.	High cost of ICT infrastructure; Lack of level playing ground among the investors; Unclear laws and regulations for the industry.

## 2.6 ANALYSIS OF DEVELOPMENT ISSUES AND CAUSES

Development Issues, Causes, Objectives and Strategies				
Issue/ Problem	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
Poor education standards.	Understaffing; Poor infrastructure; Poor management from committees; Poor planning; Lack of adequate equipment HIV/AIDS; Poor teaching methods by unqualified staff; Less commitment by teachers; Poor foundation in early childhood education; Lack of payment to early child hood teachers; Insufficient educational facilities; Early drop-out of girl child.	To increase the literacy rate.	To reduce the Teacher/Pupil ratio for primary and secondary from 1:31 and 1:29 to 1:21 and 1:19 by 2012 Upgrade and equip dilapidated schools to good status;  Upgrade and equip adult education centres.	Hiring and posting of more teachers to address the staffing gaps; Promote programmes to support OVCs that is OVC/CT programme; Sensitize the community on retrogressive cultural practice that fuel spread of HIV/Aids; Mobilize resources from stakeholders such as CDTF ,CDF and LATF to improve state of schools; Open more education centres.
Lack of good access roads and bridges	Lack of funds for roads construction; Lack of maintenance; Lack of equipment for road construction; Poor workmanship; Lack of proper culverts and spill ways along the roads; Poor construction of existing roads; Failure to link rural access roads to main ones; Poor topography with dense river networks; Poor planning & lack of access roads.	To increase the road network which is in good maintainable condition;  To increase road length from 336.4km to 536.4km by 2012.	Upgrading to all weather road of the existing road network;  Opening up at least 30km of priority access roads in each division by 2012;  DMEC to increase supervision to awarded projects to e ensure standards.	Mobilizing resources from CSOs/Donors to assist maintain the existing road network; Mobilizing the community to pull together and open up less labour intensive access roads; Sensitizing the Locational Development Committees to prioritize opening up of key access roads for funding under CDF; Mobilize resources from stakeholders to effect visits to all projects to ensure quality before handing over.
Low health standards.	Understaffed nurses and doctors; Inadequate dispensaries and hospitals; Lack of power in health	Reduce Infant Mortality Rate(IMR) from 25.6/1000 to	To increase immunization coverage from 92% to 98% by 2012;	To initiate awareness campaigns on the need for immunization in all the locations

**Development Issues, Causes, Objectives and Strategies**

Issue/ Problem	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
	facilities; Attitude of the people towards HIV/Aids; Poor communication system to the health centers; Inadequate funding; Ignorance among the community; Lack of awareness; Population increase; Poor planning.	20/1000 live births by 2012;  Reduce average distance to a health facility from 5km to 2km by 2012	Reduce doctor patient ratio from 1 :62,600 to 1:61,000 by 2012;  Build at least one new dispensary in every division; Operationalise all the existing non-operational dispensaries;  Sensitize the community on health matters.	Of the district;  Hire and post more doctors to the district. Use CORPs. Locational Development Committees in each division to join and prioritize a dispensary to be funded by CDF/Other stakeholders; Hire and post staff and avail medicine to the existing non operational dispensaries;  Initiate awareness campaigns through barazas and opinion leaders on health matters; More new health facilities and upgrading of existing ones needed.
Low agricultural production.	Inadequate field officers; Lack of farm tools and machineries; Poor roads; Lack of fertilizers due to high costs; Non use of quality seeds; Lack of credit to farmers; Lack of training to farmers; Lack of market for agricultural produce; Lack of improved crops; Poor storage facilities leading post harvest losses; Old traditional farming methods; Unreliable rainfall; Under farming (small sized plots); Lack of research on the best seed varieties;	Reduce the food poverty in the district from 51.2% to 30% by 2012.	Address understaffing levels in the district and the divisions;  Sensitize farmers on the need to use organic manure as opposed to fertilizers; Sensitize farmers on simple storage techniques to avoid post harvest losses; Have more microfinance institutions giving small loans to farmers to address access to credit and to aid them start co-	Hire and post staff to the district and extension officers to the divisions and collaborate with other partners to offer extension services; Initiate awareness campaigns on the importance of organic manures as opposed to fertilizers; Train TORs who will in turn train farmers; Lobby stakeholders in the micro finance sector to set up base in the district; To encourage the local people to form common interest groups and mobilize resources and borrow as a group; Liaise with local

Development Issues, Causes, Objectives and Strategies				
Issue/ Problem	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
			operatives to address marketing problems; Research on the viable hybrid seeds and sensitize community on the need to use hybrid seeds and adopt better land use to avoid erosions; Have inputs packed in small quantities so as to be affordable; Increase total hectare under food and cash crops from 18780 and 2479.2 to 38,976 and 10000 hectare respectively.	research stations and NGOs to research on best seed varieties and initiate awareness campaigns on the need to use hybrid seeds and better land use. Bulking plots are recommended; Liaise with farm input stockiest and producers to pack the inputs into smaller quantities which can be afforded by more people; Initiate awareness campaigns in all the locations on the need to diversify from fishing to crop farming by opening up more land to crop farming; Initiate awareness campaigns in all the locations on the need to adopt modern crop farming methods for higher productivity.
Inadequate supply of electricity.	High cost of installation of power; Low rural electrification coverage; Poor planning.	To increase house hold with electricity connection.	Initiate awareness campaigns in the three divisions on the need to pull resources together to acquire electricity through Umeme Pamoja Programme; Mainstream electricity as a cross cutting issue in all the eight (8) MTEF sectors in the District Planning Process.	Convene monthly locational <i>barazas</i> to raise awareness on Umeme Pamoja Programme;  Set up budgets to address power /electricity gaps in every sector with special focus to the divisions during MTEF budgeting.
Gender and women Empowerment.	Failure to include women in economic/social/political	Eliminate gender disparity in	Have women representatives in key planning	Co-opt women representatives in key planning

**Development Issues, Causes, Objectives and Strategies**

<b>Issue/ Problem</b>	<b>Causes</b>	<b>Development Objectives</b>	<b>Immediate Objectives</b>	<b>Strategies</b>
	<p>set up;                      Poor girl education opportunities and employment;                      Early marriages;                      Sexual abuse on women;                      Violence against women.</p>	<p>primary and secondary schools preferably by 2010 and in all levels of education by 2012.</p>	<p>meeting such as DDC , DEC,DTC and CDF;                      Sensitize the community on cultural practices that discriminate against women</p>	<p>meetings such as DDC, DEC, DTC and CDF;                      Initiate awareness campaigns through <i>barazas</i> and the local leaders on importance of girl child education and non violence to women and need to involve them in decision making.</p>
<p>Lack of water and sanitation services.</p>	<p>Lack of water policy;                      Lack of technicians;                      Lack of water equipment;                      Lack of maintenance of stalled water point;                      Failure to complete started water projects;                      Seasonal water sources which dry up during dry season;                      Lack of wells and dams;                      Ready sources of dirty water;                      Poor communal attitude among the community;                      Lack of piped/tapped source of water;                      Inconsistence government policy on water;                      Lack of roof catchment.</p>	<p>Halve the distance to the nearest water point in the district by 2012 ;</p>	<p>Have a water policy in place;                       Address staffing levels at the district and divisional levels;                       Complete and operationalise stalled water points.                      Construct new water sources on priority;                       Strengthen the existing piped water system.</p>	<p>Develop and operationalise a water policy;                       Hire and post staff to the district and divisions;                       New entrants/Stakeholders in the district to give priority to stalled water points before starting new water points. DDP to act as the shopping list for projects and programmes;                      Mobilize resources from stakeholders to improve on the piped water system.</p>
<p>Insecurity</p>	<p>Lack of security officer for chiefs camps;                      Few police posts;                      Repeal of Chief's Act has deprived the chiefs from enforcing the law;                      Release of criminals before prosecution;                      Lack of effective community policing;                      Corruption by officers of the law;                      Poverty;                      Idleness;                      Lack of income;                      Administrators lack physical facilities.</p>	<p>Reduce annual crime related incidence.</p>	<p>Initiate awareness campaigns on the need for Community Policing in all the locations of the district;                      Establish a police post in Riana division;                      Increase the staffing levels in understaffed police posts;                      Enforce the law to check corruption;                      Sensitize the youth on the need to</p>	<p>Convene and train at least a Community Policing Group in all the locations;                       Mobilize resources through CDF/Other stakeholders to establish a police post in Riana division;                      Hire and post police officers in understaffed police posts;                      Prosecute officers not following the law;                       Train the youth on SMEs to gain</p>

Development Issues, Causes, Objectives and Strategies				
Issue/ Problem	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
			undertake self employment ; Improve physical facilities of officers i.e. offices and residential houses.	entrepreneurial skills on starting and managing them; Mobilize for resources from stakeholders to improve the facilities.
Environmental degradation	Lack of trained manpower in forestry/environmental management; Lack of relevant forest policies for forest management and protection; Indiscriminate destruction of forests and cutting of trees without replacement; Soil erosion; Poor land use; Poor waste management; Poor farming methods; Intoxicating farm inputs.	Reduce the rate of environmental degradation by 50% by 2012.	Increase the staffing levels of trained manpower in forestry and environmental management at the district level and the divisions; Have an environmental policy in place; Strengthen the existing sanitation facilities along the lake.	Hire and post staff to the district and the divisions;  Develop an environmental policy and operationalise it. Plans under way;  Construct latrines on the fish landing sites; Initiate awareness campaigns on the need for tree planting and to avoid cutting trees indiscriminately.
HIV/Aids pandemic	Poverty; Poor attitude towards VCT services; Behaviour change problem; Lack of information; Ignorance.	Halve HIV/Aids prevalence by 2012.	Increase HIV/Aids prevention awareness; Sensitize the community on the negative cultural practices that aid spread of HIV/Aids and the need to visit VCT.	Initiate HIV/Aids awareness campaigns through <i>barazas</i> in all the locations of the district; Use of local media(FM Stations) to sensitize the community on HIV/Aids prevention methods;- Use local leaders to raise awareness on HIV/Aids.
Lack of title deeds.	Failure by the public to understand the importance of a title deed hence inability to access loans; Limited resources to run the office in form of transport operating expense, payments to Lands Control Board members and traveling and accommodation allowances.	Have land without title deeds adjudicated and title deeds issued by 2012.	To launch awareness campaigns in the district so that people can know the importance of title deeds which can be used as security in accessing loans; To ensure that all land is	Sensitization of the public through <i>barazas</i> on the importance of title deeds;  Requesting the government to add more staff and allocate more funds to the department;  Encourage cost sharing with the



**Development Issues, Causes, Objectives and Strategies**

<b>Issue/ Problem</b>	<b>Causes</b>	<b>Development Objectives</b>	<b>Immediate Objectives</b>	<b>Strategies</b>
			registered and plot owners issued with title deeds or lease certificates to enhance security of tenure.	government to reduce fees payable.

CHAPTER THREE:

DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

## 3.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides specific sector strategies and courses of action such as projects and programmes that upon implementation would lead to improved living standards of the people of Masaba District. The sector strategies are derived from problem analysis done during a community level consultative meeting where key problems and their causes were highlighted by the community.

The information contained in this chapter is in line with the new Sector Working Groups for the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) and their sub-sectors. Specific information in this chapter include sector vision and mission, district response to the sector vision and mission, importance of the sector in the district and role of stakeholders in each sector. Other information includes sector and sub-sector priorities, constraints and strategies and projects and programmes for implementation in the 2008 - 2012 period.

## 3.1 AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

### CHAPTER THREE:

#### 3.1.1 DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

**Vision:** An innovative, commercially viable and sustainable agriculture and rural development sector.

**Mission:** To improve livelihoods of Kenyans through promotion of competitive agriculture, sustainable livestock and fisheries sub-sectors, growth of a viable co-operatives subsector, 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

In order to achieve sustainable and equitable rural development as a poverty reduction measure, the sector needs to grow by at least 6 per cent per annum. To achieve this, the sector has to employ effective and efficient participatory extension and technology delivery services; undertake affirmative action in agriculture and other sub-sectors by facilitating participation of women; advocate for efficient rural finance and credit supply system for smallholders and rural primary agro-processors; implement sound land use, water and environmental policies; protect water catchments areas by developing forest plantations; and improve the governance of the cooperative sub-sector by empowering farmers.

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### 3.1 AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

#### 3.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission

**Vision:** An innovative, commercially-oriented and modern agriculture and rural development sector.

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### 3.1.3 Importance of the Sector in the District.

The sector is the lifeline of the district. It comprises the land put under food and cash crop production, water for domestic and livestock use. If fully utilized, the sector can help the district's residents to alleviate poverty through the proceeds realized from the sub-sectors. The district has areas of high production like Kiamokama and Rigoma divisions but poor animal and crop husbandry and marketing systems have lead to the exploitation of the farmers by middlemen. Agricultural research development and marketing therefore aims at identifying key constraints to agricultural production in the district and will help in coming up with appropriate strategies to alleviate the prevalent constraints. The sector therefore is important in the district as it feeds and employs over 50 per cent of the total population. The co-operative sub-sector is key in organizing the residents into farmer units to pool their resources together for joint investment as a strategy for poverty alleviation.

### 3.1.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Ministry of Agriculture  Government Projects(Donor Funded) Kenya Agricultural Productivity Project(KAPP); Njaa Marufuku Kenya Project.	Create an enabling environment for agricultural development through review of the current legal and policy framework; Promote market and product development by adopting value chain approach; Facilitate increased productivity and agricultural outputs through improved extension and advisory support services and technology application; Promote conservation of the environment and natural resources through sustainable land use practices; Restructure and privatise non-core functions of the ministry and its institutions and strengthen private-public partnerships; Improve access to agricultural information through ICT-based information management systems; Facilitate accessibility of affordable credit and quality inputs to farmers; Strengthen human resources development, including monitoring and evaluation (M&E) and coordination of staff functions within the ministry.  Promote agricultural productivity;  Support schools through food provision.
Ministry of Livestock And Fisheries Development	Create a favourable environment for livestock and fisheries development; Facilitate access to markets for fish and livestock products; Increase livestock and fisheries output and productivity Strengthen related institutions; Enhance ICT for improved management and dissemination of information; Strengthen monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of the Ministry's projects and programmes; Institutionalize Public Service Integrity Programme to eradicate corruption and ensure efficiency in utilization of resources.
Heifer International	Promote livestock production.
Ministry of Lands	To undertake land adjudication and issuance of title deeds; Hear and determine land objection cases;

Stakeholder	Role
	<p>Implement the National Land Policy;</p> <p>Provide and maintain accurate geospatial information framework;</p> <p>Provide appropriate and adequate land use framework to guide socio-economic development;</p> <p>Provide security of land tenure: facilitate land registration; improve access to land rights and resolution of land disputes;</p> <p>Provide capacity for effective and efficient Ministerial service delivery;</p> <p>Mainstream cross cutting issues in the core functions of the Ministry e.g. HIV/AIDS, zero tolerance to corruption and environmental management issues etc;</p> <p>Institutionalize the use of information and communication technology (ICT);</p> <p>Continuously monitor, evaluate and review programmes/projects in Land sub Sector.</p>
Ministry of Co-operatives	<p>To enforce co-operative Act, rules and by laws; Conduct co-operative education and training;</p> <p>Registration of new co-operative societies;</p> <p>Streamline cooperative management and improve corporate governance;</p> <p>Establish an effective regulatory and institutional framework for co-operative societies;</p> <p>Restructure and revitalize key cooperative societies.</p> <p>Promote market access, value addition and marketing efficiency of Cooperatives;</p> <p>Strengthen the co-operative societies accounting and auditing systems;</p> <p>Enhance cooperative, supervisory and advisory services through enhanced capacity building.</p>
Kenya Women Finance Trust	Offer credit services to farmers
Kenya National Chamber Of Commerce And Industry(KNNCI)	Promote trade and industry in the district.
Kenya Federation Of Farmers(KENFAP)	<p>Highlight problems facing farmers and represent farmers in key agricultural forums.</p> <p>identification, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of projects and programmes.</p>

### 3.1.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Crop Development	Diversification of crop production to spread risks and provide alternative sources of foodstuff; Promote food security and consumption of new crops; Promote income and employment generating crops	Costly agricultural inputs i.e. fertilizers, seeds; Declining soil fertility status; Inefficient markets and low agricultural prices; Fake inputs i.e. seeds, chemicals and continuous sub division of land; Inadequate credit facilities	Research extension; Collaboration to address the declining soil fertility; Educating farmers on formation of groups/associations; Encourage formation of youth groups out of school to venture into agricultural IGA; Improve sustainability by introducing high value crops; Intensification of farming systems.
Livestock Development	Fodder establishment and conservation; Disease and pest control; Promotion of livestock extension services and artificial insemination services; Hides and skins improvement for industrialization.	Scarcity of fodder and pastures due to small land sizes; Poor parasites and disease control; Poor animal management and husbandry practices; Dominance of indigenous breeds; Inadequate breeding services; Lack of organized markets/marketing channels; Lack of credit facilities; High cost of inputs.	Use high yielding fodder production systems; Revitalize the use of cattle dip; Upgrading of indigenous livestock; Revive and strengthen the co-operative societies; Control livestock movement; Promote and establishment of community veterinary drug stores; Control of noticeable livestock diseases.
Co-operative Development	Promotion of the contribution of the cooperative societies Provide an enabling environment for emergence of self-sustaining member controlled and commercially viable cooperative movement.	Mismanagement of crop societies; Political interference; Lack of qualified staff; Poor marketing channels; Poor roads network; Poor crop husbandry; Lack of credit facilities.	Avoid political patronage; Promote and encourage the formation of Rural SACCOs; Promote better marketing channels; Provision of credit facilities; Creation of awareness and training members.
Agricultural Research and Development	Develop and promote the use of suitable animal breeds; Accelerate adoption rate on research findings.	Lack of adequate suitable varieties; Low adoption rate of research findings; Lack of funds; Cultural and traditional practices of farming.	Training and sensitization; Encourage agricultural research institutions to do more research; Promote and encourage the growth and utilization of high yielding food and animal varieties.
Fisheries	Development and exploitation of all water resources with fish production potential; Promote fish farming and consumption.	High cost and non-availability of fish rearing inputs; Lack of extension services.	Training and demonstration to farmers on fish husbandry; Exploitation and post harvest skills; Re-stocking the existing fishponds.
Land Administration,	Administer all categories of land to ensure proper and	Lack of updated land information on public	No more allocation until all earlier cases are

Sub sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Survey and Human Settlement	coordinated development; Preparation of ownership documents; To collect information on all land rent defaulters; Collect land survey data; prepare maps and distribution of the data to those in need.	land; Cases of double allocation; Mushrooming of unauthorized structures; Inadequate logistical support to enable rigorous site visits; Insufficient funds; Lack of reliable vehicles; Bad roads in the district.	documented; Frequent site inspection to guard against unauthorized development; Provide efficient and timely services on land transactions; Sending demand notices to all land rent defaulters; Bette record keeping modernization of above computerization; Use of modern technologies to collect, preserve and retrieval of geographical data; Stamping out bogus surveyors in private practice; Plan all unplanned towns and markets centres; Initiate upgrading programmes.
Food security	Reduce post harvest wastage; Improve food production.	Poor post harvest handling; High levels of poverty; Impact of HIV/AIDS; Inadequate on and off farm storage.	Post harvesting training; Encourage farmers to produce crops and livestock.
Financial Services	Closer Collaboration between the financial services providers, community, local authorities and the government; Make credit facilities accessible.	Inadequate credit facilities and high cost of borrowing; Inadequate financial management skills; Poor collaboration between stakeholders; Inadequate banking facilities.	Improve delivery of micro-finance services; Promote training on financial management skills; Promote formation of SACCOs To relax conditions of collateral requirement for credit traders

### 3.1.6 Projects and Programmes

#### A. On-going Projects/Programmes: Agriculture

Project Name Name/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Njaa Marufuku District wide	Help farmers start or step up small agricultural oriented projects through proposal writing	Agriculturally oriented groups	Establishing income generating activities in 20 groups
National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme District Wide	To contribute to poverty reduction; Farmers' empowerment in the control and financial support to demand driven extension needs; To boost rural incomes and employment opportunities.	Boosting livestock production in the district.	Establishment of areas under orphaned crops Purchase of fertilizer for the 45.000 farm families Demonstrations on Conservation agriculture and Push pull Establishment of commercial fruit tree nurseries

Project Name Name/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
			Train farmers on post harvest techniques and value addition
Private Sector Development in Agriculture  District Wide	To boost rural incomes and employment opportunities	Development of Kuni Mbili Jikos, KCJ Jikos and Fireless Cookers	Establishment of jua kali sheds in the district.

### B. New Project Proposals: Agriculture

Project Name Division/location	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Construction of District Agricultural Office Block  Masimba	1	Make Government services easily accessible	Improve service delivery.	Acquire financial resources from treasury Procure building materials Construct and complete the building Finish the office Furnish the office laboratory

### B. New Project Proposals: Veterinary

Project Name Division/location	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Reconstruction of divisional veterinary office  Rigoma Division	1	To provide divisional veterinary office for the divisional staff;  To be as close as possible to the farming community.	To build and complete the office by 2010	Acquire the financial resources from treasury Acquire building materials Build and complete the office.
Construction of the District veterinary office.  Masaba District headquarters	2	To provide office accommodation for the DVO and the support staff;  To be centrally placed for ease access for service delivery to the farmers.	To build a district veterinary office equipped with a veterinary laboratory facility spacious enough to house all district veterinary staff by 2012.	Acquire the financial resource from treasury Procure building materials; Construct and complete the building Finish the office Equip the laboratory.
Acquire ICT equipment for the office  Masimba	3	To be well linked to our sister offices and head office; To be able to communicate effectively and efficiently.	To acquire ICT equipment by the year 2010	Purchase desktop computer Purchase a laptop computer; Purchase a printer Procure a digital camera Procure a fax machine Procure an internet modem
Construct a divisional veterinary office  Kiamokama	4	House the veterinary staff in the division	To complete the project by the year 2012	Procure the building materials Construct the building Furnish the office



## A. On-going Projects: Livestock Development

Project Name	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Njaa marufuku Kenya. District wide	Help farmers start or set up Small Livestock oriented projects: Through proposal writing(Linkage to Micro Financial Institutions)	Reach at least 6 groups/year on: Beef production Dairying Poultry production Bee keeping Pig production	Establish income generating activities which are viable. Technology transfer through training. Generally empower the community economically.
National Agriculture & Livestock Extension Programme (NALEP) District wide	Assist in poverty reduction amongst farmers. Boost rural incomes and create employment. Empower community economically.	Reach at least 350 farmers/year. Areas: Dairying Piggery Local poultry production Commercial poultry production. Bee keeping Dairy Goat production	Group approach(formation of common interest groups) Technology transfer(trainings) Demonstrations Value addition Agribusiness(Livestock based)

## B. New Project Proposals: Fisheries

Project Name/Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Masaba Disabled fish farming Nyamasibi Sub location Ebachwa Village	1	Raise level of animal protein for the disabled and community	Feed the 27 members with fish protein twice every month and community. Raise funds for use by the disabled	Construct three ponds, stock them and feed the fingerlings. Buy fishing nets, employ security and buy farm inputs. Fencing
Rikura fingerlings centre Riuri sub location Riuri village	2	Raise fingerlings for other fish farmers within the district	Supply approximate 6000 fingerlings yearly	Construct four fish ponds stock, feed and security. Purchase farm implements and fencing
Keroka fresh fish market Keroka town	3	To sell high quality and clean fish to customers	To accommodate fish mongers and ensure quality are sold to consumers	Construction of modern fish ponds with raised racks and piped water

### 3.1.7 Cross Sector Linkages

For the proposed development activities to be achieved within the proposed plan period, the other sectors need to be addressed in order to realize higher successes. The road network and condition should be improved in order to facilitate access to markets. Power supply to the rural areas also needs to be stepped up so that the rural agro-based factories can be developed. Training in crop animal husbandry extension services should be emphasized under Human Resources Development sector. The training should be technically oriented and geared towards producing graduates who are ready to be self-employed in agriculture. For the sector to have higher success, it is essential to have a

strong and healthy community. The Health Sub-Sector should therefore be strengthened with an aim of having a strong and healthy farming community. Emphasis should particularly be on female population who are prey to sexual exploitation due to poverty. For the stakeholders in the sector to effectively produce, security and effective communication systems are vital and must be assured.

### 3.1.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-Cutting Issues

In mainstreaming of cross cutting issues, the agricultural sub-sector has put in place mechanisms of reviving the orphaned crops like sweet potatoes, cassava and cowpeas which are of high nutritional value and can resist adverse climatic conditions. Furthermore Njaa Marufuku Kenya (NMK) will contribute immensely to MDG goal 1 which aims at eradicating extreme poverty and hunger in the district. This will be achieved by giving direct grants to community groups to implement project which address food insecurity.

In addressing the low farm gate prices of the local produce, the co-operative sub-sector has put in place measures to strengthen existing SACCOs and CBOs to increase their bargaining power. Masaba district is an agriculturally rich district and as such there are deliberate attempts to address the issue of rampant unemployment by encouraging formation of groups to enable them access funds from banks and other devolved funds to start income generating activities.

Environment plays a special role in the development process and the absence of efficient water, sanitation and waste management facilities especially in Keroka town does not augur well with the present and future generations. The Keroka Town Council has developed a strategic plan that will put in place an elaborate waste disposal system and a dumping site at Nyankoba. As such, the Forestry department is encouraging planting of agro forestry trees like *Sesbania*, *gravelia*, *markhamia* and *fodder trees like calliandra and leukaena* which will help conserve soils on the steep slopes and increase soil fertility. This will ensure that the district is not left behind in its effort to achieve MDG goal 7 whose aim is to ensure environmental sustainability.

To mainstream the HIV/AIDS and insecurity awareness, campaigns through barazas in all locations of the district will be initiated. The media will also be used to sensitize the community on HIV/AIDS prevention methods. Community policing will also be encouraged.

## 3.2 TRADE, TOURISM AND INDUSTRY

### 3.2.1 Sector vision and mission

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

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

### 3.2.2 District response to sector vision and mission

The district expects to encourage more tourists in the districts through improvement of hotels and other tourist attractions, develop an entrepreneurship culture among local residents; to improve capacity utilization on local small – scale industries and promote their products in order to improve marketing; encouraging development of industries in the district for value addition; increase employment opportunities in the small- scale industrial sub-sector and provision of credit and facilitation of training in the informal sector through courses and seminars.

### 3.2.3 Importance of the sector in the district

The sector plays a major role in the district through provision of numerous employment opportunities both technical and non technical. The industrial sub-sector though not well developed has great potential especially in quarrying pottery, and Agro-based processing industries. The sector also encourages the community to preserve, promote and develop the positive aspects of their culture and enable them to earn an income through entertainment and cultural artefacts like carvings. The industrial sector in this district provides a ready market for farm produce such as tea coffee, and milk, bananas and local vegetables therefore contributes significantly to increased incomes for local farmers.

As the population pressure on land leads to declining farm outputs and hence incomes, informal sector employment under the MSMEs should provide the alternative source of income with the high population of the area providing the market for goods and services.

### 3.2.4 Role of stakeholders in the sector

Stakeholder	Role
Ministries of Trade and Industrialization	Implement Trade and Industrial policies in the district; Expand and diversify the export base of locally produced commodities to other districts and markets; Promote and facilitate local trade; Promote the development, growth and graduation of MSMEs; Develop fair trade and consumer protection policy; Enhance support for MSME research and development; Enhance collaborative research and development and linkage to industrial production; Facilitate the development of standards and ensure conformity to

Stakeholder	Role
	them; Promote innovation and protection of intellectual property rights (IPRs).
Keroka and Masiba County Councils	Issue trade licences, establish local markets, garbage collection
Ministry of Tourism	Promotion of tourism activities
Ministry of National Heritage and Culture	Develop, promote, regulate and preserve Kenyan music, dance and culture; Promote, preserve and maintain the rich and diverse cultures for national identity and pride.
Ministry of Roads	Provision of access roads
Mobile service providers	Improving mobile network coverage

### 3.2.5 Sector/Sub sector priorities, constraints and strategies

Sub sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Trade	Provision of financial support to upcoming business; Provide training to business communities to facilitate development of efficient marketing system, business management and investment; Streamline licensing procedures; Access both local and external markets. Establish facilities for the sale of farm and industry produce in each market centre	Mismanagement; High rate of default loan repayment; Lack of electricity in rural centres; Lack of information on available credit; Lack of local authority contribution to Gusii Joint Loan Board; Multiple trading licenses; Poor infrastructure; Lack of entrepreneurship and business skills; High cost of credit; Insecurity.	Avail loans and lower interest rates; Avail funds for training on business management; Strengthen extension services; Designate hawkers and street vendors to particular areas; Analysis of relevant information; Strengthen joint loans board; Reduce business licenses to a single business permit; Establish SACCOs for traders; NGOs to provide credit; Improve security
Mining	Enhance the marketing of the few mineral products in the district; Training and capacity building an appropriate Technology.	Environmental degradation; Lack of information on the available minerals; Displacement of local residents; Poor marketing.	Improve marketing through local cooperatives; Encourage exploitation of mineral; Strengthen resource management communities.
Industry	Reactivate and provide an enabling environment; Promote agro-based industries.	Lack of business skills and expertise; Inadequate information; Inadequate credit facilities; Poor quality products; High cost of infrastructure; Lack of industrial land.	Develop cottage industries; Promote marketing and technology through institutions; Strengthen physical and institutional infrastructure; Provide industrial and commercial land for <i>jua kali</i> shades in all market centres; Relax registration procedures; Set aside land for industries; Set up information resource centre.

Sub sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Tourism	Promote tourist activities	Inadequate promotion of tourism sites; Lack of tourism infrastructure.	To improve tourist access; Improve infrastructure.

### 3.2.6 Projects and Programmes

Not determined

### 3.2.7 Cross Sector Linkages

For the proposed development activities to be achieved within the proposed plan period, the other sectors need to be addressed in order to realize higher successes. The physical infrastructure should be in place to give impetus to growth of both small scale and mid-level industries. Road network and condition should be improved in order to facilitate quicker movement of people and goods. Power supply to the rural areas also needs to be stepped up so that the rural agro-based factories can be developed. Hospitality facilities should be developed through Public Private Partnership (PPP) to encourage both local and international tourism. The Agriculture rural development will have to provide raw materials for the agro-based industries while the water sub-sector provides water for use in these industries.

### 3.2.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-Cutting Issues

The ministry of Energy through Rural Electrification Programme has been steadily increasing access to the rural folk in an attempt to bring down the cost of doing business. The Keroka town council is drafting a strategic plan for expansion of its business district and efficient provision of water and sanitation services so as to encourage investors in hospitality industry as envisioned in the Kenya vision 2030. There are capacity challenges in terms of human capacity due to HIV/AIDS and rampant abuse of illicit brew. To this end, the ministry of public health and sanitation through NACC and other stakeholders are ensuring that more people have access to ARVs and proper information. This will ensure that more productive people will be involved to exploit the capacity of this sector.

Women and youth form the bulk of the population yet they have not been able to participate effectively in the national development due to lack the collateral to access credit from the available financial institutions. The Women Development Fund and the Youth Enterprise Development Fund will help these groups to engage in business. Moreover investor friendly credit schemes that ensure that the target groups benefit from available credit through table banking and revolving funds as a basis for seed capital have been intensified.

### 3.3 PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

#### 3.3.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

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

#### 3.3.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

In order to achieve the district vision and mission, the district will focus on the rehabilitation and maintenance of the existing road network and bridges and upgrading the roads to all-weather roads. Electricity connections will be increased to both households and urban centres while at the same time developing energy saving strategies. The urban planning will be improved to cover the urban centres as well as provision of basic infrastructure facilities in those centres.

#### 3.3.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Without the contribution of this sector, virtually all the other sectors would not operate. Security personnel would not get any information on crime or arrive at the scenes of crime on time. Farm produce would not reach the market thus giving the middlemen an opportunity to exploit farmers. The sector facilitates access to both educational and health facilities. Implementation of projects and programmes is made possible by provision of access roads through this sector.

In order to improve on the performance of the district, there is need for drastic improvement of physical facilities such as the road network and, the provision of electricity, particularly in major towns and rural markets to enhance income-generating activities. With the high pressure on the demand for land, housing sub-sector should come up with a housing plan especially in the emerging markets to ease the problem of accommodation.

#### 3.3.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Ministries of Roads and Public Works and Transport	To achieve and sustain excellence in roads, building and other public works to support social economic needs and aspirations; To facilitate maintenance of quality infrastructure mainly in roads, buildings and other public works so as to promote and sustain socio-economic development.
Ministry of Local Government	To facilitate maintenance of quality infrastructure mainly in roads

Stakeholder	Role
Ministry of Housing	Facilitate home ownership by civil servants through Civil Servants Housing Scheme Fund; Maintain and secure Government Houses; Upgrade the Slums and informal settlements; Regulate, control and arbitrate on residential rent disputes; Promote research and disseminate information on appropriate low cost building materials and technologies;
Ministry of Energy	To facilitate and ensure provision of affordable, reliable and safe supply of energy the people; To promote conservation of energy; To ensure sustainable energy self-sufficiency; To increase use of renewable energy; To attract and optimally utilize financial resources for rural electrification.
SIDA 2000 Project	To facilitate maintenance of quality infrastructure mainly in roads.
Community	Participate in maintenance of roads

### 3.3.5 Sector/Sub sector priorities, constraints and strategies

Sub-Sector	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Roads	Rehabilitation and maintenance of the existing road network; Maintenance of bridges; Upgrading the entire road network to all weather standards.	Poor state of the road surface; Rugged landscape making construction and maintenance expensive and difficult; Too much rainfall causing galleys and drainage problem; Lack of equipment; Inadequate funding.	Make operational the district roads committee to coordinate road network improvement; Procurement of rehabilitation equipment; Allocate more funds.
Energy	Provide electricity to all trading centre; Provide adequate energy needs for the district population; Develop energy saving strategies; Plant trees on hilltops and swampy areas; Encourage practice of agro-forestry.	Over reliance on wood fuel and charcoal; Depletion of forests; High cost of energy; Low acceptance of energy saving techniques; Lack of funds; Inadequate land; Low community participation; High cost of installing electricity.	Promote and sensitize the community on the use of alternative source of energy i.e. solar, biogas; Introduction of trees into the farming (wood lots); Sustain programme activities through provision of services at a cost.
Urbanization	Improve urban planning and provide basic infrastructure.	Poor enforcement of planning regulations; Limited Public land.	Implement Physical Planning Act.

### 3.3.6 Projects and Programmes

#### A. On-going Projects/Programmes: Roads

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Routine maintenance of roads. District-wide.	Ease transportation of goods and people; achieving efficiency; cost effectiveness and safety.	1175.6 km by 2012	Site clearance; earthworks; culvert and drainage works; grading and gravelling; routine maintenance.

#### B. New Project Proposals: Roads

Project Name Location/Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Ekona-Sosera Road (L1106) Nyaribari Masaba Constituency.	1	To facilitate transportation of farm produce e.g. tea	4.3 km by 2010	Gravelling; culverting.
Kemera-Amabuko Road (D223) Kitutu Masaba Constituency.	2	To improve transportation within tea growing areas; to link Masaba and Manga districts.	25 km by 2012	Gravelling/upgrading to bitumen standards.
Metamaywa-Kebirigo Road (D224)	3	To improve transportation within tea growing areas; to link Masaba and Nyamira districts.	28 km by 2012	Gravelling/upgrading to bitumen standards.
Nyanturago- Ramasha Road (E192) Nyaribari Masaba Constituency.	4	To improve transportation within tea growing areas; to link Masaba and Transmara districts.	15 km by 2012	Gravelling/upgrading to bitumen standards.
Chironge-Kiamokama- Birongo Road (D223)	5	To improve transportation within tea growing areas; to link Masaba and Transmara districts.	15 km by 2012	Gravelling/upgrading to bitumen standards.

### 3.3.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The physical infrastructure sector which includes the roads and energy sub-sectors is critical for the development of other sectors. Accessibility to services offered in other sectors like health, agriculture and public administration would be greatly affected by poor road networks. Electricity as a form of energy is also becoming increasingly important as a driver of other sub-sectors especially research, innovation and technology and growth of industries. At the same time, issues in other sectors such as environmental degradation may have impact on this sector.

### 3.3.8 Strategies of Mainstreaming Cross-Cutting Issues

In an endeavour to address youth unemployment, the sector offers employment opportunities in routine maintenance of unclassified and feeder roads. These efforts shall enable the district to achieve MDG goal 1 of eradicating extreme poverty and hunger in



the district. Youth and women will also be given priority in road maintenance contracts. Special focus will be given to opening up special roads that contribute to attainment of security in the district. The road maintenance and construction contract will be encouraged to have a HIV/AIDs component for awareness creation.

### 3.4 ENVIRONMENT, WATER AND SANITATION

#### 3.4.1 Sector vision and Mission

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

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

#### 3.4.2 District response to sector vision and mission

The district will endeavour to put in place strategies for conserving and protecting the environment and zealously guard the water catchment areas for enhanced accessibility of clean water. To ensure access to water by the communities, the district plans to rehabilitate the existing water supplies, exploit ground water resources and enhance capacity for water resource management. The Keroka town council is developing a road map for an elaborate sewer system to improve sanitation in the town and to reduce incidences of water-borne diseases.

#### 3.4.3 Importance of the sector in the District

The sector plays a major role in the district provision of a clean and secure environment and access to clean and affordable water and sanitation to all residents. This contributes to reduction in the incidence of water borne diseases in the district. The sector is crucial in the long term sustainability of the resources abound in the district and will go a long way in ensuring food security as Masaba is an agriculturally dependent district.

#### 3.4.4 Role of stakeholders in the District

Stakeholder	Role
Ministry of Water and Irrigation	Sustainable management of water resources; Improved water and sewerage services; Increased utilization of land through irrigation and land reclamation; Institutional strengthening and capacity building in the sub-sector.
Ministry of Environment And Mineral Resources	Create an enabling environment through policy, legal and regulatory reforms for environmental and natural resources management; Protect, conserve, and sustainably manage the environment and natural resources; Generate knowledge and technologies towards sustainable management of environment and natural resources; Establish and support partnerships with relevant stakeholders;

Stakeholder	Role
	Strengthen capacity in the environment and natural resources management; Mainstream environmental concerns into overall planning and implementation of programmes and projects; Integrate and strengthen monitoring and evaluation in the implementation of the programmes.

### 3.4.5 Sector/Sub sector priorities, constraints and strategies

Sub sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Rural Water Supply	Rehabilitation and construction of water conservation structures; Rehabilitation of existing water supplies; Effective water resource management; Exploitation of ground water resource.	Diminishing surface water resources due to encroachment in catchments areas and water table.	Closer collaboration with other stakeholders in water supply development.
Major Water Works and Sanitation	Provide adequate water and sanitation facilities; Construction of VIP latrines; Rehabilitate water supply systems.	Inadequate funds; Poor coordination; Low community participation.	Liberalization of the sector to attract private sector funding.
Environment	Hill top afforestation; Catchment conservation and river bank protection; Highway afforestation.	Inadequate seeds at the time of sowing; Lack of transport for extension workers; Inadequate nursery and support materials; Lack of environmental awareness.	Planting more tree nurseries; Encourage community to plant trees; Creation of environmental awareness.

### 3.4.6 Projects and Programmes

#### A. Ongoing projects: Water

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
Keroka Water Supply  Nyamagesa Location, Kiamokama Division	Ensure drinking water is available; Increase safe drinking water coverage; Reduce time and distance to water sources; Improve revenue collection for sustainability; Improve health with safe water; Serve district Headquarters, Ichuni secondary school, Hospital town and surrounding residents on completion.	Ensure that further development and extension of existing systems are put in place to enable many people to have access to safe water i.e. Amabuko, Bocharia, Kierira, Nyankoba, Metamaywa and Ichuni area etc; Rehabilitate the supply fully.	Purchase 4 No. new high lift pump sets capable of pumping against head of 150m; Purchase various sizes of distribution pipes for 12km pipelines; Purchase and install customer meters 500 No.
Gesusu Water Supply	To enable more people access to safe water; To improve revenue collection;	Purchase more pipes and fittings to cover about 15km network.	Improve intake by putting up modern treatment plant.

<b>Project Name Location/Division</b>	<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Description Of Activities</b>
Gesusu Location, Masimba Division	To improve health standards; To reduce time and distance in search of safe water.	Purchase and install customers water meters to control unaccounted for water (UFW) 500 No.  Construct 2 No. storage tanks capacity 50 m <sup>3</sup> .	Purchase land for water construction Improve volume of safe water; Extend service lines to needy areas; Rehabilitate existing distribution system to reach more customers; Target areas include Gesusu hospital, Gesusu secondary Masimba divisional headquarters, Sosera, Gesusu nyayo wards etc.
Itangi Water Project  Nyamagesa Location Masimba Division	To ensure that safe drinking water is available; To reduce the distance and time taken to fetch water; To improve health status.	Ensure that further development is put in place for project to start operating; To provide communal water stands at appropriate centers. The supply will serve both Metembe primary and secondary schools.	Installation power KPL Transformer; Purchase pipes and fittings.
Metembe Borehole Masimba Division	Ensure that the institutions are served with safe water; To save time for other economic activities.	To service line will be extended to reach more people around	Purchase and install submersible pump and generator; Purchase and install water tank 20m <sup>3</sup> ; Purchase pipes and installation of fittings.
Mochenwa water Supply.  Gesima Location/ Rigoma Division	To ensure the supply of safe water to the customers; To improve health status of the people; To save time taken to fetch water.	Improved safe water coverage; Extend service lines to reach more people.	Rehabilitation of the spring intake; Rehabilitation of the pipeline; Extension of the service lines 3km.
Borehole.  Masaba District Headquarters	To ensure the district headquarters is served with safe water; To ensure the surrounding community gets safe water hence reducing distance and time in search of water.	Supply will serve district offices, Amabuko Secondary school and surrounding area by extension; Improve collection revenue to Keroka water supply.	Test the already sunk borehole for yield analysis; Extend power line, purchase and install submersible pump; Purchase and lay service pipes and fittings.

## B. New Project Proposals: Irrigation and Drainage

Project Name Location/Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Mochenwa programme. Rigoma Division	1	Upgrade and rehabilitate the poor drainage systems laid by farmers. Increase Agricultural utilization of the poorly drained valley bottoms. Control soil erosion and deteriorating peat soils in swamps. Control water runoff flow and improve water quality for domestic use.	300 farmers Area – 100ha. 2008/2009	Mobilization of farmers. Formation of scheme committees. Carry out feasibility study. Carry out topography survey. Design of Project. Documentation. Implementation. Supervision of civil works. Training of farmers. Monitoring and Evaluation.
Karantini programme. Rigoma Division	2	Upgrade and rehabilitate the poor drainage systems laid by farmers. Increase Agricultural utilization of the poorly drained valley bottoms. Control soil erosion and deteriorating peat soils in swamps. Control water runoff flow and improve water quality for domestic use.	250 farmers Area – 100ha. 2009/2010	Mobilization of farmers. Formation of scheme committees. Carry out feasibility study. Carry out topography survey. Design of Project. Documentation. Implementation. Supervision of civil works. Training of farmers. Monitoring and Evaluation.
Gesusu programme. Masimba Division	3	Upgrade and rehabilitate the poor drainage systems laid by farmers. Increase Agricultural utilization of the poorly drained valley bottoms. Control soil erosion and deteriorating peat soils in swamps. Control water runoff flow and improve water quality for domestic use.	300 farmers Area – 150 ha. 2010/2011	Mobilization of farmers. Formation of scheme committees. Carry out feasibility study. Carry out topography survey. Design of Project. Documentation. Implementation. Supervision of civil works. Training of farmers. Monitoring and Evaluation.
Bogeché programme. Kiamokama Division	4	Upgrade and rehabilitate the poor drainage systems laid by farmers. Increase Agricultural utilization of the poorly drained valley bottoms. Control soil erosion and deteriorating peat soils in swamps. Control water runoff	200 farmers Area – 100 ha.	Mobilization of farmers. Formation of scheme committees. Carry out feasibility study. Carry out topography survey. Design of Project. Documentation. Implementation.

Project Name Location/Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
		flow and improve water quality for domestic use.		Supervision of civil works. Training of farmers. Monitoring and Evaluation.
Gekano programme. Rigoma Division	5	Upgrade and rehabilitate the poor drainage systems laid by farmers. Increase Agricultural utilization of the poorly drained valley bottoms. Control soil erosion and deteriorating peat soils in swamps. Control water runoff flow and improve water quality for domestic use.	100 farmers Area – 100 ha.	Mobilization of farmers. Formation of scheme committees. Carry out feasibility study. Carry out topography survey. Design of Project. Documentation. Implementation. Supervision of civil works. Training of farmers. Monitoring and Evaluation.

### B. New Projects: Sanitation and Sewerage.

Project Name/Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Keroka Sewerage system  Keroka Town Kiamokama/ Rigoma	1	To improve the health status of the residents.	Identify a donor, Set aside plot Construct the sewerage system.	Site selection and construction of the sewage system.
Masaba/Mogweko Water Project  Mogonga Location, Kiamokama Division	2	Ensure both human and livestock have access to safe water.  Reduce walking distance in search of water	Supply water to residents in Mogweko, Masabo, Nyamagesa, Chironge and Chibwobi areas.	Survey and design project River Mogonga as source. Construct intake works. Construct 3 No. tanks 50m <sup>3</sup> . Purchase and lay pipes 12km.
Rigoma /Riamatundura Water project.  East Kitutu location, Rigoma Division.	3	To ensure community is served with safe potable water. To save time for other economic activities. Improve health status of the people in the area	Supply Rigoma divisional headquarter schools, health facility and surrounding community.	Survey and design project. Construct intake works. Construct storage tanks 2No 50m <sup>3</sup> . Purchase main and distribution pipes to cover 10km network.
Boreholes.  Gesima, Mochenwa, East Kitutu and Gachuba Location Rigoma Division	4	To ensure the communities gets safe water at short walking distance.	To drill in each location, 1No. In the four locations.	Carrying out geo-survey to ascertain aquifer yield. Drilling the boreholes 4No. Equipment of boreholes with pumps

Project Name/Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Boreholes. Nyamagesa, Irianyi, Nyaribari Central and Masimba locations Kiamokama Division	5	To ensure the area residents gets safe water for domestic use at short walking distance.	To drill in each location, 1 No. unit.	Carrying out geo-survey to ascertain yield.  Drilling the boreholes 4No.  Equipment of boreholes with pumps
Boreholes. North Masaba Ramasha, Ikorongo and Gesusu locations	6	To ensure the communities gets safe water at short walking distance.	To drill in each location 1 No. In the four locations.	Carrying out geo-survey to a certain acquirer yield. Drilling and equipping the boreholes 4No.
Shallow wells. District wide	7	To ensure communities get safe water and walk short distance in search of water	Identify and improve existing shallow wells 2 No. shallow wells in each sub-location 44No. sub-locations	Construct well linings. Purchase and install hand pumps. Construct supernatural slaps.
Rain water harvesting. District wide	8	To serve institutions lacking accessibility to water sources and reduce walking distance	Institutions e.g. schools to be identified to benefit 15 No. per division.	Purchase 45No. Plastic tanks and installation of each 20m <sup>3</sup> capacity.
Spring protection. District wide	9	To ensure water springs are safe for communities use.	To improve the available sources from contaminations 20 No. per division	Repair and protect springs upon identification
Ibacho Borehole. Kiamokama division	10	To equip already drilled borehole at Ibacho sub-location. To serve residents who walk long distance in search of water.	To ensure people get safe drinking water among other areas to serve Ibacho Market, Ibacho Health Centre and divisional headquarters	Carry out pump testing. Purchase pump and install  Purchase power generator Purchase pipes and fittings 5km  Construct 3 No tanks 50m <sup>3</sup>

### 3.4.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Improvement in the Environment, Water and Sanitation sector will boost agriculture and rural development, tourism, trade and industry. Consequently the sector depends on governance, justice, law and order together with public administration and research, innovation and technology for it to perform well.

The local authorities which form part of the Public Administration sector and the provincial administration which is under Governance, Justice, Law and Order render their support to the sector by modern waste management system for both solid and liquid

waste systems are put in place and water catchment areas are protected from encroachment.

### **3.4.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-Cutting Issues**

The local authority in collaboration with the provincial administration and ministry of water have devised ways of curbing encroachment of water catchment areas and other water sources e.g. illegal car washers upstream who pose health hazard. The ministry of lands needs to hasten gazettelement of water sources and forests for environmental sustainability.

The ministry of agriculture constantly undertakes trainings on best farming practices especially in down streams, river banks and uphill for soil and water conservation. On its part, the ministry of public health and sanitation is working closely with the local authority to improve on the public hygiene especially on the digging of pit latrines so as not to interfere with the water tables. This will go a long way in curbing water-borne diseases and save on the related costs of medical care.

## **3.5 HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT SECTOR**

### **3.5.1 Sector Vision and Mission**

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

**Mission:** To provide, promote and co-ordinate integrated human resource policies and programmes of a rapidly industrializing economy and the global labour market.

### **3.5.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission**

The district response to the sector vision and mission has been positive in the district. The District Education Board has been very active in promoting and coordinating quality education in the district. The District Health Management Team is also active in making sure that preventive, promotive and curative health services are delivered to the people. Health facilities are being revamped to make ensure better provision of health services. New dispensaries have been built through support from the Constituency Development Fund though most of them are not operational. The Community Healthy Strategy is being implemented to make people participate in addressing health problems and at a faster rate. The District Technical Committee on HIV/Aids is yet to be launched in the district so as to co-ordinate the various actors undertaking HIV/Aids activities. Constituency Aids Control committees are however active at constituency levels.

The DDC through its various sub-committees has managed to put in place strategies for ensuring that training facilities are provided by all stakeholders. Teachers provided by the government and other stakeholders are guided by the District Education Board to ensure that adequate attention is given to syllabus completion. Other tertiary training institutions e.g. polytechnics and computer training bureaus have been provided by stakeholders and are helping in up-grading the skills of the district's human resource.

HIV/AIDS scourge is ravaging all sectors of Masaba's economy and will need to be vigorously addressed and contained if the district's development is to be put on course. This is because HIV/AIDS claims the very able, experienced and reproductive age groups of the society thereby disabling the district's efforts to produce further wealth as most wealth and property is used up to treat ailing family members. To combat the scourge, the district has established Constituency AIDS Control Committees at the district level to coordinate prevention and control efforts by all stakeholders to ensure impact is realized. Several sensitization meetings have been conducted at community level. Youth and widows HIV/AIDS counsellors have been trained from Community Based Organizations. These are offering counselling services and encouraging the community to seek treatment for STDs and go for Voluntary Counselling and Testing (VCT) while expectant mothers are being encouraged to take advantage of the UNICEF – funded Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT) programme at the district hospital. A fully fledged HIV/AIDS clinic has been opened at the district hospital while several CBOs in the district have started widows and orphan support programmes.

### 3.5.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector in the district is very important as it supports the performance of the other sectors through quality training and health workforce. The availability of skills and health of the people will determine their economic productivity. Key projects and programmes therefore need to be implemented to make sure that the health issues in the district are addressed.

The sector plays the role of upgrading the quality of the human resource in the district to ensure they are trainable to undertake any task of development and investment nature. The sector ensures the human resource is healthy and ready to work to produce wealth. To achieve this, the sector undertakes training programmes at various levels provides health care and promotes preventive health services to ensure the spread of human resource threatening disease such as HIV/AIDS is contained to its minimal level. The sector further advises on healthy living to raise one's life expectancy.

### 3.5.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders in the sector include the Ministries of Education, Medical Services, Public Health, Labour and Human Resources Development, Non Governmental Organizations and the community. The role of the stakeholders is outlined below.

Stakeholder	Role
Ministry Of Education	Ensure quality education
Community Development Trust Fund	Revamping schools which are in bad condition
Constituency Development Fund Committees	Revamping schools which are in bad condition Support to OVCs through paying fees
Ministries of Medical services and Public Health	Increase equitable access to health services; Improve the quality and responsiveness of services in the sector; Improve the efficiency and effectiveness of service delivery;



Stakeholder	Role
	Foster partnerships in improving health and delivering services
Ministry of Labour And Human Resource Development	Promote of harmonious industrial relations Arbitrate labour disputes Promote productivity awareness Provide occupational health and safety services Develop and implement policies and programmes for effective utilization of human resources Promote Micro and Small Enterprise Development Provide industrial skills in the district
National Aids Control Council(NACC)	Formulating appropriate policy measures and spearheading HIV/AIDS prevention and control through its various institutional frameworks, which start from constituency committees, district committees, and provincial committees to the national secretariat.
APHIA II Nyanza Project	Improvement of health facilities; Create awareness on reproductive health; Training of Community Health Workers; Procure drug and commodities.
UNICEF	Support the training of community based HIV/AIDS youth and widows peer counsellors and supports several CBOs.

### 3.5.5 Sector/Sub sector priorities, constraints and strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Education	Improve schools infrastructure	Inadequate funds	Enhance collaboration with other actors to support improvement of the schools
Medical Services	Treatment and management of STDs and HIV opportunists diseases; HIV/AIDS prevention and management awareness creation; Establishment of VCT.	Inadequate public awareness; Inadequate resources; Legal and ethnic constraints; Change of attitude; Few NGOs in the district dealing with HIV/AIDS programme; Low VCT rate.	Public <i>barazas</i> ; Counselling and guidance; Awareness creation; Mainstreaming of HIV/AIDS campaigns; Promoting use of condoms; Discourage wife inheritance and multiple sex partners; Treatment and management of STIs/HIV/AIDS.
Public Health	Strengthen preventive and promotion health care; Strengthen curative health services; Enhance equity accessibility and affordable of health care; Preventive management of HIV/AIDS.	Inadequate infrastructure; High malnutrition; High birth rate; High cost of management of health facilities; High prices of food items; Negative cultural practices; Lack of growth monitoring tools at the Bamako Initiatives (BIs).	Abolish cost sharing in health care; Improve accessibility of family planning and awareness; Encouraging usage of high nutritious food crops; Counseling and guidance of FLE; Behavioral change on sexual matter; Collaboration with all service providers and NGOs; Encourage balance diet by consuming of locally produced foods; Strengthen growth monitoring tools at the community level.

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Labour and Human Resources	Create employment opportunities; Provision of adequate, accessible and productive health services.	High population growth rate; Inadequate reproductive health services; Inhibiting cultural beliefs and practices.	Sensitize the community on the need for better family planning methods and collaboration with stakeholders.

### 3.5.6 Projects and Programmes

#### A. On-going Projects: Education

Project Name/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Obwari Primary school Masaba	Increased literacy levels	To achieve MDG goal no.2	Preparation of BQs, construction of the classrooms

#### B. New Projects: Medical Services and Public Health

Project Name/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Disease Control Program District wide	Improve curative and preventive measures	Communicable diseases reduced	Community mobilization Health education
Family Health Program District wide	Improve curative and preventive measures	Family health services improved	Provision of FP commodities Distribution of LLITN Sensitization
Supply of commodities and Drugs. District wide	Improve curative and preventive measures	Supply of basic commodities and drugs improved	Procure supplies and drugs
Training of CHWs District wide	Acquisition of requisite skills	To reach out to as many residents as possible	Training 150 CHWs and 6 CHEWs
Transport and communication District wide	Improve transport and communication system in the district.	Provision of funds to acquire motorbikes and bicycles	Procure 6 motor bikes Procure 150 bicycles
Kits Procurement District wide	Improve on counseling and testing	Supply of basic testing kits	Procure 150 Kits
Construction of 20 body capacity mortuary Masaba District Hospital	Improve on preservation of bodies	Congestion reduced in the existing facility	Preparation of BQs, construction of the mortuary
Construction of male & children ward. Masaba District Hospital	Improve on the bed capacity	Congestion in male and children ward reduced	Preparation of BQs, construction of the ward
Construction of modern kitchen & laundry. Masaba District Hospital	Improve on hygiene and sanitation in the hospital	Hygiene and nutrition enhanced in the hospital	Preparation of BQs, construction of the kitchen and laundry

Project Name/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Construction & installation of x-ray machines. Masaba District Hospital	Improve on diagnosis of diseases	Proper and quicker diagnosis and prognosis	Preparation of BQs, construction of x-ray centre, procurement of x-ray machine
Construction of modern outpatient & Administration block. Masaba District Hospital	Improve on health service delivery	Efficient and effective delivery of services	Preparation of BQs, construction of Administration and outpatient block

### 3.5.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The sector has several linkages with other sectors, ministries and stake holders that require to be harmonized for optimal resource utilization and to avoid wasteful overlaps and duplications. Some of the areas where the sector interacts with other sectors and relevant stakeholders include provision of education bursaries; provision of Technical, Industrial, Vocational and Entrepreneurship Training; research development; HIV/AIDS; infrastructure development and maintenance; financing of education and training; and Legal Framework.

### 3.5.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-Cutting Issues

The education subsector will mainstream all cross cutting issues by educating the community on all of them. It has also incorporated gender, HIV/AIDS and environmental issues into its curriculum. The enrollment of the girl child has been enhanced through the free primary and secondary education. The sector targets the secondary school age population in passing HIV/AIDS behavior change communication (BCC) message. This age group is vulnerable and specific measures that will be introduced will be youth friendly like moonlight VCT centres. Introduction of abstinence clubs in secondary schools is another measure that will be used to mainstream HIV/AIDS in this sector. The sector will collaborate with other actors to improve the lives of the infected and affected.

Support for the girl child education is bearing fruit and the retention and enrolment rates for primary and secondary schools have gone up. These efforts will be stepped up during this plan period. The revival of vocational training centres is expected to absorb the youth who drop out of school for various reasons where they will acquire skill to make them productive. Secondary schools will be urged to adopt ICT as part of the curriculum in order to equip students with IT skills upon completion of school. These measures will ensure availability of a productive and informed labour force.

The sector through public health department, will work with the Environment, Water and Sanitation sector to ensure that the environment is conserved at all times. This will be through regulations, to protect water catchments areas from contamination, ensure liquid and solid waste disposal is up to the required standards and mitigation measures are put in place to reduce any harmful effects arising thereof. Tree planting in schools has been ongoing as a measure of increasing the forest cover in the district with the help of forestry department and CDF. Environmental conservation will be taught in schools through environment clubs formed in these institutions to teach children the need to conserve the environment. This will ensure environmental sustainability.

On mainstreaming of gender issues, the sector has involved women and youth in community trainings and community health services in order to reach out to as many people as possible.

### 3.6 RESEARCH, INNOVATION AND TECHNOLOGY

#### 3.6.1 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.

#### 3.6.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

Since the world has become a global village with the advent of the Information Communications Technology (ICT), it is imperative that the district planners respond to the change in order for the local populace to improve their quality of life and to be able to effectively compete with the rest of Kenyans and world at large.

To achieve the above vision and mission, the district has put in place telephone, fax and e-mail facilities through corporate organizations like Telkom Kenya and KNA through which individuals can access information. Electronic and print media are also available in the district with all the newspapers having resident reporters in the district.

#### 3.6.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector's role in the district as generator and disseminator of information on development and link to donors and other development partners is so crucial that it cannot be over-emphasized. The sector publicizes the situation of all the other sectors and is quite useful in sensitizing the people on their expected development role. The sector informs the people on development policies and advises the public on issues of importance in other sectors. It also enhances the performance of other sectors through sharing of information in a faster way.

#### 3.6.4 Role of Stakeholders in the sector

Stakeholder	Role
Ministry Of Information and Communication	Implement public policies to ensure efficient management and regulation of ICT Sector; Ensure equity and universal access to the provision of ICT services; Highlight development projects in the district; Disseminate information to the public for economic and social development.
Kenya National Bureau Of Statistics	Promote Improved collection, storage, analysis and dissemination of Information and National statistics.

Stakeholder	Role
Telkom Kenya	Provision of telephone, fax and email services.
Ministry Of Environment And Natural Resources	Promote use of geo-information for planning and decision making for sustainable management of natural resources; Build capacity in geo-information in support of government policy reviews in environment and natural resources.
Nation Media Group	Provision of Daily Nation newspaper.
Standard Group	Provision of Standard newspaper.

### 3.6.5 Sector/Sub sector priorities, constraints and strategies

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Information Communication Technology (ICT)	Establish a public library to promote reading culture; Install modern telephone exchange to ease the costs of communication; Support computer firms to establish outreach programmes on IT packages.	Obsolete telephone exchange; Inadequate supply of electricity power to facilitate ICT development and spread; Lack of ICT experts in the district.	Establishment of a local radio transmitting station to broadcast in vernacular; Establishment of local Information and Documentation Centres; Starting of the Kenya National Library Service in the district; Opening up of newspaper bureau.
Communication	Provide telephone services to both public and private institutions.	Poor network coverage; Unreliable telephone connections; Vandalism of telephone wires.	Expand telephone postal mobile services network

### 3.6.6 Projects and Programmes

Not determined

### 3.6.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The Research, innovation and technology Sector provides avenues where important information and new ideas are exchanged to foster national development. Localized Public campaign aimed at informing people on various issues that affect them like HIV/AIDS, new technologies, marketing opportunities among others are passed on through the electronic and the print media which are the domain of the ICT Sector.

ICT is boosted where there is adequate infrastructure facilities which includes passable roads, readily available means of transport, electricity supply and reliable telephone facilities. It requires high literacy levels among beneficiaries besides training experts to articulate ICT objectives. Adequate security is paramount for the success of ICT. The sectors performance therefore depend on the other sectors of the economy such as Governance, Justice, Law and Order, Public Administration, Physical Infrastructure,

Manpower and Special Programmes among others. In the absence of ICT, all these other sectors will also be affected negatively.

### 3.6.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-Cutting Issues

The ICT sector is very vital in disseminating environmental conservation messages and gender related issues. It provides an opportunity to learn and compare what is happening in other areas and exchanging information on best practices.

The proposed establishment of constituency digital villages in the district will be a powerful tool for social and economic change among the youth in line with MDG goals number 3, 6, 7, & 8. Constituency digital villages will transform the ways in which youth live and work. Using internet for example, they will be able to access both domestic and international educational and job opportunities online. The Youth Empowerment Centres (YEPs) will afford the youth to direct their huge energy and potential to worthwhile causes.

The vernacular radio stations like Egesa FM has demonstrated great potential to serve the local community in to passing on information about HIV/AIDS, human rights, government and social-economic development issues. This will enable widespread and cost effective information sharing channel that is widely accessible among the local community. With the advent of the call-in radio programmes, radio technology is fast evolving into a two way communication that enables community members to share information amongst them, besides affording experts in various fields an opportunity to pass their knowledge to the community in an effective and efficient manner. The use of cellular phones has greatly improved business transactions saving on time and money. This has greatly contributed to economic development in the district through new business ventures thereby contributing to MDG goal number 1.

### 3.7 GOVERNANCE, JUSTICE, LAW AND ORDER

#### 3.7.1 Sector Vision and vision

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

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

#### 3.7.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The District through the sector will ensure favourable environment for the smooth operations of other sectors. Social harmony, political stability, administration of justice and community participation are important for the performance of other sectors. The district will therefore endeavour to organize participatory development to enhance ownership, promotion of public and community awareness on their role in crime prevention maintenance of law and order, reform and rehabilitate offenders, sensitize communities on the importance of community service order and speed up prosecution of cases brought before the court.

#### 3.7.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector is important in the district in that it creates a good environment for the other sectors to operate in. this is done by maintaining law and order, protection of life and property, prevention and detection of crimes through patrols and raids. The Probation Department also helps to reform offenders through rehabilitation community service order.

#### 3.7.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Provincial Administration and Internal Security	Promoting good governance and ethics; Security provision.
Immigration and Registration of Persons	To safeguard national security by offering efficient and effective personal identification, Registration and Immigration services.
The Electoral Commission	To deliver free, fair and credible elections; To capture eligible voters and update voter registers; To educate voters in order to enable them make wise decisions and elect leaders/government of their choice; To ensure equitable representation in all electoral areas.
Justice, National cohesion and Constitutional Affairs	Enforcing the law through the courts.
Group 4 Securicor	Hired by private firms to provide security.

### 3.7.5 Sector/Sub sector priorities, constraints and strategies

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Justice, National Cohesion and Constitutional Affairs	Maintaining law and order, Maintenance of Security; Speedy disposal of all filed cases before court.	Lack of adequate funds; Transportation problems; Infrastructure (state of roads); Inadequate housing; Deplorable working conditions; Lack of funds; Inadequate personnel; rise of crime rate; Delays in finalization of cases due to poor staffing at the District Law Courts.	Provision of more funds; Purchase of vehicle; Construction of more staff houses; Create good working condition; Provision of funds; Establishment of more Police and AP Posts; Strive to ensure posting of an additional one or two magistrates to the District.
Provincial Administration	To provide people – friendly administration services at the local level and promote development efforts; To maintain security, law and order; To control the production and consumption of illicit brews.	By nature, some administration officials may have poor public relations and may taint the name of the administration; Few corrupt provincial administration officials at local level have been a problem to ensuring effective services are offered to the people.	To weed out corrupt officials; To train the local provincial administration officials on simple PR and on their role.
Penal Institutions	Reform and rehabilitate offenders; Collection of revenue.	Lack of funds; Congestions in prisons; Transportation problems; Inadequate personnel; Unfavourable weather conditions; Deplorable state of roads.	Provision of more funds; Build more prisons; Purchase more vehicles; Enlist more personnel; Provision of more funds to build bore holes; Provision of more adequate funds; Grading of roads by the Government.
Probation Services	Reform petty offenders through Probation; Organization of Seminars and <i>Barazas</i> to educate the communities about the importance of CSO.	Lack of funds; Transportation problems; Poor state of roads.	Provision of more funds; Provision of vehicle; Grading of roads by the government.
Legal Services	To make legal services available to all who need them.	Services are costly and put off many.	Local LSK branch to be requested to avail free services to desperate persons requiring legal services.
Local Governance	Schools and other public institutions should be managed by professional persons with the students and parents plight at heart; To manage local authorities	Rampant corruption and greed makes those given responsibilities to keep making financial demands from the general public with no proper accounting; Due to rampant corruption council resources are misused.	The relevant authorities should always take immediate stern action once cases of misappropriation of funds are reported. The ministry concerned should ensure the Local Authorities Act CAP 265 is respected and councillors should be brought to book.
Prosecution	To effectively and fairly prosecute all cases brought before the court;	There are few prosecutors in the district; Consent to prosecute takes long, at	Both the prosecutors and advocates to agree to speed up the cases;



Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	To collaborate with the advocates representing their clients and ensure that cases are disposed of faster.	times, to come from the AG; Some Advocates take too long to prepare for their cases and keep asking for adjournment of cases.	Advocates should take their clients briefings and prepare for cases in time to avoid unnecessary adjournment requests.

### 3.7.6 Projects/Programmes

#### B. New Project Proposals: Children Department

Project Name Location/Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Construction of child protection unit. Masaba	1	To separate children in need of care and protection at police station from	To offer food and shelter to about 300 children.	Provide shelter to children in conflict with law. Providing food and shelter for lost and abandoned children.

#### B. New Project Proposals: Office of the President

Project Name Location/Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Construction of Masaba District Headquarters Keroka	1	Make Government services easily accessible	Improve service delivery.	Acquire financial resources from treasury; Procure building materials; Construct and complete the building; Furnish the office.
Construction of 3 divisional headquarters.  Masimba, Kiamokama, Rigoma.	2	Make Government services easily accessible	Improve service delivery.	Acquire financial resources from treasury; Procure building materials; Construct and complete the building; Furnish the office.
Construction of District Commissioner's Residence	3	Provision of decent accommodation to government officers	Improve housing and service delivery.	Acquire financial resources from treasury; Procure building materials; Construct and complete the building; Furnish the house.
Construction of Chief's Offices	4	Make Government services easily accessible	Improve service delivery.	Acquire financial resources from treasury; Procure building materials; Construct and complete the building; Furnish the offices.
Construction of AP residential lines	5	Provision of decent accommodation to police officers	Improve housing and service delivery.	Acquire financial resources from treasury; Procure building materials; Construct and complete the buildings.

Project Name Location/Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Refurbishment of offices	6	Make Government services easily accessible	Improve service delivery.	Acquire financial resources from treasury; Procure building materials Refurbish and complete the offices.
Refurbishment of AP residential buildings.	7	Provision of decent accommodation to police officers	Improve housing and service delivery.	Acquire financial resources from treasury; Procure building materials Refurbish and complete the houses.

### 3.7.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Public Administration has to be coordinated for effective administration of justice which must be promoted by good infrastructure and good local governance. The enforcers of law and administrators of justice in this sector must also undergo basic training. To be able to maintain law and order, good infrastructure and reliable information communication network is paramount.

### 3.7.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-Cutting Issues

The sector will initiate projects and programmes aimed at promoting peace, security and social integration. The problem of insecurity will be addressed through community policing programmes and setting up more police stations. This will enhance security in the rural areas thereby making investment possible and offering more employment opportunities. Gender and children will be mainstreamed by providing security to these vulnerable groups through OVC-CT programme. The sector will address the drug abuse and HIV/AIDS issues that continue to affect the youth. This will be achieved in conjunction with other sub sectors such as education, information and technology.

Areas of focus will be mainstreaming HIV/AIDS issues into the other sectors operations, behaviour change communication, protection of rights and access to justice for infected and affected.

Overall, the sector will continue to promote peaceful coexistence with the goal of making the district an investment hub in the region and thus create employment to the thousands of the youth who are currently unemployed and who are prone to indulging in drug abuse and other illicit activities.

### 3.8 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

#### 3.8.1 Sector Vision and Mission

##### Vision

A leading sector in public policy formulation, implementation, co-ordination, supervision and prudent resource management.

##### Mission

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

#### 3.8.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The district response to this sector vision and mission will have to be the performance contracts at the district level to ensure better and timely service delivery to the locals. The district will have to establish a District Management Unit (DMU) to evaluate departmental work plans and make sure that planned targets are met. The District Development Committee (DDC) and the District Executive Committee (DEC) also ensures that effective service delivery is achieved. The district will continue to coordinate the development agenda and utilization of the available resources.

#### 3.8.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

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

The District Development Committee has decentralized development planning to the community level and thereby ensuring community participation in the planning implementation and monitoring processes. This in turn contributes to projects and programmes ownership by the community and thus supporting sustainability of projects. The District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee will have to undertake monitoring and evaluation of projects to ensure there is timely implementation of projects and programmes.

#### 3.8.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
District Development Office	Co-ordinate development activities in the district; Monitor and evaluate development projects
Local Government	Formulation and implementation of local laws (by-laws); Financial support for development of facilities and administration of services; Provision of manpower.
District Treasury	Offer financial services to various government departments.
Provincial Administration	Coordinates other ministries, maintain security.

### 3.8.5 Sector/Sub sector priorities, constraints and strategies

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Administration issues and Development of Policies	To interpret and implement administrative policies; To participate in the formulation of policies through grassroots structures; To implement development policies.	Poor road network hampers efforts to reach as many people in the rural areas as possible; Poor level of local participation in cost sharing; Poor understanding of grassroots problems during formation of policies	To use <i>barazas</i> and other public meetings; To use print and electronic media; To use local level development committees.
Financial Management	To stress the need to prudently manage all development funds in an accountable and transparent manner to ensure there is no misapplication or misappropriation of the same by either public, NGO or private project funds managers.	Lack of transparency and openness among NGOs, CBOs, etc in declaring how much development funds they have; Mistrust and counter accusations between government and NGOs complicates the transparency issue.	All Stakeholders to work together in an environment where roles are well defined to promote trust, transparency and accountability.
Development Planning	Produce the District Development Plan and oversee its implementation; Produce annual work plans; Produce PRSP reports; Conduct M & E tours to projects	Poor funding sources for project implementation has negatively affected many projects; Lack of equipment to implement projects has been a problem.	To contract out project e.g. roads and bridges to private sector; To involve all stakeholders e.g. NGOs, CBOs, beneficiaries, etc in project design, funding, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

### 3.8.6 Projects and Programmes

#### B. New Project Proposals: Planning, National Development and Vision 2030

Project Name Location/Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Construction and furnishing of office blocks. Masaba District Headquarters.	1	To accommodate planning staff in the district.	Five offices.	BQ preparations Constructions of offices. Procurement of office furniture.
Construction of DIDC Hall. Masaba District Headquarters.	2	Provision of documents and reading materials.	One Hall, Library	BQ preparations Procurement of library materials

### 3.8.7 Cross-sector linkages

The sector will require very strong linkages with other sectors. Agriculture and rural development sector will provide food to the sector. Research, Innovation and Technology is also very important for the development of the sector as it assists in gathering, storage and dissemination of data and information to all stakeholders for faster decision making. The Provincial Administration sub-sector provides security and ensures there is law and order; a major ingredient for socio-economic development as well as coordinating all development activities in conjunction with the district development office.

Local Authorities provide infrastructural and institutional facilities, which support industrial development, provide markets for agricultural produce promote trade and tourism and provide other social amenities. They also provide necessary facilities in the rural areas such as markets, holding grounds and social amenities, which promote growth in the rural areas. Roads sub-sector facilitates mobility for both goods and services and enhances monitoring and evaluation of projects.

### 3.8.8 Strategies to mainstream cross-cutting issues

The planning and coordination role in the district will be enhanced in order to effectively mainstream the cross cutting issues. Through planning, appropriate strategies will be developed to address each of the cross cutting issues.

## 3.9 SPECIAL PROGRAMMES

### 3.9.1 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 co-ordinated strategies for sustained socio-economic development of the country and empowerment of vulnerable and marginalized groups.

### 3.9.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

To address the sector vision and mission, the sector will coordinate and increase support to youth development initiatives. Other vulnerable groups including women physically challenged and the aged will also be empowered. Gender mainstreaming will also be enhanced. The district will implement measures aimed at reducing the prevalence of HIV/AIDS in the district.

### 3.9.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector is important in the district as it ensures that measures are put in place to mitigate the effects of disasters both natural and manmade. The empowerment of youth to participate in the economic activities reduces their chances of engaging in antisocial behavior like crime and drug abuse which affects the development of the district. The sector has also been instrumental in addressing the HIV/AIDS pandemic.

### 3.9.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Ministry of Youth and Sports	<p>Coordinate and increase support to youth development initiatives;</p> <p>Facilitate opportunities for youth to participate in all processes of national development;</p> <p>Ensure improved and effective youth participation in all structures of decision making;</p> <p>Develop and strengthen leadership and life skills among the youth;</p> <p>Increase opportunities for participation and community service amongst the youth; and</p> <p>Strengthen objective oriented networking amongst the youth</p> <p>Promote and develop sports;</p> <p>Manage market, rehabilitate and maintain sports stadia to provide avenues for sports development.</p>
Ministry of Gender and children	<p>Empower communities and individuals to participate in development agenda with particular emphasis on the vulnerable members of the society particularly women, out of school youth, physically challenged, older persons and the socially distressed;</p> <p>Integrate and mainstream a gender perspective in all development initiatives;</p> <p>Provide reading materials, information and facilities.</p>
Ministry of Gender and Social Services	Co-ordinate, regulate adult and lifelong education programmes.
National Aids Control Council	Policy framework on HIV/AIDS.
District Development Committee	Monitoring and Implementation of all activities by the sector.

### 3.9.5 Sector/Sub sector priorities, constraints and strategies

Sub-sector	Priority	Constraints	Strategies
HIV/AIDS	<p>Treatment and management of STDs and HIV opportunistic diseases;</p> <p>HIV/AIDS prevention and management awareness creation;</p> <p>Participate in HIV/AIDS awareness campaigns by FGM campaigns gender equity campaigns among others Establishment of VCT.</p>	<p>Inadequate public awareness;</p> <p>Inadequate resources;</p> <p>Legal and ethnic constraints;</p> <p>Change of attitude;</p> <p>Few NGOs in the district dealing with HIV/AIDS programme;</p> <p>Low VCT rate;</p> <p>HIV/AIDS impact on productive population.</p>	<p>Public <i>barazas</i>;</p> <p>Counseling and guidance;</p> <p>Awareness creation;</p> <p>Mainstreaming of HIV/AIDS campaigns;</p> <p>Promoting use of condoms;</p> <p>Discourage wife inheritance and multiple sex partners;</p> <p>Treatment and management of STIs/HIV/AIDS.</p>
Education and Training	<p>Ensure affordable and equitable access to education and training;</p> <p>Improve enrolment rates;</p> <p>Improve the existing physical facilities;</p> <p>Offer basic literacy education;</p> <p>Participate in governance and civic education;</p>	<p>Political interference;</p> <p>High cost of education;</p> <p>Inadequate facilities</p> <p>poverty;</p> <p>Poor road network;</p> <p>Ignorance;</p> <p>Inadequate management skills in schools and institutions;</p> <p>Inadequate bursary funds for the needy;</p>	Ministry to take full control and end political interference.
Children	Mobilize learners to		

Sub-sector	Priority	Constraints	Strategies
Affairs	participation IGA (income generation activities). Care of OVC. Protection of children rights.	Availability of OVC data; Child labour.	Sensitize the community on children's rights. Establish a data base on OVCs
Mainstreaming gender issues	Encourage all economic activities to be gender sensitive Encourage women leaders Support women IGAs	Negative cultural practices High illiteracy levels among women Early marriages	Sensitize community on gender issues Financial support to women IGAs Undertake campaigns against FGM and early marriages.
Youth empowerment	Involve youth in decision making activities, improve their access to information, impart relevant skills on the youths, involve them in environmental conservation, and enhance their participation in sports.	Lack of clear youth leadership Inadequate ICT facilities High level of unemployment Negative peer pressure Inadequate sports facilities	Train youth on leadership skills Develop youth polytechnics Capacity build youth on ICT Provide information on labour market Enhance guidance and counselling

### 3.9.6 Projects and Programmes

#### B. New Projects: Youth and Sports

Project Name Location/Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Construction of Workshops in youth polytechnics. District wide	1	Enhance provision of quality instruction on YPs in the New Youth Polytechnic Curriculum.	3 Workshops with approximately Kshs.4.1M and 9 Youth Polytechnics in the District.	Construction of Workshops
Construction of classrooms in Youth Polytechnics. Youth Polytechnics in Masaba District.	2	For undertaking general education subjects in the New YP.Curriculum.	3 classrooms in each of 9 Youth Polytechnics in the District.	Construction of classroom. Sensitization of youths and community on new YP curriculum.
Construction of toilets and latrines in Youth Polytechnics. Youth Polytechnics in Masaba District.	3	To increase sanitary facility ratios for trainees in Youth Polytechnics (Gender inclusiveness).	4Twin Block toilets/latrines in each in 7 Youth Polytechnics in the District.	Construction, renovation of toilets/latrines.
Installation of electricity in Youth Polytechnics. Youth Polytechnics in Masaba District.	4	Enhance effective use of tools which are powered by electricity in the Youth Polytechnics for effective instructions. To enhance use of modern technology e.g. computers.	9 Youth Polytechnics in the District to be connected with electricity.	Liaising with CDF for connection of electricity.
Establishment of Youth Empowerment	5	To enhance access to information and ICT	1 YEC Per Division.	Construction of YECs in the 3

<b>Project Name Location/Division</b>	<b>Priority ranking</b>	<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Description of activities</b>
Centers.  District wide.		services by youths in the Division; Reduce unemployment. among the youth Dissemination of HIV/Aids and STDs information and advice for the youth.		Divisions; Liaise with CDF, MOYs and other stakeholders; Equipping of the YEC's with computer internet, Library and recreational facilities and youth friendly VCT services.
Developing Sporting Facilities.  Masaba District.	6	To enhance effective utilization of leisure time by the youth; To develop sporting talents among the youth; For hosting tournaments.	1 playground at the District Level and Courts for basketball, netball; Lawn Tennis.	Liaise with Provincial Administration, Town and County Council, CDF, MOYs and Lands Ministry for identification of land/site for construction. Construction and equipping of grounds, courts.
Sensitization of Youths on Environment and volunteerism.  District wide	7	Enhance awareness on environmental conservation, protection and preservation among the youth and community; Provide jobs to youth through tree for jobs programmes.	Assist at least 50 Youth Groups to start tree nurseries in each division.	Provision of a variety of tree seeds to groups; Setting up tree nurseries seeds; Identification of Public Lands for voluntary tree planting exercises to be conducted in the 3 Divisions. Schools to start environmental clubs.
Sensitization of Youths on Health.  District wide	8	To create awareness on health issues affecting the youth; To enhance preventive approaches to health issues affecting the youth; To create awareness on HIV/Aids among the youth.	Facilitate sensitization campaigns to be conducted by 10 youth groups per Division; Facilitate the running of youth friendly VCT centers.	Liaise with MoH, NGOs and Youth Friendly VCT centers. Provide brochures, magazines, pamphlets containing health information. Youth friendly centre Ref. YEC (4). Condoms for prevention.
Sensitization of Youths on Crime and Drugs.  District wide	9	To sensitize the youth on the effects of engaging in crime and abusing drugs. To provide counselling and corrective services among the youth (Drug Addicts); To initiate School	Facilitate sensitization campaigns on effects of drug abuse and crime among the youth groups per Division.	Carry baseline survey on major drugs abused by the youth; Establishment of rehabilitation centers to offer advice and cater for drug addicts. Sensitization against crime and abuse of drugs by the youth.



Project Name Location/Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
		Campaign Against Drugs Clubs in schools.		
Sensitization of Youths on Art and Culture.  District wide	10	To promote the preservation of culture among the youth; To enhance National unity, cohesiveness and tolerance of other people's culture.	Liaise with stakeholders to establish cultural centers in every division: Sensitize youth to form at least 3 cultural and theatre clubs per club per Division. Facilitate 1 District Cultural fairs/days Per Year.	Establishment of cultural centers; Encourage formation of cultural theatre youth groups on art and music in schools, youth polytechnics and youth groups; Facilitating District Cultural Fairs/Days Annually.

### 3.9.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The sector is limited to all other sectors of the economy in that the department of gender plays a key role in group development, registration and empowerment to participate in economic activities of the other sub-sectors. For the sector to achieve its objectives, it requires support from other sectors including physical infrastructure for roads and electricity, Environment Water and Sanitation for water provision, Agriculture and rural development for food and human resource for skilled and health workforce. The sector also relies on ICT for gathering and disseminating data and information relating to special programmes.

### 3.9.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-Cutting Issues

Through cultural centers, sports activities and conflict management efforts, the issue of national diversity is mainstreamed in this sector. Similarly, this sector is made up of ministries that deal directly with youth affairs, gender, concerns of the physically challenged and environmental issues through the Ministry of special programmes. HIV/AIDS issues are also mainstreamed through capacity building efforts by the special programmes sub-sector and community campaign drives targeting the youth. The sub-ACUs in the various departments are integrated in the in the District Technical Committees for HIV and AIDS. There are efforts in the district to ensure that all the disadvantaged groups such as youth, people with disability and women are involved in decision making of various development programmes and projects. The use of ICT in the sector is being encouraged.

For effective monitoring and evaluation to be done, all inputs, processes and strategies, objectives and targets must be clearly spelled out in the project document. The Project Management Team must also be fully aware of the project's achievement indicators. An indicator is a characteristic that gives evidence that the activities, projects or programmes objectives are being met or not. There are four main types of indicators. These are input indicators, process or strategy indicators, output indicators and impact indicators. The indicators can be either quantitative or qualitative.

This chapter provides specific programmes and projects to be funded during the plan period through internal and external sources.

The chapter further presents an institutional framework that the district will adopt over the Plan period in carrying out the monitoring and evaluation. It also specifies objectively verifiable indicators that shall be used to measure the implementation captured in chapter three, and also presents the methodologies for impact assessment. Lastly, a summary of performance indicators over the Plan period is presented as well.

## **CHAPTER FOUR: IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

### **4.1 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION IN THE DISTRICT**

Various structures and framework for carrying out project monitoring and evaluation exists in the district. Such structures are the District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee under the District Development Committee (DDC) and the community facilitated Project Management Committees. The NGOs supported community projects are presently strengthening the capacity of the community groups' participation in project identification, implementation, monitoring and evaluation and project maintenance and sustenance.

The District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (DMEC) is the supreme monitoring and evaluation organ in the district. There is however, need to strengthen the DMEC so that it can hold regular visits to projects. The DMEC membership will also be widened to include NGOs, CBOs and community project groups. In order to strengthen the performance of the monitoring and evaluation structures, this District Development Plan identifies sectoral priorities which are to develop indicators for activities, projects and programmes, determine frequency of data/information collection, determine who will collect the data/information, establish a system of analyzing, storing, retrieving and channel monitoring and evaluating information to all stakeholders to facilitate fast corrective measures.

The institutional framework will be used to monitor and evaluate projects being undertaken by the public, private and civil society. All monitoring and Evaluation reports will be tabled before the DDC through the DMEC. The District Team, NGOs Monitoring and Evaluation teams and CBOs Monitoring and Evaluation Teams will actively involve stakeholders at district, divisional, grassroots and sub regional levels.

## 4.0 INTRODUCTION

For effective monitoring and evaluation to be done, all inputs, processes and strategies, objectives and targets must be clearly spelt out in the project document. The Project Management Team must also be fully aware of the project's achievement indicators. An indicator is a characteristic that gives evidence that the activities, projects or programmes objectives are being met or not. There are four main types of indicators. These are input indicators, process or strategy indicators, output indicators and impact indicators. The indicators can be either quantitative or qualitative.

This chapter provides specific programmes and projects to be funded during the plan period through internal and external sources.

The chapter further presents an institutional framework that the district will adopt over the Plan period in carrying out the monitoring and evaluation. It also specifies objectively verifiable indicators that shall be used to monitor project/program implementation captured in chapter three, and sets medium term milestones for impact assessment. Lastly, a summary of performance indicators over the Plan period is presented as well.

### 4.1 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION IN THE DISTRICT

Various structures and framework for carrying out project monitoring and evaluation exists in the district. Such structures are the District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee under the District Development Committee (DDC) and the community initiated Project Management Committees. The NGOs supported community projects are presently strengthening the capacity of the community groups' participation in project identification, implementation, monitoring and evaluation and project maintenance and sustenance.

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This section gives quantifiable indicators that each team undertaking monitoring and evaluation will look for. These indicators are based on the priorities as received from the district consultations.

## 4.2 IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX

### 4.2.1 Agricultural and Rural Development

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholders
Njaa Marufuku Kenya	0.12m per group	2008-2012	Number of groups funded	DCU reports	DAO	SIDA/GoK	Provision of funds; Provision of labour Provision of other building materials
National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme	3.5m pa	2008-2012	Number of farmers funded	Progress Reports	DAO/DLPO	SIDA/GoK	Provision of funds; Provision of labour Provision of other building materials
Private Sector Development in Agriculture	To be determined	2008-2012	No of Jua Kali sheds constructed	Progress reports, site visits	Agric sector ministries	GOK/ Donors	Provision of funds; implementation; supervision;
District Wide							
Construction of District Agricultural Office Block	5 m	2008-2009	Office blocks constructed	DEC/DDC Minutes Field visits Tender minutes; BQs building plans designs	DAO	GoK Development fund	Provision of funds; Provision of labour Provision of other building materials
Reconstruction of Kiamokama divisional veterinary office	1.7 m	2008-2009	Office blocks constructed	DEC/DDC Minutes Field visits Tender minutes; BQs building plan designs	District Veterinary Officer	GoK Development fund	Provision of funds; Provision of labour Provision of other building materials
Construction of the District veterinary office at District headquarters	4.5 m	2008-2009	Office blocks constructed	DEC/DDC Minutes Field visits Tender minutes; BQs building plan designs	District Veterinary Officer	GoK Development fund	Provision of funds; Provision of land; Provision of labour Provision of other building materials
Acquire ICT equipment for the office	0.5m	2008-2009	ICT Materials purchased	DAC Minutes Field visits Tender minutes; BQs building plan designs	District Veterinary Officer	GoK Development fund	Provision of funds; Provision of labour Provision of other building materials
Construct Rigoma divisional veterinary office	2.7 m	2008-2009	Office blocks constructed	DEC/DDC Minutes Field visits Tender minutes; BQs building plan designs	District Veterinary Officer	GoK Development fund	Provision of funds; Provision of labour Provision of other building materials
Masaba Disabled fish farming	0.94 m	2008-2012	27 members fed with fish protein	Reports Field visits	District Fisheries Officer	GoK Development fund	Provision of funds.

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholders
Rikura fingerlings centre	1.3m	2008-2010	6000 fingerlings supplied Fish ponds constructed		District Fisheries Officer	GoK Development fund	Provision of funds; Provision of land; Provision of labour
Keroka fresh fish market	2.5m	2008-2009	Market constructed		District Fisheries Officer	GoK Development fund	Provision of funds; Provision of land; Provision of labour Provision of other building materials

#### 4.2.2 Special Programmes

Project Name	Cost (Kshs.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholders
Construction of workshops in youth polytechnics	36.9m	2008-2009	27 Workshops constructed	DEC/DDC Minutes Reports BQs	District Youth Officer	GoK Development fund	Provision of funds; Conduct trainings
Construction of classrooms in youth polytechnics	13.5m	2008-2009	27 Classrooms constructed	DEC/DDC Minutes Reports BQs	District Youth Officer	GoK Development fund	Provision of funds;
Construction of toilets and latrines in youth polytechnics	3.5m	2008-2009	28 twin block Toilets constructed	Reports DEC/DDC Minutes	District Youth Officer	GoK Development fund	Provision of funds;
Installation of electricity in YPs	9.0m	2008-2009	9 Yps connected with electricity	Reports DEC/DDC Minutes	District Youth Officer	GoK Development fund	Provision of funds;
Establishment of youth empowerment centers	5.2 m	2008-2010	Youth polytechnics offering free tuition; Improvement in accessibility to education; Improvement in Enrolment; Modern serviceable equipments availed	DEC/DDC Minutes Reports	District Youth Officer	GoK Development fund	Provision of funds; Attend classes
Developing sporting activities	10m	2008-2012	1 play ground built	DEC/DDC Minutes Reports	District Youth Officer	GoK Development fund	Provision of funds; Attend stakeholder workshop on mainstreaming youth issues
Sensitization of youth on environment and volunteerism	10m	2008-2012	50 tree nurseries established in each division	DEC/DDC Minutes Reports	District Youth Officer	GoK Development fund	Provision of funds; Man youth friendly desks; Formulate policies
Sensitization of youths on health	15m	2008-2012	Youth VCT centers facilitated	DEC/DDC Minutes Reports	District Youth Office	GoK Development fund	Provision of funds; Train youths
Sensitization of youths on crime and drugs	7.5m	2008-2012	No. of youths sensitized	DEC/DDC Minutes Reports	District Youth Office	GoK Development fund	Provision of funds; Conduct sensitization forums

Project Name	Cost (Kshs.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholders
Sensitization of youths on Art and Culture	10m	2008-2012	Cultural centers established Theater clubs established Cultural days facilitated	DEC/DDC Minutes Reports	District Youth Office	GoK Development fund	Provision of funds; Attend a cultural days

#### 4.2.3 Physical Infrastructure

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Role of Stakeholders
Ekona-Sesora Road (L1106)	3.5 m	6 months	4.3 km of road graveled; culverts made.	Reports; Tender board minutes; Bill of quantities; Site inspection; DDC/DEC Minutes.	Ministry of Roads/District Roads Engineer	SIDA/ GoK	Provision of funds; routine maintenance.
Kemera-Amambuko Road (D223)	1.2 b	2008-2012	25 km of road upgraded to bitumen standards.	Reports; Tender board minutes; Bill of quantities; Site inspection; DMEC; DDC/DEC Minutes.	Ministry of Roads	GoK Development Fund.	Provision of funds ; routine maintenance
Metamaywa-Kebirigo Road (D224)	1.4 b	2008-2012	28 km of road upgraded to bitumen standards.	Reports; Tender board minutes; Bill of quantities; Site inspection; DMEC; DDC/DEC Minutes.	Ministry of Roads	GoK Development Fund.	Provision of funds ; routine maintenance
Nyanturago-Ramasha Road (E192)	750 m	2008-2012	15 km of road upgraded to bitumen standards.	Reports; Tender board minutes; Bill of quantities; Site inspection; DMEC; DDC/DEC Minutes.	Ministry of Roads	GoK Development Fund.	Provision of funds ; routine maintenance
Chironge-Kiamokama-Birongo Road (D223)	750 m	2008-2012	15 km of road upgraded to bitumen standards.	Reports; Tender board minutes; Bill of quantities; Site inspection; DMEC; DDC/DEC Minutes.	Ministry of Roads	GoK Development Fund.	Provision of funds ; routine maintenance
Routine maintenance of roads.	105m	2008-2012	213 km of road done routine maintenance.	Reports; Tender board minutes; Bill of quantities; Site inspection; DDC/DEC Minutes.	Ministry of Roads	GoK Development Fund.	Provision of funds ; routine maintenance

#### 4.2.4 Governance, Justice, Law and Order

Project Name	Cost (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Role Of Stakeholders
Construction of child protection unit.	2.5 m	2008-2012	Child protection unit done	Tender minutes; BOQs building plans designs	District Children's Officer	GoK Development Fund.	Provision of land and funds; Tendering; Maintenance
Construction of Masaba District Headquarters	20 m	2008-2010	District Headquarters constructed	Tender minutes; BOQs building plans designs	District Commissioner/ OOP	GoK Development Fund.	Provision of funds; Tendering; Maintenance
Construction of 3 divisional headquarters	36 m	2008-2012	3 Divisional Headquarters constructed	Tender minutes; BOQs building plans designs	District Commissioner OOP	GoK Development Fund	Provision of funds; Tendering; Maintenance

Project Name	Cost (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Role Of Stakeholders
Construction of District's Commissioners residence	15 m	2008-2010	DC Residence constructed	Tender minutes; BOQs building plans designs	District Commissioner/OOP	GoK Development Fund	Provision of funds; Tendering; Maintenance
Construction of Chief's offices	30 m	2008-2012	Chief's offices constructed	Tender minutes; BOQs building plans designs	District Commissioner/ OOP	GoK Development Fund	Provision of funds; Tendering; Maintenance
Construction of AP residential lines	53 m	2008-2012	AP residential lines constructed	Tender minutes; BOQs building plans designs	District Commissioner/ OOP	GoK Development Fund	Provision of funds; Tendering; Maintenance
Refurbishment of offices	20 m	2008-2012	Offices refurbished	Tender minutes; BOQs building plans designs	District Commissioner/ OOP	GoK Development Fund	Provision of funds; Tendering; Maintenance
Refurbishment of AP residential buildings	16 m	2008-2012	AP residential buildings refurbished	Tender minutes; BOQs building plans designs	District Commissioner/ OOP	GoK Development Fund	Provision of funds; Tendering; Maintenance

#### 4.2.5 Environment, Water and Sanitation

Project Name	Cost (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Role Of Stakeholders
Sewerage system Keroka Town	100 m	2008-2012	System designed and constructed	Reports; Tender board minutes; Bill of quantities; Site inspection; DDC/DEC Minutes	District Water Officer	GoK Development Fund.	Provision of land; Provision of funds; Maintenance; Provision of equipments
Masaba/ Mogweko /Ibacho Water Project	15.1 m	2008-2012	Surveys and designs carried out Intake works constructed, electrifications done, 2 No. Pump sets purchased and installed. 2 NO 50m <sup>3</sup> tanks constructed 12km pipes purchased and laid.	Reports; Tender board minutes; Bill of quantities; Site inspection; DDC/DEC Minutes	District Water Officer	GgK Development Fund.	Provision of land; Provision of funds; Maintenance; Provision of equipments
Rigoma/ Riamatundura water Project	13 m	2008-2009	Surveys and designs carried out Intake works constructed 2No. 50m <sup>3</sup> tanks constructed.	Reports; Tender board minutes; Bill of quantities; Site inspection;	District Water Officer	GoK Development Fund.	Provision of land; Provision of funds; Maintenance; Provision of equipments

Project Name	Cost (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Role Of Stakeholders
			Electrification done, 2 NO. Pumps purchased and installed. 2 NO. 50m <sup>3</sup> tanks constructed 10km main distribution pipes purchased.	DDC/DEC Minutes			
Boreholes	30 m	2008-2009	Geo-surveys carried out 12 boreholes drilled; Quality of water; No. of consumers served	Reports; Tender board minutes; Bill of quantities; Site inspection; DDC/DEC Minutes	District Water Officer	GoK Development Fund.	Provision of land; Provision of funds; Maintenance; Provision of equipments
Shallow Wells	7.4 m	2008-2009	Well dug, Hand pumps purchased and installed Well linings constructed Supernatural slabs constructed 43 No.	Reports; Tender board minutes; Bill of quantities; Site inspection; DDC/DEC Minutes	District Water Officer	GoK Development Fund.	Provision of land; Provision of funds; Maintenance; Provision of equipments
Mochenwa Programme	2.5 m	2008-2012	Hectares under horticulture; No of farmers trained; Scheme committees formed	Reports; Tender board minutes; Bill of quantities; Site inspection; DDC/DEC Minutes	District Irrigation Officer	GoK Development Fund.	Provision of land; Provision of funds; Maintenance; Provision of labour
Karantini Programme	3.5 m	2008-2012	Hectares under horticulture; No of farmers trained; Scheme committees formed	Reports; Tender board minutes; Bill of quantities; Site inspection; DDC/DEC Minutes	District Irrigation Officer	GoK Development Fund.	Provision of land; Provision of funds; Maintenance; Provision of labour
Gesusu Programme	3 m	2008-2012	Hectares under horticulture; No of farmers trained; Scheme committees formed	Reports; Tender board minutes; Bill of quantities; Site inspection; DDC/DEC Minutes	District Irrigation Officer	GoK Development Fund.	Provision of land; Provision of funds; Maintenance; Provision of labour.
Bogeche Programme	2 m	2008-2012	Hectares under horticulture; No of farmers trained; Scheme	Reports; Tender board minutes; Bill of quantities;	District Irrigation Officer	GoK Development Fund.	Provision of land; Provision of funds; Maintenance; Provision of labour



Project Name	Cost (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Role Of Stakeholders
			committees formed	Site inspection; DDC/DEC Minutes			
Gekano Programme	2 m	2008-2012	Hectares under horticulture; No of farmers trained; Scheme committees formed	Periodic reports	District Irrigation Officer	GoK Development Fund.	
Itangi Water Project  Nyamagesa Location Masimba Division	To be determined	2008-2012	Water project implemented; No of households served	Periodic reports	District Water Office	GOK / Development Fund	Implementation, monitoring and evaluation

#### 4.2.6 Human Resource Development

Project Name	Cost (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Role Of Stakeholders
Obwari Primary School/ construction of classrooms	600,000	2008-2009	No of classes built; No of new students enrolled	Project Management Committee; PTA; DMEC; MOE	GOK/OPEC	GoK/ Development partners	Provision of land; provision of funds; maintenance.
Malaria Control Programme	225,000	2008-2012	Reduced number of patients	MOH; Community	GOK; APHIA II NYANZA	GoK/ Development partners	Provision of drugs and resources
Family Health Programme	500,000	2008-2012	Improved family health care	MOH; Community	GOK; AMREF; APHIA II NYANZA	GoK/ Development partners	Provision of resources; conducting trainings.
Supply of Commodities and Drugs	4.5 m	2008-2012	Reduced mortality rate	MOH/KEPSA	GOK	GoK/ Development partners	Procure commodities and drugs
Training of CHWs	2 m	2008-2012	Increased number of CHWs and CHEWs	MOH	GOK; AMREF; APHIA II NYANZA	GoK/ Development partners	Provision of funds and training materials
Transport and Communication	3.15 m	2008-2012	Faster movement of health personnel	MOH	GOK	GoK/ Development partners	Procure 6 motor bikes and 150 bicycles
Purchase of Kits	4.5m	2008-2012	Efficient delivery of services	MOH	GOK; AMREF; APHIA II NYANZA	GoK/ Development partners	Procure 150 kits
Construction of 20 bed capacity mortuary/ Masaba District Hospital	20m	2008-2012	Improved conservation of bodies	MOH/ DMEC	GOK	GoK/ Development partners	Preparation of BQs; construction

Project Name	Cost (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Role Of Stakeholders
Construction of Male and Children ward/ Masaba District Hospital	15m	2008-2012	Improved curative measures	MOH/ DMEC	GOK	GoK/ Development partners	Preparation of BQs; construction
Construction of modern kitchen and laundry/ Masaba District Hospital	20m	2008-2012	Improved nutrition and hygiene	MOH/ DMEC	GOK	GoK/ Development partners	Preparation of BQs; construction
Installation of X-Ray Machines/ Masaba District Hospital	25m	2008-2012	Improved curative and preventive measures	MOH/ DMEC	GOK	GoK/ Development partners	Procuring X-Ray Machine
Construction of modern Out-patient and Administration block	30m	2008-2012	Improved curative and preventive measures	MOH/ DMEC	GOK	GoK/ Development partners	Preparation of BQs; construction

#### 4.2.7 Public Administration

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Role Of Stakeholders
Construction and furnishing of office blocks.	2.5 m	2008-2012	District planning office constructed	Tender minutes; BOQs building plans designs	District Development Officer/MPND	GoK/ Development partners	Preparation of BQs; construction
Construction of DIDC Hall.	2.3 m	2008-2012	DIDC Hall constructed	Tender minutes; BOQs building plans designs	District Development Officer/MPND	GoK/ Development partners	Preparation of BQs; construction

### 4.3 SUMMARY OF KEY MONITORING AND EVALUATION IMPACT/ PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

The following performance indicators will determine the impact of project/programmes in various Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) sectors and sub sectors.

Sub-Sector	Indicator/Milestone	2008 Current Situation	2010 Mid-Term Projection	2012 End-Term Projection
<b>Human Resource Development Sector</b>				
Health	Infant Mortality Rate	25.6/1000	22.6/1000	19/1000
	Immunization Coverage	92%	95%	98%
	Doctor patient Ratio	1:62,600	1:62,000	1:61,500
	Average distance to health facility(km)	5	3	2
	HIV/Aids prevalence	4.5%	4%	3.5%
	Contraceptive Acceptance	48%	55%	70%
	Beds Capacity	345	400	500
	Trained VCT Counsellors	11	25	40
	Institutions offering ARVs	5	8	15
	Child mortality rate	72/1,000	70/1,000	65/1,000
	Under five Mortality rate	72/1,000	70/1,000	65/1,000
Education	Primary School Dropout Rate	1:33	1:30	1:25
	Teacher /Pupil Ratio-Primary	1:31	1:28	1:25
	Teacher/Student Ratio-Secondary Schools)	1:29	1:25	1:20
	Teacher/Pupil Ratio-ECD	1:40	1:38	1:35
<b>Physical Infrastructure Sector</b>				
Roads	Bitumen/Gravel, Gravel/Earth, Earth	336.4	436.4	536.4
	Road network in good maintainable condition	22.7%	42%	62%
Water	Average Distance To Nearest Water Point (Km)	2	1	500m
	Households Access To Piped Water	<2%	5%	10%
<b>Agriculture and Rural Development Sector</b>				
Crop Farming	Hectarage Under Cash Crops	2,479	2,979	3,479
	Hectarage Under Food Crops	18,780	19,200	20,000
	Hectarage Under Horticultural Crops	1,201	1,400	1,700
Livestock Production	Annual Milk Production(million Litres)	11.79	14.5	17

Sub-Sector	Indicator/Milestone	2008 Current Situation	2010 Mid-Term Projection	2012 End-Term Projection
	Annual Red Meat Production(Million Tons)	1.4	2.4	4.4
	Annual honey production (Kgs)	4,783	5,283	6,000
	Annual Egg Production (Trays)	24,000	27,000	32,000
Fish Harvest	Fish Harvest (Kgs)	1,497	2,497	4,000
	Number of Fish ponds	48	55	70
<b>Trade, Tourism and Industry Sector</b>				
Industrialization	Manufacturing Industries	24	30	40

