

TABLE OF CONTENT

DISTRICT VISION AND MISSION	vii
FOREWORD	ix
PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	xi
TABLES AND MAPS	xiii
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	xiv
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS	xvi
CHAPTER ONE: DISTRICT PROFILE	
1.0 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 FEATURES AND SETTLEMENT PATTERNS IN THE DISTRICT	1
1.1.1 Position and size of the district	1
1.1.2 Administrative Boundaries and Political Units	3
1.1.3 Settlement Patterns	5
1.2 PHYSIOGRAPHIC AND NATURAL CONDITIONS	5
1.2.1 Topographic Features	5
1.2.2 Climatic Information	6
1.3 POPULATION PROFILES AND PROJECTIONS	7
1.3.2 Population by special age groups	9
1.3.3 Population Size by Division and Density	11
1.3.4 Urban Population	12
1.4 SECTOR PROFILES	13
1.4.1 Agriculture and Rural Development	13
1.4.2 Trade, Tourism and Industry	14
1.4.3 Physical Infrastructure	14
1.4.4 Environment, Water and Sanitation	15
1.4.5 Human Resource Development	15
1.4.6 Research, Innovation and Technology	16
1.4.7 Governance, Justice, Law and Order	17
1.4.8 Public Administration	17
1.4.9 Special Programmes	17
1.5 DISTRICT FACT SHEET	18
CHAPTER TWO: DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS	
2.0 INTRODUCTION	39
2.1 OVERVIEW OF 2002 - 2008 PLAN	39
2.2 IMPLEMENTATION STATUS OF 2002-2008 DEVELOPMENT PLAN	40
2.3 CONSTRAINTS	42
2.4 LESSONS LEARNT	42
2.5 LINKAGES WITH VISION 2030 AND THE FIRST MEDIUM-TERM PLAN AND THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS	43
2.6 MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES 2008-2012	44
2.6.1 Development Challenges	44
2.6.2 Cross-cutting Issues	47

2.7	DISTRICT ISSUES, CAUSES, OBJECTIVE AND STRATEGIES	53
CHAPTER THREE: DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS		
3.0	INTRODUCTION	63
3.1	AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	63
3.1.1	Sector Vision and Mission.....	63
3.1.2.	District Response to Sector Vision and Mission	63
3.1.3.	Importance of the Sector in the District.....	64
3.1.4	Role of Stakeholders in the Sector	64
3.1.5	Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies.....	65
3.1.6	Project and Programme Priorities.....	69
3.1.7	Cross Sector Linkages	76
3.1.8	Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues.....	77
3.2	TRADE, TOURISM AND INDUSTRY SECTOR	77
3.2.1	Sector Vision and Mission.....	77
3.2.2	District Response to Sector Vision and Mission	77
3.2.3	Importance of the Sector in the District.....	78
3.2.4	Role of Stakeholders in the Sector	78
3.2.5	Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies.....	79
3.2.6	Projects/Programmes Priorities by sub-sectors	80
3.2.7	Cross Sector Linkages	82
3.3.8	Strategies to mainstream Cross cutting issues.....	83
3.3	PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE	83
3.3.1	Sector Vision and Mission.....	83
3.3.2	District Response to Sector Vision and Mission	83
3.3.3	Importance of the Sector in the District.....	84
3.3.4	Role of Stakeholders in the Sector	84
3.3.5	Sub-sector Priorities Constraints and Strategies.....	85
3.3.6	Project and Programmes Priorities.....	86
3.3.7	Cross sector Linkages.....	90
3.3.8	Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues.....	90
3.4	ENVIRONMENT, WATER AND SANITATION SECTOR	90
3.4.1	Sector Vision and Mission.....	90
3.4.2	District Response to Sector Vision and Mission	90
3.4.3	Importance of the Sector in the District.....	91
3.4.4	Role of Stakeholders in the Sector	91
3.4.5	Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies.....	92
3.4.6	Project and Programmes Priorities by sub-sector.....	93
3.4.7	Cross Sector Linkages	99
3.4.8	Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues.....	100
3.5	HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT SECTOR.....	100
3.5.1	Sector Vision and Mission.....	100
3.5.2	District Response to Sector Vision and Mission	100
3.5.3	Importance of the Sector in the District.....	101
3.5.4	Role of Stakeholders in the Sector	101
3.5.5	Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies.....	102
3.5.6	Projects /Programmes Priorities by sub-sectors	104
3.5.7	Cross Sector Linkages	107
3.5.8	Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues.....	108
3.6	RESEARCH, INNOVATION AND TECHNOLOGY SECTOR	108
3.6.1	Sector Vision and Mission.....	108

3.6.2	District Response to Sector Vision and Mission	108
3.6.3	Importance of the Sector in the District.....	109
3.6.4	Role of Stakeholders in the Sector	109
3.6.7	Cross sector Linkages	111
3.6.8	Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues	111
3.7	GOVERNANCE, JUSTICE, LAW AND ORDER SECTOR.....	112
3.7.1	Sector Vision and Mission.....	112
3.7.2	District Response to Sector Vision and Mission	112
3.7.3	Importance of the Sector in the District.....	112
3.7.4	Role of Stakeholders in the Sector	112
3.7.5	Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies.....	112
3.7.6	Project and Programme Priorities.....	113
3.7.7	Cross Sector Linkages	115
3.7.8	Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues	115
3.8	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION SECTOR	116
3.8.1	Sector Vision and Mission.....	116
3.8.2	District Response to Sector Vision and Mission	116
3.8.3	Importance of the Sector in the District.....	116
3.8.4	Role of Stakeholders in the Sector	116
3.8.5	Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies.....	117
3.8.6	Project and Programme Priorities.....	118
3.8.7	Cross Sector Linkages	120
3.9	SPECIAL PROGRAMMES SECTOR	121
3.9.1	Sector Vision and Mission.....	121
3.9.2	District Response to Sector Vision and Mission	121
3.9.3	Importance of the Sector in the District.....	122
3.9.4	Role of Stakeholders in the Sector	122
3.9.5	Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies.....	123
3.9.6	Projects/Programmes Priorities	124
3.9.7	Cross Sector Linkages	128
3.9.8	Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues	129
CHAPTER FOUR: IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION		
4.0	INTRODUCTION	133
4.1	INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR M&E SYSTEM IN THE DISTRICT	133
4.2	IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX	134
4.2.1	Agriculture and Rural Development.....	134
4.2.2	Trade, Tourism and Industry Sector.....	138
4.2.3	Physical Infrastructure Sector.....	139
4.2.4	Environment, Water and Sanitation Sector	142
4.2.5	Human Resource Development	145
4.2.6	Research, Innovation and Technology	149
4.2.7	Governance, Justice, Law and Order Sector.....	150
4.2.8	Public Administration Sector.....	151
4.2.9	Special Programmes Sector	153
4.3	SUMMARY OF MONITORING AND EVALUATION IMPACT AND PERFORMANCE INDICATORS.....	156

DISTRICT VISION AND MISSION

Vision

To be a self reliant, highly productive, healthy and prosperous district

Mission

To provide, promote, coordinate the efficient exploitation of existing natural and human resources towards achievement of high development in all sectors in the district.

FOREWORD

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Wycliffe Ambetsa Oparanya', followed by three dots and a horizontal line.

**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 DDP's editorial, technical assistance and subsequent publication.

To all that were involved I salute you but at the same time acknowledge that the greater challenge lies 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 SAMHIR, CDS
PERMANENT SECRETARY, MINISTRY OF STATE FOR PLANNING,
NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND VISION 2030**

TABLES AND MAPS

Map 1: Location of Taita District in Kenya.....	2
Table 1: Administrative Units by Size and Divisions.....	3
Map 2: Administration Boundaries.....	4
Table 2: Agro Ecological and Livelihood Zones.....	6
Table 3: Population Projections by Age Cohort.....	8
Table 4: Population by Division.....	12
Table 5: Population Distribution and Density by Administrative Division.....	12
Table 6: Urban Population and Projections by Gender.....	12
Table 2.1: 2002-2008 District Development Plan Implementation Status by Department.....	40

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Taita District Development Plan is derived from the First Medium Term Plan (2008-2009). The Medium Term Plan contains national policies and strategies, programmes and projects for implementing the first five years of Vision 2030. Vision 2030 is anchored on the three pillars; economic, social and political.

Taita District is one of the 13 districts in Coast Province covering an area of 16,482.9 km². The district is composed of six divisions namely, Voi, Mwatate, Wundanyi, Tausa, Mwambirwa and Nyangala, and these are further sub-divided into 22 locations and 67 sub locations. The district is predominantly inhabited by the Taita ethnic community with a small population from other ethnic communities mainly the migrant workers and business people residing in towns. Approximate 76% of the population live in the rural areas and depend on agriculture.

On the district's topography, altitude varies between 481m above sea level in the lowlands to 2,200m above sea level in the highlands. Tsavo East and Tsavo West National Parks, home to various types of wild animals, are found within the district.

Two rainy seasons are experienced; long rains between the months of March and May and short rains between November and December. The rainfall distribution is uneven in the district, with the highlands receiving higher rainfall than the lowland areas. Temperatures in the lowlands average 24.6⁰C and the highlands 18.2⁰C.

According to the 1999 Census, the population stood at 193,633 and the projections for 2008, 2010 and 2012 are 225,636, 233,450 and 241,522 respectively. Youthful population (15-35 years) is a third of the total population. According to *Geographic Dimensions of Well-Being in Kenya Vol 1*, (2003), 58% of the district's population lives below the poverty line.

An approximate 76% of the population lives in the rural areas where the main means of livelihood is agriculture. The most populous divisions are Mwambirwa, Wundanyi, and Tausa which can be attributed to the high agricultural potential in the areas. The least populated divisions are Voi and Mwatate which are the lowlands with inadequate rainfall, and the main means of livelihood is ranching, sisal farming and mining.

The implementation of previous DDP was hailed as successful, despite various constraints. Education facilities increased in number and net enrolment improved. Immunization and vaccination coverage increased from 80% to 91%. The average distance to a health facility shortened to 5kms from 10 kms in 2002. Deliveries by skilled births attendants increased from 30% to 35%. Rigorous HIV/AIDS campaigns reduced the prevalence to 2.8%. Agricultural production increased.

Lessons learnt from the implementation of the 2002 – 2008 DDP have been used to inform the contents of this plan. These include: Budgeting and work planning need to be properly linked through the MTEF budgeting process for the effective implementation of projects and programmes. The DPMU should coordinate the Annual work planning in the district with an aim of coordinating the implementation of the DDP; There is need for coordination in the implementation of the various devolved funds with an aim of harmonizing the development and minimizing duplication and overlapping of projects:

The legal status of the DDC as the mandated committee to coordinate, strengthen and harmonize the projects implementation need to be enhanced; There is need to instigate the community participation in all levels of the project from identification to the sustainability vis-a- vis ownership. This can be achieved by sensitizing the community and all other stakeholders on the DFRD and the benefits of the process; The DDP should be extensively disseminated to all stakeholders and ownership mitigated to enhance better monitoring and evaluation of the same and coordinated projects implementation.

Major development challenges facing the district include bio diversity loss, environmental degradation and topography, population growth, squatter problem, HIV/ AIDS, poverty among others.

This Plan is also linked to the Vision 2030 and the Medium-Term Plan as well as the Millennium Development Goals. The District Development Plan will provide the basis for the MTEF budget. This will ensure that District Specific projects are linked with available resources thereby guaranteeing successful plan implementation by incorporating the District in the budgetary process.

This Plan provides Sector visions and missions as provided at the national level; districts response to the vision and mission; importance of the sector in the district and role of stakeholders in each sector. A list of ongoing projects in each sub-sector, new projects and programmes to be implemented are also discussed. After each sector analysis on the above issues, the chapter also shows how the respective sector links with others with an aim of indicating how the development of all sectors is importance as no single sector can develop on its own without the support of the other. Finally it indicates the strategies of mainstreaming the crosscutting issue for each sub sector.

Once programs/projects to be implemented during the plan period are specified, verifiable indicators to be used to monitor project/program implementation are listed, that set medium term milestones for impact assessment. The M&E systems will monitor progress and the lessons learnt will be used to improve on the implementation rate through corrective measures instituted. The District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee, an arm of the District Development Committee will take the centre stage in monitoring development projects and programmes and advising accordingly. It will be assisted by the various instituted sector monitoring and evaluation committees.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ABD	Agricultural Business Development
ACK	Anglican Church of Kenya
AFC	Agricultural Finance Corporation
AI	Artificial Insemination
ALRMP	Arid Lands Resource Management Programme
ANC	Antenatal Clinics
AP	Administration Police
ASAL	Arid and Semi Arid Lands
ASP	Agricultural Support Project
BOG	Board of Governors
CAP	Community Action Plans
CBAHA	Community Based Animal Health Aiders
CBO's	Community Based Organisation
CDA	Coast Development Trust Fund
CDTF	Community Development Trust Fund
DA	Directed Agriculture
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DPEC	District Poverty Eradication Committee
DASS	Decentralized Agricultural Support Structure
ECD	Early Childhood Development
DDC	District Development Committee
DDP	District Development Plan
DEC	District Executive Committee
DFST	District Farming Systems Team
DIDC	District Information and Documentation Centre
DPRSP	District Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
DPU	District Planning Unit
ECD	Early Childhood Development
EETP	Entrepreneurship and Employment Training Programme
ERDP	Educational Resource Development Project
FDA	Focal Development Area
FOSAs	Front Office Services
FSA	Financial Services Associations
FY	Financial Year
GEP	Global Education Partnership
GOK	Government of Kenya
HIV/AIDS	Human Immuno-Deficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
HPI	Heifer Project International
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IPM	Integrated Pest Management
IT	Information Technology
JKA	Jua Kali Associations
JKUAT	Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology
KARI	Kenya Agricultural Research Institute
KBC	Kenya Commercial Bank
KEPI	Kenya Expanded Programme for Immunization
K-REP	Kenya Rural Enterprise Programme

KWS	Kenya Wildlife Service
MEDP	Micro-Enterprise Development Project
MOA	Ministry of Agriculture
MCD	Ministry of Cooperative Development
MOH	Ministry of Health
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
NACHU	National Co-operatives and Housing Union
TBA	Traditional Birth Attendants
WRMA	Water Resource Management Authority
WSTF	Water Service Trust Fund

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LIST OF ABE

ABD
ACK
AFC
AI
ALRMP
ANC
AP
ASAL
ASP
BOG
CAP
CBAH.
CBO's
CDA
CDTF
DA
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CHAPTER ONE: DISTRICT PROFILE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides information on the geographical profile of the district that sets a basis for undertaking programmes for effective management for sustainable growth and poverty reduction. It gives details on administrative and physical description, settlement patterns and physiographic and natural conditions of the district. It further gives the District Fact Sheet containing a summary of major sectoral indicators and statistics. This forms the foundation upon which the implementation of the theme, “A Globally Competitive and Prosperous Kenya” will be focused.

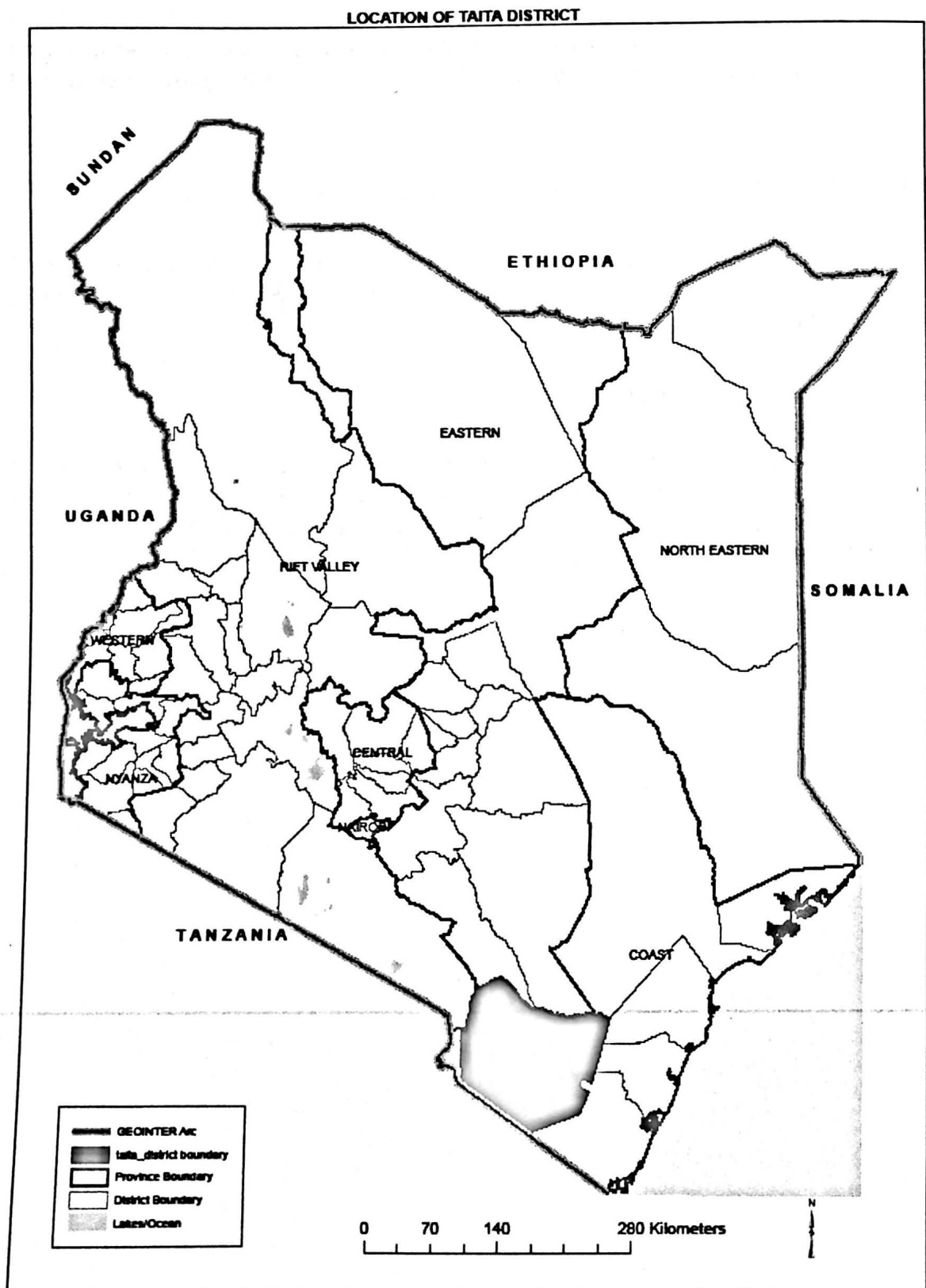
1.1 FEATURES AND SETTLEMENT PATTERNS IN THE DISTRICT

This section provides a narrative description of the district profile. It gives the background information on location, administrative and political units, main physical features, and position, size and settlement patterns of the district.

1.1.1 Position and size of the district

Taita District is one of the 13 districts in Coast Province. It borders Tana River, Kitui and Makueni Districts to the north, Kwale and Kilifi Districts to the east, Kajiado District to the northwest, and Taveta to the southwest. The district covers an area of 16,482.9 km² and lies between 2° 46' South and 4° 10' South, and longitudes 37° 36' East and 30° 14' East.

Map 1: Location of Taita District in Kenya



1.1.2 Administrative Boundaries and Political Units.

The district is composed of six divisions namely: Voi, Mwatate, Wundanyi, Tausa, Mwambirwa and Nyangala. These are further sub-divided into twenty two locations and sixty seven sub locations as indicated in Table 1.

Table 1 Administrative units by size and. Divisions

Division	Area (Km²)	Locations	Sub Locations
Wundanyi	701.9	7	24
Mwatate	1,766.1	7	21
Voi	2,972.0	2	5
Tausa	318.9	3	8
Mwambirwa	43.3	1	3
Nyangala**	-	2	6
Tsavo National Park*	10,680.7	-	-
Total	16,482.9	22	67

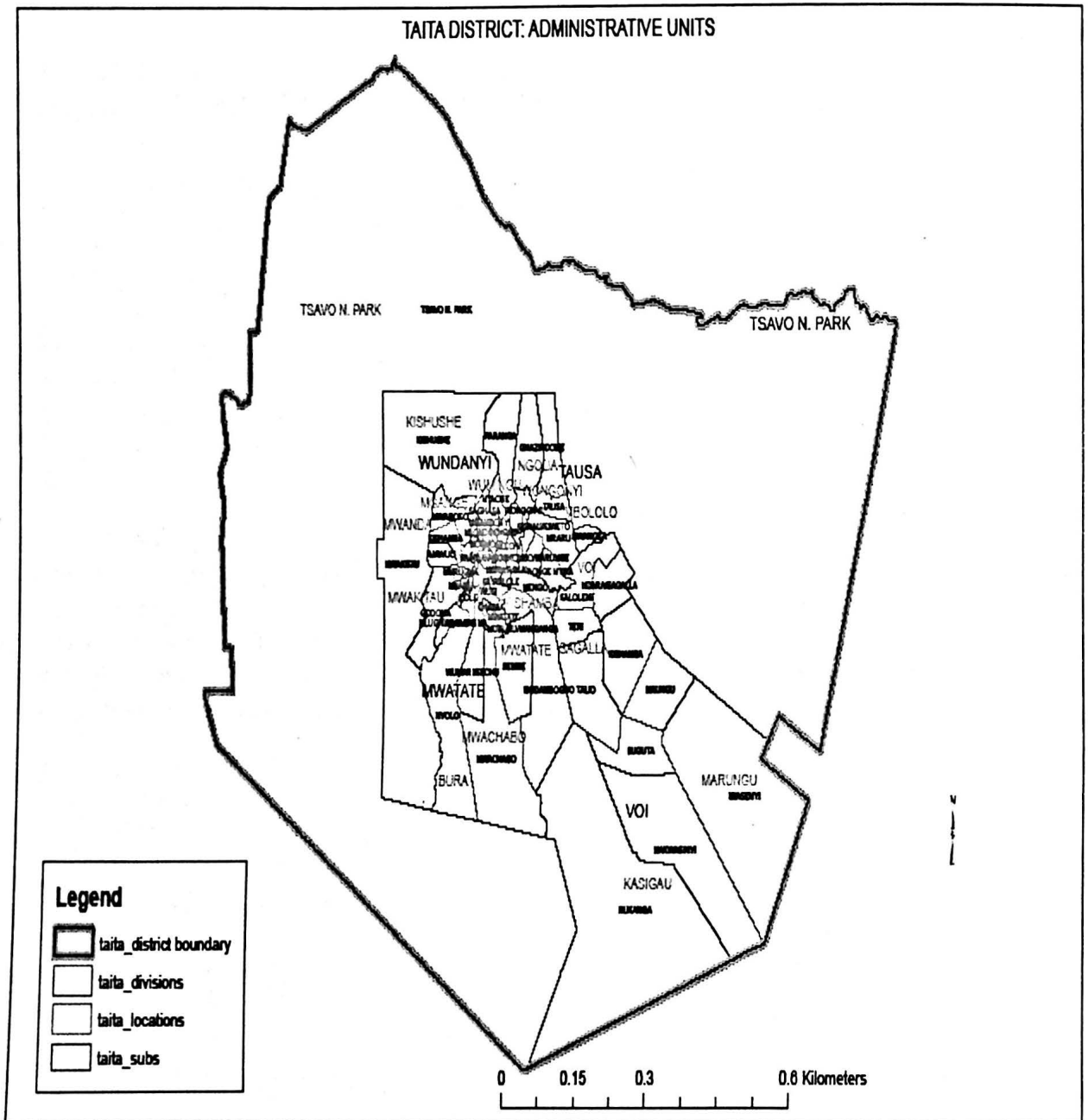
*(Tsavo East and West are not Divisions per-se but occupy a big portion of the district)

** The Division boundaries are yet to be determined

Source: District Statistics Office, Wundanyi, 2008

There are three constituencies in the district namely; Wundanyi, Mwatate and Voi constituencies. The boundaries of Wundanyi Constituency follow the divisional boundary while Mwatate Constituency covers Mwatate and Mwambirwa Divisions. Voi Constituency covers Voi, Tausa and Nyangala Divisions. There are two local authorities in the district. These are Voi Municipal Council which has 8 wards and Taita Taveta County Council, with twenty-eight electoral wards.

Map .2 Administration Boundaries



1.1.3 Settlement Patterns

An approximate 76% of the population lives in the rural areas where the main means of livelihood is agriculture.

The most populous divisions are Mwambirwa, Wundanyi, and Tausa which can be attributed to the high agricultural potential in the areas. The least populated divisions are Voi and Mwatate which are the lowlands with inadequate rainfall, and the main means of livelihood is ranching, sisal farming and mining.

In terms of density, the most populated division is Mwambirwa followed by Wundanyi. These settlement patterns can be explained by the agricultural potential of an area.

Pockets of poverty are scattered across the district and according to *Geographic Dimensions of Well-Being in Kenya Vol 1*, (2003) the district has 58% individuals below the poverty line with Mwambirwa division having the highest population proportion of the population living below the poverty line (73%). However, Mwatate and Voi Divisions have the lowest proportion of people living below the poverty line (58%).

However, the poor are distinct in Tausa (marginal farming areas), Voi (municipality and squatters) and Mwatate (landless and marginal farming areas).

Though the administrative headquarter of the district is in Wundanyi town, the most populated urban centre in the district is Voi. This is due to its location in the Nairobi-Mombasa, Mombasa – Taveta/ Tanzania highways. The town is ideal for businesses both small scale and large scale. Also, its nearness to the Tsavo East National park has created many opportunities for tourism-related businesses.

1.2 PHYSIOGRAPHIC AND NATURAL CONDITIONS

1.2.1 Topographic Features

The district is divided into two major topographical zones. These are the upper zone, and lower zone. The altitude of the district varies between 481m above sea level in the lowlands to 2,200m above sea level for the highlands. The upper zone is suitable for horticultural farming, while the lower zones are suitable for ranching and mining.

The major rivers in the district are Tsavo, and Voi rivers. A major spring in the district is Mzima springs which is one of the major water suppliers to Mombasa while small springs and streams include Njuguni, Sanite, Maji Wadeni, Humas Springs and Lemonya Springs. The district is mainly dry, except for the Taita hills which are considerably wet. The effect of the south – easterly winds influences the climate of the district. The hilly areas have ideal conditions for condensation of moisture, which result in relief rainfall.

Tsavo East and Tsavo West National Parks, home to various types of wild animals, occupy a large portion of the lowlands. The presence of these National Parks has improved the welfare of the people, particularly those engaged in tourism activities.

1.2.2 Climatic Information

The district experiences two rainy seasons, the long rains between the months of March and May and the short rains between November and December. The rainfall distribution is uneven in the district, with the highlands receiving higher rainfall than the lowland areas.

Along the hills, temperatures are low (as low as 18.2°C) while the lower zones get an average temperature of 24.6°C. The average temperature in the district is 23°C.

Table 2 below gives the Agro Ecological and Livelihood Zones for the District.

Table 2. Agro Ecological and Livelihood Zones

Agro-Ecological Zone(AEZ)	Altitude M	Annual mean Rainfall mm p.a.	Annual mean Temperature	Soils	Major Enterprises
LH ₂ – Wheat/ Maize/pyrethrum Zone	1370-1680	900-1200	20.1-18.2	Stony sand clay Loams with moderate Fertility – steep shallow soils	Horticulture, Dairy, Maize, Beans, Coffee
UM ₃ – marginal coffee zone	1370-1680	900-1200	20.1-18.2	Stony sandy clay Loams well drained and quite deep – steep slopes	Horticulture, Macadamia, Dairy, Coffee, Maize, Beans Irish potatoes, Bananas
LM ₄ - Sunflower/Maize	1220 – 1520	700 – 900	20.9 – 18.8		Sunflower, Pigeon peas, Maize, Cotton, Grams, Cow peas, Beans, Cross breed cattle.
LM ₄ – Marginal Cotton Zone	900 – 1220	600 – 800	22.9 – 20.9		
LM ₅ – Livestock / Millet Zone	790 – 980	480 – 620	23.5 – 22.4	Dark red sandy clays	Pigeon Peas, Cow Peas Grams, Sisal, Cassava, Mangoes, Custard apple.

Agro-Ecological Zone (AEZ)	Altitude M	Annual mean Rainfall mm p.a.	Annual mean Temperature	Soils	Major Enterprises
LH ₆ – Lower mid, Land ranching zone		No rain fed Agriculture	-	Well drained, dark, friable, coarse, loam sand to sandy clay	Ranching (Local/Breeds): National Park.
L ₅ – Lowland Livestock Millet Zone	610 – 790	480 – 600	24.6 – 23.5	Well drained, dark, friable, coarse, loam sand to sandy clay	- Ranching (Local Breeds): National Park
L ₆ – Lowland Ranching Zone		No rain fed Agriculture	-	Well drained, dark, friable, coarse, loam sand to sandy clay	National Park: Ranching (Local Breed)

Source: Department of Agriculture 2007 Annual Report

1.3 POPULATION PROFILES AND PROJECTIONS

1.3.1 Population projection by age cohorts

According to 1999 census, the population of the district was 193,633 and the projections for 2008, 2010 and 2012 are 225,647, 241,891 and 247,922 respectively as shown in table 1.2.

Table 3: Population Projections by Age Cohort

Age group	1999			2008			2010			2012		
	(Census)			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	Male	Female	Total									
0-4	13299	13269	26568	15606	15621	31227	15971	16012	31983	16756	17122	33878
5-9	12586	12480	25066	14763	14702	29465	15103	15061	30164	15856	15738	31594
10-14	14019	13847	27866	16216	15971	32187	16702	16530	33232	17503	17559	35062
15-19	12020	11800	23820	14038	13792	27830	14356	14119	28475	14887	14763	29650
20-24	8709	8851	17560	10029	10145	20174	10330	10500	20830	11040	11318	22358
25-29	7521	7388	14909	8745	8564	17309	8904	8735	17639	9171	9191	18362
30-34	6134	5574	11708	7246	6649	13895	7360	6726	14086	7881	7411	15292
35-39	4959	5156	10115	5777	6012	11789	5950	6222	12172	6429	6890	13319
40-44	3810	3995	7805	4439	4658	9097	4572	4821	9393	5009	5440	10449
45-49	3462	3485	6947	3975	3947	7922	4094	4085	8179	4517	4678	9195
50-54	2731	2983	5714	3223	3462	6685	3217	3480	6697	3514	4152	7666
55-59	2158	2100	4258	2514	2390	4904	2589	2474	5063	2867	3011	5878
60-64	1694	1995	3689	1974	2426	4400	2033	2407	4440	2294	2941	5235
65+	3618	3990	7608	4099	4664	8763	14722	4816	19538	4549	5435	9984
TOTAL	96720	96913	193633	112644	112992	225647	125903	115988	241891	122273	125649	247922

Source: District Statistics Office, Wundanyi, 2008

From the table 1.3 above, the population is expected to increase from 225,647 in 2008 to 247,922 at the end of the plan period. In a district where 57 per cent of the population lives in absolute poverty, such an increase has a direct impact on the basic needs such as food, water, health and education for all ages. The priority being food, it implies that efforts should be made to increase food production. In the water sector, the expectation is that the available resources will be tapped to increase the volume of clean water for consumption. The sector is expected to enhance its effort to increase the available facilities, personnel and supply of medicine accordingly.

1.3.2 Population by special age groups

The table below shows the population projections for selected age cohorts namely; one; under five; primary school going; secondary school going; youth; reproductive labour force and the aged population.

Age Group	2008	2012	2016	2020	2024	2028	2032	2036	2040
0-4	27,847	26,110	24,675	23,240	21,805	20,370	18,935	17,500	16,065
5-10	26,591	24,854	23,419	21,984	20,549	19,114	17,679	16,244	14,809
11-14	23,001	21,264	19,829	18,394	16,959	15,524	14,089	12,654	11,219
15-17	10,528	9,791	9,054	8,317	7,580	6,843	6,106	5,369	4,632
18-24	31,201	29,464	27,029	24,594	22,159	19,724	17,289	14,854	12,419
25-34	3,458	3,211	2,964	2,717	2,470	2,223	1,976	1,729	1,482
35-44	3,119	2,872	2,625	2,378	2,131	1,884	1,637	1,390	1,143
45-54	4,899	4,652	4,405	4,158	3,911	3,664	3,417	3,170	2,923
55-64	5,156	4,909	4,662	4,415	4,168	3,921	3,674	3,427	3,180
65-74	3,119	2,872	2,625	2,378	2,131	1,884	1,637	1,390	1,143
75-84	1,559	1,436	1,313	1,190	1,067	944	821	698	575
85+	1,559	1,436	1,313	1,190	1,067	944	821	698	575
TOTAL	225,647	212,280	198,913	185,546	172,179	158,812	145,445	132,078	118,711

Table 4 Population Projections for Selected Age Groups (2008-2040)

Table 4 Population Projections for Special Age Groups

AGE GROUP	1999 (census)			2008 (Projections)			2010 (Projections)			2012 (Projections)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Under 1 year	3170	3082	6252	3695	3592	7287	3835	3719	7554	3977	3845	7799
Under 5 year	7,586	7,621	15,207	8,840	8,881	17,721	9159	9202	18361	9,462	9,506	18,968
Primary school 6-13	21,591	21,314	42,905	25,161	24,838	49,999	26069	25734	51803	26,931	26,585	53,516
Secondary school 14-17	10,083	9,963	20,046	11,750	11,610	23,360	12174	12029	24203	12,577	12,427	25,004
Youths 15-29	27,994	35,212	63,206	32,622	32,208	64,830	33799	33372	67171	34,917	34,478	69,395
Reproductive age 15-49		50,284	50,284		53,312	53,284		55238	55238		57,067	57,067
Labour force 15-64	52,842	67,110	119,952	61,580	61,385	122,965	64341	63600	127941	66,964	65,705	132,669
Above 65 years	4162	4693	8855	4850	5469	10319	5025	5666	10691	5191	5854	11045

Source: District Statistics Office, Wundanyi, 2008

Under 5 years

The projected population of this age group, constitutes 7.8 % of the population is estimated to stand at 17,721 .The population which and 2012 respectively. This increase will require the increase to 18,361 and 18,968 in 2010 programmes which are aimed at increasing nutrition strict to focus more on promoting childhood diseases and increasing Early Childhood Development reducing the prevalence of facilities

Primary School age group (6-13)

According to the 1999 Census, there were 42,905 people in this age group, increase for 2008 is 49,998 and it is projected to increase to 53,516 in 2012. projected a significant increase in this age group calling for more schools and facilities, quite current 95 percent enrolment rate is to be increased so as to attain Universal Primary Education for all by the year 2010.

Secondary school age group (14-17)

Secondary school enrolment is lower than primary school. Population in this group is expected to rise from 23,360 in 2008 to 25,004 in 2012. This increase although appearing marginal has an implication on the district resources as the teenagers need to be absorbed in schools and other training institutions to improve their production capacity.

Youthful Age Group (15 - 29)

This is the most active group in the population with a total number of 64,830, approximately a third of the total population. This poses a great challenge for the district with a poverty level of 58% as opportunities are needed to engage the group. For the group to enjoy and fully utilize opportunities such as the Youth Enterprise Development Fund, Women Enterprise Fund, extensive training is needed especially in entrepreneurship and financial management.

Labour force (15-64)

Total labour force population in the district was 11,952 in 1999 and is expected to rise to 132,669 by 2012 with the majority being women. This poses a challenge to the district for job creation, and more so opportunities for women. The district has a high dependency ratio which impacts negatively on savings and investments in the district. Credit facilities, extension services, more irrigation facilities are a pre-requisite for creation of employment opportunities and the district will endeavour to provide these.

Reproductive age group (15-49): This population was 50,284 in 1999 and 53,312 in 2008 .The population which constitute 21% of district population is estimated to reach 55,238 and 57,067 in 2010 and 2012. There is, therefore need to increase the number of health facility deliveries through reduction of cost of health care and improving access by equipping the facilities, recruitment of staff, and provision of electricity to health facilities.

1.3.3 Population Size by Division and density

The distribution of population by sex in the district is as shown 4

Table 4. Population by Division

Division	1999 (Census)			2008 (projections)			2010 (Projections)			2012 (Projections)		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Wundanyi	26838	27933	54771	31275	32551	63826	33283	34641	67924	34336	35737	70073
Voi	28075	29220	57295	32716	34052	66768	34818	36240	71058	35615	37069	72684
Mwatate	27619	28746	56365	32185	33499	65684	34061	35452	69513	35167	36603	71770
Tausa	9935	10340	20275	11577	12050	23627	12932	13460	26392	12974	13504	26478
Mwambirwa	2414	2513	4927	2814	2928	5742	3432	3572	7004	3389	3528	6917
Total	94881	98752	193633	110567	115080	225647	118526	123365	241891	121481	126441	247922

Generally most populated areas are the highland areas of the district comprising of Wundanyi and Mwambirwa.

Table 5. Population Distribution and Density by Administrative Division.

Division	1999 (Census)		2008 (Projections)		2010 (Projections)		2012 (Projections)	
	Population	Density	Population	Density	Population	Density	Population	Density
Wundanyi	54771	80	63826	91	67924	97	70073	97
Voi	57295	18	66768	22	71058	23	72684	24
Mwatate	56365	32	65684	37	69513	38	71770	40
Tausa	20275	64	23627	74	26,392	77	26478	79
Mwambirwa	4927	114	5742	133	7004	137	6917	142
TOTAL	193,633	12	225647	13	241,891	14	247922	15

Source: District Statistics Office, Wundanyi, 2008

Mwambirwa division has the highest population density as indicated in the table 5, mainly due to its conducive environmental conditions for human settlement such as availability of water from the natural springs in the hilly areas, fertile soil among others. Voi Division has the lowest density. This is attributed to harsh climatic conditions and limited economic activities and reliance on rain-fed agriculture.

1.3.4 Urban Population

Table 6 gives the urban population of the three urban centres per gender from the 1999 census and the start and the end of the Plan projections.

Table 6. Urban Population and projections by gender

Urban Centre	1999 (Census)			2008 (Projections)			2010 (Projections)			2012 (Projections)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Wundanyi	3372	3557	6929	3,966	4,183	8,149	4,111	4,336	8,447	4,262	4,496	8,758
Voi	16769	16308	33077	19,721	19,179	38,900	20,444	19,882	40,326	21,194	20,612	41,806
Mwatate	2641	2972	40006	3,106	3,495	6,601	3,220	3,623	6,843	3,338	3,756	7,094
Total	22782	22837	80012	26,793	26,857	53,650	27,775	27,841	55,616	28,794	28,864	57,658

Source: District Statistics Office, Wundanyi, 2008

Mwatate town has high population due to the influx of workers in the sisal estates and mining industry. Its population is projected to increase from 40,006 in 1999 to 53,650, 55,616 and 57,658 in 2008, 2010 and 2012 respectively. Wundanyi, despite being the district HQs, has a small population. However, its population is projected to increase from 6,929 in 1999 to 8,149, 8,447 and 8,758 in 2008, 2010 and 2012 respectively. This is attributed to the fact that there are no other economic activities apart from subsistence farming.

1.4 SECTOR PROFILES

This section shows the analysis of the major sectors in the district contributing to the social economic development. It indicates the main characteristics of these sectors and briefly gives the strategy of tackling the challenges to achieve the development objectives in line with Vision 2030.

1.4.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

In this sector, there are Ministries of Agriculture, Livestock Development, Cooperative Development, Lands, Forestry and Wildlife and Fisheries Development.

Agriculture is the major economic activity in the district contributing 95% of the household income and providing employment to 113,846 people in the agriculture related activities. Maize and beans are the main food crops with current production of 48,082 bags. Production is currently affected by the small average farm size in the highland areas (0.4 ha) that are uneconomical in sizes leading to environmental degradation, poor farming methods resulting to low yields per unit area.

The lowlands receive bimodal rainfall which is mostly unreliable, thus experience frequent droughts and this affects the district's food security. The location of Tsavo East and West National Parks poses a great challenge in the sector due to human/wildlife conflict.

Livestock **development** is an important sector in the district providing employment and income. There are 26 ranches in the district and the leading livestock type in and outside the ranches is cattle totalling; 160,610, followed by goats 128,900, sheep 30,070 with more potential in the lowlands and ranches. In line with the Vision 2030, the district is in the process of becoming a Disease Free Zone which will open up the livestock sector to the international market.

Cooperative movement would benefit dairy farmers, miners, the ranchers and other sectors of the economy. Savings and credit societies are active but needs to be done.

Land is an important factor of production in the district. The district and is 95% dependent on it directly or indirectly. Land ownership, security and adjudication will be streamlined to ensure that land plays a supportive role in this sector.

Fish farming is being fronted as a new livelihood means in a district faced with food insecurity and scarcity of land but with adequate water. There is a gazetted and non-gazetted forests will be gazetted and management plans for their exploitation prepared in an effort to ensure this critical environmental resource is sustainably exploited. The district has vast wildlife resources in the Tsavo ecosystem.

KWS will partner with the community to protect the wildlife by ensuring that there is sustainable co-existence of human beings, domestic animals and the wildlife. Extra electric fences have been erected to protect animals from straying. Water pans will be dug inside the park among other interventions.

The community has continued with the initiative of ecotourism, and this contributes to protecting the wildlife and the environment surrounding. However, the community is not satisfied by the fact that though the parks are in their proximity, they do not benefit much.

1.4.2 Trade, Tourism and Industry

Sector ministries are Trade, East African Community, National Heritage, Tourism and Industrialization.

Tourism has great potential in the district which remains unexploited. The location of both Tsavo East and West National Park, and the spectacular hilly masses rich in biodiversity and rock cliffs makes the district a potential tourist destination which if well marketed can be a source of employment and income.

In the district, there are seventy eight hotels and ten tourist-class hotels. The facilities are mostly chalets, tents on concrete or stone or wood bases, lodges, hotels, guest houses, camps, cottages and bandas.

Retail trade is thriving but has potential for further growth. These trade activities are found in the informal sector. The district has 148 trading centres, 830 registered retail traders, and 19 registered wholesale traders. There are also 3 bakeries and 2 sisal estate farms.

Taita district has rich a cultural heritage. The hilly masses of the district contain caves that are rich in the history of the Taita. There are other cultural practices and heritages including dances, visual arts that will be harnessed for tourism as well as conserving national heritage.

1.4.3 Physical Infrastructure

Sector ministries are Roads, Transport, Energy, Housing, Nairobi Metropolitan Development, Public Works and Kenya Wildlife Services (Roads, Airstrips and Other Infrastructure).

The district has a road network of 1,104.8kms of which 151.8kms is bitumen. Most of the bitumen is however along the Nairobi – Mombasa highway. The road networks within the district are not well developed and maintained. Roads especially in the highlands of Wundanyi, Mwamirwa and Shagalla areas are impassable during the rainy periods.

There are two railway lines which traverse the district: Nairobi-Mombasa railway line has major stations like Maungu, Voi and Manyani and Voi-Taveta which has Mwatate, Bura and Mwakitau as major railway stations.

There is an ongoing rural electrification programmes which has led to 86 towns/ trading centres having power and 3,963 power connections. Charcoal (14%) and firewood

(75.2%) continue to be the main source of cooking fuel. This has contributed to the deforestation and exposing land to subsequent degradation.

The district town centres have inadequate and low-quality housing infrastructure. In the district headquarters, Wundanyi, housing shortage persists.

1.4.4 Environment, Water and Sanitation

Ministries in this sector are Water and Irrigation, and Environment and Mineral Resources.

The hilly masses of the district act as the water towers. The hills, because of their altitude receive higher rainfall than the lowlands. There is adequate water in the highlands. The lowlands experience water stress resulting to human-wildlife conflict.

The district has 16% of the households with piped water connections and there are 40 boreholes distributed across the district. However, there exist pockets in the lower section of the district with acute water shortages but this situation is currently being tackled by the various stakeholders.

There is danger in environmental degradation as the farmers continue to cultivate the steep hills leading to soil erosion. There is also uncontrolled felling of trees and this contributes to drying of rivers and bio diversity loss. The population density on the hills also puts strain to the ecological balance of the area.

The district has rich mineral resources, which are scattered in the lowlands where mining is carried out on small scale. The main minerals and materials are gemstones, apatite, asbestos, graphite, kaolin, kyanite, clays and building stones and potential for iron ore. No serious environment impact assessments have been carried out to relate the effects of the on-going mining activities on the environment and human life. However, there is the danger of the unrehabilitated minefields.

On public health and sanitation, 90.8% of the households have access to toilet facilities. Most of the toilets are pit latrines (75.8%). Solid waste management is done by using garbage pits, collection by private firms, throwing in the farm garden, public collection by the local authorities among others. Liquid waste management continues to be a problem. Sewer system is limited to a small degree in the urban centres. Some liquid waste finds its way into the water ways, posing a health concern.

1.4.5 Human Resource Development

The sector Ministries are Medical Services, Education, Labour and Human Resources Development, and Public Health.

The district has three hospitals, 8 health centres, 33 dispensaries, 2 nursing homes, 23 private clinics and 4 mission/faith based health facilities. These health facilities are however inadequate, poorly equipped and understaffed. With a Doctor/ Patient ratio of 1:37,778 and an average distance to the health facility of 5kms, this indicates how the rural areas are disadvantaged in the accessing the health/medical care services.

Occurrences of preventable diseases continue to provide a challenge. Malaria being the leading diagnosed disease with 158,834 cases (2007); followed by URTI 139,797 cases which shows that more efforts need to be directed in prevention measures. These disease

occurrences can be attributed to the district weather conditions and mainly in the highlands where temperatures are sometimes very low.

The district has 292 pre-primary schools, 153 primary schools and 52 secondary schools. Out of the district population of 225, 647, 40% comprise of primary, secondary and pre-school age showing that the district need to direct more investment in the sector. The secondary enrolment of 10,857 versus the primary school enrolment of 55,035 indicate a very low transition rate a situation the district intend to tackle by expanding existing secondary schools and building new one mainly through CDF and other partners.

The district has other tertiary institutions such as Tsavo Institute, Coast Institute of Technology and a constituent College of Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology University.

In adult literacy, the district has 80 adult education centres and 64 teachers .However the literacy level of 80.75 shows a well informed society with basic education which can be an opportunity to sensitize and train them on development issues like modern farming techniques, entrepreneurship etc.

1.4.6 Research, Innovation and Technology

Sector ministries and SAGAs are Higher Education, Science and Technology, Information and Communications, KNBS, GITS, E-Government, and Research Institutes.

The number of households with fixed telephone connections stands at 568: the number of private and public organizations with telephone connections is at 1,126. Mobile telephone network coverage is at 35%. the district has 9 cyber cafes, 3 post offices. Internet usage is at 1.2%.

Use of Information Communication Technology in the district has been relatively low. However, the expansion of the mobile phone networks to cover almost all the major trading centres in the district has improved communication in the district. However the wider area of the rural areas remains inaccessible with 35% coverage of the district. Safaricom, Zain, and Orange Mobile companies have continued to expand the coverage and it's expected by the mid- plan period the whole district will have been accessible.

The district is only covered by the national radio broadcasting network KBC. Mwanedu FM, a local station and Citizen transmit to limited areas. KBC is the only television channel being received in the district.

The Internet and E-Mail services are available in a few government offices, NGO offices and in some private cyber cafes which are concentrated in Voi town with only two in Wundanyi, the district headquarters. However the establishment of a digital village in the district will make the internet services accessible and affordable to the larger community and mostly to areas where the private investors regard as economically un-viable.

The print media by Nation and Standard newspapers is only available in the major towns of Voi, Maungu, Mwatate, Dembwa and Wundanyi with the other areas un-served.

1.4.7 Governance, Justice, Law and Order

The district has 2 police stations. and 15 Administration police post. Kenya Wildlife service also has security personnel in National parks that ensure that security of the wildlife is upheld. This is through combating poaching and protecting the community from the wildlife menace.

On security, by the percentage distribution of communities by security status; those who are very safe constitute 58% of the population. This shows the district operates in a very safe atmosphere with availability of police services with a 43.4% increase in distribution of communities by availability of police services. This present an opportunity the district will utilize to encourage more investment in the area hence offering more economic benefits.

The district has three prisons situated in Voi, Wundanyi and Manyani .There are also two law courts.

Probation, the district has an active community service order and after care programme which has played the critical role of guiding the law breakers back to the community, rehabilitating them to the mainstream community, and ensuring that the public is safe.

Civil registration remains a challenge as most cases remain unreported .The district being near the borders poses a challenge in the registration of person's process as there are many non-eligible applicants coming from the neighbouring country

1.4.8 Public Administration

The Public Administration Sector plays a leading role on financial and public sector policies enforced by the government to enhance effective and efficient service delivery. As a result the Sector handles various cross cutting functions in various areas.

In the district there is a District Planning Office which coordinates development of district plans, policy formulation and implementation, contains the district information and documentation centres, development of a District Database and Statistical Abstract; Participatory rural appraisal and feasibility studies among other duties. The planning department also co-ordinates M& E activities in the district

The DIDC, which is the districts resource centre, plays a crucial role in economic development by providing the database for planning therefore there is need to renovate, equip and computerize the centre. There is also need to install internet, e-mail, fax, photocopier services at the DIDC

Kenya National Bureau of Statistics is present in the district. It plays the vital role of collecting various types of information and data useful for planning and other national purposes.

1.5.9 Special Programmes

Sector ministries are Regional Development Authorities, Gender, Children and Social Programmes, Special Programmes, Youth Affairs and Sports, Development of Northern Kenya and other Arid Lands.

The district has a youthful population of 64.830 versus a labour force of 122.965. This indicates there is need to invest more in the youths to increase their skills to contribute more in the labour market. The district has 29 tertiary institutes of which 23 are youth polytechnics. This underscores the need for more investments in order to arm the youths with the required skills.

The district has potential for athletic training because of the nature of its contrasting attitudes above sea level. During the plan period, this potential will be exploited not only to develop athletics as a sport but other sports as well.

Currently, there is a project, Arid Land Resource Management Programme (ALRMP II) under the Ministry of Development of Northern Kenya and other Arid Lands whose objectives include natural resource, drought and disaster management in order to reduce food insecurity and mitigate drought coping mechanisms.

HIV and AIDS prevalence stands at 2.8% and the incidence is at 12%. PMTCT and PITC services are currently offered in all public health facilities in the district. There are 7 ART sites and one mobile VCT. HBC services are available in Voi division. Accessibility to these services stands at 80%.

1.6 DISTRICT FACT SHEET

The district fact sheet gives specific data on the district, which enables one to understand the district at a glance. This section provides important statistics, which will act as a reference on the conditions prevailing in the district. This information is important in understanding the challenges that are likely to be faced in the district over the plan period.

District Fact Sheet -2008

INFORMATION CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION/REQUIRED ACTION
District Area:	
Total area (Km ²)	16.482.9
Water mass (Km ²)	25
Gazetted Forests (Ha)	1.489.8.
National Parks/Reserves (Km ²)	10.680.7
Arable land (Km ²)	2.055
Non-arable land(National park and Dryland) (Km ²)	14.307.2
Total urban areas (Km ²)	120.8
No. of towns	4
Topography and climate	
Altitude(meters above sea level)	
Lowest	304
Highest	2.150
Temperature range (°C)	
High	24.6

INFORMATION CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION/REQUIRED ACTION
Low	18.2
Average temperature	21.4
Average Rainfall mm per Annum:	
High (Mgange)	1050
Low (Kasigau)	540
Rainfall by seasons (Long and short rains)	
Long: Lowlands	157
Highlands	265
Short: Lowlands	341 mm
Highlands	710 mm
Demographic profiles	
Total population (2008)	225.647
Total male population	110.567
Total female population	115.080
Sex ratio (male: female)	100:101
Projected population:	
Mid plan period(2010)	241.891
End of plan period	247.922
Infant population:	
Female	3.592
Male	3.695
Total	7.287

Population under five:	
Female	15.464
Male	15.498
Total	30.962
Pre-school population:	
Female	8881
Male	8840
Total	17721
Primary school age group:	
Female	24838
Male	25161
Total	49999
Secondary school age group:	
Female	11610
Male	11750
Total	23360
Youth population:	
Female	32208
Male	32622
Total	64830
Labour force:	
Female	61385

INFORMATION CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION/REQUIRED ACTION
Male	61580
Total	122,965
Reproductive Age group Female	53,312
Aged population (65+)	
Female	5469
Male	4850
Total	10319
Eligible voting population:	
Total (District)	115,869
Total Registered voters	108,113
Wundanyi Constituency (026)	31,794
Mwatate Constituency (028)	36,629
Voi Constituency (029)	39,690
Urban Population:	
Female	26,793
Male	26,857
Total	53,650
Rural Population:	
Female	85,275
Male	85,187
Total	176,462
Population density (per Km ²)	
Highest	133
Lowest	22
District	13
Crude Birth rate	36.1/1000
Crude Death rate	12/1000

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	15/1000
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (NNMR)	12/1000
Child Mortality Rate (CMR)	7/1000
Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR)	102/1000
Life expectancy (years)	
Male	54.4
Female	61.3
Total number of households	41,390
Average household size	5
Female headed households	16,100
Male headed households	25,290

INFORMATION CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION/REQUIRED ACTION
Children Needing Special Protection:	
Working children as a percentage of population	30.1
Orphans	15,230
% of the physically challenged or people with disability.	
Lame	
Dumb	15.4
Mental	13.3
Paralyzed	83.1
	20.4
Child- Headed households	< 50
Poverty Indicators	
Absolute poverty:	
Percentage	57
Number	128,211
Contribution to national poverty (%)	1.26
Urban poor:	
Percentage	53
Number	28,175
Rural poor:	
Percentage	58
Number	100,036
Food poverty:	
Percentage	48
Number	108,305
Income per capita (Kshs)	Kshs 3,526
Sectoral contribution to household income (as a % of total household income):	
Agriculture	95
Rural self-employment	0.5
Wage employment	2
Urban self-employment	1.5
Number employed per Sector:	
Agriculture	113,846
Rural self-employment	7,890
Wage employment	11,700
Urban self-employment	3,810
Age Dependency ratio	75.1
Crop farming:	
Average farm size (Small scale, ha)	
Highland	0.4
Midland	1.3
Lowlands	4.8

INFORMATION CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION/REQUIRED ACTION
Average farm size (Large scale, ha) (sisal estates)	7,400
Percentage of farmers with title deeds	40%
Total acreage under food crops (ha)	18,125
Total acreage under cash crops (excluding sisal estates, ha)	3,296
Total acreage under farm forestry known area in Ha)	7,193.2
Main storage facilities: Improved granaries Traditional stores	
Population working in agriculture	214,354
Livestock farming:	
Number of ranches	26
Company ranches	1
Group ranches	25
Average size of ranches (ha)	12,762.5
Main livestock breeds: Cattle Goats Sheep	160616 128.900 30,070
Total number of ranches	26
Land carrying capacity (animals per Ha.)	22
Population working in the livestock sector	2,250
Average no. of cattle per H/Hold	4.6
Average no. of goats per H/Hold	7.4
Number of slaughter houses	5
Number of slaughter slabs	7
Beekeeping apiaries	2000
Bee hives	8600
Milk production:	
Quantity	25m
Value(Kshs, m)	501
Beef production:	
Quantity (T)	724.96
Value (Kshs, m)	130.5

Taita District development Plan 2008 – 2012

INFORMATION CATEGORY		DESCRIPTION/REQUIRED ACTION
Mutton production:		
	Quantity (T)	6.36
	Value (Kshs, m)	1.27
Egg production:		
	Quantity (Trays)	250965
	Value (Kshs, m)	52.703
Poultry meat production:		
	Quantity (T)	25.144
	Value (Kshs, m)	4.148
Honey production:		
	Quantity (T)	8.5
	Value (Kshs, m)	1.7
Pork production:		
	Quantity (T)	3.6
	Value (Kshs, m)	0.792
Fish farming:		
Main species of fish catch: Tilapia, clarias, eels, crayfish and sardines		
	Population of fish farmers	181
	Number of fish ponds	124
	Area of fish ponds (m ²)	10,979.5
	Fishing Effort (time in hours)	4
Fish harvest:		
	Weight (kgs)	112
	Value (Kshs)	2,450
Wildlife Resources		
Animal types: Elephants, buffalo, birds, zebra, antelopes, lions, hyenas, snakes		
Wildlife Management Regimes: National Parks (Tsavo East and West) Local Sanctuaries		
Mining Sector		
Major licensed Gemstone miners	12	

INFORMATION CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION/REQUIRED ACTION
Available minerals mined: Ruby, Green Garnet, Tourmaline, Tsavorite, and Sapphire.	
Forestry	
Number of gazetted forests	31
No. of Non-gazetted forests	48
Size of gazetted forests (ha)	1.489.8
Size of non- gazetted forests (ha)	7.193.2
Main forest products: Timber, construction materials, Herbal drugs.	
No. of people engaged in forestry (directly)	1052
Seedlings production	300.000
No. of farms engaged in farm forestry	All homesteads.
Average no. of trees per farm	50
Non-timber forest products harvested: Honey, herbal medicine, mushroom, water	
No. of Community Forest Associations (CFA) established	4
Number and names of endangered plant and animal species found within forests Plants: Sandal wood, Aloe Vera, wildlife coffee tree. Animals: Snakes, frogs, and legless lizards Bird species: <i>Taita Thrust</i> , <i>Taita White-eye</i> , <i>Taita Apalis</i> , and <i>African Violets</i> Butter flies: species. <i>Cymothoe teita</i> , <i>Papilio desmondi teita</i> , and <i>Charaxes xiphares desmondi</i>	
Quantity of timber produced (Metric tons)	8000
Trust land forest parcels	48
Total forest parcels	79
Total known forest area in the district(ha)	8682.5
% of district land under forest	0.51
Gazetted forests with squatters (5
Trustland forest with squatters	6
% of people engaged in forest related activities (saw mills, furniture works)	5

INFORMATION CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION/REQUIRED ACTION		
Environment			
Number of Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) carried out.	27		
Number of EIAs endorsed.	7		
Number of Environmental Audits carried out and processed.	8		
Number of solid waste management sites.	2		
Number of hill tops, slopes and mountains protected.	51		
Number of hill tops, slopes and mountains not protected.	28		
Number of rivers	5		
Number of lakes protected	0		
Number of wetlands protected	10		
Number of quarry sites renovated.	0		
Number of climate change adaptation projects and programmes	1		
Cooperatives			
Active cooperative societies	31		
Dormant cooperative Societies	45		
Cooperative Societies (total)	76		
Types of Cooperative Societies	ACTIVE	DORMANT	TOTAL
Saving and Credit	12	15	27
Horticultural cooperatives	1	2	3
Multi-purpose cooperatives	1	2	3
Ranching cooperatives	1	-	1
Housing cooperatives	10	3	13
Consumer cooperatives	1	3	4
Coffee cooperatives	1	-	1
Dairy cooperative	1	1	2
Mining cooperatives	1	2	3
Fisheries cooperatives	1	-	1
Beekeeping cooperatives	1	-	1
Dry produce farmers	-	16	16
Poultry cooperatives	1	-	1
Membership			
Housing	1753		

INFORMATION CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION/REQUIRED ACTION
Consumers	490
Mining	226
Agricultural Marketing (Coffee, Dairy, Horticulture, Ranching)	3168
Beekeepers	228
Fishermen	41
Total turnover by type (Kshs)	
Agriculture Marketing	42,409,000
SACCOS	14,569,500
Housing co-operatives	410,260
Multi-purpose	270,000
Mining	Not Available.
HEALTH	
Health facilities	
Hospitals	3
District	1
Sub district	2
Nursing homes	2
Health centres	8
Dispensaries (public)	33
Private clinics	23
Mission/F.B.Os	4
Bed Capacity	
District hospital	114
Sub district hospital	70
Health centres	53
Total	237
Private Nursing homes	15
Doctor/population ratio	1:37,778
Doctor/population ratio	1:25,071
Clinical Officer/population ratio	1:4,513
Nurse/population ratio	1:842
HIV prevalence (%)	2.8
Community distribution to the nearest health facility (%)	
0 – 1 km	14.8
1.1 – 2.9 km	2.4
3 – 4.9 km	46.6
5km or more	36.1
Average distance to health facility(Km)	5
Antenatal care (ANC) attendance	16,389
Health facility deliveries (%)	35

Taita District development Plan 2008 – 2012

INFORMATION CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION/REQUIRED ACTION
Child distribution (under 5) by place of delivery (%)	
Hospital	36.0
Health centre	9.1
Dispensary/Clinic	1.5
Maternity home	0
At Home	53.4
Child (under 5) distribution by assistance during delivery (%)	
Doctor	6.6
Midwife/ nurse	43.0
TBA	3.2
TBA (trained)	2.5
Self	5.2
Others	39.6
Contraceptive acceptance (%)	77
Immunization rate of children (12- 23 Months)	
All vaccinations	70.9
Vaccination card	65.8
BCG	100.0
Measles	84.9
Proportion of people who slept under a bed net	30.8
% distribution of population by incidence of sickness (morbidity)	
Male	27.2
Female	19.2
Total	34.7
Infant vaccination Fully immunized under age of one year (%)	90
Infant vaccination BCG (%)	94
Most prevalent. diseases: Malaria, URTI, skin conditions and Diarrhea	
Five most prevalent diseases (%)	
1. Malaria	38.7
2. Upper respiratory tract infections	34.1
3. Skin conditions	9
4. Diarrhoea diseases	4
5. Pneumonia	3
6. Rheumatic and joint pains	2

INFORMATION CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION/REQUIRED ACTION
Malaria control: Children under 5 who sleep under bed net (%)	
Untreated net	51.7
Treated net	26.5
Health Personnel	
Doctors	9
Dentists	2
Nurses	268
Registered Clinical Office	50
Pharmacy technologist	5
Public Health Officer	24
Physiotherapist	5
Occupational Therapist	5
Medical Record Technologists	10
Nutritionist	2
Radiographers	4
Medical Engineers	5
TOTAL	416
EDUCATION SECTOR	
Pre- school	
No. of ECD centres	2920
No. of ECD teachers	504
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:20
Total enrolment:	9995
Male	4877
	5118
Drop-out rate (%)	2
Average years of attendance	1.5
Primary School	
Number of primary schools	153
Total enrolments rate by sex	
Boys	28810
Girls	26225
Total dropout rate by sex (%)	
Boys	1.8
Girls	1
Teachers Male	701
Female	683
Total	1384
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:39
Average years of attendance by sex	8
Gross Enrolment Rate	136.2
Male	128.8
Female	144.5

INFORMATION CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION/REQUIRED ACTION
Net Enrolment Rae	85.5
Male	83.1
Female	88.2
Community's distribution by distance to nearest public primary school (%):	
0 – 1KM	26.8
1.1 – 4.9KM	26.3
5KM and more	47.0
Secondary Schools	
Number of secondary schools	52
Total enrolments rates by sex	
Boys	5495
Girls	5362
Teachers	
Male	312
Female	149
Total dropout rate by sex (%)	
Boys	5.2
Girls	1.7
Teachers/pupil ratio	1:20
Average years of attendance by sex secondary schools	4
Gross Enrolment Rate	10.857
Gross Attendance Ratio	24.7
Male	26.1
Female	23.4
Net Attendance Ratio	11.1
Male	8.5
Female	13.2
Community's distribution by distance to nearest public secondary school (%):	
0 – 1KM	10.1
1.1 – 4.9KM	36.3
5KM and more	43.6
Tertiary School	
Number of other training institutions (i.e. colleges, polytechnics)	29
Main type of training institutions	
Teachers training colleges	1
Public universities	0
Private universities	0

INFORMATION CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION/REQUIRED ACTION
University campuses/colleges	1
National polytechnics	0
Science and technology institutes	1
Youth polytechnic (GoK assisted)	14
Youth polytechnics (community/church sponsored)	8
Youth polytechnic (Private)	1
Private colleges	4
Literacy (Population aged 15+)	
Ability to read	
Can read (%)	82.1
Cannot read (%)	15.2
Ability to write	
Can write (%)	80.6
Cannot write (%)	17.4
Ability to read and write	
Can read and write (%)	79.1
Cannot read and write (%)	15.2
Water and sanitation	
Households with access to piped water	36,000
Households with access to potable water	41,390
Number of permanent rivers	6
No. of shallow wells	55
No. of protected springs	92
No. of water pans	8
No. of dams	5
No. of bore holes	40
Households with roof catchment systems	13,400
Average distance to nearest water point	
Wet (km)	1.0
Dry (km)	1.5
Water quality (the DPHO report about <i>faecal coliforms</i>), % of cleanliness	80

INFORMATION CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION/REQUIRED ACTION
Households distribution by time taken (minutes, one way) to fetch drinking water	
0	23.5
1- 4	15.8
5- 14	27.2
15-29	25.7
30- 59	5.9
60+	1.9
Number of Water Resource User Associations (WRUA) established	4
Number of VIP latrines	39.508
% of Households with access to toilet facility	90.8
Community distribution by type of main toilet facility (%):	
Flush toilets	5.8
VIP Latrine	4.5
Pit latrine	75.8
Uncovered pit latrine	8.4
Covered pit Latrine	67.4
Bucket	0
Others	0
None	13.9
Community distribution by type of waste garbage disposal (%):	
Collected by Local Authority	2.4
Collected by Private Firm	0.3
Garbage pit	23.7
Burning	22.1
Public garbage heap	6.4
Farm garden	44.1
Neighbourhood community group	0
Energy	
Number of consumer units with electricity connection (connectivity)	3.963
% of Households with access to electricity for lighting	7.7
Trading centres connected with electricity	86
Trading centres not connected with electricity	62
Households using charcoal (%)	14
Households using kerosene, gas or bio-gas (%)	10.7
Households using firewood (%)	75.2

INFORMATION CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION/REQUIRED ACTION
HH distribution by main cooking fuel:	75.2
Firewood	0
Grass	6.8
Paraffin	0
Electricity	1.8
Gas (LPG)	14.0
Charcoal	0
Biomass residue	0.5
Biogas	1.6
Other	
H/H distribution by main lighting fuel;	1.1
Firewood	0
Grass	86.1
Paraffin	7.8
Electricity	3.8
Solar	1.1
Gas (LPG)	0
Dry cell (torch)	0.2
Candles	
Transport & Communication	
Number of highways cutting across the district	2
Number of truck-stopover centres	7
Road length (kms):	
Bitumen surface	151.8
Gravel surface	138.2
Earth surface	663
Railway line length (km)	203.9
Railway Stations	13
Airstrips	3
Number of households with telephone connections	568
Number of private and public organization with telephone connections	1,126
Mobile network coverage (%)	35
No. of Cyber cafes	6
No. of private courier services	12
Number of Post Offices	3
Number of Sub-post offices	19
Community distribution by distance to nearest post office:	
0 -1 km	9.9
1.1 -4.9 kms	37.8
5km and above	42.2

INFORMATION CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION/REQUIRED ACTION
Tourism, Trade & Industry	
No. of Trading centres	148
Registered Retail traders	830
Registered wholesale traders	19
Bakeries	3
Sisal Estates	2
TOURISM	
Hotels	76
Number of tourist class hotels	10
Financial Services	
Commercial Banks	5
Micro-Finance Institutions	8
Village banks	5
Jua Kali Associations	4
Jua Kali Artisans	218
% distribution of communities by distance of 5 or more kms to the nearest daily market	67.7
Housing	
Household distribution by main wall materials (%):	
Stone	2.1
Brick/Block	42.5
Mud/Wood	51.1
Mud/Cement	2.4
Wood only	0
Corrugated Iron sheet	0
Grass Straw	0.9
Tin	0
Other	0.9
Household distribution by main floor materials (%):	
Cement	35.3
Tiles	0
Wood	0
Earth	64.7
Other	0
Household distribution by main roofing materials (%):	
Corrugated Iron Sheet	80.2
Tiles	0
Concrete	0.4
Asbestos Sheet	1.7
Grass	14.0
Makuti	1.9
Tin	0

INFORMATION CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION/REQUIRED ACTION
Other	1.8
Government houses by category	
LG	
MG	
HG	
Cross Cutting Issues	
HIV/AIDS	
HIV/AIDS Prevalence (%) (sentinel surveillance data)	2.8
HIV/AIDS incidence (%)	12
PMTCT & PITC	81
ART	7
VCT	9
HBC	1
Facilities accessibility (%)	80
Youths:	
Youth Fund Beneficiaries Groups	104
Individuals youths	98
Youth fund disbursements(Kshs.)	19,457,450.00
Registered Youth groups	864
Youth Fund Beneficiaries	
Groups	104
Individuals	98
Youth fund Disbursements (Kshs)	19,457,450.00
Security	
Number of police stations	2
Number of Administration police posts	15
Number of Law Courts	2
Number of prisons	3
Local people perceptions (year)	
% distribution of communities by availability of police services	
Much better	5.7
Better	37.7
About the same	18.2
Worse	20.7
Much worse	17.6

INFORMATION CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION/REQUIRED ACTION
Percentage distribution of communities by spate of robberies Much Better Better About the same Worse Much worse	 59.8 13.8 13.0 3.4 10.0
% distribution of communities by security status Very safe Fairly safe Unsafe	 58.0 32.0 10.0
Social Services	
Groups registered (1980- 2007) Youth groups Women groups Others	 6.759 864 1431 4464
Groups registered Jan- December 2007 Youth groups Women groups Others	 844 151 218 475
% distribution of households by sex of household head Male Female	 61.1 38.9

CHAPTER TWO: DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS

2.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter gives an overview of the implementation of the previous District Development Plan (2002- 2008), constraints faced and the lessons learnt during the implementation of the plan. The chapter also provides the linkages between the current DDP and other policy documents. Major development challenges and cross cutting issues are also analyzed. The strategies envisaged to achieve the immediate and development objectives in line with the national policies such as the Vision 2030 are further outlined.

2.1 OVERVIEW OF 2002 – 2008 PLAN

The theme of the 2002-2008 Plan was “Effective management for sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction”, from which projects and programmes were developed to address specified objectives and targets. The district, in its bid to address this theme had proposed a number of projects and programmes that could contribute to economic growth and reduce the high rates of both urban and rural poverty.

To a greater extent, the implementation of the projects/programmes was successful despite a few constraints experienced during the plan period.

In Education sub-sector development, the district had proposed construction of more classrooms and increasing affordability through bursaries. This was achieved through collective effort by various stakeholders, who contributed towards improvement of the educational facilities. These included NGO’s, CDTF, CDF, and the Ministry of Education. There were 84 community support grants to improve the physical facilities of the ECDs.

The introduction of Free Primary Education led to an increase in net enrolment in primary schools to 54,035 pupils (2008). Teacher to pupil ratio now stands at 1:39 (2008) straining the quality of education. Secondary school enrolment improved from 8,940 (2002) to 11,776 (2008) as a result of improvement in the construction of physical facilities. At the end of the plan period, total number of secondary school teachers was 504 and the teacher to pupil ratio was 1:23.

In the Health sub-Sector, emphasis was on preventive care rather than curative. Immunization, especially school based tetanus campaigns increased tremendously to 102% coverage. Mosquito nets distribution campaign was also carried out during the period under review. In general, the immunization coverage improved from 80% to 91% across the district. However the quality of services was hampered by limited personnel in the sector as demonstrated by the doctor/patient ratio of 1:37,778. The average distance to a health facility is 5kms which has improved from 10 kms in 2002.

The subsector also benefited from various programmes such as CDF, UNFPA, DANIDA Grants, and various NGO’s infrastructure development and promotion of preventive services. However, the uncoordinated construction of new health facilities by the CDF without consulting the Ministry of Health resulted to 8 health facilities being unutilized due to lack of staff. During the period, there was an increase in deliveries by skilled birth attendants from 30% to 35%. Rigorous HIV/AIDS campaigns reduced the prevalence to 2.8%.

In the agricultural sub-sector, the district had proposed and prioritized a number of projects/programmes. The first priority was the revitalization of coffee production but

this was not achieved as the district did not get the intended funds for the programme. The production for 2007 was only 26 tonnes from 183 hectares of coffee. The second priority was the promotion of macadamia growing as a cash crop achieving a production of 60 tonnes in 2007. There was also an over dependence on maize production which is not a highly profitable crop and also suffers post harvest loss.

Livestock production in ranches increased. An annual exportation of 11,000 herds of cattle and 3,000 goats to Mauritius was recorded in 2007. Although the market was stopped due to the outbreak of Rift Valley fever, the Ministry is pursuing the restoration of the market as the outbreak has been cleared.

There has been a decrease in forest fires and a notable achievement in the environment sector has been formation of four community Forest Associations to manage various forests. The rehabilitation and reforestation of the government forests have been ongoing but there has been a sharp increase in deforestation in private forests affecting negatively the conservation efforts.

In the ICT subsector, computer literacy increased by 18% while the mobile telephone coverage increased to 35%. On internet accessibility, the district has a number of Private Internet Service Providers in Voi and Wundanyi towns.

The district has achieved higher number of land parcels adjudication, squatter settlement and hastened processing of title deeds with 4,138 farmers having been issued with title deeds. In the physical infrastructure subsector, 8 rural electrification projects at a cost of 107.5 million in the district were completed. The proposed tarmacking of Mwatate-Taveta Road was not achieved and only gravelling and routine maintenance was done. Murraming of Wundanyi-Shelemba-Bura Road was done.

In the Tourism sector, the community through partnership with K.W.S has established LUMO Sanctuary which benefits community members. The community has so far not benefited from the Tsavo East and Tsavo West National Parks despite repeated promises by the concerned authority to share the park fees with the community through the Local Authorities. The eco-tourism opportunities have not been fully exploited.

2.2 IMPLEMENTATION STATUS OF 2002- 2008 DEVELOPMENT PLAN

This section provides information on the implementation status of the 2002- 2008 plan. The table below gives the number of projects proposed during the plan period, projects implemented and their costs.

Table 2.1 2002- 2008 District Development Plan Implementation.Status by Department

Departments	No. of Projects in the previous plan	No. of Projects implemented	Number of project completed	Number of on going project	Number of stalled projects	Total Project cost (Ksh.)
Water and Irrigation	16	21	21	0	0	139,039,000.00
Roads Public Works *	13	12	3	9	1	450,162,620.00
Agriculture	7	9	6	3	0	68,047,081.00

Taita District development Plan 2008 – 2012

Departments	No. of Projects in the previous plan	No. of Projects implemented	Number of project completed	Number of on going project	Number of stalled projects	Total Project cost (Ksh.)
Livestock	9	6	6	0	0	9,406,690.00
Veterinary	0	8	6	2	0	2,976,000.00
Health	9	19	18	1	0	68,405,000.00
Education	7	292**	256	36	0	0
Adult Education	0	2	2	0	0	300,000.00
Provincial Administration/OP	9	17	16	1	0	7,376,992.00
Police	2	1	1	0	0	0
Prison	2	4	3	1	0	140,500,000.00
Housing	1	17	17	0	1	5,507,387.00
K.P.L.C (energy)	15	7	7	0	0	107,500,000.00
YOUTH	0	4	3	1	0	8,300,000.00
Local authorities	29	170	168	2	3	33,835,630.00
Children Office	0	1	1	0	0	4,500,000.00
Kenya Wildlife Service	10	7	7	2	1	86,710,945.00
Forest	5	3	3	0	2	2,606,689.00
Tourism	3	0	0	0	3	60,000,000.00
Total	137	233	544	58	11	1,195,174,034

Source: District Planning Unit, Taita

* Most of the projects are routine maintenance which carries the bigger budget.

** Education sub-sector has been the biggest beneficiary after the introduction of CDF which was not considered during the planning of 2002- 2008 DDP. Most projects consist of rehabilitation and expansion with only 12 new schools being started.

Achievements

The district managed to implement a total of 544 projects (excluding Voi Municipal Council and Taita Taveta County Council). The departments with the highest number of projects implemented were Education 292 projects, Health 19 projects, Water 21 projects, Roads and Public Works 12 projects, Provincial Administration 17 projects, and Housing 17 projects by government achieving renovation of different grades of civil servants rental housing units.

The good performance in the project implementation can be attributed to financial support from donors, NGOs and the introduction of the Devolved funds to the district through local government and constituencies by the government during the 2002- 2008 development period and also decentralization of decision making to the people through participatory projects identification, planning, implementation and thus up scaling ownership among the community.

2.3 Constraints

Major constraints to the implementation of the previous plan were financial, institutional arrangements, co-ordination and natural calamities.

On financial constraints, the biggest hindrance to implementation of the DDP was lack of funds and poor priorities harmonization by the various stakeholders. Due to this, some of the projects that could have great impact in the district were not implemented mainly not because there were not enough funds but each and every stakeholder specialized in specific areas of operations spreading the funds and the underlying benefits too thinly leaving little impact. Also some projects that were prioritized were not implemented as funds were not enough for example for tarmacking of the Voi –Taveta road which would have a tremendous impact on the district. This was also attributed to the poor linkages between the district and the planning process and the underlying MTEF process mainly the Ministries/ Treasury not consulting the district/ DDP while allocating resources.

Financial constraints were further aggravated by natural calamities that befell the district during the plan period. During the plan period, rainfall distribution was highly erratic, and fell as with high intensity storms in the highlands with spatial and temporal variability while the lowlands experienced prolonged drought seasons affecting the major agricultural related economic activities. This led to food security deterioration necessitating the requirement of relief food straining the already scarce resources for development.

With institutional arrangements, institutional constraints were centred on the District Development Committee's inability to enforce its resolutions, largely as a result of lacking a proper legal mandate to do so. According to the government policy, the DDC is the organ charged with the responsibility of approving and steering implementation of all development projects and programmes in the district but this has not been given the necessary legal backing. Therefore, many projects implemented during the plan period were undertaken without recourse to the committee. NGOs, Donors and Government/ departments undertook such projects. Examples of these programmes include the Local Authority Transfer Fund (LATF), CDF (Constituency Development Fund) and the Rural Electrification Programme.

On co-ordination, parallel implementation of development projects was a common feature during the 2002- 2008 plan period. This was due to lack of proper co-ordination of all stakeholders' activities, a problem perpetuated mostly not only in disregard of the DDC by NGOs and donors agencies but also as a result of the committee's inability to effectively monitor development activities in the district.

2.4 LESSONS LEARNT

Budgeting and work planning need to be properly linked through the MTEF budgeting process for the effective implementation of projects and programmes.

Also the DPMU should coordinate the Annual work planning in the district with an aim of coordinating the implementation of the DDP.

There is need for coordination in the implementation of the various devolved funds with an aim of harmonizing the development and minimizing duplication and overlapping of projects.

Taita District development Plan 2008 – 2012

The legal status of the DDC as the mandated committee to coordinate, strengthen and harmonize the projects implementation need to be enhanced.

There is need to instigate the community participation in all levels of the project from identification to the sustainability vis-a- vis ownership. This can be achieved by sensitizing the community and all other stakeholders on the DFRD and the benefits of the process.

The DDP should be extensively disseminated to all stakeholders and ownership mitigated to enhance better monitoring and evaluation of the same and coordinated projects implementation. This can be achieved by disseminating the final document in workshops, availing the same copies in the DIDC, publishing a popular version that is straight to the point, that is easy to understand and also putting the document in the website.

Also, NGOs and Donors continued implementing projects out of the plan, a problem also encountered during implementation of the 1997- 2001 plan. This demonstrates lack of consultation, harmonization and ownership of the plan with other stakeholders' plans in the district.

There is need to institutionalize annual review workshops, reviewing the M&E reporting framework back to the stakeholders to upscale ownership.

2.5 LINKAGES WITH VISION 2030 AND THE FIRS 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, issue-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.

2.6 MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES 2008-2012

This section highlights the major development challenges and cross cutting issues that the district will face during the plan period. It lays a foundation for the formulation of priorities and strategies discussed in chapter three.

2.6.1 Development Challenges

2.6.1.1 Bio Diversity Loss, Environmental Degradation and Topography

Quest for development will provide challenges to biodiversity preservation. This include loss of species and integrity of habitat, habitat fragmentation and loss, introduction of species, over exploitation of plant and animal species, pollution of soil, water and atmosphere, global climate change, population pressure, unplanned development, unsustainable natural resource consumption, overgrazing, forest fires, global warming and climatic changes, uncontrolled bush clearing, use of chemicals, invasive species, expansion of settlements, encouragement of monoculture, manipulation of gene pool and dominance of one species in the ecosystem.

It has been noted that, there is need to integrate the traditional practices and indigenous knowledge, which were very useful in conserving the endemic species and involving local community /stakeholders in environmental management considering their time tested success and also because the community identifies more with them which can castigate ownership.

The hilly part of the district poses a challenge of high cost of initial infrastructure development. There is risk of landslides as cultivation has exposed the hilly tops to soil erosion.

The introduction of eucalyptus tree as a conservation exercise has brought a negative effect by taking a lot of water for its growth thus drying up the resources they were to protect. However, the Department of forestry has started an exercise of phasing out all exotic trees and currently the departments' tree nurseries and the entire seedlings used for reforestation are indigenous types.

These challenge pose a great task if the district is to achieve the MDG Goal 7 of ensuring environmental sustainability and the attainment of the Social Pillar in the Vision 2030 of "...living in a clean, secure and sustainable environment..".

Population Growth

In absolute figures, the population has been increasing steadily, from 110,742 to 147,597, to 207,273 and to 225,636 in the census years 1969, 1989 and 1999 respectively. This shows that the population has more than doubled within 30 years. The population growth in between 1969 to 1979 and in between 1989 to 1999 represents an intercensal growth of 2.94 per cent and 1.74 per cent respectively.

The population increase poses several challenges especially in the different age groups. Since the industrial base is largely static, unemployment will continue to increase. This will result in more people living below the poverty line and hence an increase in the overall population of people living in absolute poverty to grow beyond the current level of 58 per cent. However it's important to note that, the poverty level dropped from a high level of 66% in 2002 to the current level mainly due to implementation of various development programmes and projects geared towards poverty eradication as guided by the theme of Effective Management for Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction.

The district's financial and economic backbone is agricultural activities. The population increase will exert pressure on agricultural land. The average farm size is likely to decrease further from the current 0.4 Ha (small scale), due to sub-divisions into uneconomical farm units that cannot sustain a family. This will result in higher poverty levels.

Due to rising population pressure on land, environmental degradation through encroaching on the water catchments and forest areas will be aggravated especially on the Taita Hills, Wundanyi and Mwambirwa areas. Pressure on land is also bound to result into increased human-wildlife conflicts in the lower and adjacent areas of the national park i.e. Mbololo, Mwakitau, Maungu and Mwatate. Health is also a major concern as the facilities are not enough. Currently the doctor/patient ratio stands at 1:37,778. These are challenges the district will need to address in this plan period through effective strategies and programmes in order to reduce poverty and achieve sustainable economic growth.

Squatters' Problem

The heavy presence of squatters in the district is a potential area for conflicts. Their presence destabilizes the implementation of planned programmes. The squatters' census done in 1996 in the district, recorded a total of 2,272 with 279 at Mwatate, 885 at Voi and 186 at Wundanyi.

Due to the increasing number of squatters, most of them have been compelled to settle in areas with fragile ecological base and water catchments areas for survival. This has resulted to massive destruction of forests, environmental degradation and overcrowding in urban centres.

Due to the frequent occurrence and the unpredictable nature of disasters, the challenges faced are: high demands on the provision of medical services as a result of increased accidents and other epidemics, decrease in water resources due to destruction of water catchments areas, food deficits as a result of drought and poor farming methods, heavy migration of the population from the upper zones to lowlands where the environment is fragile, community conflict as large number of squatters scramble for the existing

government and private land, poor infrastructure, insecurity as a result of establishment of unplanned settlement in urban centres and other marginal areas. Implementation of community based programmes and projects slowed down due to widespread poverty and other natural calamities and lack of capacity to handle disasters of extensive magnitude.

To address these challenges, the District Disaster Management Committee will be strengthened during the plan period to undertake intensification of the enforcement of traffic code, improvement of the drainage system along major roads, improvement of the farming techniques especially on the upper zones like soil conservation measures, improvement of irrigation schemes, establishment of settlement schemes to settle the landless and proper planning enforced in the urban centres, co-ordination of the mining activities, improvement of the health facilities especially the Moi Hospital – Voi, fencing of the National Parks and formation of Disaster Committees at sub-DDC levels.

Mining Sector

The district is blessed with vast unexploited mineral resources, which are scattered in the lowlands where mining is carried out on small scale. No serious environment impact assessments have been carried out to relate the effects of the on-going mining activities on the environment and human life. Small scale mining has the potential to have a positive impact on the National Economy if well managed.

The sector is faced with various challenges such as lack of proper policy guidelines, mistrust and conflict among members, lack of processing skills and equipments and lack of professional input into the prospecting and mining,

Small scale mining is characterized by limited exploration capacity that depends on indigenous knowledge, poor mining and processing methods, safety, health and environmental concerns. The small scale miners lack organization and access to finance

Human/Wildlife Conflict

Wildlife is important for various reasons; tourism attraction, educational and recreational benefits, ecosystem development, employment opportunities, conservation of the local heritage and culture and the medicinal values. However in exploiting the above benefits, various challenges are envisaged during the plan period. These are: - Human-Wildlife Conflict. Large percentage of wildlife resides outside protected areas where it competes with other land uses for limited resources causing human-wildlife conflicts. Other challenges include: Livestock-Wildlife Conflict, poaching, lack of adequate compensation when the animals from the park harm or kill a community member and inaccessibility of mining in the Parks. There are also boundaries conflicts among the community and the parks and degradation and pollution mostly by the tourist/tourist vans in the parks i.e. waste disposal especially plastics.

Financial / Resources Management by the Local Community

As the government endeavours to decentralize development and development decisions, a major challenge is lack of community capacity to effectively and efficiently manage the allocated resources and as an end factor achieve sustainable development which the community identify can with. This has brought about the need of devising ways of preventing further loss and misappropriations of the same. These funds include, among

others: CDF. LATF. Women Enterprise Fund. Youth Enterprise Development Fund, Constituencies Bursary Fund. Constituencies Road Maintenance Fund. Donor Funding e.g., DASS DANIDA. CDTF etc. There is need for aggressive and extensive sensitization and education to the members of the general community with an aim of not only equipping them with knowledge in project implementation but on the Monitoring and Evaluation of the same to achieve better impacts. This can be up scaled by cultivating project ownership by the community.

2.6.2 Cross cutting issues

Poverty

Poverty reduction in the district remains a deep-rooted challenge during this plan period, as the district has an absolute rural poverty level of 58 per cent and contributes 1.26 per cent to national poverty. The district is not self-sufficient in food. The worst affected by poverty in the district include. the aged. the disabled. small holders with less than 0.05 ha. landless and squatters. children. and female headed households. The distribution of poverty in the district is biased towards the marginal farming areas of Tausa, Mwatate, and Voi Divisions.

Due to high population and the dwindling agricultural production. diversification will be the only alternative. Development of agro-based industries will cushion some of the poverty related problems. HIV/AIDS prevalence and poverty are directly related and hence poverty is a major district concern while addressing HIV/AIDS issues.

Absolute rural poverty in the district can be attributed to erratic and inadequate rainfall especially those areas dependent on rain-fed agriculture: insufficient water for irrigation in the lowlands: poor agricultural practices: wildlife destruction especially in the divisions bordering the Tsavo National Parks: population increase and hence large family size and unemployment and cases of related AIDS death resulting to high number of orphans or widows/widowers.

The district's challenge on poverty will be to break the vicious cycle of poverty as it leads to low savings. low investments. low productivity (income) which further leads to high dropout rates. unskilled labour and pressure on the arable land. Increase in the dependency ratio may foster crime rate due to unemployment. The youthful group will face the danger of indulging in drugs and its associated problems. This is a challenge to the society.

Due to high poverty levels. the poor will not be in a position to afford essential drugs. or transport to the nearest health facility. or a balanced diet. This will reduce life expectancy and increase crude death rates. infant and under five mortality rates if measures are not put in place to reduce poverty during the plan period.

SWOT Analysis: Poverty

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Abundant labour force: Hilly masses with reliable rain. which can act as water catchment areas: Vast plains that are	Poor education standards: Inadequate resources to increase acreage under irrigation: Slow intake of	Training of the abundant labour force: Collaborating to use the latest technologies for food production: Preserving the water	HIV/AIDs and other diseases: Untenable population growth: Drought and climatic changes:

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
fertile: Mineral resources: Tsavo ecosystem.	technology.	catchment areas of the hills: Organized and commercial exploitation of minerals: Ecotourism potential.	Financial meltdown affecting resources flow to the district.

HIV/AIDS

HIV/AIDS incidence, which currently stands at 12%, is a key challenge because it is threatening the development initiatives of the district.

However, the HIV/AIDS prevalence which stands at 2.8% is a major concern to the stakeholders as it captures the only two registered sentinel sites at Wesu Hospital and a subsidiary site at Wundanyi Health Centre leaving out various hotspots in the district which have unique HIV/AIDS patterns like Bura with high number of orphans and Maungu Township due to the Mombasa –Nairobi highway. The cohort selected for testing mainly comprises antenatal mothers and those patients treated for sexually transmitted infections.

HIV/AIDS is manifested in the entire social spectrum. From the household point of view, more resources are diverted to treating HIV/AIDS related illness and ARV's and burying the deceased leaving little resources for other development activities, thus contributing to high incidences of poverty at family level. The challenge is how to provide for the extended families and take care of the widows and orphans. Children headed households are now emerging in the district and this poses a major challenge to the society. Also, stigmatization is very high in the district which denies equal opportunities as the district is a Christian society and the sick are mostly viewed as outcasts who rejected the church. The loss of the skilled labour force due to the scourge is having a major toll on the development in the district.

The above is resulting to increased poverty, reduced social support, increased load on social workers and welfare officers who are few and ill-equipped.

SWOT Analysis: HIV/AIDS

Strength	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Support from major AIDS Stakeholders such as APHA II, World Vision etc: Presence of strong NACC structures in the district. DTC, CACCs: Trained staff: Declining HIV/AIDS prevalence rates: Strong community participation in HIV/AIDS activities: Existence of the Kenya National AIDS Strategic Plan	Irregular and inadequate funding of HIV/AIDS activities: Low staffing levels in health institutions: Lack of clear attribution of drivers of HIV/AIDS transmission in the district: Lack of resources to conduct regular mobile VCT to hinterland areas: Low enrolment into comprehensive care of HIV- women identified through PMTCT: Low couple counselling: ARV's not available in all dispensaries: Late presentation of patients at advanced stage of HIV infection:	Mobile VCT and PMTCT services: BCC campaigns to promote couple counselling, safe sex and fight stigma: Increase ART services: Training and capacity building: Cash Transfer Support Programme for OVCs: Impact assessment survey of HIV & AIDS on the Human Resource: Study to find out the drivers of HIV/AIDS transmission:	Stigmatization of the infected: Stigma towards usage of condoms due to cultural and religious barriers: The truck stop-over centres in the district along the highway: Food shortage Poverty Epidemics: Poor transport and communication network: Number of OVCs is increasing significantly.

Strength	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
(2005 06-2009 10)	<p>Only 60% of TB treatment sites also provide HIV testing:</p> <p>Poor adherence to ART and other medication among HIV- patients not receiving nutrition support:</p> <p>There is a low number of income generating activities supporting HIV affected groups and those that exist are not sustainable:</p> <p>There is low support for PLWHAs in the District:</p> <p>Few Sub-ACU's implementing work place policy on HIV AIDS:</p> <p>Lack of statistical data on the impact of HIV & AIDS on the Human Resource in the district:</p> <p>Lack of harmonization of donor support organizations:</p> <p>Inadequate information available in establishing an M & E databank.</p>	<p>Initiate Home care Based programmes:</p> <p>Establish youth friendly testing centres corner:</p> <p>Promote the use of condoms as a contraceptive.</p>	

Gender Inequality

There are fundamental challenges of gender inequality on economic growth and productivity in the district. 75 per cent of agricultural labour consists of women (mostly rural), yet they only control and have access to only 40 percent of the accruing benefits. Most problems facing women are that, they are overloaded with domestic work: perform most of the manual work like laying of pipelines, tilling the land, harvesting, and spring protection, while the benefits go to men in terms of increased income from improved agricultural yields. There should be equal access to the income for sustainability of the activities undertaken by the community. In leadership women and youth hold fewer positions in decision-making. This is due to cultural barriers, which hinder women and youth from taking leadership roles.

Other problems encountered are: low farm productivity due to poor farm tools. This happens because in homes men are trained in the use of modern technologies yet the women are the implementers of most activities. Thus, it is important that women are targeted to attend such trainings to update their knowledge. This to some extent is being implemented by the third inclusion rule directed by the government through the presidential decree in 2007, the Women Enterprise Fund, Youth Enterprise Development Fund among others which are designed deliberately to bring a level playing field among women and men.

Marketing of farm produce is difficult due to poor feeder roads in the district. Most women end up carrying these loads to and from the market and often end up selling the goods cheaply in order to recoup the time lost in order to continue with other chores e.g. cooking, fetching water and fire wood.

On the side of reproductive health rights, women have little say on the number of children they should have. Most families are therefore large but the impact is negative on women as it weakens them physically thus reducing their productivity as farm labourers. But with the currently ongoing training on Family Planning this is expected to change.

In Taita, girls are more than boys, but school enrolment shows that girls are fewer than boys implying that there are some disparities. Some families do not give their daughters equal opportunities for education. This inequality is also reflected in accessing credit facilities. It is easier for men to acquire loans than it is for women.

During the plan period, the district will be faced with the challenge of bridging gender inequalities through several interventions/ mainstreaming. These include working with the marginalized rural poor by facilitating both men and women to understand their gender relations and the impact this has on their lives as well as finding a mechanism to help men and women work together to facilitate personal and community development, institutionalizing gender concerns in the district and division activities, supporting cultural practices that encourage gender participation, fair representation and women and youth in leadership, promoting technologies that reduce the workload of women such as energy saving devices, draft animals and ox-ploughs as is currently being fronted by ALRMP (Arid Land Resource Management Programme) in the district, *maendeleo jikos* and encouraging information gathering/consultative meetings amongst men/women and youths.

Thus these will enhance and increase participation of poor women, men and youth in decision-making necessary to enrich participatory planning of projects in line with DFRD consultative process.

SWOT Analysis: Gender

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Vibrant Maendeleo ya Wanawake and Civil Society; Local FM station; Presence of a national gender policy on the sector; Accessibility to top policy makers; Availability of 500 active women groups Availability of devolved funds such as women fund, youth fund, Njaa Marufuku Kenya, Social Development funds targeted at groups; High literacy levels.	Inadequate staff in the Gender office; Low economic activities; Low risk taking culture.	Mainstreaming gender issues into various development sectors; Promotion of girl child education; Attainment of millennium development goals on gender; Gender commission offices and staff; Ensuring gender equity and equality in decision making organs in the district.	Retrogressive cultural practices such as FGM. Poverty and inequality. Inadequate skills in fund raising and proposal writing. HIV AIDS impact. Poor management of the social groups. Illiteracy.

Disaster Management

The disasters common to the district can be categorized into the following: - natural disasters such as floods, drought, famine, landslides and man-made disasters such as conflicts, accidents, deforestation, and industrial pollution.

Floods

The district is prone to floods during the long rains of March and April. The lower zones of the district mostly affected by heavy flow of river water from the highlands are Mwambirwa, Wundanyi, Sagalla, and Voi area. Due to un-planned settlement along Voi River in Voi, flooding occasionally leaves families homeless. Sections of roads and bridges are damaged like Mwaroko Bridge cutting off their communication with the rest of the district. Sand harvesting and brick making along the river banks too contributes to flooding.

Landslides

Due to the topographical nature of the district, the highlands zones are vulnerable to landslides effects due to heavy population density, rampant deforestation, settlement patterns and the uncoordinated farming activities.

Drought

Drought has become a common occurrence in the district. The lowlands, which account for about 80 per cent of the district, are mostly affected because of changes in rainfall patterns. Agriculture is adversely affected subjecting the larger parts of the population to depend on relief food.

Despite various efforts including reforestation, water catchments and harvesting strategies, better crop and animal husbandry, conservation of water catchment areas, being implemented in the district, the effect of deforestation in the private forests, forest fires, planting of exotic trees and the global climatic change has continued to be an impediment to the agricultural production as the rainfall patterns are unreliable with prolonged spells of drought.

Accidents:

The statistics on the ground indicate that most of the serious road accidents in the district occur along the busy Nairobi-Mombasa road (A19). The black spots are the Mackinnon road – Bachuma section, Maungu areas and Manyani – Tsavo River.

The frequent occurrence of road accidents on Nairobi – Mombasa highway has put a lot of stress on Moi Hospital, Voi, as the current facilities cannot cater for increasing number of accident victims.

SWOT Analysis: Disaster Management

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Presence of EMCA act and other supportive regulations; Dedicated workforce; Presence of major partners such as:	Steep hills; Un economical land fragmentation in the up hills; Low environmental conservation	Agro forestry; Eco tourism opportunities in the highlands; Good environment for alternative livelihood and	Deforestation of the indigenous forests; Uncontrolled private forest clearing; Influx of other community in search of

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
ALRMP, World Vision etc in the district; Availability of fertile soils and different ecological zones; Highway patrol police unit and Voi Traffic police unit; Presence of two big hospitals, Voi/Moi hospital and Wesu Hospital and other active health facilities.	education: Inadequate enforcement of EMCA Act: Inadequate funding and lack of necessary equipments: Poor land policy and inadequate land adjudication and registration.	farming: Presence of two major highways passing through the district which offers opportunities for increased trade.	land and minerals; Un regulated mining activities: Uncontrolled sand harvesting: Frequent forest fires.

Low accessibility to ICT

In the district there is low utilization of information technology with only 35% coverage of mobile phone services. There is inadequate accessibility to email and internet services for the public in the district with only Voi and Wundanyi having private Cyber cafes and very few offices connected to the internet. There are also very few bureaus offering computer services to the public in the district. This makes communication in the district difficult thus hindering development. Digital villages and cyber cafes would be ideal investment opportunities in the district.

Radio transmission is accessible to all areas in the district but television transmissions limited to only one channel (KBC) whereas the other channels are available through satellite dishes that are expensive for the largest population. Newspapers are only available in the main trading centres, Voi, Mwatate, Wundanyi and Maungu. There is thus inadequate access to information.

The district has a DIDC that is poorly equipped and lacks modern communication and information technology. There is therefore need to equip the DIDC with modern Information and Communication equipment.

Courier services are carried out by public service vehicles that are unreliable thus there is need for investment in private courier services.

SWOT Analysis: Accessibility

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Availability of electricity at main trading centres; Mobile telephone coverage in most trading centres; Favourable government policy on ICT; Presence of the trained DIDC statistics personnel; Availability of the adequate office space for the Kenya Bureau of statistics and DIDC;	Lack of adequate and modern equipment; Inadequate communication network i.e. Telephone postal services in the hinterland; Lack of modern and well equipped district information and documentation centres; Inadequate access to IT equipments like computers (e-mail internet, TV and news paper);	A computer supply programme for schools and institutions; Cascading of e-government to the grassroots; Devolved funds for construction of the ICT laboratories in schools; Presence of ready market for ICT graduates;	Lack of electricity in most parts of the district; Inadequate technical skills; High cost of investment in the ICT sector; Lack of capital;

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Availability of computers for statistical analysis.	Lack investment on IT; Inadequate skilled manpower; Lack of training institutions; Untapped energy such as wind and solar energy for running ICT equipment; Inadequate access to information especially lack of television access; Lack of computer laboratories in secondary and primary schools; Inadequate technical institutions that offer ICT training; Low staffing levels of the statistics office, DIDC and information office; Inadequate transport facilities; Lack of entrepreneurship in the ICT sector; High cost of ICT equipment.	Establishment of digital villages; Linkages of districts to national fibre optic cable network; Equipping and increased funding to polytechnics; Revival of the irrigation schemes to provide more capital for ICT investment; Installation of computers, internet, faxes of the DIDC and HIV/AIDS resource centre; Carrying out statistical surveys for various needs; Building capacity on data collection collation and analysis to line ministries; Establishing statistical offices in line ministries and departments; Provision of the television services licenses to investors.	Low community understanding of the potential in the ICT sector; Poverty.

2.7 DISTRICT ISSUES, CAUSES, OBJECTIVE, AND STRATEGIES

Issue/ Problems	CAUSES	DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE	IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES
Food insecurity	Low yields per unit; Unreliable rainfall and environmental degradation; Use of low quality seeds; Expensive farm inputs and low yields; Destruction of crops by wildlife, pest and diseases; Inadequate extension services/workers; Low exploitation of irrigation potential and low	To eliminate the food gap of 3 months by 2012	Increase crop yields per unit by 50% by 2010; Increase acreage under drought tolerant crops and irrigation by 50% by 2010; Increase the adoption of environmentally friendly approaches in farming by 80% by 2010; Increase accessibility and availability of farm inputs to the farmer by	Initiate irrigation schemes and acreage under drought tolerant crops and water harvesting; Intensify seed bulking programme and upscale the extension services; Provide farmers with credit facilities Use of alternative production technologies; Increase the surveillance along the park boundaries and farm boundaries; Promote more stakeholder participation and collaboration; Intensify on pest surveillance and pest and diseases management through Integrated Pest Management (IPM);

Issue/ Problems	CAUSES	DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE	IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES
	adoption of modern technology.		60%; Increase awareness on alternative sources of farm inputs by 95% by 2010; Increase surveillance of pest and Integrated pests and disease management (IPM) techniques to the farmers by 60% by 2010; Increase the number of KWS out-post by 80% by 2010; Increase other stakeholders' participation and collaboration by other extension; Increase awareness on alternative and affordable sources of technologies by 95% by 2010.	Promote Environmental conservation and management; Promote alternative production technologies and access to credit facilities.
Poor marketing arrangement	Mismanagement of cooperative societies; Lack of proper control & regulatory policies. i.e. controlling where horticulture farmers can sell his/her produce e.g. to the cooperative.	To revitalize and strengthen the cooperative movement by 50% by 2012	Strengthening of the cooperative societies management structures by 60% by 2010; Increase the capacity of the stakeholders in the cooperative movement by 60% by 2010.	Management training of cooperative societies; Initiate aggressive capacity building in the cooperative on benefits of cooperative movement; Regular monitoring and auditing; Partnering of the local cooperative movement with national cooperatives/ organizations; Consistent Annual general meetings and elections when due.
High rate of environmental degradation	Cutting of trees; Charcoal burning; Human settlement & farming in the forest mostly on trust land; Encroachment on water	To reduce the rate of environmental degradation by 50% by 2012	Increase the capacity of the stakeholders in the cooperative; movement by 60% by 2010; Increase forest cover on the government/trust forest, private	Initiate aggressive campaign on tree planting and reforestation; Environmental Days and Awards; Increase surveillance and enforcement of existing regulation on charcoal trade; Resettlement of squatters

Issue/ Problems	CAUSES	DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE	IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES
	<p>catchment areas and sources. Use of agro chemicals. Solid waste disposals. Cultivation on steep slope above the legal limit of 35% slope set by the Kenya Statutes.</p>		<p>forest and land parcels by 20% by 2010; Ensure that the existing regulations are enforced by 80% by 2010; Ensure alternative settlement for people in the forest by 60% by 2009; Reduce encroachment on water catchment area and sources by 80% by 2010; Ensure that agrochemical used are not washed into water ways by 80% by 2010; Ensure that solid waste is properly disposed of by 100% by 2010.</p>	<p>on settlement schemes; Increase surveillance and ensure enforcement of the EMCA ACT; Increase education on integrated pest management and the extension services; Aggressive campaign on proper waste disposal/management and use of bio degradable materials; Promotions of an integrated approach of conservation initiative; Farmer's participation in designing of environment activities; Promotions of conservation initiatives focused on certain catchment areas: Emphasis on conservation for production or activities/outputs that farmers can derive and share.</p>
Shortage of arable land	<p>High population density leading to frequent subdivision of land; Little recognition for alternative income producing activities of Eco-Tourism; Unreliable rainfall and inadequate water in the lower zone of the district.</p>	To increase the production per unit to 60% of recommended by 2012.	<p>Reduce the subdivision of land into non economic sizes by 10% by 2009; Increase awareness of alternative income generating activities e.g. ecotourism by 50% by 2010; Increase area under irrigation and drought tolerant crops by 50% by 2010.</p>	<p>Initiate relevant small enterprise training program for farmers and alternative economic activities; Initiate relevant small enterprise training program for farmers and alternative economic activities; Initiate irrigation schemes and acreage under drought tolerant crops and water harvesting.</p>
High HIV/AIDS incidence	<p>Presence of two major highways and respective long-distance truck overnight stopovers; Negative impact of the tourism industry i.e.</p>	Reduce the 12% HIV/AIDS incidence rate by 50% by 2012	<p>Increase number of condom supply and dispensers in the stopovers and the sensitization by 80% by 2010; Increase</p>	<p>Avail condom dispensers and condoms in social and entertainment joints; Increase the number of VCT sites. Initiate sensitization forums in barazas, schools & churches.</p>

Issue/ Problems	CAUSES	DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE	IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES
	interaction of Tourists and the tour guides/drivers with the community; Poor health seeking behaviour and self medication habits; Poverty.		awareness of unsafe sex practices to the community by 100% by 2010; Increase utilization of health services through awareness by 80% by 2010.	
Inaccessible and inadequate road infrastructure	High cost of road construction due to the steep terrains; Poor maintenance and poor workmanship; Inadequate budgetary allocation.	To increase road infrastructure accessibility and adequacy to 65% coverage by 2012	Increase investment in road construction by 40% by 2010; Increase supervision and accountability in road construction & maintenance by 80% by 2010; Increase budgetary allocation in infrastructure by 50% by 2010.	Prioritize highly the infrastructure development in all available development funds; Enforce anti-corruption measures, procurement laws in road works; Prioritize highly the infrastructure development in all available development funds.
Low Education standards	In adequate teachers; Insufficient quality technical education facilities e.g. polytechnic; Lack of proper involvement by parents in their children's performance; Poor supervision due to under staffing; In adequate learning facilities i.e. mostly in tertiary institutions; High poverty levels; Low reading culture; Drug abuse & indiscipline by students and teachers.	To improve education standards by 60% by 2012	Reduce teacher pupil ratio shortage by 50% by 2010; Increase the number and quality of technical education facilities by 50% by 2010; Ensure participation of parents in their children's performance by 80% by 2010; Increase staffing level in Quality Assurance Department by 50% by 2010; Increase learning facilities and institutions of higher learning by 20% by	Lobby for recruitment of more teachers; Implement the KESSP Programmes on technical and tertiary education; Undertake aggressive campaigns on parent teachers- students interaction; Train head teachers and senior teachers on quality assurance; Approve and propose to the relevant ministry establishment of more institution of higher learning; Initiate awareness creation and monitoring of the school going age in the community; Initiate an aggressive campaign on importance of reading through mobile libraries book exhibitions and lectures; Sensitize the stakeholders on proper discipline;

Issue/ Problems	CAUSES	DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE	IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES
			2010; Ensure proper utilization of free primary & secondary education programmes by 100% by 2010; Improve the reading culture in the district by 100% by 2010. Ensure proper enforcement of discipline to teachers and students by 20% by 2010.	Starting income generating projects in schools; Equipping pupils with life skills and ensuring that HIV/ AIDS curriculum is introduced in all classes; Organizing seminars/ workshops to all stakeholders on their roles; Increase bursaries and loans to the poor and children in need for special protection; Enhance provision of textbooks.
Lack of enough benefit to the community on the mining industry	Lack of knowledge in specific resources (types of minerals); Lack of education and training in mining on exploration; Cumbersome licensing procedures and high licensing fees; Heavy capital requirements for mining; Non – availability of credit facilities; Secretive marketing information and markets. Most gemstones are marketed without prior processing & polishing to add value; Poor infrastructure. Safety, health and environmental concerns; Poor mining methods; Lack of mining	To increase local mining industry accrual benefits by 60% by 2012	Increase awareness and training on available mineral resources by 50% by 2010; Streamlines licensing procedures and reduce licensing fee especially to small scale miners by 50% by 2010; Increase access to affordable credit facilities and ensure partnership with other stakeholders by 40% by 2010; Initiate appropriate training for marketing information and the markets in the mining sector by 60% by 2010; Improve road network and communication network in the mining areas by 60% by 2010; Ensure safety, health and	Initiate relevant trainings; Initiate lobbying by the stake holders and the local leaders initiate motions in parliament to address licensing procedures; Initiate partnership with various stakeholders; Initiate partnership with various stakeholders e.g. the already established large scale miner; Undertake more investment in the road network and communication structures; Undertake sensitization meeting, enforce EMCA and increase inspections; Initiate the involvement of all relevant stakeholders.

Issue/ Problems	CAUSES	DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE	IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES
	policy and act.		environmental standards are upheld in mining industry by 50% by 2010; Initiate appropriate training for communities for mining by 40% by 2010.	
Low utilization of tourism opportunities	Lack of proper awareness. Lack of capital; Lack of proper legal framework; Poor infrastructure; Insufficient and bureaucratic compensation procedures; Non-utilization of Eco-Tourism potential.	To increase exploitation of tourism opportunities by 40% by 2012	Increase awareness on available tourism opportunities by 50% by 2010; Ensure increased accessibility of affordable credit facility and partnerships by 20% by 2010; Institute legal framework on utilization of the opportunities accruing from the parks. e.g. 10% remittance to local councils by 30% by 2010; Improve the infrastructure in the parks by 50% by 2010; Increase compensation levels and streamline procedures by 50% by 2010; Increase utilization of Ecotourism potential by 50% by 2010.	Share revenue generated by the national park with the local authorities to assist in development projects; Conservation of the parks to game reserves through gazettelement; Compensation to those afflicted by wildlife menace; Eco-tourism camps and hotels on the protected and unprotected area; Sensitize the community on the exploitable tourism potential and train them on the best strategy of exploiting them and benefiting economically.
High poverty levels	Lack of entrepreneurial skill; Unavailability of credit facilities; Wildlife menace to the people, livestock & crops; Drugs and alcohol abuse; Lack of enough	To reduce the poverty rates by 25% by 2012 i.e. Rural Poverty to 43% and Urban Poverty to 40%	Initiate training to the community on entrepreneurial skills by 60% by 2010; Increase the number of KWS outpost by 80% by 2010; Increase the production per	Undertake relevant entrepreneurial training by different stakeholders; Undertake frequent surveillance and community partnership; Initiate training on modern intensive farming techniques; Streamline better management of the devolved funds e.g. Women Enterprise Fund.

Issue/ Problems	CAUSES	DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE	IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES
	arable land especially on highland areas and also 62% of the district covered by Tsavo East & Tsavo West National Park.		unit by 50% by 2010; Increase community access to credit to 85% by 2010.	Poverty Eradication Fund and Youth Development Fund and also encourage National Microfinance and new MFIs to operate in the district.
Insufficient health personnel in the district	High staff turnover, poor remuneration	Retain health personnel in the district health facilities	Equip the health facilities with adequate personnel	Lobby Ministry of Health, provide incentives to the health personnel to stay in the district
Lack of value addition in livestock products	Lack of knowhow, exploitation by middle men, lack of storage facilities	Establish a thriving value addition industry on livestock products	Establish milk cooling plants, initiate beef processing factories	Milk cooling plants in all locations where dairy farming is practiced, establish beef processing factory in the lowland areas of the district
Weak labour regulatory system	Legal loopholes, impunity by employers	Have a thriving and a responsive labour-development system	Strengthen labour rights protection, conducive working environment	Launch at the district the new National labour laws
Literacy levels improvement	Ignorance, lack of facilities	Drive up adult literacy rates by about 10%	Increase number of adults enrolled in education; Have facilities near the people	Establish learning facilities, recruit adult education teachers
Forest encroachment, forest fires and illegal logging, charcoal burning	Poverty, corruption, ignorance on importance of forest, ranches near forest reserves, lack of defined forest boundaries.	Enhance conservation of forest resources; Strengthening capacity of local community in conservation; Improve/rehabilitate water catchments areas;	Create management plans for the forests, gazette the forests	Enforce the law, awareness creation on importance of forests. Replanting of trees; Organizing and strengthening community organizations; Carrying out participatory planning sessions through integrated conservation and development planning process; Information campaigns on forest policy and legislation
Labour disputes from the sisal farms and hotels	Disregard for workers' rights, economic crisis	Enhance capacity of district labour office to deal effectively with labour disputes	Capacity building of labour officers; Application of new labour laws	Training, launching of the new labour laws
Low uptake of fish farming despite its potential in the district	Ignorance, lack of knowhow, cultural beliefs	Expand fish farming in the district	Educate farmers on fish pond making and maintenance; Educate people on nutritional benefits of fish	Educational tours, demonstrations, awareness creation on local media

CHAPTER THREE

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS



3.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the various development measures that will be undertaken throughout the plan period in the various sectors.

The chapter maps out priority measures that the district will undertake to achieve the objective of reducing the incidences of poverty and spurring sustainable economic growth making the district "a competitive and prosperous district" in line with the 2008 - 2012 Medium Term Plan and the Vision 2030. This is in line with the district vision of "A Self Reliant, Highly Productive, Healthy and Prosperous District. It outlines in details the priorities, constraints and strategies to be adopted for all the nine sectors represented in the district, namely: Agriculture and Rural Development, Trade, Tourism and Industry, Physical Infrastructure, Environment, Water and Sanitation, Human Resource Development, Research, Innovation and Technology, Governance, Justice, Law and Order, Public Administration and Special Programmes.

For each of the sectors, the sector vision and mission is presented and the district's response to the vision and mission is discussed. The chapter also discusses the importance and role of stakeholders in each sector. The chapter finally gives a list of ongoing projects in each sub-sector and new projects and programmes to be implemented in the current plan period to ensure sustainable growth, poverty reduction, competitiveness and prosperity of the district. After each sector analysis on the above issues, the chapter also shows how the respective sector links with others with an aim of indicating how the development of all sectors is important as no single sector can develop on its own without the support of the other. Finally it outlines the strategies of mainstreaming the crosscutting issues in each sector.

3.1 AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

This is one of the main sectors in the district. The sector comprises of the following sub sectors: Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries Development, Lands, Forestry and Wildlife, and Co-operative Development.

3.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The sector vision is "An innovative, commercially-oriented and modern Agriculture and Rural Development Sector" while the mission is "To improve livelihoods of Kenyans through promotion of competitive agriculture, sustainable livestock and fisheries sub-sectors, growth of a viable cooperatives sub-sector, equitable distribution and sustainable management of land resources, appropriate forestry resources management and conservation of wildlife".

3.1.2. District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The district aims at achieving a sustainable and equitable rural development for 60 per cent of the population in the medium term and poverty levels be reduced from 57 per cent to 40 per cent for those living below the poverty line by the year 2010 through the promotion of food security, agro-industrial development, organized marketing through a vibrant cooperative movement, trade promotion, rural employment and sustainable utilization of the natural resources through efficient mining, eco-tourism among others.

3.1.3. Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector contributes 95% of the household income in the district. 95% of the total labour force is engaged in agriculture. Considering that 57 per cent of the total district population lives in absolute poverty and that the urban population constitutes only 53,162 people. This indicates that majority of poor people in the district live in the rural areas and almost invariably rely on agriculture for their livelihood.

The district has vast grazing land. There are individual, group and company ranches in the district, acting as disease-free holding grounds for livestock export.

Cooperative movement would benefit dairy farmers, miners, the ranchers and other sectors of the economy. Savings and credit societies are active but more will be done about the former.

Land is an important factor of production in a district that is 95% dependent on agriculture and other forms of primary production. Land ownership, security and adjudication will be streamlined to ensure that land plays a supportive role to this sector.

Fish farming is being fronted as a new livelihood means in a district faced with food insecurity and inadequate land in the hilly masses where water is plenty.

Forests will be gazetted, management plans for their exploitation prepared in an effort to ensure this critical environmental resource is sustainably exploited. The district has vast wildlife resources in the Tsavo ecosystem. KWS will play its role of fully protecting the resource.

3.1.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Role
World Food Programme	Relief food provision and monitoring of Early Warning signs of drought occurrence
World Vision	Distribution of the relief foods through food for work: Funding construction of livestock and agriculture infrastructure in partnership with the community Construction of livestock and agricultural infrastructure:
Arid Lands Resource Management Project (ALRMP)	Natural resource and drought management and disaster management
Kenya Wild Life Services	Support Environment conservation initiatives; Community capacity building and mobilization; Human Wildlife conflict control
Kenya Livestock Marketing Council	Support marketing of livestock in the district;
Kenya Agricultural Productivity Programme	Capacity building
Constituency Development Fund	Funding construction of agricultural and livestock infrastructure
Voi Municipality and Taita Taveta county council	Funding construction of agricultural and livestock infrastructure
NEMA	Environmental conservation
Agricultural Development Corporation	Livestock take off activities

Stakeholders	Role
Ministry of Water and Irrigation	Provision of water for irrigation and livestock
DASS	Farmers training on farming as a business. Funding construction of agricultural and livestock infrastructure
NALEP	Farmers capacity building
Community Development Trust KWS Coastal Aid Kenya Nguu Mlambo Development Trust	Environmental conservation funding: Manages controls and conserve the wildlife resources. Promotion of vetiver grass, bamboo trees planting Capacity building farmers groups on food security, environment conservation and income generating activities.

3.1.5. Sub-sector priorities, constraints and strategies

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Agriculture	Promotion of drought resistant crops: Improve on-farm storage facilities: Promotion of water harvesting structures. Promotion of modern farming techniques.	Poor post harvest practices: Inadequate market information: Poor infrastructure: Inadequate extension services: Poor farming techniques Uneconomical land fragmentation.	Initiate irrigation schemes and acreage under drought tolerant crops and water harvesting: Provide farmers with credit facilities, intensify on seed bulking programme and upscale the extension services: Provide farmers with credit facilities, and use of alternative production technologies: Increase the surveillance along the park boundaries and farm boundaries: Promote more stakeholder participation and collaboration: Intensify on pest surveillance and pest and diseases management through Integrated Pest Management (IPM): Promote Environmental conservation and management: Training on water and soil conservation: Train farmers on modern storage facilities and farming techniques: Develop suitable drought resistant crops: Promotion of marketing organizations.
	Revitalize coffee production	Poor land preparation: Inaccessibility to farm inputs: Inadequate pest & disease management skills: Inadequate extension services: Poor land policy: Uneconomical land sizes.	Training & retraining of officers and farmers: Provision of resources to improve delivery of extension services: Seed nursery for Ruiru II variety established at FTC and co-operative farm: The promotion of improved farming techniques e.g. agro-forestry, inter-cropping, IPM: Promotion of drought animal power use:

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
			Conduct ploughing demonstration and train Jua Kali artisans in fabrication of plough parts; To improve marketing, establishment and revival of dormant co-operative societies and farmer associations; Rehabilitation and maintenance of the coffee factories.
	Promote macadamia growing as a cash crop	Poor land preparation; Inaccessibility to farm inputs (grafted seedling); Inadequate pest and disease management skills; Inadequate market information (poor marketing co-ordination); Inadequate extension services; Poor land policy; Uneconomical land sizes.	Training and retraining of officers and farmers; Train farmers on grafting; Provision of resources to improve delivery of extension messages; Encourage establishment of group and individual nurseries; The promotion of improved farming techniques e.g. agro-forestry, inter-cropping, IPM; Promotion of drought animal power use; Conduct ploughing demonstration and train Jua Kali artisans in fabrications of plough parts; To improve marketing, establishment and revival of dormant co-operative societies; Farmers and other organized marketing groups will be promoted.
	Revitalize the cotton industry	Poor land preparation; Inaccessibility to farm inputs : Inadequate pest and disease management skills; Inadequate market information (poor marketing coordination); Inadequate extension services; Poor land policy; Gender issues; Uneconomical land sizes.	Training and retraining of officers and farmers; Provision of resources to improve delivery of extension messages; Encouragement of sourcing of right quality and quantity seed ginneries; The promotion of improved farming techniques; To improve marketing, establishment and revival of dormant co-operative societies and other organized marketing groups.
	Increase maize production and improve the post harvest storage	Poor land preparation; Inaccessibility to farm inputs; Declining soil fertility; Poor post harvest management techniques; Inadequate extension services; Poor land policy; Cultural beliefs (over reliance on maize for food sources).	Provision of resources to improve delivery of extension services; Sensitization of farming techniques e.g. promoted in order to optimize land use and production; Conducting ploughing demonstrations and train Jua Kali artisans to fabricate plough parts at farm level; Encourage farmers to form groups and purchase animals and equipment to undertake own land ploughing to improve their income level.
	Increase production of pulses (beans, green grams.	Poor land preparation; Lack of modern farming techniques knowledge; Poor post harvest	Provision of resources to improve delivery of extension services; The promotion of improved farming techniques e.g. agro-forestry, inter-

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	cowpeas, pigeon peas)	management techniques; Inadequate extension services; Poor land policy; Cultural beliefs (e.g. traditionally beans and maize are always grown together)	cropping, IPM should be promoted in order to optimize land use and production; Promotion of drought animal power use; Conducting ploughing demonstrations and train Jua Kali artisans to fabricate plough parts; Improvement/promotion of modern storage facilities; Promotion of water harvesting for farm irrigation.
	Increase production of vegetable (tomatoes, onions, cabbages, kales, sweet pepper)	Poor land preparation; Inaccessibility to farm inputs; Inadequate pest and disease management skills; Inadequate market information (poor marketing coordination); Inadequate extension services; Poor land policy	Establishment of cold and dry food storage, and distribution facilities in the district; Training and retraining officer and farmers; Provision of resources to improve delivery of extension services; Stockists, traders and other agro-based sellers to be sensitized on stocking of the certified seeds; The promotion of improved farming techniques e.g. agro-forestry, inter-cropping, IPM; Promotion of drought animal power use, conducting ploughing demonstration and train Jua Kali artisans on plough parts; To improve marketing, establishment and revival of dormant cooperative societies, farmers' and other organized marketing groups will be promoted.
	Promotion of market oriented fruits growing (bananas, citrus, and mangoes).	Poor land preparation; Inaccessibility to farm inputs; Inadequate pest and disease management skills; Inadequate market information (poor marketing coordination); Inadequate extension services; Poor land policy; Destruction by wild animals.	Training and retraining of officers and farmers; Provision of resources to improve delivery of extension services; Acquisition of high quality and quantity seedlings and suckers/pseudo stems; The promotion of improved farming techniques e.g. agro forestry, inter-cropping, IPM; Promotion of drought animal techniques e.g. agro forestry, inter-cropping, IPM; Promotion of drought animal power use, conducting ploughing demonstration and training Jua Kali artisans on fabrication of plough parts; To improve marketing, establishment and revival of dormant cooperatives societies, farmers' and other organized marketing groups will be promoted; Diversification of crops especially in the low and midlands can improve the security of the harvests and increase incomes.

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	Document and provide data on investment opportunities; Advice and encourage the communities on utilization of available resources.	Inadequate demand driven research; Low adoption of technologies; Weak extension/farmer research linkages; Low budgetary allocation to research work; Lack of data at the DIDC.	Encourage close collaboration between research institutions and farmers; Promote efficient utilization of available resources; Provision of adequate budgetary allocations; Awareness creation and training on available opportunities for investment; Disseminate relevant information to all stakeholders.
Livestock Development	Increased/improved livestock production.	Inadequate extension services; Inadequate quality breeding stock; Increase of diseases and pests; Inadequate pasture fodder, and water; Inadequate livestock infrastructure such as dip and crushes; Poor marketing channels; Low value addition. Collapsed ranches.	Small stock development of quality breeds of goats and sheep; Establishment of bull camps for breeding purposes; Poultry development project; Promotion of improved modern bee hives; Rehabilitation or repairing the existing cattle dips and crushes; Rehabilitation of range water facilities; Value addition ventures.
Land Administration, Survey and Human Settlement	Administration of all categories of land to ensure proper and coordinated development; Speed-up land demarcation, adjudication and issuance of title deeds.	Lack of updated land information; Increasing number of squatters; Frequent filing of objection cases.	Computerization of land information; Adequate staff to listen and determine cases; Alienate public land for settlement schemes.
Co-operative Development	Provision of enabling environment for emergence of self sustaining member controlled and commercially viable projects; Promote the spread of cooperative organization into all sectors of the economy; Promote the contribution of	Low capital base for agricultural and housing cooperatives; Delays in remittance of employees share deductions by employers to SACCOS; Poor recovery of credit facilities from farmers; Lack of organized markets for agricultural producers; Lack of management skills for management committee members; Low member morale and commitment to fulfil	Management training of cooperative societies; Initiate aggressive capacity building in the cooperative on benefits of cooperative movement, the role of members and the management; Regular monitoring and auditing; Partnering of the local cooperative movement with national cooperatives/ organizations; Consistent Annual general meetings and Elections when due.

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	co-operatives to production, processing and marketing of major agricultural products; Engage in employment generating activities.	roles.	

3.1.6 Project and Programme Priorities

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Agriculture

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Soil Conservation and river bank protection. District Wide	Environmental Conservation; River bank protection	Soil conservation of 2000 farms per year 120 km of river bank protected	Training sessions; Tours; Tree planting; Shallow well sinking and demonstration
Agricultural Extension Services District Wide	To improve crop and livestock production hence improve living standards	At least to reach 4,000 farmers per year	On the farm training and consultation sessions; Demonstrations and supervisions and; Farm visits; Field days and Public Barazas
Post harvest techniques. District wide.	To ensure food security by proper storage of excess harvest.	Training on proper and modern storage of food; Expand storage capacity at NCPD	Training and demonstration; Tendering; Construction
Promotion of water harvesting technologies in the district lowlands	Increase food security and diversify sources of income through having water for irrigation and for livestock	20% of farming families	Training; demonstrations; monitoring
Macadamia Promotion District Wide	To improve the livelihood of the farmers by promoting production of Macadamia as a cash crop.	At least 120 of the farm families per year	Introduction of new varieties and expansion of acreage; Training on grafting and other modern farming techniques.
Cashew Nut promotion District wide	Promote cashew nuts as a drought tolerant crop with more economic benefits.	At least 10 farmers groups per year.	Introduction of the high quality variety seeds; Training of the farmers groups on modern farming techniques and farming as a business.
Information desk project District wide	Provide market information to farmers; Sensitize farmers by providing modern	1 information desk per division; 3000 farmers sensitized per year.	Visit by agricultural extension officers to the market during market days with an information desk placed at a strategic

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
	farming methods information.		location.
DASS/ GOK District wide	Commercialize the agricultural sector; Increase farm produce accessibility to the markets; Promote participatory planning.	15 farmers groups per year trained. At least 3 feeder roads spot improved per year. At least 4 LDCs trained per year.	Train farmers on commercial/ farming as a business and participatory planning, monitoring and evaluation; Feeder roads spot improvement.
Njaa Marufuku Kenya District Wide	Reduce food insecurity and poverty	To reach groups in each division	Capacity building; Giving grants to farmers groups
Kenya Agricultural Productivity Programme District Wide	Contribute to sustainable increase in agricultural productivity and improvement of citizen livelihood through support to extension services and farmers grants to upscale technologies	Complete pending projects by end of 2008	Trainings; demonstrations; field days
NALEP-SIDA District Wide	Reduce food insecurity and poverty through sensitization of farmers on proper crops and animal husbandry.	Target 5 focal areas per year, of 800-2000 farmers each	Identify focal area; Carry out Broad Base Survey; Capacity building; Supervision
ALRMP (Arid Lands Resource Management Programme) District wide	Reduce food insecurity; Mitigate drought coping mechanisms.	Mainstream early warning systems	Training the DSG; Collection and analysis of early warning data; Funding of drought mitigation projects.
HPC Wundanyi (Horticultural production centre) in Wundanyi Location	Revitalize the agricultural marketing organization	Recruitment of all horticultural farmers.	Election of new management team; Renovation of the organization infrastructure. Sensitization of farmers on benefit of a thriving society.

B: New Project Proposals: Agriculture

Project Name Location/Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Horticultural Marketing. Mwatate, Wundanyi, Voi, and Mwambirwa, Tausa Divisions.	1	Improve marketing of the horticulture to the outside (District) market.	Members of the newly revived Wundanyi Horticultural production centre.	Strengthen linkages between the farmers and the market by providing up to date regular market information; Acquisition of the Kongowea stall for HPC; Identification of new horticultural markets with better returns.

Project Name Location/Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Promotion of drought tolerant and early maturing crops. Voi, Tausa, Wundanyi (Kishushe) and Mwatate divisions.	2	Increase the district food production; Achieve food security.	Farmers in the lowland areas experiencing erratic rainfall patterns.	Crop demonstration for the appropriate crops in the district; Training of all farmers in the lowlands on better farming strategy.
Research linkages. District Wide	3	Improve the farmer/extension research linkages; Maximize yields with minimum inputs	Crops demonstration plots within the district; FFA's farmers field schools.	Carry out interactive research out of station; Document and disseminate research information;
Farmers Credit Scheme. District wide.	4	Enhance accessibility of credit facilities to farmers.	Organized and registered farmers groups.	Link the farmers with the credit providers; Train the farmers on commercial farming.
Alternative farming technology. District wide.	5	Increase production per unit of land.	Cover 5 divisions.	Demonstrations, training on the appropriate farming technologies; Provision of inputs.
Promoting of high value industrial crops (cotton, macadamia, coffee, sunflower, simsim) Tausa, Wundanyi, Mwatate and Voi divisions	6	To boost rural incomes; Provide farmers with alternative cash crops.	To increase the current hectareage by 50% in 5 years.	Seed acquisition and distribution; Training on grafting and management of seedlings. Justification: Low incomes in the district are to a large extent a result of practicing subsistence agriculture by most farmers; Adoption of appropriate cash crops will improve incomes and reduce poverty.
Promote Emerging Crops such as chillies, sunflowers, sisal, morienga and jatropa. District wide.	7	To boost rural incomes; Provide farmers with alternative cash crop.	Cover 5 divisions.	Crop demonstration for the appropriate crops in the district; Training of all farmers on better farming strategies. Linking the farmers with the markets.
Post harvest management of crop produce District wide	8	Minimize post harvest losses mainly targeting the Scania pest control.	24 demonstrations per year in each sub location for the next 3 years.	Carry out demonstrations on post harvest storage; Training farmers in construction of modern storage facilities. Justification: Even after bumper harvests, particularly in the lowland areas, most farmers do not preserve much of their produce for lack of appropriate

Project Name Location/Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
				storage facilities: This causes hunger when subsequent harvests are poor or fails.
Integrated Pest Management (IPM) District wide.	9	Increase food production; Reduce cost of environmental pollution; Reduce pest and disease incidences	2000 farmers per year trained.	Farmers training on IPM; Demonstrations on farm. Justification: Use of chemicals in pest management is not only expensive and beyond most farmers but also has agro-ecological side effects: IPM methods are aimed at overcoming disadvantages of chemical pest control.
Revitalization of coffee production Wundanyi and Mwatate and Voi (Sagalla) Divisions	10	Increase income to the community	1,000 ha. per division	Train farmers on the best farming practices; Provision of loans for inputs, e.g. stabex funds; Reviving co-operatives; Introduction of Ruiru II coffee. Justification: Many farmers have neglected their coffee plots and few new ones are planting the cash crop despite its high economic potential.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Land Administration, Survey and Human Settlement

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Land Adjudication and Settlement Programme District Wide	Ascertain land rights and finalization of land registration.	Registration of 9,691 Ha.	Demarcation and survey; Hearing of land cases and objections.
Squatter's settlement programme. District wide	Settle the squatter occupying certain sections of land illegally.	3,000 squatters settled.	Registration and verification of genuine squatters; Survey and subdivide the targeted land for resettlement; Allocate the land as per registered.

A: New Projects Proposals: Land Administration, Survey and Human Settlement

Project name Location/ Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Land Adjudication and Settlement.	1	Provide the farmers with	Registration of 10,000 Ha.	Demarcation and survey; Hearing of land cases

Project name Location/ Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Mwambirwa, Voi, Wundanyi Divisions, Mwatate Chawia Location		title deeds		and objections.
Land Acquisition and Resettlement, Mwatate and Voi Divisions (targeting sisal estates and Ndara ranch).	2	Resettle the landless	2000 squatters	Buying of land from the sisal estate (targeting sisal estates and Ndara ranch). Resettlement of squatters on the trust land.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Livestock Development

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Establishment of livestock Auction Rings in Tausa and Voi Division supported by DASS, GOK and County Council.	To improve livestock marketing to fetch better prices hence better incomes.	Two auction rings established at Ngolia and Kasigau.	Construction and operationalization of the rings; Introducing better livestock markets and marketing strategies thus higher prices.
Capacity Building of Farmers on Farming as a Business (FaaB) District Wide supported by DASS & GOK	To enable livestock farmers undertake livestock keeping as a business.	Have at least 4 groups in each location.	Training livestock farmers in basic business skills that will enable them to undertake Farming as a Business. Training Community level workers.
Capacity building farmers on commercial farming supported by NALEP- SIDA, district wide	Build capacity of the farming and agro-business communities to embrace farming as a business.	To cover all locations in the district.	Train Common Interest Groups (C.I.Gs) on all aspects of farming and business skills.
Appropriate Farming Technology Transfer supported by ATIRI District Wide	To respond to farmers problems through transfer of technology.	Incorporate research fellows to break technology handicap to strategic groups.	Inject a revolving fund to give farmers ability to earn more after break- through in technology transfer.
Facilitate farmers with farming/agricultural loans by Njaa Marufuku Programme, District wide	Alleviate poverty in communities through CBO's	All eligible groups in the district.	Give grants to CBOs to improve on farming skills.
Environmental conservation assisted by Global Environmental Fund (GEF) through ICIPE and EAWS, district wide	Promote conservation of environment.	Build a honey processing and selling unit at ATC Ngerenyi.	Promote Apiculture in forests, adjacent communities and other related projects.
K.A.P.P Kenya,	To improve overall	12 year programme to be	Support to extension

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
district wide	agricultural systems by supporting generation, dissemination and adoption of agricultural technology.	implemented in 3 phases; Support to reforms; Support Farmers/ Extension linkages	system reform; Service providers/ farmers linkage; Facilitate of policy and institutional reforms/ clients empowerment; Support to research system empowerment.
Small stock development All Divisions.	To increase the productivity of the local breeds of sheep and goats.	Increase milk and meat production by 30%.- 50%; 1000 farmers per division.	Introducing superior breeds to cross breed with the local breeds.
Establishment of Bull Camp District Wide	To promote milk production through upgrading of the local breeds.	To increase milk production by at least 40% from the current level; Every division to have at least two bull's camps.	Introducing superior quality dairy breeding bulls to cross breed with the local breeds; Train communities on management
Poultry Development Project District wide	To promote poultry and eggs production.	Increase poultry meat and egg production both in size and numbers.	Introducing improved cockerels in the district to cross breed with the local poultry; Training farmers on poultry management.
Bee keeping (Apiculture Development) District Wide	To promote beekeeping and honey production	Increase honey production by establishing langstroth hives.	Introduce improved bee hives (longstroth); Formation of bee keeping farmers association; Training on management.
Dairy and beef development District Wide	To promote milk production; To equip the community with various animal husbandry skills; To increase the availability of veterinary services in order to reduce incidences of livestock diseases and pests.	To supply women groups in Mwambirwa Voi (Saggala) and Wundanyi Divisions with dairy cattle; To train at least 2 CBAHA per village/ sub location; To rehabilitate 17 cattle dips; To construct new dips - at least one in every location; To carry out various vaccinations for all classes of livestock.	Support women groups by stocking them with dairy in call heifers; Training of CBAHA; Construction and rehabilitation of cattle dips; Carry out livestock vaccinations; Training various members of the community on improved husbandry practices; Vaccinating the animals against various diseases; Provision of A.I. services.
Alternative Farming. District wide	To diversify livestock production in ASAL areas.	Rearing of ostrich, guinea fowl, etc in ASAL areas.	Promoting and introducing non-conventional livestock in the lowlands.
Animal husbandry training. District wide	To equip the community with various animal husbandry practices.	Train at least 2 CBAHA per village/sub-location.	Identify and train some members of the community on diagnosis and treatment of simple diseases.
Milk Cooling Plant Wundanyi Division	To provide a collection point for conservation hence better marketing; Milk storage facility.	All dairy cows' farmers.	Construction of a milk cooling plant at Wundanyi; Farmers sensitization; Revitalization of the dairy

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Rehabilitation and Construction of Maungu Holding ground in Nyangala Division	Increase marketing of disease free livestock.	Ranchers	cooperatives. Construction of holding ground for livestock marketing in line with the Vision 2030.

B: New project proposals: Livestock Development

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Livestock Improvement Programme District wide (Dairy Improvement, Beef Improvement, Shoats, Beekeeping, non-ruminants)	1	To increase and improve livestock production and livestock products; To increase disposable income to the farmers through diversification; To increase production capacity; To check/prevent soil erosion by wind activities; To protect pasture against fires.	One bulking demonstration plot in all the six divisions; 3 livestock multiplication centres; Carry out demonstration on non-conventional livestock farming in every division; 250 fish ponds; 1 cooperative ranch.	Establish fodder and pasture bulking plots; Farmers exchange visits to non-conventional livestock farms outside the district; Train farmers on Ethno veterinary and tick control; To establish community based livestock multiplication centres; Introduce modern beehives; Construction of fishponds. Justification: 67.3 per cent of the district's settled area is rangelands, which is best suited to livestock rearing. However, income from livestock is low due to poor breed and production practices.
Cottage industries from livestock products. District wide.	2	To increase disposable income to the farmers by improving markets and value addition. Exploit the disease free zone facilities.	All livestock farmers in the district.	Value addition of livestock and livestock products, marketing and markets linkages; Establish cottage industries such as tanneries, slaughter houses, milk cooling plants, honey refineries etc.
Ranches Rehabilitation programme Wundanyi, Mwatate, Voi, and Tausa Divisions	3	To improve livestock production in the marginal areas; To increase ranch production; To prevent soil erosion; To protect pastures against fires	7 individual ranches; 8 directed agricultural co-operate ranches; 3 group ranches; 100 km of fire break; 1 dam in every ranch. Training farmers.	Ranches reseeding; Fire break construction; Restocking of ranches; Construction and rehabilitation of cattle dips; Desilting and construction of dams;

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
				Rehabilitate/drill and equip boreholes; Construction of storage tanks and troughs; Integrated education breeding programme of improved stock. Justification: 67.3 per cent of the district's settled area is rangeland, which is best suited to livestock rearing. However, income from livestock is low due to poor breeds and production practices.
Formation of Game Sanctuary in Private and DA Company Ranches. Wundanyi, Mwatate, and Voi Division	4	To improve income for the community bordering the National Park; To promote game farming.	3 game sanctuaries; Kshs. generated by each game sanctuary per year.	Train and hire patrol personnel; Formation of sanctuary blocks; Construction of gates in the ranches; Justification: Tsavo East and West National Parks, which occupy 62% of the total area of the district, border most ranches. Wild animals therefore also reside in the ranches, offering them an opportunity to diversify into the highly lucrative tourism related activities.

3.1.7 Cross Sector Linkages

This is a wide sector that relies heavily on the other sectors to achieve its goals. It is linked in one way or another to the sectors. For instance, accessible roads are necessary for transportation of farm inputs and produce. Electricity is a prerequisite to establishment of a functional market of perishable goods like vegetables, and is a necessity in agro-based industries. Most of the district population is currently concentrated in small land units with access to domestic water leaving large tracts of arable land unoccupied. The strategy will be to open up these areas for agricultural development through irrigation. The Human Resource Development and Special Programmes sectors are responsible for development of a skilled and healthy manpower for productive employment in the sector. Agro-based industries and marketing of agricultural produce and services can benefit from the input of the industrialization, transport, public health and ICT sub sectors.

3.1.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

Equal gender participation will be mainstreamed in the sector. Integrating proper environmental management will be ensured. Mainstreaming HIV/ AIDS by awareness creation on prevention, care and support of affected and infected as well as the importance of better nutritional feeding for better health will be prioritized.

3.2 TRADE, TOURISM AND INDUSTRY SECTOR

The sector comprises of the following sub sectors: Trade, East African Community, State for National Heritage, Tourism and Industrialization

3.2.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The sector vision is 'a harmonious and globally competitive industrial and investment society that thrives as a destination of choice with citizens operating freely across borders.' The mission is '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

Tourism has great potential in the district which remains unexploited. The location of both Tsavo East and West National Park, and the spectacular hilly masses rich in diverse bio-diversity and rock cliffs makes the district a potential tourist destination which if well marketed can be a source of employment and income. To benefit from these resources, during the plan period there are plans to start a Home Stay initiative as well as the promotion of ecotourism activities.

Other initiatives targeted during the plan period are ecotourism, cultural tourism, sports tourism and local tourism development. 62% of the district is in the Tsavo East and West National Parks. Tourism will be promoted by opening new tourist circuits, promoting home-based tourism, ecotourism, cultural tourism, sports tourism among others.

Taita district has a rich cultural heritage. The hilly masses of the district contain caves that are rich in the history of the Taita. There are other cultural practices and heritage including dances, visual arts that will be harnessed for tourism as well as conserving national heritage. The rich cultural heritage of the district will be harnessed by establishing cultural centres for visual and performing arts. This will contribute to tourism in the area.

Retail trade is thriving but has potential for growth. These trade activities are found in the informal sector. The community will be encouraged to open businesses, embrace commerce and utilization of local resources to create wealth.

The district has an insignificant industrial base. During the plan period and in line with the Medium Term Plan of the Vision 2030, efforts will be made to increase the industrial base. Efforts will be made to open industries such as agro-based industries and the cottage industries. The rich mineral resources could also provide a base for industrial growth especially mineral processing.

3.2.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

In trade, both large scale enterprises and SME have generated employment and continue to generate more opportunities for the youth and the entire population in the district Trade of goods and services has been a significant contributor of the Districts wealth.

3.2.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

The table below lists the stakeholders in the district who in one way or another play a role in this sector;

Stakeholder	Role
Trade Department	Licensing of business premises; Training of entrepreneurs; Providing loans (Joint Loans Board).
Tourism Department	Regulating and control of tourism industry; Inspection of hotels and restaurants; Research and information dissemination; Co-ordination of tourism activities; Handling complaints: Classification of hotels.
Industrial Development Department	Identification and development of industrial investment; Information, collection and dissemination; Training industrial entrepreneurs; Advisory services on industrialization.
Kenya Women Finance Trust	Training and business advisory services; Provide credit
Kenya Industrial Estate	Provide credit
Department of Trade, Industry and Micro Enterprises Development Project	Facilitates development of agro-industries by providing funds and training of artisans and management
Social Services	Registration of groups; Community mobilization
Kenya Wildlife service	Protection of the wildlife, maintaining the parks, combat poaching
Tourist police unit	Tourists protection,
Department of culture	Promotion of the cultural heritage to the tourists, tourism diversification
Hotel Keepers Association	Promotion of hospitality facilities and services for the tourists
Tour companies	Facilitate transportation of tourists in the parks, tourist attraction areas

3.2.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Trade	Increase the number of business in the district	Lack of funds to start business: High interest rates on loans: Poor state of access roads: Lack of collateral demanded by financial institutions: Little incentives, which lead to low morale for instructors in the youth polytechnics: Poor infrastructure development: Low adoption of new technologies: Lack of entrepreneurship.	Local authorities to set aside land/plots for industrial production: Strengthening of the district Joint Loans Board. Women Fund. Youth Fund and DPEC Fund: Establishment of low interest credit schemes: Reduction of Local Authority levies and licensing fee: Promotion of quality raw materials: Improvement in infrastructure facilities like water, electricity and roads: Training the community on entrepreneurship and financial/business management: Establishment of Jua Kali/ Small-scale traders and artisans: Shades in major urban centres.
Tourism	Increase tourism activities : Improve increase benefits accruing to the community:	Lack of benefits to tourism to the local: Wildlife menace to people, livestock and crops: Tourism activities in the district do not contribute significantly to employment, business or community development projects: Lack of information and skills on how to benefit from existing tourism potentials.	Share revenue generated by the national park with the local authorities to assist in development projects: Conservation of the parks to game reserves through gazettelement: Compensation to those afflicted by wildlife menace: Encourage partnership with local community on Eco-tourism ventures such camps and hotels in both protected and unprotected area. Sensitize the community on the exploitable tourism potential and train them on the best strategy of exploiting them and benefiting economically. Improve security in the parks for both animals and Tourists.
Enterprise Development	Establish small scale industries	Inadequate sources of funds for industrial investment projects: Unskilled labour force: Small mineral base for industrial project: Poor transport and communication network: Lack of adequate information and research on potential industrial project: Lack of land for industrial activities: Marketing problems for industrial product: Managerial problems in some existing industries.	Promotion of training of entrepreneurs on technical and management skills including quality control: Provision of necessary information on industrial development Identification of joint venture and partners for product marketing and partners for product marketing and sourcing of industrial machinery: Increased production of local produce: Expansion and maintenance of road ,water system, power.

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Culture promotion	Promote indigenous cultures in the district as an alternative tourism product service, and also for heritage	Lack of land to set up cultural centres: Lack of awareness of the opportunities in this subsector.	Negotiate with the local authorities to establish cultural centres: Educate the people of opportunities in the sub sector

3.2.6 Projects/Programmes priorities by sub-sectors

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Trade

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Joint Loans Board District wide.	Assist the community with business credit	100 business persons	Assessing credit worthiness and recommending to the Trade Ministry board in the district: Giving loans to individuals with collaterals.
Poverty Eradication Fund. District wide.	Support the organized groups with credit facilities.	50 groups	Vetting groups and the members. Sensitize members on best business practices: DPEC offers loans to the groups.

B: New Projects Proposals: Trade

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Promotion of Jua Kali Association Wundanyi and Mwatate Division	1	Strengthen Jua Kali operators	10 Jua Kali Association	Organize for training on business management, and credit management set-up scheme: Up scaling and capacity building. Justification: To absorb youth that has not been able to go high education and be self-reliant.
Establish Jua-Kali centres in all divisions	2	Provide Jua kali artisans with facilities to conduct their trade	6 Jua Kali centres established	Building of physical facilities to house Jua kali artisans: Providing utilities i.e. such electricity, water
Empowerment of cultural practitioners through support grants	3	Harness cultural potentials for participation in development through community mobilization	Provision of support grants to at least 4 cultural groups per year	Community mobilization; provision of grants; monitoring and evaluation

B: New project proposals: Tourism

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Promote Eco-tourism in Taita Hills (Ngangao, Ngolia, Shomoto, Mbololo, Vuria, Iyale, Mbengonyi, Sagalla, Chawia, and Kasigau.	1	Diversify the income generating activities of the community through the creation of job opportunities arising from the eco-tourism activities: Raise awareness among the local people on the need to conserve their forest and other natural resources and benefits that may accrue: Build the capacity of local community to conserve bio-diversity	Construction of guesthouse, water tank and electricity installation: Recruit personnel 100 community members trained on eco-tourism: 800 members as shareholders: Cultural centres: Tourist Bandas : Scenarios trails etc.	Construction of building: Provision of electricity and water, repair grading of road, footpath and nature trails: Training of local guides: Marketing through publicity and campaigns: Training of management committee. Justification: This is an income generating activity, which will increase members' income, savings and create wealth.
Promote Eco Tourism activities on the foothills of Taita hills	2	Diversify the income generating activities of the community through the creation of job opportunities arising from the eco-tourism activities: Raise awareness among the local people on the need to co-exist peacefully with the game animals.	Locations bordering Tsavo National Parks.	Construct tourist bandas: Develop home stays: Construct cultural information centres equipped with internet facilities: Train tour guides to interpret nature and culture: Develop attractions such as nature trails: Establish a conservation fund.
Forest conservation and management in Taita Hills for eco-tourism Wundanyi Division	3	To enhance conservation of forest resources: Strengthening capacity of local community in conservation: Improve rehabilitate water catchments areas: Promote sustainable farming techniques including farm forestry, organic farming, butterfly faming, and soil conservation among others.	Increase awareness among local communities: Improve and rehabilitate 4 water catchments areas: Sustainable farming techniques applied in the farms within a two kilometre radius of target forests: Enhance the bio diversity in the area to support more unique resources like the rare birds and trees for Eco Tourism.	Replanting of trees: Organizing and strengthening community organizations: Carrying out participatory planning sessions through integrated conservation and development planning process: Information campaigns on forest policy and legislation: Participatory monitoring and evaluation. Justification: To realize the economic benefits from the conservation efforts.
Eco-homes (home stays) in Wongonyi Sagalla and other sites	4	Diversify the income generating activities of the community: Exploit and safeguard the rich culture through	Increase awareness among local communities: Certification and registration of	Training of local guides: Marketing through publicity and campaigns: Training of management committee:

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
around eco-sites		sharing and music.	homes for alternative accommodation.	Rehabilitation of the certified homes; Cultural storytelling and dances. Justification: This is an income generating activity, which will increase members' incomes, savings and create wealth.
Classification of tourist facilities (star rating) District wide	5	To ensure that all tourist hotels offer quality services	Re-classify 10 hotels by 2010	Visit the hotels and assess their facilities and services and then star rate them

B: On-going Projects Proposals: Culture

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Empower cultural practitioners through capacity building	To harness cultural potentials for participation in development	Capacity build 6 cultural groups per year	Community mobilization for cultural development; Workshops and seminars

B: New Projects Proposals: Culture

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Construction and Development of a District Cultural Centre	1	Promote and develop functional aspects of culture for continuous preservation of Taita's rich cultural heritage; Promote cultural tourism	Construct a cultural centre by 2010	Construction and furnishing; Collection of artefacts; Sensitization and publicity of centre
Cultural festivals and exhibitions displaying cultural artefacts including songs, drama, dances, and bmat	2	Harness cultural potentials for participation in development through community mobilization; Promote cultural tourism	Hold cultural festivals and exhibitions biannually both at district level and at provincial level	Mobilization; Funding; Vetting of groups; Publicization; Exhibiting

3.2.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The sector will play an important role in wealth creation and employment creation. Tourism will provide investment opportunities, avail employment both directly and indirectly as well as open the district to the outside world. This will depend on the education level of the district residents, physical infrastructure available and security and peace in the district.

For trade and industry to thrive, people need to have skills that are obtained through education. Information technology is critical for seamless flow of information. Peace and security, physical infrastructure is also very critical.

In physical infrastructure, provision of quality and adequate infrastructural facilities like roads, electricity, telephone and water is a prerequisite for the development of these sectors. Entrepreneurship skills, which are nurtured and developed under the human resource development and Education sector, affect the growth of the sector and thus there will be need to develop it during the plan period. This will in return boost the development of trade, tourism and industry sector. Public administration, safety, law and order guarantees an orderly society and security, and hence creating an enabling environment for investments. Information communication technology will spur the growth or development of the tourism, trade and industry sector by developing information on marketing availability for both raw materials and processed goods.

3.3.8. Strategies to mainstream Cross cutting issues

Creating jobs and wealth will contribute to poverty reduction. Equipping the youth with skills will give them choices in life and reduce their susceptibility to HIV/AIDs and also steer them towards having pride in national building activities, governance and good citizenry.

Trade, tourism and industrial growth will be done sustainably to protect the environment and incorporate gender issues in every aspect.

3.3 PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

The sector comprises of the following sub sectors: Roads, Transport, Energy, Housing, Nairobi Metropolitan Development, Local Government, Public Works and Kenya Wildlife Services (Roads, Airstrips and Other Infrastructure)

3.3.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The overall national sector vision is: "Provide cost-effective, world-class infrastructure facilities and services in support of Vision 2030" while the mission is "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 the plan period the district will focus on measures aimed at improving both quality and quantity of facilities that are likely to generate greater economic impacts in the economy. The district will work towards the achievement and sustenance of an efficient network of physical infrastructure. In this sector the district will prioritize rehabilitation of roads especially in the high potential areas to motorable standards: expansion of the motorable roads networks: tarmacking of the major road circuits in the district, maintenance of government buildings: increasing electricity distribution network: and seeking to expand the transport networks in the district. On air transport, the district will rehabilitate the Voi airstrip.

3.3.3 Importance of the sector in the district

The sector is very important to the district because physical infrastructure such as roads and transport provide the network for communication within and outside the district while electricity provides the power for both industrial and domestic use. The highlands with dairy and horticultural production potential have no agro-based industries partly due to lack of electricity. Electricity is concentrated mainly in major trading centres. Also the poorly maintained roads and networks in the productive areas contribute to the transport costs. There is employment creation through labour based construction and the sector also offers market for industrial products.

3.3.4 Role of stakeholders in the sector

Stakeholders in this sector include Government Departments, some Parastatal Organizations, Donors, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Community Based Organizations and the Private Sector.

Physical infrastructure facilities often require substantial investment thus donor support is critical. Donor funding is therefore expected to play a key role in this sector, particularly in the expansion of the electricity grid and tarmacking of roads.

Local Government and the Housing department will be compliment the provision of affordable housing by providing technical support and construction of houses. At the same time the LATF funds will play a major role in opening up of the feeder roads to assist the farmer's access the markets with ease.

Stakeholders	Role
Kenya Wild Life Service	Opening and maintaining roads within the National Park and Game Reserves: Construction of water structures
ADB	Construction and rehabilitation of Voi – Mwatate- Taveta road and Mwatate- Wundanyi Road.
Kenya Building Research Centre	Contribute to research on new cheap building materials
Voi and Mwatate (Teita) sisal estates	Improve roads within the schemes
Community Development Trust	Partner in building physical infrastructure projects
Voi, Mwatate and Wundanyi Constituency Development Fund Committees	Build roads, bridges, social amenities
Voi Municipal Council and County Council of Taita Taveta	Infrastructure improvement through LATF
World Vision Voi ADP	Roads improvement through Food for Work Programme
ALRMP II	Spot improvement on the roads; Linking the farmers to the markets
DASS DANIDA	Spot improvement on the roads; Linking the farmers to the

Stakeholders	Role
	markets
Banks	Financing, provision of financial services
GOK	Policy formulation, public project financing and enforcement of laws
Community	To come up with project proposals and priorities.
Private sector (including religious organizations)	Supplement public efforts and infrastructure development

3.3.5 Sub-sector priorities constraints and strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Roads	Maintain the existing road network	Insufficient transport for small-scale contractors to honour the contract on time; Difficulty in obtaining credit; Operating within very demanding contractual regulations. Very strict procurement laws; Insufficient technical staff.	Involve the business community and government agencies in the implementation of labour based road works; Sensitization and training on the new procurement rules; upscale the training of the small-scale contractors; Introduction of transparent and streamline procedures e.g. for payment, certification and contract preparation and award; Management and technical training for higher and medium supervisors; Expanding the Mechanical department and sensitizing the contractors on the same.
	Upgrade to bitumen standard 152.6km of road	Financing, difficult terrain for road construction,	Adopt Public Private Partnership (PPP) and Build, Operate and Transfer (BOT) to finance
	Open new roads	Financing, difficult terrain to for road construction, difficulties in feasibility studies	Consult experts to help in opening new roads in difficult terrains
Energy	Electrification in rural areas with special focus on the market centres where there is potential for development of small-scale industries; Promotion of other sources of energy other than electricity like solar, wind and biogas	Lack of information on other energy sources which are efficient, reliable and affordable; High cost of installation of electricity; Lack of technical knowhow; High cost of feasibility	Hold demonstration and sensitisation on renewable energy like solar, wind; Sensitize the community on available potentials and opportunities and best processes of exploitation, Establishment of low interest credit ;

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
		studies; Poor state of access roads.	Encourage the community to apply through the DDC for rural electrification which is cheaper; Reduction of taxes and incentives for those establishing industries in rural areas and use local raw material for production of adding value to them.
Housing	Increase the number of housing units by the government, council, and/ or individuals;	Strict building regulations; Insufficient credit; Expensive architectural and engineering consultancies; Expensive building inputs.	Construct more residential housing units; Develop and demonstrate cheap building materials and techniques; Hold sensitization meetings on best building practices; Provide development loans; Hold demonstration on development of low cost – durable housing materials; Establishment of Housing Cooperatives; Sensitize community on the legal requirement on housing development; Completion of the Voi housing project
Air transport	Rehabilitate Voi airstrip	Financing	Adopt Public Private Partnership (PPP) and Build, Operate and Transfer (BOT) to finance

3.3.6 Project and programmes priorities.

A: On-going projects/programmes: Roads

Project name location/ division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Labour based routine maintenance method under fuel levy fund District wide	To improve existent road network	787.7km	Bush clearing, cleaning side drains, mitre drains and replacing culverts.
Spot improvement under fuel levy and DASS fund. District wide	To improve road surface and clearing the water from the road surface.	787.7 km	Gravelling the new road.
Opening Access Roads under DRC. District wide	Opening access to farmers and markets.	400 km	Grading, bush clearing spot improvement and drainage works.
Re-gravelling of Mwatate-Taveta Road A23 Mwatate division, & Taveta District	To improve the worn out surface of the road and drainage.	88 km	Adding gravel on the stretch of the road and adding drainage

Project name location/ division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Road C104 Mwatate – Wundanyi Mwatate, Wundanyi division	To improve the road.	15.0 km	Patching potholes on the tarmac.
C 105-A109 Caltex Kaloleni through Voi town. Voi division.	Improving the road surface and drainage system within Voi town.	6.5 km	Surface dressing and drainage system within Voi town.
Training for small scale contractors. District Wide.	To maintain all maintainable roads within the district.	All divisions.	For labour based routine maintenance works.

A: New Project Proposals: Roads

Project Name Location/Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description activities
Tarmacking Voi-Wundanyi- Taveta A 23 road to international standards.	1	To link the district/ country (Kenya) to the international markets of Tanzania and the neighbouring countries.	112 Kms	Reconstruction of the A 23 road to international standards.
Tarmacking of Shelemba-Wundanyi- Bura road. Mwatate, and Wundanyi division.	2	To enhance horticultural products transportation; To increase the life span of the roads as it has been murramed during last planning period.	50Kms	Upgrading of the road to tarmac standards.
Double sealing with tar, the Wundanyi-Kungu- Ngerenyi-Wesu- Mgange Nyika- Mwanda road.	3	To link the Wesu district hospital, Taita/ Ngerenyi ATC with an All Weather tarmac road; Open-up the area to Eco-tourism; Link the areas to the markets for their horticultural production.	28 kms.	Construction and improvement of the circuit to bitumen standards.
Routine maintenance programme District wide	4	To make all earth roads passable and put them in a periodic maintenance categories.	787.7 km	To gravel all classified roads. Justification: This will make roads motorable throughout the year and make transportation of agricultural produce from high potential areas easier and cheaper for the farmers.
Construction of concrete slabs and drifts on hilly sections. District wide.	5	To make the roads passable to the farms on hilly areas.	1000 m	Construction of concrete slabs and drifts. Justification: This will make transportation of agricultural produce from high potential areas easier and cheaper for the farmers.
Spot improvement. District wide	6	To improve the drainage system.	3000 m	Culvert installation. Justification: This will reduce cost on transport.
Training more small-scale	7	Maintaining all roads using labour based	50 small-scale	To do labour based routine maintenance to cover all

Project Name Location/Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description activities
contractors. District wide.		technique.	contractors.	roads. Justification: This and subsequent employment as small-scale contractors will increase their income, savings and reduce poverty.
Establishing of Provincial Units District Wide	8	To seal cracks on the paved roads and gravelling.	100 km of paved and unpaved roads.	Resealing and gravelling units. Justification: Currently work on tarmac roads is undertaken by the Provincial Works Officer who are based in Mombasa and cannot respond to urgent corrective measures.
Open new roads and rehabilitate others existing in the parks in the district	9	Improve mobility within the parks	300	Paving roads Justification Paving road networks in the parks will intensify tourism activities in the district

A: On-going projects: Energy

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Maungu- Kasigau- Rukanga power line in Nyangala division	Improve standards of living through promotion of small-scale industries.	Ensure that at least 100 households get electricity and all major markets.	Line tapped near Maungu market, covering 40km: High voltage line: A transformer at Kasigau shopping centre.
Wundanyi-Wanganga Power line in Wundanyi division	Improve standard of living through promotion of small-scale industries.	Ensure that at least 100 households get electricity and all major markets.	Line tapped from Wundanyi township, covering 4.8 km high voltage line: Transformer at Wanganga market.
Mgange-Mwanda market Power line in Wundanyi division	Improve standard of living through promotion of agro based industries.	Ensure that at least 100 households get electricity and all major markets.	Line tapped from Werugha covering 3.0 m high voltage line and transformer at Mwanda Market.
Werugha-Nyache power line in Wundanyi division	Promote small scale industries.	Ensure that at least 100 households get electricity and all major markets.	Tapping high voltage line from Werugha and stepping down at Nyache market and distribute to residents.
Tausa- Wongonyi- Ghazi power line in Tausa division	Improve standard of living through promotion of small-scale industries.	Ensure that at least 100 households get electricity and all major markets	Tapping high voltage line from Tausa and stepping down at Ghazi market and distribute to residents.
Voi- Manyani power line in Voi division	Connect Manyani prison to the national grid.	Ensure the prison has electricity connection.	Extending the distribution line to Manyani prison and the Manyani town ship.

A: New Project Proposals: Energy

Project Name Location/division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of activities
Extension of distribution line to Tsavo Gate/ Voi	1	Enhance the distribution of Mbololo water project	Households along the 27 Kms	Extension of the power line to enhance the Mbololo water project and Mololo irrigation

Project Name Location/division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of activities
river from Manyani in Voi division		using the less expensive electric power: Enhance to construction of Mbololo irrigation scheme in takes and subsequent pump fed irrigation.	water project; Tausa division/ Mbololo irrigation scheme.	schemes.
Rural Electrification Mwatate Division	2	To promote more small scales industries.	100 households	Extension of power lines Justification: To spur the growth of small-scale industries
Rural Electrification Tausa Division	3	To promote more small scale industries	200 households	Extension of power lines from Koenyi to Ndome and construction of sub-station at 9 sub-stations. Justification: To spur the growth of small-scale industries
Rural electrification Nyangara division	4	To promote more small scale industries	100 households	Supply of power to Maungu. Justification: To spur the growth of small-scale industries
Rural electrification Wundanyi division	5	To promote more small scale industries	100 households	Extension of lines from existing power line infrastructure to the nearest institutions and shopping centres. Justification: To spur the growth of small-scale industries
Rural electrification Maktau area in Mwatate division	6	To promote more small scale industries	100 households	Extension of power lines to Kwa Mnengwa and surrounding settlement area. Justification: To spur the growth of small-scale industries
Develop new sources of energy. District wide.	7	To exploit the solar and wind energy.	500 households by end of plan period.	Promote alternative energy source through barazas, workshop and other sensitization initiatives; Partnering with the banks and other financial institutions to provide community with credit facilities to fund the equipment installations.

B: Ongoing Projects: Air strips

Project Name Location/division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of activities
Rehabilitation of Voi air strip Voi division	1	To improve on communication to the National Parks for tourism.	A rehabilitated airstrip.	Rehabilitate Voi airstrip. Justification: This is the only airstrip, which can be used by tourists at it is near the Tsavo East National Park.

3.3.7 Cross sector linkages

With provision of electricity in rural areas, small-scale industries are expected to flourish such as Jua kali artisans, welding, posho mills and other electrical related activities, offering employment opportunities, improved incomes and raised the standards of living for the rural people and more so creating employment to the youths. A raised standard of living means strong healthier people, who are more productive in all areas of human endeavours, be it educational performance, farm labour or business ventures. This sector is therefore linked to the Human Resource Development, Agriculture and Rural Development and Trade, Tourism and Industry sectors as it's a prerequisite to productive and profitable agro business. The Provincial Administration sector maintains a conducive environment for all sectors.

3.3.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

Promotion of labour intensive infrastructure projects will ensure employment for the youths thus reducing poverty and also enhancing their capacities. At the same time, during project implementation, water and soil conservation will be a major priority by encouraging all buildings to have water harvesting facilities and also encouraging surface run-off water harvesting mainly in the dry lowlands for small scale irrigation.

Mainstreaming of HIV/AIDS will be implemented through all projects having an awareness creation component and also all projects posters having a well crafted AIDS message. The buildings will be designed in a way that they take into account the facilities for persons with disabilities like run ways parallel to the stairways.

3.4 ENVIRONMENT, WATER AND SANITATION SECTOR

The sector comprises of the following sub sectors; Water and Irrigation, Environment and Mineral Resources.

3.4.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The sector vision is to 'Ensure a clean and secure environment, sustainably managed mineral resources, irrigation development, access to clean and affordable water and sanitation for all' and the mission is '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 work towards expanding existing and constructing new water structures and irrigation facilities.

The district intends to carry out development initiatives that are sustainable, recognizing that the environment plays a very critical role in development. Strategies will be put in place to ensure that forests are sustainably exploited, water quality is maintained, and dumping of waste is environmentally friendly among other environmentally friendly interventions.

Sanitation will be emphasized through construction of sewer lines; public awareness education on sanitation and pollution will be checked among other interventions.

During the plan period, rain water harvesting will be stressed, dams, water pans and tanks will be constructed, protection and conservation of water catchments areas, strict enforcement of environmental Act, Community training on operation, maintenance and management of water facilities and rehabilitation of the existing water facilities will be carried out. On irrigation, a district irrigation master plan will be developed in addition to rehabilitation of irrigation infrastructure and opening up of new irrigation schemes.

The district is endowed with a variety of gemstones and industrial minerals most of which are of high demand in the world market. The district also has a variety of industrial minerals most of which have not been tapped. The limestone, marble, iron ore, magnesite and talc are found in the area. To ensure that the residents benefit from the mineral resources, efforts will be put to lobby for change in minerals and mining laws.

3.4.3 Importance of the sector in the district

Water availability is essential for sustaining life, domestic purposes and maintaining sanitation.

Sanitation affects the health of the people both directly and indirectly. The sub sector is critical if the economy is to operate optimally.

The sector further ensures that there is water available for irrigation to facilitate food security and to offer wealth creation opportunities in the farming businesses. Efforts will be geared towards ensuring that water resources especially in the highlands flow to the lowlands. The area under irrigation will be increased to improve food security.

Development of water and sanitation infrastructure within the unoccupied areas will open up these areas for settlement and agricultural development.

3.4.4 Role of stakeholders in the sector

Stakeholders	Role
Voi, Wundanyi and Mwatate Constituency Development Fund Committees	Construction of water and irrigation structures
Voi Municipality and Taita/Taveta County Council	Construction of water facilities and capacity building
World Vision Voi ADP	Construction of health, water and irrigation facilities Capacity building; Water trucking
ALRMP II	Spot improvement on the roads linking the farmers to the markets and construction of small water structure and rehabilitation of irrigation infrastructure.
DASS DANIDA	Capacity building and construction of water and sanitation structures
Coast Development Authority	Construction of water and sanitation structures;

Stakeholders	Role
WARMA	Registration of water user associations; Regulate water extraction; Registration of water extractors.
Banks	Provision of credit facilities for development either in housing, individual water and irrigation infrastructure etc
CWSB	Capacity building and construction of water and sanitation structures;
GOK	Policy formulation, public project financing and enforcement of laws.
Community	To come up with project proposals and priorities.
Private sector (including religious organizations)	Supplement public efforts and infrastructure development.

3.4.5 Sub-sector Priorities, constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Environment	Operationalize the environmental coordination and management act; Awareness creation on individual rights under the new Act; Promote other sources of energy; Reduce environmental degradation to minimal levels.	Declining soil fertility, inadequate soil moisture; Poor infrastructure; Poor land preparation; Inadequate extension services; Inadequate farmer/extension research linkages; Forest fires; Forest encroachment; Lack of defined forest boundaries.	Initiate aggressive campaign on tree planting and reforestation; Environmental Days and Awards; Increase surveillance and enforcement of existing regulation on charcoal trade; Resettlement of squatters on settlement schemes; Increase surveillance and ensure enforcement of the EMCA ACT; Increase education on integrated pest management and the extension services; Aggressive campaigns on proper waste disposal/management and use of bio degradable materials; Promotions of an

b-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
			integrated approach of conservation initiative; Farmer's participation in designing of environment activities; Promotion of conservation initiatives focused on certain catchment areas; Emphasis on conservation for production or activities/outputs that farmers can derive and share
Water	increase access to water for animals, domestic and industrial use : Improve the quality of water	Erosion of cultural beliefs and norms: No proper policy guidelines on matters relating to rain water harvesting: Ignorance on conservation efforts: Lack of community's capacity to man their water supplies: Encroachment of water catchments: Deforestation: Insufficient resources and the technical staffs.	Inclusion of rain water harvesting in the building code: Construction of dams, water pans and tanks; Protection and conservation of water catchments areas; Strict enforcement of environmental Act; Community training on operation, maintenance and management of water facilities; Rehabilitation of the existing water facilities.
Irrigation Development	Increase land under irrigation	Lack of knowledge on irrigation potentials: Weak irrigation farmers' organization and water users: Mismanagement of irrigation schemes: Inadequate extension services: Decreasing water levels.	Development of district irrigation master plan; Identification, formation and training of various irrigation clusters; Rehabilitation of irrigation infrastructure; Opening up of new irrigation schemes; Carry out field demonstrations: trials and on farm research on proper irrigation, techniques; Increase collaboration.
Sanitation improvement	Put up proper infrastructure for solid and liquid waste management	Financing, public attitude towards sanitation issues	Source for financing; Public education to change attitude

3.4.6 Project and programmes priorities by sub-sector

On-going projects/programmes: Water

Project name location/division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Maintenance and	Improve accessibility and availability of safe drinking	20 km of pipeline; 2 dams;	Rehabilitation and maintenance of the water

Project name location/ division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
rehabilitation of water facilities District wide		12 committees; 8 boreholes.	distribution systems; Desilting of dam's e.g. Kisenyi; Training water management communities; Maintenance rehabilitation of un operational boreholes e.g. Mlilo water project abandoned by the Friends of America Foundation.
Construction of water infrastructure. District wide.	Improve the accessibility and availability of safe drinking water and water for small scale irrigation.	30 km pipeline; 3 water pans; 3 boreholes; 8 water tanks along the pipeline structures	Construction of water infrastructure e.g. Mbololo water project and extension of the distribution line e.g. Marapu and Mwasima Nuru water projects etc.
Springs protection and development District,wide	To improve and protect water catchments.	98 springs.	Fencing and developing springs.
Development of rock catchment. District wide by DASS/ GOK.	To enhance water conservation for livestock and agriculture.	4 structures.	Construction and development of water harvesting structures; Sensitizing farmers on the maintenance and sustainability.

B: New project proposals: Water

Project name location/ division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Rural water projects rehabilitation District wide	1	Ensure rural water projects are functioning and thus there is access to water and distance to water points is reduced.	Ensure 2 projects per constituency are repaired every financial year.	Rehabilitation and augmentation of old water projects infrastructure. Justification: There is inadequate water supply in the rural areas when many water projects can viably be rehabilitated.
Development of Maungu- Buguta- Rukanga water project. Nyangala Division.	2	Ensure accessibility to safe drinking water to 7,000 households.	7000 households	Construction of water tanks and distributions pipeline 36 Kames; Train the community on management and water infrastructure management.
Extension of Mbololo water project Phase II to cover distribution line. 27 kms. Tausa Division.	3	To make water accessible to the whole Tausa Division.	27 km. to assist 4000 households.	Extension of the Mbololo water project by laying and connecting distribution channels/ pipelines.; Community mobilization and sensitization.

Project name location/ division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Construction of Iyale Water project. Wundanyi division.	4	Enhance water accessibility.	Wundanyi division; Iyale, Ngerenyi, Wesu, Wughananga, Lushangonyi areas.	Construction of intake; Laying of distribution channels; Connecting the households along;
Capacity building on operation, maintenance and management of water schemes District Wide	5	Ensure the water schemes are properly operated and maintained and that the scheme committees have the right skills to manage.	Ensure that capacity building is done for all committee members through capacity building workshops held twice per year.	Train scheme attendants on operations and maintenance; Train scheme committees on management of the water schemes. Justification: Most water schemes are being handed over for maintenance and management to communities.
Protection and conservation of water catchments areas District wide	6	Ensure that water areas are protected and conserved.	Ensure that at least water catchment areas are protected and conserved in every financial year for each division.	Identification, survey and boundary marking and gazettement of the water catchments areas; Election of management committees and training. Justification: Water resources have been dwindling due to encroachment of water catchment.
Rehabilitation of boreholes District wide	7	Ensure that these facilities are utilized to serve the community.	Ensure that at least 2 boreholes are rehabilitated each financial year per division.	Identify the boreholes with potential for development. Justification: This is the only source of water in the lowlands, which constitute 24% of the district area. have high potential for livestock keeping but lack water.
Construction of livestock watering structures e.g. water pans in the lowlands District	8	Ensure adequate water for livestock use.	Ensure that at least 1 water pan is constructed per f y.	Construction of water pans survey, design and implementation of the designed structures. Justification: The lowlands which constitute 24% of the district area, have high potential for livestock keeping but lack water.
Construction of water harvesting structures in the lowlands. District wide.	9	Ensure that rain water and run-off is harnessed, stored and used for domestic and livestock watering.	1 dam is constructed per financial year and trains at least 11 artisans.	Survey, design and implementation of design of water harvesting structures; Training of local people on rainwater harvesting techniques. Justification: There is a lot of wastage of run-off water, which could be harnessed and stored.
Ground water survey Voi,	10	Ensure that the community in	1 survey	Hydro geological exploration and drilling in semi-arid areas,

Project name location/ division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Mwatate, Wundanyi, Tausa divisions		semi-arid areas are served by boreholes.		which have no surface and water sources. Justification: Currently, there is no information on ground water potentials.

A: ongoing projects/programmes: Irrigation development

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Mbololo farmers irrigation project Tausa Division	Increase crop production; Increase acreage under irrigation.	Distribute equitably water to 200 Ha.	Construction of canals and intakes; Training of the management committee
Cluster group irrigation District Wide	Increase area under irrigation along the streams.	Develop between 10-15 ha in Wundanyi, Mwambirwa and Mwatate Divisions.	Procure small pumps to be shared by groups of 10-15; Training in irrigation methods.
Irrigation furrows development Wundanyi division	Improve equitable distribution of water in the traditional furrows; Increase area under irrigation.	Increase areas of irrigation from 1.0 to 5 ha. in each sub-location of Wundanyi Division.	Rehabilitation of irrigation furrows in Wundanyi divisions; Training of farmers on management.

B: New project proposals: Irrigation Development

Project Name Location/Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
District Irrigation profile. District wide	1	To determine the exact potential of district and status of water sources.	Carry out the profile covering all the 6 divisions.	A survey to take an inventory of all the irrigation potential including water sources and flows and environmental impact analysis. Justification: Being largely semi-arid, with most areas receiving unreliable rainfall, the district needs to develop irrigation farming, whose potential has not been determined.
Development of Mzima spring-Mbololo irrigation scheme in Tausa division	2	To improve food production and enhance food security; Improve income and standards of living; Improve environmental conservation; Improve availability	10,350 ha for small scale farmers;	Tapping water from the Mzima pipeline and Construction of irrigation structures; Purchasing of pumping sets; Training on irrigation methods and crop husbandry;

Project Name Location/Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
		of fresh water.		Establishing channels of marketing products. Justification: Feasibility studies shown that Lake Charia has the potential of supplying a large area of the district's dry lowlands with irrigation and domestic water, enabling settlement and gainful agriculture in these hitherto unoccupied areas.
Rehabilitation of irrigation projects District wide	3	Increase crop livestock production: Improve water distribution along the furrows.	1 furrow per year in each division 320 ha. land irrigated.	Rehabilitation of canals and pipes; Training management on operations maintenance; Rehabilitate intake and distribution boxes Justification: Several viable irrigation projects in the district are not operational due to poor management and other factors, adding to the problem of hunger and poverty.
Mbololo 'A' and 'B' irrigation project Tausa Division	4	Improve increase crop and livestock production	About 10,320 Ha by end of year 3 of this development plan.	Construction of dam, pump house and canals; Training of farmers; Develop market channels for the products. Justification: This irrigation project will improve food availability in this dry area of the district.
Irrigation extension water use associations District wide	5	To improve income levels: To improve on managerial skills	1 water user association in every irrigation project	Train farmers and assist to form strong water user association and marketing groups. Justification: Participatory, beneficiary managed initiatives empower communities in bargains involving their well-being and are also sustainable.
Irrigation extension staff training	6	Improve on extension services delivery.	Train about 60 front line and divisional staff each year of the	Train extension staff on irrigation technology practice.

Project Name Location/Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
District wide			plan.	Justification: Irrigation extension service is wrongly assumed to be a preserve of a few specialists despite irrigation being an important food production method in the district.
Construction of water reservoirs. Tausa, Mwatate and Voi divisions	7	To store water along the basins	Low lands.	Enhancing the capacity of the dry lowlands with irrigation and domestic water, enabling settlement and gainful agriculture in these hitherto unoccupied areas
Soil and water conservation District wide	1	To conserve and preserve environment especially on the catchments areas; To castigate water harvesting culture either in buildings and surface run-offs for agriculture purposes; Increase soil fertility.	600 farms practicing intercropping; 40 km of soil and water structure; 1000 farmers trained.	Construction of soil and water conservation structures; Formation of catchments committees; Training and visits; Enforcement of both environmental and agricultural acts; Promoting intercropping; Promoting of agro-forestry activities; Springs and well protection and development; Gazettement of forests. Justification: Agronomic practices without regard to environmental conservation have resulted in declining agricultural productivity and water resources.

Project Name Location/Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Rehabilitation of catchments District wide	2	To have well conserved catchments with multiple functions like conservation of soil and water and improved habitats for biodiversity.	40 ha. of forestland planted every year; 7 participatory forest management plans developed by 2012.	Production of tree seedlings; Formation and capacity building through training of forest working committees; Development of the participatory forest management plans; Restoration of the catchments; Defining the forest boundaries. Justification: This is the water sources for most parts of the district and beyond.
Farm forestry development District Wide	3	Commercial tree planting in the lowlands; Improved living standards through farm forestry.	120 farms per year.	Establishment of tree nurseries for seedling production; Forestry development training. Justification: Curb soil erosion.
Biodiversity conservation and environmental management District Wide	4	Reducing biodiversity loss and creating an enabling environment in which development agencies and communities jointly regulate resource use.	Gazette indigenous forests.	Resource identification and development of community action plans; Funding of income generating activities with a bias to environmental conservation e.g. beekeeping and butterfly farming. Justification: Conserve environment for sustainable development.
Sewer system for Wundanyi town	5	Have a sewer system connecting the town to improve waste management	1 functional sewer line	Sourcing for funds, feasibility study and laying of the sewer system

B: New projects proposals: Environment

3.4.7 Cross Sector Linkages

This sector is important for the development of other sectors of the economy for instance the agriculture and rural development sector. Water and irrigation contributes to food security and has great impact on the environmental wellness of an area. Mining activities

will affect the environment and hence the quality of food and animal husbandry. Mineral resources provide raw materials for industrial production.

Research, Innovation and Technology Sector will determine the breadth and the effectiveness of resources exploitation in the district. Governance, Justice, Law and Order sector provides security which affects investment, initiates and coordinates planning and a policy framework for economic growth.

3.4.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

Environment and Mineral Resources sub sector has potential to address poverty especially in a district that is well endowed with mineral resources but still poor. Prudent management of environment by recognizing the economic importance of environmental resources will affect the performance of all other sectors as all those that are inter-related.

Strategies on HIV/AIDs prevention and mitigation will be mainstreamed in all subsectors. The district through the DDP recognizes the need of this mainstreaming as HIV/AIDs is a common challenge to all sectors of the economy.

3.5 HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT SECTOR

This is the broad sector that encompasses Education and Training, Health and Labour and Employment.

3.5.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The sector's vision is "To have a globally competitive, quality, effective, healthy and well educated human resource for sustainable development". The mission is "To provide, promote and coordinate integrated human resource policies and programmes to meet the requirements of a rapidly industrializing economy and the global labour market".

3.5.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

To achieve the sector vision and mission, education and training will focus on community involvement and participation in education programmes. Promotion of Girl Child Education (GCE), Quality and Standards Improvement and Early Child Development (ECD) programmes will be a priority in the district.

Improvement of education quality will be done through infrastructure development, increase in bursary and community contribution, and promotion of a sustainable school feeding programme among other strategies. Model primary and secondary schools will be prioritized as centres of excellence to act as bench marks for the rest. There will also be rehabilitation and equipping of youth polytechnics as centres of specialization. The district will also prioritize equipping of secondary schools with IT and laboratory facilities.

Equipping the population with skills to drive development will depend on adult literacy. The district will seek to increase literacy rates to 90% from the current average levels of 79% so as to ensure that people in all age brackets participate in development.

The district will work towards the achievement of a healthy population which is a prerequisite condition to the development of all other sectors. Preventive health care will be prioritized and malaria, TB, and HIV/ AIDS prevention will be implemented as the

cost of treatment proves to be higher even in terms of losses of man-hours. Construction, rehabilitation, maintenance and equipping of health facilities will be implemented to enhance quality service delivery.

3.5.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Through education the sector will ensure that the district has a population with the right attitude and skills to participate in the implementation of the programmes and projects outlined in this plan.

The sector will ensure that the district has an educated and informed population with physical and mental capacities to push for the development of culture, social services and sports. The sector will ensure that local, social and traditional institutions and cultural practices are not an obstacle to progress. The sector will require approximately Kshs 500 million over the 5 years of the plan in order to implement the programmes and projects outlined to address the poverty situation in the district.

A Healthy population is important for economic growth. Resources will be deployed for prevention instead of curative care. Emphasis will be on prevention of illnesses.

3.5.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Role
Community Development Trust	Provide grants for the construction of classrooms
Voi, Mwatate and Wundanyi Constituency Development Committees	Construction, rehabilitation and equipping of schools and provision of bursary funds and health facilities
Local Authorities	Construction, rehabilitation and equipping of health facilities and schools
World Vision Voi ADP	Construction, and rehabilitation of schools, health centres, bursary allocation, awards and equipping of schools
World Food Programme	Provision of food for the school feeding programme
District Education Office	Provide staff, infrastructure improvement, grants, bursaries; Quality assurance in Education; HIV/AIDS and Health Education
District Development Office/ CACCs	Co-ordination of HIV/AIDS programmes; Capacity building and resource mobilization
District Agriculture Office	Promote proper nutrition
Coast Development Authority	Provision of support to health, sanitation and HIV/AIDS programmes
National AIDS Control Council	Fund HIV and AIDS activities in the District
UNFPA-United Nation Fund for Population Activities	Addressing reproductive health issues

Stakeholders	Role
PSI	Provide mosquito nets at subsidized costs
Maendeleo ya Wanawake	Advocate for the right of women and the girl child and fight against FGM
APHIA II	Support mobile VCT, capacity building and funding of groups involved in HIV AIDS, support of other health services
KEMSA	Provision of drugs
Red Cross	Distribution of relief food and of medical supplies during emergencies and construction of latrines
GOK Departments	Provision of transport during outreach campaigns like vaccinations
District Health Stakeholders forum	Coordinate Health activities in the district
Adult Education	Improve literacy rates among the adults
District Labour office	Promote labour rights, advocacy, and labour dispute resolution
Trade unions	Campaign for better working conditions and welfare of employees

3.5.5 Sub-sector priorities, constraints and strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Education	<p>increase enrolment in pre-primary, primary and secondary schools;</p> <p>Increase the retention rate;</p> <p>Improve the quality of education</p>	<p>High rate of poverty and HIV/AIDS scourge;</p> <p>Shortage of teachers and officers;</p> <p>Negative attitude towards education;</p> <p>Lack of facilities like computers and equipment;</p> <p>Poor management of institutions.</p>	<p>lobby for recruitment of more teachers;</p> <p>Implement the KESSP Programmes on technical and tertiary education;</p> <p>Undertake aggressive campaigns on parent -teachers- students interaction;</p> <p>Train head teachers and senior teachers on quality assurance;</p> <p>Initiate awareness creation and monitoring of the school going age in the community;</p> <p>Initiate an aggressive campaign on importance of reading through mobile libraries book exhibitions and lectures;</p> <p>Sensitize the stakeholders on proper discipline;</p> <p>Starting income generating projects in schools;</p> <p>Equipping pupils with life skills and ensuring that HIV/ AIDS curriculum is introduced in all classes;</p> <p>Organizing seminars/ workshops to</p>

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
			all stakeholders on their roles; Increase bursaries and loans to the poor and children in need for special protection; Enhance provision of textbooks.
	Ensure the transition rate increases to 40%; Improve the standards of the education; Enhance quality education is delivered; To ensure that teachers have refined their skills; Enhance enrolment and participation rates	High poverty rates; Lack of proper equipments; Insufficient teaching staffs/ instructors; Poor institutional management.	Rehabilitation and equipping of the institutions; Regular monitoring and accounting; Linking/ partnering the institutions with the private sector/ job market; Marketing the institutions to the general public; Partnering with the relevant authority and stakeholders to transform the C.I.T (Coast Institute of Technology) Voi to a Medical Training College and the recently re-opened JKUT constituent college to a fully fledged University to serve the whole lower and upper Coast region.
Health	Reduce disease incidence through preventive health services; Improve the quality of health services	Rising incidence and prevalence of HIV cases; Large number of unemployed youth thus increases in crime, drug abuse and prostitution; Poor living standard for the HIV patients; Cannot afford to provide anti retroviral drugs.	Continued advocacy campaigns on ABC of prevention; Continued peer education on life skills to try and reduce the incidence amongst the youth; Provide follow-up counselling and Home Based care for AIDS patients; Set up Voluntary Counselling and Testing Centres (VCT); Improved blood safety practices.
	Increase the preventive health care campaigns; Ensure affordable, accessible and quality curative health care; Strengthen the existing nutrition services; Integrate nutrition programme with other departments e.g. education and agriculture; Monitoring programmes; Conducting nutrition baseline surveys for Taita and Taveta; Proper follow-up of malnutrition cases.	Inadequate health personnel; Insufficient funds; Influx of quacks; Lack of adequate food supply especially in the lowlands; High stunting rate which stands at 40%; Low purchasing power of the population; Cultural beliefs on eating habits.	Sensitize the community on benefit of preventive measures; Capacity building of health stakeholders e.g.: facility management committees; Educate the population on supplementary feeding; Improve on school feeding program; Train the unemployed on simple income generating activities.
	Create and generate employment opportunities; Provision of adequate,	High population growth rate; Lack of information and adequate	Establish recreation and sporting facilities; Improve on the provision of reproductive health services.

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	accessible and affordable reproductive health services.	reproductive health services.	
	Inspection, certification and licensing of all public places and businesses more so those dealing with food stuffs; Preventive measures for the malaria by spraying all houses in the district.	Few technical staff and the equipments; Lack of enough budgetary allocation to undertake an effective campaign on malaria prevention measures.	Public sensitization on the benefits of good sanitation measures and malaria prevention; Strict enforcement of the public health act.
Labour	Launch the new national labour laws in the district to effectively address labour related issues	Lack of awareness; Staff shortage	Informing the public through the local FM stations

3.5.6 Projects /Programmes Priorities by sub-sectors

A: On-going projects/programmes: Education

Project Name location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Textbook fund District wide	To reduce the burden on parents; To enhance performance	To improve the quality of education in the district; To improve the book/pupil ratio to 1:2	Purchase of books.
School feeding programme	To reduce the dropout rate; To improve health status of pupils; To improve daily attendance.	Improve performance in exams; Improve daily attendance and retention rate.	Provide food for pupils in primary and nursery schools.
Rehabilitation and expansion of schools	To improve the standard of education; Provide the infrastructure to mitigate on the effect of Free Primary Education.	All primary and secondary schools	Reconstruction and rehabilitation of school infrastructure.
Free Primary Education	Ensure access to Universal Primary Education for all	Improve enrolment and retention rate by 95% by 2010	Provide funds
Free Secondary Education	Increase access to secondary education	Improve transition rate from 53.7% to 70% by 2012	Provision of tuition funds.
Construction of new primary and secondary schools.	To enhance accessibility and improve quality of education.	Schools with a distance of 5km or more between them; The population in certain schools.	Identification, planning, funding and construction
EETP District wide	To equip students with relevant skills.	All students.	To train the youth in job readiness, computers, cross-cultural skills, and entrepreneurship.
School I. T programme	Impart I.T skills to students	Have a well equipped computer laboratory in each secondary school	Construction; Purchase of computers; Installation; Provide

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
			teaching staff
Bursary programme District wide.	Enhance affordability to all	All needy students.	Verification of the needy bright students.
TT/FUS District wide	To create sustainability in all the projects implemented	All students.	To follow-up on the previous two programmes

B: New project proposals: Education

Project Name Location/division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Quality Assurance	1	Improve quality of education in the district.	All schools	Intensified supervision; Exchange visits; Improve/ increase equipment quality and quality; Awards and incentive programme.
Construction of classrooms District wide	2	To improve educational standards in schools.	120 schools	Building water tanks and new classrooms. Justification: The population is growing and education facilities do not correspond to the increase in population of school going age.
Construction of new secondary schools in selected strategic locations. District wide	3	Enhance accessibility and capacity.	6 schools (2 per constituency)	Building of strategically placed model day secondary and primary schools.

New projects proposals: Higher Education

Project Name Location/division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Quality Assurance District wide	2	Enhance delivery of quality education in line with the job market.	All higher learning institutions	Regular monitoring and auditing.
Bursary programme	3	Enhance transition rate to institutions of higher learning.	All needy secondary school graduates.	Awarding of bursary to needy students.
Upgrading Taita/Taveta JKUAT constituent to a fully fledged University.	4	Bring education closer to the people to increase the transition rates thus preparing the population for the job market.	Secondary school graduates and middle level college graduates.	Partnering with the relevant authority, leaders and stakeholders to get the Charter; Expanding the existing institution infrastructure as per the requirement.
Turning Voi CIT to a centre of excellence for Tourism related studies.	5	Offer opportunities to the secondary school graduates in Tourism sector.	Secondary school graduates below university entry points.	Expansion and registration; Equipping and staffing of the institution.

A: On-going projects/programmes: Health and Nutrition

Project Name Location/ Division	Objectives	Target	Description of activities
Curative health care programme. District wide.	Ensure a healthy and vibrant population	All patients attending health facilities	Provision of quality health services
Preventive health care programme. District wide.	Ensure a healthy and vibrant population	All population	Malaria control campaign; Awareness campaigns; TB awareness; Immunization campaigns.
TB/ STI/ HIV project District wide	Reduce transmission of STI/HIV and mitigate the consequences of the infection.	Prevalence of HIV reduced from 14% to 5%; Prevalence of STI's reduced from 3% to 1%.	Awareness campaigns. Blood safety surveillance; Treatment of STI; Treatment of opportunistic infections; Distribution of condoms.
Reproductive health District wide	Reduce maternal mortality; Improve family planning acceptance; Improve ANC services.	Reduce maternal mortality rate by 50%; Increase family planning acceptance rate from 60% to 75%	Improve services in all SDPs.
Malaria control program District wide	Reduce morbidity and mortality by 50%; Promote health education on malaria control; Promote proper management of malaria guidelines.	Reduce morbidity and mortality by 50%	Reduce malaria morbidity and mortality; Prevention intervention by provision of mosquito nets, spraying of houses and environmental control.
KEPI District wide	To improve immunization coverage of all antigens to 90%; Eradicate polio by 2002.	90% coverage; 100% eradication	National immunization campaigns.
Construction of Manoa dispensary Mwatate division	Improve access to health for families	1 dispensary	Construction of dispensary.
Rehabilitation of all Health facilities District Wide.	To improve service delivery to the community and the efficiency of all facilities.	All GOK health facilities.	Rehabilitation of all facilities.

B: New project proposals: Health and Nutrition

Project Name Location/Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Equipping the health facilities.	2	To improve service delivery.	All health facilities.	Identification and funding on the required needs.
Rehabilitation and Operationalization of CDF; Constructed health facilities Taita District.	3	Improve access to health services to catchment areas.	8 health facilities.	Operationalization and rehabilitation of health facilities. Training management committee. Justification: The nearest health facility is far and hence not accessible to most of the population.
Nutritional	4	Promotion of good	All population.	Sensitizing the community on

Project Name Location/Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
campaigns.		feeding habits		the good feeding and nutritional benefits; Promotion of right herbal medicine.
Malaria prevention campaign.	5	To decrease further the malaria disease in the district.	All population.	Spraying all homes. Public awareness campaign.

Ongoing Projects: Adult Education

Project Location/ Division Name	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Increase access and participation in Adult Education District Wide	Increase enrolment of adult education learners	10% increase	Recruiting adults into adult education programmes
Capacity building of Adult Education providers District Wide	Train full time and part time teachers	Train 40 part time and 30 full time teachers	Training
Development of Community Learning Resource Centres	Promote adult literacy and lifelong education	Increase community learning resource centres.	Participatory planning; Source for funds; construction and equipping

New Projects Proposals : Adult Education

Project Location/ Division Name	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Expand access and participation in Adult Education, District Wide	1	Increase by 10% literacy rates	20 field days held; IEC posters developed and distributed	Field days; Advocacy; Open more centres
Create a literate environment, District Wide	3	Establishing and improving the Community Learning Resource Centres(CLRCS)	Construct and equip 12 community Learning Resource Centres	Constructing of centres; Posting teachers

3.5.7 Cross Sector Linkages

While Agriculture and Rural development sector feeds the population in and out of schools, providing raw materials for educational infrastructure development, Physical Infrastructure sector provides linkages by better roads good transport system, which are essential for easy access to educational facilities. The development of Information Technology is paramount to the success of this sector as it provides modern learning methods with the use of mobile phones, e-mail and internet. Governance, Justice, law and order provide good governance and security for the implementation of the Human Resource Development activities. On the other hand, all the other sectors depend on this sector for a well –educated and skilled manpower.

Agriculture and Rural development sector feeds the population and also provide building materials for construction, while physical infrastructure enhances accessibility to the health and education facilities, as well as water and electricity to realize its objectives. The development of Information Technology is paramount to the success of this sector as it provides modern communication with radio call, e-mail internet and campaigns through the mass media. Governance, Justice, Law and Order sector provides good governance and security for the implementation of the human resource management activities. On the other hand, all the other sectors depend on this sector for skilled, healthy and productive manpower.

3.5.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-Cutting Issues

The sector will mainstream all cross cutting issues by partnering with the community on the implementation of various strategies. The sector through the girl- guides and boy scouts programme will arm the children with disaster management skills. It has also incorporated gender, HIV/AIDS and environmental issues into its curriculum at both the basic education level and tertiary education. It also enhances enrolment of the girl child through the Free Primary and Secondary Education. The sector will also continue supporting the schools for the children with disabilities and special needs with infrastructure, material and staff. These sector directly deals with the youth and the proposed projects are aimed at empowering the youth.

As the sector bestowed with the responsibility of dealing with all human health issues including HIV/ AIDS, it will strive to educate the community on the best practices with regard to the care and support of the infected and the affected as well as the disaster and accident victims. With most diseases in the district being preventable diseases, the sector will enlist support of all stakeholders in sensitizing the public on the public health and hygiene issues as well as the involvement of the minority groups. A good and clean environment is a prerequisite to good health and thus all will be done to ensure the general public is aware of the benefits of environmental conservation and proper waste management.

Provision of youth friendly facilities and services will be upscale to enlist as many youth as possible and also to make them more involved in the development agenda as much as possible through good health.

3.6 RESEARCH, INNOVATION AND TECHNOLOGY SECTOR

The sub sectors in this sector include; Higher Education, Science and Technology; Information and Communications; KNBS, GTIS, E-Government; and Research Institutes.

3.6.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The sector vision is “Excellence in creation and provision of technology, information and knowledge” and the mission is “To improve quality of life of Kenyans through research, innovations and technology”.

3.6.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

It is acknowledged that the sector provides the knowledge and skills that drive development. In conjunction with other sectors such as Education, Physical

Infrastructure, ICT infrastructure will be expanded. Mobile networks and use of other communication devices will be increased and expanded. Collaborations will be done with educational institutions to facilitate effective exploitation of the district's resources.

3.6.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

This sector is important in mainstreaming all cross cutting issues into development programmes and projects through provision of information, communication, and education. ICT programmes need to be introduced in schools. ICT should also be used to pass out information on HIV/AIDS, youth, gender concerns and persons with disabilities.

Information Communication Technology Sector provides opportunities for trade, tourism as through marketing of goods and services via the internet. Access to information provides better service delivery as institutions concerned with Public Administration, Governance, Justice, Law and Order can be more efficient and fast in responding to people's concerns. The provision of electricity through the Physical Infrastructure sector will enhance the development of ICT in the district and its proliferation to the rural areas.

3.6.4 Role of Stakeholders in the sector

Stakeholders	Role
Government	Involved in the provision of a policy framework for the sector and license of services
Mobile Phone Provider	Involved in provision of telephone facilities both landline and mobile phones which are used to access information and communicate
Kenya Broadcasting Corporation/ Mwanendu/ Sifa.	Sensitization of communities through radio
Television services provider	Provide digital television services
NGO's and Churches	Provide computer literacy in the district
Nation and Standards Newspapers	Dissemination of information using the newspapers
Government Departments, NGOs	Providing material for the DIDC
District Development office.	Managing the DIDC

3.6.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Information Technology Communication	Establish an information and communication system accessible to all; Computerize and install appropriate information systems in all government offices; Revitalize DIDC;	Lack of funds for initial installation of facilities; Lack of training and appreciation of the potential of information communication technology in rural development; Lack of collaboration between	Strengthen the DIDC; Collection and analyze data; Training to GoK staff on modern information technologies; Awareness creation

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	Integrate IT in education system.	stakeholders; Inadequate knowledge on sources of data and information.	on importance of I.T.
Radio services	Avail network coverage of all mainstream radio stations in the district	Low potential in some parts of the district to attract radio stations	Advocacy and lobby with radio stations to set up transmissions in the district
Television services	Avail network coverage of all mainstream television stations in the district	Low potential in some parts of the district to attract television stations	Advocacy and lobby with television stations to set up transmissions in the district
Research	Step up research in mining and minerals at JKUAT campus	Collaboration bottlenecks; Lack of appropriate personnel	Strengthen collaboration, Educate more locals on this field of research

3.6.6 Project and Programme Priorities

A: On-going Project/Programmes: Information Communication Technology

Project Name Loc/ Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
District Management Information System District Headquarters	To promote district development planning	Install 5 computers in the DIDC computer section; Create the 8 sectoral databases and initiate data entry arrangements for the selected departments	Establish computer based development information management system in the DIDC for use of all development stakeholders
GoK staff training District Wide	To have a computer literate government workforce	Impart basic computer literacy to all officers and advanced computer skills to the departmental technical staff.	Training of all government technical and extension staff on computer operations.
Cellular-phone transmitter station District Wide	To expand the Cellular phone signals to the remaining sections of the district	District to have at least one cellular-phone provider covering the entire district.	Put up cellular-phone transmitter station at strategic points.

B: New Project Proposals: Information Communication Technology

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
DIDC Internet and E-mail services District Headquarters	1	To enable development planners in the district keep pace with the rapidly changing socio-economic conditions through Information Communication Technology	The DIDC to start offering E-mail and internet services by January 2009.	Provision of satellite dishes to the DIDC, E-mail service accessories and connection of the centre to the internet. Justification: To market the district to the rest of the world for possible funding, investment opportunities and tourism destination
Acquiring of	3	To have teaching of	Resource	Put up a computer lab in

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
computers for secondary schools and higher learning institutions. District Wide		computer studies in school as a vital component of a modern education system	mobilization campaigns and computer laboratory in all zones by 2010	every higher education institution for use by institution Justification: The computer training will impact the necessary skills for students to be able to compete in the labour market
Mass Media expansion programme. District Wide.	4	To expand the transmission of other media channels both radio and TV in the district to sensitize and educate the community on different aspects of development in social, political, and economic aspects	Transmission of Citizen, KTN, Nation, and Family Radio and TV signals to have been started by 2010 to cover the entire district.	Erection of TV Transmission stations at Vuria Hill where different Media houses can share; Promote change from analogue to digital TV signal.

3.6.7 Cross sector linkages

In Agriculture and Rural development availability of information will be crucial especially in marketing of products and in particular assisting farmers accessing information about the most profitable markets. Availability of raw material from agriculture can only be communicated with an efficient and effective mode of communication. IT providers will play an important role in improving the delivery of information and communication. For technological development, human resource development will play a pivotal role in terms of skilled manpower. Trade, tourism and industry sector will benefit immensely from the information communication sector in terms of availability of markets, raw materials, goods and services. Public administration and Governance, Justice, Safety, Law and Order sector will provide an enabling environment and security for Information Communication Technology to flourish as well as benefit from an expanded ICT by effective information sharing thus being enabled to offer good security.

All sectors use information communication technology in marketing and market research in one way or another to increase their competitive edge but mainly because ICT has become a common feature of today's information world. By availability of a well expanded ICT Infrastructure, the community will benefit from learning new development skills from the sharing of information, education and sensitization done by the mass media thus enhancing the development of all other sectors to achieve the Vision 2030.

3.6.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

ICT sector has continued to develop in the district and it will be utilized to educate the general public on the best practices of mainstreaming cross cutting issues through dissemination and sharing of information on environment, gender, HIV/AIDS, youth, women and children rights, as well as persons with disabilities. The investment in ICT facilities in public schools which is on-going will be continued with an aim of arming the youths and children with ICT skills to be able to communicate with rest of the world, share information and improve learning. Various policies can only be quickly disseminated with effective ICT systems; and by the bigger population being ICT literate,

there will be more investment in the sector thus creating more employment hence lowering poverty levels.

3.7 GOVERNANCE, JUSTICE, LAW AND ORDER SECTOR

The sector ministries include Provincial Administration and Internal Security, OVP and Ministry of Home Affairs, Justice, National Cohesion and Constitutional Affairs, State Law Office, Judiciary, Kenya National Audit Office, National Assembly, Electoral Commission of Kenya, Kenya Anti-Corruption Commission and Immigration and Registration of Persons.

3.7.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The sector vision is “achieve a secure, just, accountable, transparent and conducive environment necessary for a globally competitive and prosperous Kenya.” while the mission is “to ensure effective and efficient leadership, accountability, security, administration of justice and zero-tolerance to corruption, management of elections and funding and regulation of political parties for achieving socio-economic and political development.”

3.7.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

A conducive environment for investment and development initiative will be the objective of the district in this sector. All partner sub-sectors will work together to ensure a secure, transparent, and accountable and a corrupt-free environment.

The district will enhance improved linkages among the police, courts, penal institutions and other stakeholders for quick disposal of cases that are brought to the courts of law.

3.7.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Maintenance of law and order is very vital for any development in the district. Investors cannot invest in an environment of uncertainty. Therefore, the sector will play a crucial role in availing an enabling environment for investment. This environment will be achieved through improved security, professionalized provincial administration and a judicial system that will ensure speedy and effective administration of justice.

3.7.4 Role of Stakeholders in the sector

Stakeholder	Role
Provincial administration	Creation of conducive environment and security
Relevant Government departments	Implementation of projects and programmes
NGOs and Civil Society Organizations	Enlightenment and civic education to the community
Community	Cooperation and community policing

3.7.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Provincial Administration and Internal Security.	Enhance capacity building; Legalize the community based development structures;	Lack of sufficient resources and equipment; Inadequate training of staff; Poor co-ordination of development matters;	To move administration closer to the people Community involvement and participation; Training of staff; Review of existing skills

Sub- Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	Provision of sustainable security; To improve financial management in order to minimize misuse.	Political interference	
Police	Build more police posts in the district; Enhance community policing outreach*	Financing; Manpower	Lobby for more financing to complete projects
Prisons	Rehabilitate prisons, expand Voi prison	Financing, lack of land	Lobby for more financing to complete projects, secure prison land
Probation	Enhance probation, parole and correctional services	Manpower shortage, facilities to visit offenders on probation	Lobby for more financing and vehicles

3.7.6 Project and Programme Priorities

A: On-going Project/Programmes: Internal Security.

Project Name Loc/ Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Mgange police post Wundanyi Division.	To bring police service closer to the people. Increase the level of security in the densely populated areas of Mgange, Bura and Mwanda.	Adequate security for Mgange, Mwanda, Bura and the surrounding areas.	Construction of a new police post.

A: On-going Project and Programmes: Probation Services

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Target	Description Activities
Construction and equipping of Probation Office Wundanyi Division	Enhance efficiency; Security at the court.	Provide adequate space for officers; Create a store; Create an archive.	Construct an office block to house the department and serve as the divisional headquarters.

B: New Project Proposals: Provincial Administration

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Computerization of all departments/ sections	1	To increase the efficiency and effectiveness in service delivery to wanainchi; Avoid unnecessary delay in documentation procedure; Proper storage of information and documents.	To train and provide the computer services to all departments.	Every technical department head to have access to computer; Train departmental sectional heads to be computer literate. Justification: For efficient and effective delivery of services due to technological changes.

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Training/Capacity Building for staff District Wide	2	To enable the staff to understand the Government operations, their roles and ways of enhancing service delivery	20 staff annually	Training in-service course for staff members. Justification: For efficient and effective new skills
Rehabilitation of AP Staff houses Wundanyi, Voi, and Mwatate Divisions	3	To provide decent and habitable staff houses for security personnel	55 houses	To rehabilitate serviceable vehicles and improve on communication. Justification: Crime fighting and prevention requires mobility and modern equipment
Vehicles and communication equipment District and Divisional Headquarters	4	To enable the security personnel to respond to security matters; Improve on ground communication.	All divisional and location headquarters to have access to serviceable mode of transport.	To provide serviceable vehicles and improve on communication. Justification: Crime fighting and prevention requires mobility and modern equipment.
Construction of Nyangara divisional headquarters; Nyangara Division	5	To enable the newly created division offer enhanced services to the people; To provide conducive working environment for the officers.	Nyangara divisional headquarters.	To cover Nyangara divisional headquarters in Buguta. Justification: There is no office infrastructure in the area with only the chief's building which was donated by the DANIDA Programme.
Rehabilitation of District Headquarters Wundanyi, and Voi Divisional headquarters and Chief's Offices.	6	To provide conducive working environment for the officers.	The rehabilitation to be carried out in phases - 1 st phase to cover District headquarters	To rehabilitate the existing office to modern standard. The current buildings are too old. Justification: The building are old and depilated.
Construction of modern AP lines Tausa, Mwambirwa, Wundanyi, Mwatate, Voi and Nyangara Divisions.	7	To increase security; To enhance the security to wanainchi.	To construct modern houses for security officers, especially outpost.	To cover all divisional headquarters, location and outposts. Justification: These are fast growing areas with new population settlement and hence high crime rate is eminent.

B: New Project Proposals: Police Department

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Modern Police Station Wundanyi.	1	To enhance the security;	To construct new and decent	Construction of modern police station Wundanyi.

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Mwatate, Maktau and Maungu.		Provide good houses for the officers.	offices and houses for police officers.	Mwatate, Maktau and Maungu. Justification: These are fast growing areas with high population settlement and along a thriving Mombasa Tanzania Corridor.
Train and computerize the police department and also equipment provision.	2	Increase efficiency and effectiveness; Proper storage of documents.	Train staff and provide computers and equipment to all sections.	For efficient and effective delivery of services due to technological changes

3.7.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The sector will require very strong linkages with other sectors. Agriculture and Rural Development sector will provide food to the sector. Information Technology is also very important for the development of the sector on availing data to ease administration and in modifying and educating the local community, particularly as far as ensuring that they are informed of all development initiatives taking place and they are fully integrated in development. The sector is linked to all the other sectors by providing security and ensuring there is law and order a major ingredient for socio-economic development as well as coordinating all development activities through the Provincial Administration and District Development Office.

3.7.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

The Provincial Administration will endeavour to mainstream various cross cutting issues through public sensitization and education. The communities will be capacity built on their roles in ensuring there is peace and security, disaster prevention and mitigation, gender mainstreaming by ensuring both male and female are well involved in decision making forums and implementation of the projects.

The DDC chaired by the District Commissioner will ensure that all cross cutting issues are mainstreamed into all development programmes and projects. Most of the projects in the sector are for providing an enabling environment for investment through security thus aimed at alleviating poverty.

The sector will work closely with other stakeholders on efforts to improve on the quality of life through mainstreaming HIV/AIDS issues in their operations, engaging in behavior change communication, protection of rights and access to justice for infected and affected people.

The sector will continue to complement efforts of disaster management while working with the World Food Programme, Kenya Red Cross, UNDP, and NGOs in coordinating disaster management and resource mobilization.

3.8 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION SECTOR

This sector consists of State House, Cabinet Office, and Ministry of State for Public Service, Foreign Affairs, Finance, Planning, National Development and Vision 2030, Local Government, Public Service Commission and Office of the Prime Minister.

3.8.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The sector vision is "To be a leading sector in public policy formulation, implementation, coordination, supervision and prudent resource management" while the mission is "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

In responding to the national vision and mission the district will endeavour to effectively and efficiently co-ordinate all devolved funds in the district with an aim of providing a stable and sustainable economic development. All government policies regarding public funds administration will be adhered to and the general public as well as respective departments will be guided on the best practices in regards to project planning, implementation and utilization of public funds. Participatory planning as well as participatory project monitoring and evaluation will form the basis of all development initiatives whether by the government or other development agencies with an aim of creating ownership and sustainability of the projects.

Environmental consideration will be prioritized and all relevant stakeholders will be involved to steer the development objectives for posterity.

3.8.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Finance and Planning sub-sectors form the basis of any effective development in a district.

With the increasing levels of funding at the devolved structure, this calls for prudent Management of these resources as well as guiding on the best practices for implementation of various prioritized projects. Considering that all funding targets the same population, there is need for a coordinating office to prevent duplication and overlapping of projects as well as guiding on the legal aspects with regards to various funds regulations. With good project identification, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, which forms the basis of the sector the available resources will be utilized on the best projects with greatest benefits to the community.

With introduction of Constituency Development Fund among other devolved funds and also considering all development funds are currently being channelled directly to the district, a strong financial management is mandatory for the government to get value for money which is a responsibility of the finance sub-sector.

Similarly with the government's rallying call for self sustenance, the revenue collection is an important segment to ensure enough resources are available for further development.

3.8.4 Role of Stakeholders in the sector

Stakeholders	Role
Community	Participatory planning, monitoring and evaluation.
NGOs	Supplements the government development

Stakeholders	Role
Print and electronic media	initiatives. Dissemination of information.
Provincial Administration	Community mobilization and leadership.
DASS /DANIDA	Training LDCs on project management;
ALRMP	Training Accounts staffs on modern accounting standards.
Police and Judiciary	Capacity building of DSG members.
DDO	Ensure the corrupt are apprehended and justice is done to all.
Taita County Council	Policy coordination, monitoring and evaluation, convening DEC and DDC
Voi Municipality	By laws, policy formulation and implementation, devolved governance
DASS	By laws, policy formulation and implementation, devolved governance
Voi ,Wundanyi and Mwatate CDFC	Financing of community projects
District Treasury	Prudent management of public funds

3.8.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Financial Management	The sub-sector will strive to instil a high sense of discipline in all spending units in the district as well as offering financial advice to all departments; Put in place a mechanism to maximize revenue collection for all revenue centres; Ensure that all payments to goods and services supplied to the government are prompt and in line with underlying regulations.	Lack of adequate funds; Lack of transport; Limited training opportunities ; Poor staffing levels	Computerization of all accounting procedures at the District Treasury; Regular checks of all revenue collection centres to ensure that revenue is collected and accounted for; Strictly enforce all accounting procedures, instructions to enhance financial discipline; Improve the staffing levels in the District Treasury to enhance the performance of the Treasury.
District Planning	Ensure all development stakeholders operate within the legal frameworks;	Low-staffing levels; Lack of transport facilities; Inadequate IT facilities; Inadequate	Provision of transport facilities; Equip and stock the

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	Enhance partnership and collaboration among the stakeholders; Castigate community involvement in all stages of development/ projects; Enhance project ownership and sustainability; Foster socio-economic development at the grassroots level	funding	DIDC with updated district as well national data; Market the DIDC to all stakeholders; Development of District database and Statistical abstract; Participatory rural appraisal and feasibility studies; Provision of reliable Internet facilities

3.8.6 Project and Programme Priorities

A: On-going Project/Programmes: Finance

Project Name Loc/ Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Furnishing, equipping and computerization of the District Treasury.	Enhance quality and better service delivery; Production of timely and accurate data and reports.	The whole accounts department.	Procurement and installation.
Training of District Treasury staff on IT and the new IFMIS programme.	Enhance service delivery.	Selected vote book staff and accountants.	Trainings.

A: On-going Project/Programmes: Planning and Vision 2030

Project Name Loc/ Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Updating of district fact sheet and development programmes and projects.	Provision of recent accurate data for planning.	All development programmes and projects.	Field visits and report writing.
DAMER project.	Ensure all development are in line with district development objectives and the underlying development plan/s.	All development programmes and projects.	Field visits, Stakeholders workshops; Consultations and report compilation.
ICT Programme.	Connecting the district planning office with the ICT networks to enhance development; Information gathering, analyzing and	Planning office.	Procurement of Telkom Wireless and Internet Modem.

Project Name Division	Loc/	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
		sharing; Ease coordination.		
Capacity Building programme.		Enhance capacity of the staff for better quality delivery.	All staff.	Offering short courses to staff.

A: New Project Proposals: Finance

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Computerization and interlinking of District Treasury	1	To provide links between the District and Ministry headquarters; To increase efficiency and effectiveness; To provide adequate documentation and storage of information.	To improve on revenue collection; To train all the staff members on computer issues; Computerize all the section.	To computerize all the transactions with the District Treasury. Justification: For efficient and effective delivery of services and to be at par with the technological changes.
Training of Accounts, Audit and Supplies Staff. District headquarters	2	To improve on efficiency and service delivery; Keep the staff appraised on the changing new skills.	Train all staff members.	To train the staff members on accounting systems and other related works. Justification: For efficient and effective delivery of services and to be at par with delivery of services due to technological changes.
Construction of Treasury building. District headquarters.	3	Enhance quality service delivery and also consolidate all Treasury offices at one efficient point; Enhance better supervision and monitoring.	Provide office space for officers and service delivery.	Construct an office block to house all sections within the Finance department.

B: New Project Proposals: Planning

Project Name Location /Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Provision of a vehicle for the District Development Office	1	To ensure proper planning, monitoring and evaluation and coordination of development activities	Provision of vehicle by 2010	Provision of vehicle Justification: The district is very vast
Community basic training in project and financial management. District wide.	2	To enhance proper devolved funds management and accountability.	Whole community.	Training workshops for the community on basic accounting and project management.

Project Name Location /Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Refurbishment of District Development Building and equipping the planning unit.	3	Improve service delivery	Refurbishment and equipping by 2009	Refurbishment and equipping
Monitoring and Evaluation	4	Ensure proper implementation of projects and programmes	Conduct monthly monitoring and evaluation visits	DMEC meetings; Monitoring and Evaluation visits
Feasibility and Rural appraisal systems	5	Enhance proper project identification and management	Carry out studies twice a year	Mobilization; Data Collection; Development of Community Action Plans
Development of District Development database and Statistical Abstract	6	Enhance proper planning	Update database quarterly and prepare a District Statistical Abstract	Data collection; Collation; Development of database t
Census	1	Avail data on population and housing for policy planning	Conduct census in August 2009	Recruiting and training of personnel; Actual enumeration; Compiling figures for onward transmission to Nairobi

3.8.7 Cross Sector Linkages

To enhance effective and efficient service delivery through effective management and development of human resources in the public sector, the Public Administration sector requires the efficient education sector to train and graduate well skilled manpower.

Effective implementation and proper management of programmes and projects and formulation and implementation of economic, fiscal, monetary policies as well as mobilization, management and control of public resources requires the linkage and close partnership of the Governance, Justice, Law and Order sector.

A well ICT literate public service will deliver services to the other sectors and the general public more efficiently and effectively enhancing catalysed development thus facilitating quicker attainment of the district development objectives. Whereas the health sector plays an important role of ensuring service delivery is not hampered by deteriorated health.

Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

Intensive efforts will be made to mainstream cross cutting issues into the MTEF planning and budgeting issues and advocating for resource allocation to these issues.

The DDC through its various sub-committees such as DMEC, DEC Monitoring sub committees as well as CDCs Monitoring committees will be monitoring the implementation of various strategies on cross cutting issues. The involvement of special interest groups such as women, youths, persons with disabilities, PLWAs and children will be enhanced at all decision making levels as well as during projects identification and implementation.

3.9 SPECIAL PROGRAMMES SECTOR

The sector comprises of the following sub sectors; Regional Development Authorities, Gender, Children and Social Development, Special programmes, Youth Affairs and Sports and Development of Northern Kenya and Other Arid Lands.

3.9.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The sector vision is “A sustainable and equitable socio-economic development and empowerment of all Kenyans” and the mission is “To formulate, mainstream and implement responsive policies through coordinated strategies for sustained socio-economic development of the country and empowerment of vulnerable and marginalised groups”.

3.9.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

In the district there have been various efforts to enhance the community capacities for self reliance and greater participation in the development process. This has been done through community mobilizations as well as initiating and supporting community based development programmes with particular emphasis on women, children, older persons, youth, persons with disabilities, the poor, internally displaced persons and other disadvantaged groups. The social grants by the Gender and Social Services department, the Youth Enterprise Development Fund, Women Enterprise Fund, Poverty Eradication Funds, and Community Driven Development. There will also be various interventions on drought preparedness, mitigation against drought effects, provision of relief food and reconstruction.

With a total of 54,830 youthful population, the district will enhance programmes directly engaging the youths in development activities by empowering them economically through the Youth Enterprise Development Fund and the subsequent trainings on entrepreneurship as well as the Women Enterprise Fund targeting the women population. Projects directed towards youth development will be prioritized. This will call for greater collaboration and partnership among all stakeholders i.e.; FBO's, CBO's, NGO's, and funding through CDF, LATF, Line ministries etc.

Arid Lands Resource Management Programme is in the district to coordinate mitigation measures in drought, disaster management, arid lands resources management as well as capacity building of in various gender, cultural and disability programmes.

Training and empowering local communities on participation in implementation of sports activities, preservation of cultural identity and heritage through cultural resources centres as well as carrying out flagship cultural and sports festivals and exhibitions will be emphasized. Efforts towards fighting against harmful cultural practices such as FGM and early marriages will also be enhanced through collaboration of various stakeholders. Efforts will also be put in facilitating the development, management, maintenance and expansion of sports facilities as well as initiating programmes to promote the development of music and dance.

There will also be efforts geared towards enhancing and sustaining adult literacy and lifelong education through development of community learning centres and literacy promotion efforts.

The district will also increase its efforts in including women, youth, and the persons with disabilities, People living with HIV/AIDS and other disadvantaged groups in decision making organs such as the District Development Committee and District Steering Group among others.

On HIV/AIDS, emphasis will be on reducing the transmission of HIV and mitigating the consequences of the infection as well as improving the quality of care of PLWAs;

3. 9.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector is important in ensuring proper disaster management preparedness, promoting equality and equity in development; empowering the youth through sports and other development activities; enhancing provision of basic services, building the capacities of communities and community institutions (CBO's, NGO's and FBO's) as well as providing an enabling environment to allow diversification of rural economies.

The sector is also important in integration of various concerns in terms of gender, age, disability and other disadvantaged groups in all sectors and levels of national development including decision making.

3. 9.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Role
ALRMP 11	Drought Early warning system, sign tracking, Community driven development, support to local development, drought and natural resource management, capacity building on various gender, cultural and disability programmes
World Food Programme	Provision of relief food for emergencies/drought situation.
District Development Committee	Mainstreaming gender, youth, disability and other disadvantaged groups issues into development programmes
National AIDS Control Council	Support OVCs and People Living with HIV/AIDS
UNFPA-United Nation Fund for Population Activities	Mainstreaming gender issues
CBO, NGOs and FBO'S	Funding
Maendeleo ya Wanawake	Advocate for the right of women and the girl child and fight against FGM
Red Cross	Distribution of relief foods and of medical supplies during emergencies; Capacity building on rapid disaster management and assessment.

Stakeholders	Role
National Council for Persons with Disability	Enhance capacity of disabled person's organizations, institutions and individuals
Ministry of Education, Science and Technology	Support educational institutions for People with Disabilities
YWCA	Training of women groups: Provision of credit facilities.
DPEC	Provision of credit facilities to groups
Private sector	Sponsor sports activities

3.9.5 Sub- Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub- Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Social Services	Mobilization of communities in development; Mainstreaming Gender, Persons with disability, aged, youth and other disadvantaged groups in all sectors of development; Development of sports facilities; Promotion and continuous preservation of cultural heritage as well as advocacy against harmful cultural practices; Development and promotion of music and dance; Promotion of adult literacy ; Empowering women.	Insufficient budgetary allocation; Inadequate personnel and equipment; Inadequate facilities like cultural centres, stadia, community resource learning centres; Harmful cultural practices; Illiteracy; Poverty; Lack of group cohesion	Incorporating women, persons with disabilities, youth, older persons and other disadvantaged groups in decision making organs in the district; Women and Youth Enterprise Funds; Development of Cultural Centres; Expansion of community resource centres; Literacy campaigns; Increase in Social Development Grants; Promotion of Cultural Tourism; Development of sports facilities; Empower and capacity built and provision of grants to cultural groups; Enhance and actualize Women Enterprise Fund; Making the policy of gender realistic.
Sports	Build more sports stadia in the district; Athletic training camp; Sports tourism	Financing, Lack of adequate land especially in the highlands	Source for donors to fund sports facilities; Encourage young people to take sports seriously through role-modelling; Advocacy
Special Programmes	Drought and Natural Resource Management; Community Driven Development; Support to local development	Low staffing levels; Inadequate resource management capacity of the community; High poverty levels; High dependency	Drought preparedness through contingency planning such as early warning systems, capacity building and community developments; Mitigation

Sub- Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
		levels created by hand-outs giving culture from previous programmes in the district.	efforts such as livestock off take, grazing reserve management; Rapid food assessment; Relief and reconstruction through relief food supplementary feeding; Restocking, rehabilitation and development of infrastructure and food for work; Promotion of peace and conflict management; Capacity building on Community driven development.
Youth	Youth empowerment through the Youth Enterprise Fund and Youth Enterprise Development Fund; Youth Polytechnic Programme; Youth Participation and Empowerment Programme; Community Based campaigns on HIV/AIDS and health Issues; Youth Resource Centres; Youth and Development Programme; Youth Education and Training Programme; Youth Leisure, Recreation and Community Service Programme; Youth Crime and Drugs Programme	Low staffing levels; Inadequate youth friendly facilities and services; High dependency rate; Low employment opportunities; High poverty levels; Low secondary and tertiary education transition rates.	Mobilization and capacity building of youth groups; Rehabilitation and equipping of youth polytechnics; Inclusion of youth in decision making organs; Development of stadia and other recreational centres; Establishment of youth friendly VCT and Reproductive Health centres; Enhancement of the girl guides and boys scouts programmes; Promotion of youth sporting and other recreational activities with a mix of life-skill trainings and HIV/AIDS.
Children	Protection of the children rights; Safeguarding the children against exploitation.	Low staffing levels; Lack of knowledge by the community on the children act and the available assistance.	Sensitize and educate the community on the new children's act through barazas and meetings; Partner with all stakeholders to detect and apprehend violators of children; Provision of cash transfers to families taking care of orphans; Train more paralegals.
HIV and AIDS	Reduce prevalence; Mitigate incidence	Financing; Culture; Ignorance; Poverty	Advocacy; Grant raising; Promoting income-generating activities

3.9.6 Projects/Programmes Priorities

A: On-going Projects: Gender, Sports, Culture and Social Services.

Project Name Location /Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Registration, Mobilization; Capacity building of groups	Empower groups and ensure group cohesion for sustainable development	Capacity built 50 groups per year	Mobilization; Organize workshops and seminars
Mainstreaming Gender, PWD (people with	Ensure equity and equality in	Ensure women, and people with	Workshops and seminars on gender related issues

Project Name Location /Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
disabilities) issues in all sectors of development	development	disabilities are represented in all decision making organs in the district	such as girl child education; FGM; Workshop and seminars on dissemination of the Disability Act
Setting up social development structures in every division	Proper co-ordination of social services activities	Have a social development committee in each division	Mobilization and setting up of committees
Social Development Grants	Promote socio-economic development to vulnerable groups	Provide grants to at least 2 groups per division per year	Sensitization on the availability of funds; Proposal vetting; Funding; Monitoring and evaluation
Community Participation Empowerment in Sports	Enhance sporting activities for sustainable socio-economic development	Organize capacity building workshops for community in each location on importance of sports activities	Community mobilizations; workshops and sporting competitions and tournaments.
Sports in Schools	Promote recreational activities in schools for the physical, mental, psychological development of children	Ensure each school is involved in sports activities and participates in sports tournaments	Liaise with Ministry of Education in holding sports tournaments for schools.
Women Enterprise Fund District wide.	Promote socioeconomic development among women; Support women groups and individual women with loans.	Ensure groups in each division benefit from the fund: 20 groups per constituency per year; Individual women satisfying Micro Finance conditions	Training on entrepreneurship; Proposal development; Short listing and recommendation for funding.

B: New Projects Proposals: Gender, Sports, and Social Services

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Rehabilitate Dawson Mwanyumba stadium and Voi Stadiums and construct stadia to be holding district competitions.	2	Promote sports activities for sustainable development	Develop and maintain 5 Stadia by 2012	Construction; Rehabilitation; Marketing; Equipping
Provision of diverse sports training equipment and facilities in all divisions both for able bodied and people with disabilities	4	Community empowerment through sports	Have sports equipment and facilities for various sports in each division	Proposal writing; Funding; Procurement
Construction of modern social halls in all divisions for public use	6	Promote recreational activities such as indoor games	Have a social hall in each divisional headquarter by 2012	Source funding; Construction and equipping

A: On-going Projects: Youth

Project Name Location /Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Rehabilitation and equipping of Ghazi and Mselia Youth Polytechnics	To impart skills and enhance technological advancement among the youth for employment creation	Polytechnics to be rehabilitated and equipped and in use by 2010	Mobilization; Source funding; Construction/rehabilitation; Equipping; Marketing
Constituency Youth Enterprise Fund	To empower youth economically by establishing a revolving fund loan system	Give loans worth Ksh. 50,000 to 20 youth groups each financial year	Seek proposals; Vet proposals; Funding; Monitoring and evaluation; Follow up for repayment
Youth Enterprise Development Fund	To empower youth economically by providing loans with low interest rate	Loan individual youth loans worth Kshs. 6 million per year through a financial intermediary	Identify financial intermediary; Disburse funds
Youth and Development Programmes	Enhance youth involvement in various spheres of development	Conduct various youth capacity building forums	Community based campaigns on HIV/AIDS and other health related issues, crime and drugs use; Education, network creation; Leisure, recreation on community service; Information
Entrepreneurship employment training program District Wide	Make youth more employable and self-reliant in today's global market place	Train 800 school leavers every year and assist all of them start their own businesses or secure employment	Teaching computer; Job readiness; Entrepreneurship; Cross-cultural and International Communication Skills to out of school graduates.
Youth Fund District wide.	Support youth groups and individual youth with loans.	20 groups per constituency per year; Individual youth satisfying Micro Finance conditions.	Training on entrepreneurship; Proposal development; Short listing and recommendation for funding.

B: New Projects Proposals: Youth

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Rehabilitation and equipping of a model Youth Polytechnic as a Centre of Specialization	1	To impart skills and enhance technological advancement among the youth for employment creation	Have a well equipped modern youth polytechnic by 2012	Identification of site; survey; Funding; Construction and equipping; Recruitment of students
Youth Resource Centres	2	To impart knowledge to the youth on life skills	Have youth resource centres with youth friendly IEC materials; ICT services in every division	Seek sponsorship; Construction and equipping
Promotion/ strengthen	3	Increase capacity of	10 youth polytechnic.	Hire more

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
youth polytechnics		youth polytechnics to produce quality goods services.		instructors. Organize training courses for instructors: Provision of tools equipment: Ensure adequate incentives to instructors: Train management committee: Monitor employment records for assisted youth polytechnic. Justification: To absorb youth who have high education and be self-reliant.
Train all active youth and women groups	4	Equip the group members with entrepreneur skills	100 women groups: 100 youth groups	Train and Capacity build and monitor progress of all funded women and youth groups.
Construct youth polytechnics. Maktau, Kasigau and Maungu.	5	To bring services closer to the people. To provide life skills to the youth.	3 new polytechnics.	Constructing, equipping and hiring of instructors.
Revitalization of all polytechnics. District wide	6	To enhance skill development for the youths.	14 government sponsored polytechnics	Rehabilitate and expand the institutions: Equip the institutions with modern materials; Hiring of qualified instructors.

New Projects Proposals: HIV/AIDS

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
HIV AIDs prevention Campaign. District wide	1	To reduce the transmission of HIV and mitigate the consequences of the infection; To improve the quality of care of PLWAs;	Reduce HIV AIDS Incidence from 12% - 8% and prevalence rate from 2.8% to 1.5%: Reduce child mortality rate by 50%: Acceptance rate from 60% to 75%.	Activities aimed at reduction of HIV prevalence and incidence: Improve reproductive health among the reproductive age group: Integrated management of childhood illnesses: Management and control of TB. Justification: HIV AIDs is claiming the.

				lives of most active population and thus affecting the labour force and hence affecting the development of the sectors in the district
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A: On-going Projects/ Programmes: Special Programmes

Project Name Location /Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Drought and Natural Resource Management	Promote preparedness activities; Enhance food security at household level through facilitating provision of basic social services; Reduce livelihood in T.D	Production of early warning systems on monthly basis through monthly bulletins; Mitigation: Relief and reconstruction Enhance natural resource base.	Capacity building on drought preparedness, contingency planning; mitigation in human and animal health activities, livestock off take, peace meetings and conflict management; Food relief, supplementary feeding; restocking; Rehabilitation of water facilities; Food for work; Infrastructure Development; Emergency livestock interventions; Water tankering
Community Driven Development Programme	Build capacities of communities and community institutions through participatory approaches that enable them develop in a sustainable manner while taking cognizance of the marginalized in society	Have community driven development projects in every division	Capacity building for pilot communities (PICD); Training on cross-cutting issues like gender, environmental, HIV/AIDS, Persons with disability; Funding of projects; Monitoring and evaluation

A: On-going Projects: Children

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

3.9.7 Cross Sector Linkages

There Special Programmes sector has linkages with all the other sectors in the district. From the Agriculture and Rural Development sector, production and consumption of

high nutritious foods will be required for human resource development. Food sufficiency in the district will enhance a highly productive labour-force for the implementation of the various programmes and projects. For physical infrastructure, there is need to have training institution with adequate and accessible infrastructure like road networks, electricity and communication system. To absorb the trained, skilled labour force, the tourism, trade and industry sub-sectors must be flourishing and financial services are required for the development of the trade sub-sector. Adequate security, law and order is a prerequisite for human resource development. Linking the economic planning and budgeting is necessary for the growth of the sector and review of legal and regulatory framework in view of shelving away outdated, repressive and inappropriate laws is important.

3.9.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

The sector aims at alleviating poverty through various strategies such as drought management, community driven development, natural resource management, and promotion of cultural tourism, youth and women enterprise funds, youth polytechnics etc. Through cultural centres, 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 persons with disabilities and environmental issues through the Ministry of Special Programmes. HIV/AIDS issues are also mainstreamed through capacity building efforts by the special programmes sub-sector and community campaign drives targeting the youth.

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

As an emphasis, youth will be targeted on a higher scale by increasing their entrepreneurship ventures and engaging them in various training session as well as through sports activities. These will be blended with messages to educate them on different subjects like drug abuse, HIV/ AIDS, environment, peace and security as well as disaster management.

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

4.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter specifies Programs/projects to be implemented during the plan period. It also specifies objectively verifiable indicators that shall be used to monitor projects/programs implementation, and sets medium term milestones for impact assessment.

The essence of this chapter is also to review or monitor progress of development projects and programmes in an objective way. The reason for monitoring is to check whether projects and programmes are implemented within the time frame, cost/ budget and identify bottlenecks hindering smooth implementation with an aim of putting in place corrective measures to fast track project and programmes implementation. Also due to dynamism of time versus society needs, the M& E systems will be able to indicate areas that need to be modified and be in line with the current society requirements over time.

4.1 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR M&E SYSTEM IN THE DISTRICT

For any project and/or programme to be successful and deliver on the intended benefits to the targeted community, participatory project management is mandatory. M&E forms a crucial part of the project management, as it ensures projects are implemented and completed as intended all factors constant.

Therefore Monitoring and Evaluation will entail a fully participatory approach by the beneficiaries, implementers and financiers. From the grassroots, the beneficiaries will identify, assist in implementation and monitor their project and programmes through various forums especially in barazas and the development committees. The management committees will be required to brief the community on the progress of activities through village barazas. Sub-location Development Committee will physically cross-check the reports through actual site visits of the projects as they are the people in touch with the day to day running and project implementation. From the sub-location level, reports will be forwarded to Location and Divisional Development Committees for onward transmission to DDC's via the DEC, which is the co-coordinating authority in the district.

The District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee, an arm of the DDC will take the centre stage in Monitoring Development Projects and Programmes and advising accordingly. It will be assisted by the various instituted sector monitoring and evaluation committees. The report will be further forwarded to the Provincial Monitoring and Evaluation Committee for further action.

4.2 IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX

4.2.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

Project Name	Cost Kshs. (million)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Instruments	Implementing Agency	Source of Fund	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Horticultural Marketing. Mwatate and Wundanyi Divisions.	8	2008-2012	An operational horticultural production and marketing centre	Progress reports; Annual reports; work plans	Agriculture and Cooperative Department	GoK, Donors, Community	Agriculture, Water & Cooperatives departments – technical advice/ implementation; NGOs/Donor – funding; Community implementation and management
Promotion of drought tolerant and early maturing crops. Voi, Tausa and Mwatate divisions.	10	2008 - 2012	No. of seed bulking plots and farmers planting the crops.	Annual and Progress reports; Work plans	Drought Management and Agriculture Department	ALRMP, GoK	Drought Management office and Agriculture department – Technical advice/ implementation; NGOs/Donor – funding; Community – implementation and management
Research linkages. District Wide	2	2008 - 2012	No. of research findings dissemination trainings; No. of farmers adopting the new farming techniques.	Research publications, reports	DASS/ Ministry of Agriculture; ABD	DASS, ABD, GoK	Agriculture department – Technical advice/ implementation; NGOs/Donor – funding; Community – implementation and management
Integrated Pest Management (IPM) District wide.	5	2008 - 2012	No. of farmers field schools established and capacity built.	DVO reports; Field Visits; DMEC reports	Agriculture department	GoK, Donors,	Agriculture department – Technical advice/ implementation; NGOs/Donor – funding; Community – implementation

Project Name	Cost Kshs. (million)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Instruments	Implementing Agency	Source of Fund	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Farmers Credit Scheme. District wide.	20	2008 - 2012	No. of farmers accessing credit; Number of successful farming enterprises.	Credit schemes being administered by financial institutions, witnessed by farmers	Equity Bank; Kenya Women Finance Trust; K-REP; KADET; YWCA; TaitaTaveta Teachers SACCO.	Equity Bank; Kenya Women Finance Trust; K-REP; KADET; YWCA; TaitaTaveta Teachers SACCO.	Agriculture, Cooperative & Water Department – Technical advice/ implementation; NGOs/Donor and private companies – Funding . Community; Implementation & Management
Alternative farming technology. District wide.	5	2008 - 2012	No. of farmers trained; Number of alternative farming enterprises started	Field reports on farmers adopting alternative farming technology	KWS; ABD; Ministry of Agriculture; DASS; Livestock department.	KWS; ABD DASS GoK	Livestock, KWS and Agriculture- Technical advice/ implementation; NGOs/Donor and private companies – Funding Community; Implementation & Management
Promoting of high value industrial crops (cotton, macadamia, coffee) Tausa, Wundanyi, Mwatate and Voi divisions	5	2008 - 2012	No. of hectares of each crop.	Progress reports;	ABD and Agriculture department	ABD GoK	ABD and Agriculture department – Technical advice/ implementation; NGOs/Donor – funding; Community – implementation and management
Post harvest management of crop produce District wide	6	2008 – 2012	No. of demonstrations per sub-location	Reports on status of post harvest management	Agriculture department	GoK, Donors	Agriculture department – Technical advice/ implementation; NGOs/Donor – funding; Community – implementation and management

Project Name	Cost Kshs. (million)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Instruments	Implementing Agency	Source of Fund	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Revitalization of coffee production Wundanyi and Mwatate Divisions	12	2008-2012	No. of Ha. under coffee; No. of farmers with coffee; Tons harvested	DAO Reports	Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Cooperative Development	GoK, Donors	MA & MCD – Technical advice/ implementation; NGOs/Donor funding; Implementation and management Community – implementation
Land Adjudication and Settlement. Mwambirwa Division, Mwatate Chawia Location	3	2008 - 2010	No. of land adjudicated ; Number of title deeds given.	Progress reports; Annual reports; Work plans.	Ministry of Lands.	GoK	Departments of Land, Survey, Adjudication & Settlement – Technical advice, funding and implementation
Land Acquisition and Resettlement . Mwatate Division.	50	2008 - 2010	Amount of land acquired by the government for squatters settlement; Number of squatters settled.	Annual reports, DMEC report	Ministry of Lands.	GoK	Ministry of Lands-Funding, Technical advice and implementation.
Livestock Improvement Programme District wide	3	2008 - 2012	No. of livestock upgraded; Number of farmers who have benefited.	DLPO's reports and work plans	Ministry of livestock.	GoK, Donors	Department of Livestock and Veterinary-Funding, Technical Advice and implementation; NGOs/Donor; funding, Community – implementation.
Rehabilitation of catchments District wide	30	2008 – 2012	No. of participatory forest management plans developed; Seedlings planted and surviving	Participatory forest management plans; Visits/survival counts; Reports (CAPS)	Forest Department	GoK, Donors	Forest department. technical advice/implementation: NGO/Donor – funding; Community – implement and management

Project Name	Cost Kshs. (million)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Instruments	Implementing Agency	Source of Fund	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Ranches Rehabilitation programme Wundanyi, Mwatate, Voi, and Tausa Divisions	30	2008 - 2012	No. of ranches rehabilitated and restocked; Number of livestock and capacity of each ranch.	DLPO's reports and work plans	Ministry of Livestock.	GoK, Donors	Department of Livestock and Veterinary-Funding, Technical Advice and implementation. NGOs/Donor: funding; Community - Implementation and management
Formation of Game Sanctuary in Private and DA Company Ranches Mwatate, and Voi Division	100	2008 - 2012	No. of Game Sanctuaries started and operating; Number of community members of the sanctuaries benefiting.	DLPO's reports and work plans.	KWS; Ministry of Livestock	KWS, GoK, Private Ranches	KWS, Department of Livestock and Veterinary-Technical Advice and implementation. NGOs/Donor: funding; Community/Ranches owners - Implementation and management
Soil and water conservation District wide	10	2008 - 2012	No. of soil & water conservation structures constructed ; No. of catchments committees formed; No. of farmers practicing intercropping	Participatory forest management plans; Visits/surveillance counts: Reports (CAPS)	Ministry of Agriculture and Environment	GoK	Ministry of Agriculture and Environment - technical advice/implementation; Community - implementation and management

4.2.2 Trade, Tourism and Industry Sector

Project Name	Cost Kshs.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Instruments	Implementing Agency	Source of Fund	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Farm forestry development District Wide	5	2008 – 2012	No. of trees in the farm	Visit; Reports	Forest Department	GoK. Donors	Forest department technical advice/implementation: NGO/Donor – funding: Community – implement and management
Biodiversity conservation and environmental management District Wide	5	2008 – 2012	No. of income generating activities identified and supported	Visits; Reports	Forest Department	GoK. Donors	Forest department technical advice/implementation: NGO/Donor – funding: Community – implement and management
Eco-tourism in Ngangao, and Mbololo forest	5	2008 – 2012	Operational guest houses/bandas; No. of trained personnel; No. of paid up members; A registered company.	Reports submitted to DEC and DDC	Ecotourism Kenya; EAWLS: Sector Departments; Community	GoK. Donors. EAWLS. Ecotourism Kenya. Community (providing labour and seedlings)	NGOs – funding and capacity building to the community; Forest department. EAWLS – technical advice Community management.
Forest conservation and management in Taita Hills for eco-tourism Wundanyi Division	50	2008 – 2012	% of local community members aware on socio-economic importance of biodiversity; No. of catchments rehabilitated; No. of farmers practicing sustainable farming techniques; % increase	Reports submitted to DEC and DDC, DMEC Reports	Forest department CDTF, ALRMP.	GoK. CDTF, ALRMP	NGOs – funding and capacity building to the community; Forest department – technical advice Community management.

Project Name	Cost Kshs.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Instruments	Implementing Agency	Source of Fund	Stakeholders Responsibilities
			in income levels.				
Eco-homes (home stays) in Wongonyi Sagalla and other sites around eco-sites	2	2008 - 2012	No. of eco-homes registered and operational; No. of tourist visiting the eco-homes.	M&E visits; Progress reports; Annual reports; Work plans.	Ministry of Tourism, Eco-Tourism Kenya and KWS.	GoK, Eco-Tourism Kenya and KWS, Private sector	Ministry of Tourism, Eco-Tourism Kenya and KWS-technical advice, marketing and implementation; Community-funding management and implementation; Tour Operators-marketing.
Promotion of Jua Kali Association Wundanyi and Mwatate Div.	12	2008 - 2010	No. of Jua Kali markets and shades constructed; No. of small scale traders benefiting.	M&E visits; Progress reports; Annual reports; Site visits.	Ministry of Labour; Jua Kali Associations.	GoK, KIE, JuaKali Associations	Department of Enterprise Development-funding, Technical advice and implementation; Jua kali associations-implementation and management; Kenya Industrial Estate- credit facilities.

4.2.3 Physical Infrastructure Sector

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring instruments	Implementing Agency	Source of Funding	Stakeholders responsibilities
Tarmacking of Shelemba-Wundanyi-Bura road. Mwatate, and Wundanyi divisions.	200	2008 - 2012	No. of Kms tarmacked.	Site visits/M&E; Progress reports; Work plan.	Ministry of Roads.	GoK	Roads department fund, implement and give technical advice.
Tarmacking Wundanyi-Ngerenyi-Wesu hospital road E689 and E691. Wundanyi division.	160	2008 - 2012	No. of Kms tarmacked.	Site visits/M&E; Progress reports; Work plan.	Ministry of Roads.	GoK	Roads department fund, implement and give technical advice.
Voi air strip	15	2008 -	No. of Kms	Reports,	MOPW	GoK	Roads

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring instruments	Implementing Agency	Source of Funding	Stakeholders responsibilities
							manage Donors / NGO fund.
Training more small-scale contractors	10	2008 - 2010	No. of contractors trained	Records. reports	Roads Department MOPW	GoK, Donors	Roads department fund, implement and give technical advice; community implement & manage Donors / NGO fund.

4.2.4 Environment, Water And Sanitation Sector

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring instruments	Implementing Agency	Source of Funding	Stakeholders responsibilities
Spring Protection & Development	40	2008 - 2012	No. of springs protected & developed	Progress reports; Annual reports; M&E Visits	WSTF(Water services trust fund)	GoK, DASS, ALRMP	WSTF, Water & Agriculture departments technical advice/ implement; NGOs/Donor funding; Community – fund, implement and manage
Rural Water Projects rehabilitation	100	2008 - 2012	No. of water projects repaired; No. of committees trained.	Reports and records	Water dept, CDF.	GoK, Donors, World Vision	Water & Agriculture departments technical advice/ implement; CDF, NGOs/Donor funding; Community – fund, implement and manage
Capacity Building on operation and maintenance of water schemes	40	2008 - 2012	No. of water scheme committees trained	Reports and records	Water department, WRMA.	GoK, Donors	Water & Agriculture departments, and WRMA technical advice/ implement; NGOs/Donor

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring instruments	Implementing Agency	Source of Funding	Stakeholders responsibilities
							funding; Community – fund, implement and manage
Development of Maungu-Buguta-Rukanga water project. Nyangala division.	200	2008 - 2012	No. of households supplied with piped water; No. of Kms covered by the project.	Progress reports, records, photographs, community witnesses	Water department, CDF.	GoK, Donors (JICA)	Water & Agriculture departments technical advice/ implement; CDF, NGOs/Donor funding; Community – fund, implement and manage
Extension of Mbololo water project. Tausa division.	50	2008 - 2012	No. of household supplied with piped water; No. of Kms covered by the project.	Progress reports, records, photographs, community witnesses	Water department, CDF.	GoK, Donors	Water & Agriculture departments technical advice/ implement; CDF, NGOs/Donor funding; Community – fund, implement and manage
Construction of Iyale water project. Wundanyi division.	20	2008 - 2012	No. of household supplied with piped water; No. of Kms covered by the project	Progress reports, records, photographs, community witnesses	Water department, CDF.	GoK (CDF), Donors	Water & Agriculture departments technical advice/ implement; CDF, NGOs/Donor funding; Community – fund, implement and manage
Protection and conservation of water catchments areas	1	2002 – 2008	No. of water catchments protected per division	Reports to DDC and DEC, M&E Visits	Agriculture, Environment, Water Department	GoK, ALRM P, Other Donors	Water, Environment & Agriculture departments technical advice/ implement; NGOs/Donor funding;
Rehabilitation of boreholes	4	2008 - 2010	No. of boreholes	Reports to DDC and	Water Department	GoK (Ministr	Water & Agriculture

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring instruments	Implementing Agency	Source of Funding	Stakeholders responsibilities
			rehabilitated	DEC. M&E Visits	nt. WRMA.	y of Water. CDF. KKV). Donors	departments, WRMA technical advice/ implement: CDF, NGOs/Donor funding; Community – fund, implement and manage
Construction of livestock watering structure e.g. water pans in Mwatate, Voi, Wundanyi and Tausa Divisions	60	2008 - 2012	No. of water pans constructions	Reports, photographs	Irrigation, Livestock Water Department	GoK, DASS, ALRM P, NGOs & Donors	Irrigation, livestock & water departments - technical advice/ implement: DASS, ALRMP, NGOs/Donor funding; Community – fund, implement and manage
Construction of water harvesting structure such as dams and pans	10	2008 - 2012	No. of water pans constructed: No. of dams constructed	Reports, spot checks	Irrigation and Water Department.	GoK, Donors and Community	Water & Agriculture departments technical advice/ implement; NGOs/Donor funding; Community – fund, implement and manage
Ground water survey	6	2008 - 2010	No. of hydro geological drilling done	Survey reports, reports to DEC and DDC	Water Department.	GoK, Donors	Water & Agriculture departments technical advice/ implement; NGOs/Donor funding;
Rehabilitation of water facilities	50	2008 - 2012	No. of rehabilitated water facilities	Reports; Site visits.	Water Department, CDF.	GoK (Ministry of Water, CDF), Donors	Water department fund, technical advice and implementation ; CDF, NGOs/Donor

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring instruments	Implementing Agency	Source of Funding	Stakeholders responsibilities
							funding
Soil and water conservation District wide	10	2008 – 2012	No. of soil & water conservation structure constructed: No. of catchments committees formed: No. of farmers practicing intercropping	Participatory forest management plans: Visits survival counts: Reports (CAPS)	Ministry of Agriculture and Environment	GoK	Ministry of Agriculture and Environment – technical advice/implementation: Community – implementation and management
Rehabilitation of catchments District wide	30	2008 – 2012	No. of participatory forest management plans developed: seedlings planted and surviving	Participatory forest management plans: Visits survival counts: Reports (CAPS)	Forest Department	GoK, DASS, ALRMP	Forest dept. technical advice/implementation: NGO/Donor – funding: Community – implement and management
Biodiversity conservation and environmental management District Wide	5	2008 – 2012	No. of income generating activities identified and supported	Visits reports	Forest Department	GoK, Donors	Forest department. technical advice/implementation: NGO/Donor – funding: Community – implement and management

4.2.5 Human Resource Development

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring instruments	Implementing Agency	Source of Funding	Stakeholders responsibilities
Construction of classrooms District wide	80	2008 - 2010	No. of new classrooms constructed.	Records, reports, photographs, M&E Visits	Ministry of Education: CDF	GoK (Ministry of Education, CDF), Donors	CDF- funding and M&E; Department of Education-implementation, funding and technical advice; Department of architect-technical advice and BQs. Community-implementation, management and

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring instruments	Implementing Agency	Source of Funding	Stakeholders responsibilities
							participatory M&E.
Construction of new secondary schools in selected strategic locations. District wide	60	2008 - 2012	No. of new secondary schools completed; Number of operational new secondary schools.	Records, reports, photographs. M&E Visits	Ministry of Education.	GoK (Ministry of Education, CDF), Donors	Department of Education-funding, technical advice and implementation; CDF- funding and M&E; Donors-funding; Community-implementation and management.
Performance Awards District wide.	2.5	2008 - 2012	No. of students awarded the trophies; Academic standards.	Reports, photographs	Ministry of Education.	GoK (Ministry of Education, CDF), Donors	Department of Education-funding, technical advice and implementation; Donors/NGO's-funding and implementation; Community-management.
Revitalization of all polytechnics. District wide	60	2008 - 2012	No. of operational polytechnics; No. of students in the polytechnics; The academic standards.	M&E reports; Annual progress reports; Work plans	Ministry of Youth Affairs	GoK (Ministry of Youth Affairs, CDF), Donors, Community	Department of Youth Affairs-funding, implementation and technical advice; CDF- funding and M&E; Donors/ NGO's-funding; Community-implementation and management.
Quality Assurance District wide	4	2008 - 2012	District performance in relation to others nationally; Transition rates to both national and provincial secondary schools and the mean scores in the district schools.	Examination results; Annual progress reports; Work plans; M&E reports	Ministry of Education.		Department of Education-funding, technical advice and implementation; Donors/NGO's-funding and implementation; Community-management.
Bursary	70	2008	No. of needy	Annual	Ministr	GoK,	Department of

Taita District development Plan 2008 – 2012

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring instruments	Implementing Agency	Source of Funding	Stakeholders responsibilities
programme		- 2012	students attending secondary and tertiary education; Transition and completion rates.	progress reports: Work plans; M&E reports	y of Education.	Donors	Education-funding, technical advice and implementation; Donors/NGO's-funding and implementation; CDF- funding; Community-management.
Upgrading Taita/ Taveta JKUAT Constituent College to a fully fledged University.	-	2008 - 2012	Fully fledged. Chartered University operationalized	Work plan Annual progress reports: M&E reports	Ministry of Higher Education Science and Technology.	GoK (CDF, JKUAT), Private sector. Donors	District Education Board, Provincial Education Board and Ministry of Higher Education Science and Technology-funding, technical advice and implementation.
Starting a Medical Training College within the district.	100	2008 - 2012	Operational MTC.	Work plan: Annual progress reports: M&E reports, photographs	Ministry of Medical Services	GoK, Donors, Community	Ministry of Medical Services-funding, technical advice and implementation; Community-management.

HEALTH

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring instruments	Implementing Agency	Source of Funding	Stakeholders responsibilities
HIV/ AIDs prevention and treatment programme District wide	50	2008 - 2012	HIV/ AIDs prevalence rates and incidence rates	Progress reports: Research findings	Health department: APHIA II; WORLD VISION; HOPE WORLD WIDE;	GoK, APHIA II; WORLD VISION; HOPE WORLD WIDE; NACC; St	Health department-funding, implementation and technical advice; APHIA II, Hope worldwide, World vision, NACC- funding and M&E. Community-

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring instruments	Implementing Agency	Source of Funding	Stakeholders responsibilities
					NACC: St Joseph Shelter.	Joseph Shelter of Hope	implementation, management.
Equipping the health facilities	100	2008 - 2012	No. of health facilities equipped: Requirements versus equipment availability of health facilities.	Facilities M&E visits. Progress reports: Annual reports: Work plans. photographs	Health department: CDF.	GoK (Ministry of Health, CDF), Donors	CDF, donors and NGO's-funding: Health department-technical advice. funding. implementation : Community-implementation and management.
Rehabilitation and Operationalization of CDF Constructed health facilities Voi division	30	2008 - 2010	No. of CDF funds constructed facilities operating: Average distance to the nearest health facility:	Facilities M&E visits. Progress reports: Annual reports: Work plans. photographs	Health department: CDF.	GoK (Ministry of Health, CDF)	CDF- funding: Health department-technical advice. funding. implementation : Community-implementation and management.
Nutritional campaign.	3	2008 - 2012	Malnutrition rates.	Progress reports: Survey reports. nutritionist reports.	Health/ Nutrition department.	GoK, Donors and NGOs	Health/nutrition department-funding, implement and technical advice: NGO's-Funding: Provincial administration-community mobilization and education; Community-participation and management.
Malaria prevention campaign.	4	2008-2012	Morbidity and mortality rates; Clinical records	Progress reports; Survey reports,	Health department.	GoK, Donors and NGOs	Health department-funding, implement and technical advice; Provincial administration-community mobilization and education;

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring instruments	Implementing Agency	Source of Funding	Stakeholders responsibilities
							Community-participation and management.

4.2.6. Research, Innovation And Technology

Project Name	Cost Ksh (million)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Instruments	Implementing Agency	Source of Funding	Stakeholders responsibility
DIDC Internet and E-mail services District Headquarters	5	2008 - 2010	No. of computers procured; Reliable internet infrastructure installed.	Progress report; Annual reports	Ministry of State for Planning, National Development and Vision 2030.	GoK	Planning department-funding, technical advice and implementation.
Business Development Centres District wide	10	2008 - 2012	No. of centres developed; Number of people trained.	Work plan; Progress report; Annual reports.	Planning and Vision 2030 department; Kenya Industrial Estate.	GoK, Donors, Private sector	Planning and Vision 2030 department; Kenya Industrial Estate- funding, technical advice and implementation; NGO/Donors-funding and technical advice.
Acquiring of computer for secondary schools and higher learning institutions. District wide	30	2008 - 2012	No. of computers acquired; Number of schools benefited.	Photographs , records Progress report; Annual reports.	Ministry of Education.	GoK, Donors	Department of Education-technical advice and implementation; Donors/ NGOs-funding; Community-management.
Mass Media expansion programme. District wide.	-	2008 - 2012	No. of TV and Radio stations transmitting in the district.	Media surveys, Progress report; Annual reports.	District Commissioner's office. Local MPs.	Private sector	District Information office- technical advice; DC's office and local leaders-Lobbying and application;

Project Name	Cost Kshs (million)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Instruments	Implementing Agency	Source of Funding	Stakeholders responsibility
							Local councils-provision of land; Communication Commission of Kenya-licensing.

4.2.7 Governance, Justice, Law And Order Sector

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Instruments	Implementing Agency	Source of Funding	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Training/Capacity Building for staff District Wide	2	2008 - 2012	No. of staff trained	Records, Progress reports; Annual reports	GOK, APHIA II	GOK, APHIA II	Government Departments-. Funding & implementing; Donors – funding.
Rehabilitation of AP Staff houses Wundanyi, Voi, and Mwatate Divisions	10	2008 - 2012	No. of units rehabilitated and or constructed	Progress reports; Work plans; Annual reports; Photographs	GOK	GoK	Public Works & Provincial Administration Departments – funding and implementing; Community – funding
Vehicles and communication equipment District and Divisional Headquarters	18	2008 - 2012	No. of vehicles procured; Number of communication units bought.	Records, Progress reports; Work plans; Asset registry.	Provincial Administration and Internal Security Ministry.	GoK	O.P- funding, technical advice and implementation; DC's office, OCPD's office, DCIO's office and SRIC's office-implementation and management.
Construction of Nyangala divisional headquarters; Nyangala division	10	2008 - 2012	Office block constructed	Progress report; Work plan; Asset registry; Photographs; Site visits	Provincial Administration and Internal Security Ministry.	GoK	O.P- funding, technical advice and implementation; DC's office-management and implementation; Community-management.
Rehabilitation of District Headquarters Wundanyi, and Voi Divisional headquarters and	8	2008 – 2010	No. of buildings rehabilitated.	Photographs, records, Progress reports; Work plans; Annual	GOK	GoK	Government departments – funding & implementing

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Instruments	Implementing Agency	Source of Funding	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Chiefs Offices.				reports			
Computerization of all departments/ sections	1.5	2008 – 2010	No. of departments with computers; No. of computer literate staff	Progress reports; Work plans; Annual reports	GOK	GoK, Donors	Government departments – funding & implementing; Donor – funding
Construction of modern AP lines Tausa, Mwambirwa, Wundanyi, Mwatate, Voi and Nyangara divisions.	40	2008 – 2010	No. of units constructed	Progress reports; Work plans; Annual reports; Photographs	GOK	GoK	Government departments – funding & implementing
Modern Police Station Wundanyi, Mwatate, Maktau and Maungu.	60	2008 – 2010	Police stations constructed	Progress reports; Work plans; Annual reports	GOK	GoK	Government departments funding & implementing

4.2.8 Public Administration Sector

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Instruments	Implementing Agency	Source of Funding	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Training and computerizing of the police department.	4	2008 - 2012	No. of computers procured; Number of officers trained.	Work plan; Progress report; Annual reports.	GoK and Donors.	GoK and Donors	Government department and donors- funding and implementation.
Computerization and interlinking of District Treasury	0.4	2008 - 2010	No. of computers procured; Internet connectivity; Departmental interlinkage.	Work plan; Progress report; Annual reports.	Ministry of Finance.	GoK, Donors	Ministry of Finance- funding, technical advice and implementation; Donors- funding and implementation.
Training of accounts, Audit and supplies staff. District headquarters	5	2008 - 2012	No. of officers trained.	Work plan; Progress report; Annual reports.	Ministry of Finance.	GoK	Accounts department- funding and technical advice and implementation; Donors/NGO's- funding, technical advice.
Construction of	10	2008	Office block	Bill of	Minist	GoK	Ministry of

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Instruments	Implementing Agency	Source of Funding	Stakeholders Responsibilities
holding district competitions.						Council of Taita Taveta, CDF)	CDF- funding; Community-implementation and management.
Empowerment of cultural practitioners through support grants	2.5	2008 - 2012	No. of cultural groups supported; No. of cultural items developed and preserved.	Work plan; Progress report; M&E report, records	Department of Culture.	GoK, Donors	Department of Culture-funding, technical advice and implementation; Community-implementation and management.
Provision of diverse sports training equipment and facilities in all divisions both for able bodied and people with disabilities	5	2008 - 2012	No. of equipment provided; Asset registries.	Work plan; Progress report; Annual reports; Records	Department of Youth Affairs and Sports.	GoK, Donors and NGOs (APHI A II, UNICEF), Private Sector (GM)	Department of Youth Affairs-technical advice, funding and implementation; NGO/Donors-funding and technical advice; Community-implementation and management.
Cultural festivals and exhibitions displaying cultural artefacts including songs, drama, dances, mats e.t.c.	2.5	2008 - 2012	Holding of cultural festivals and exhibitions.	Work plan; Progress report; Annual reports; Photographs	Department of Culture.	GoK, NGOs, Donors, Private Sector, Community	Department of Culture-funding, technical advice and implementation; NGO/Donors-funding; Provincial Administration-mobilization; Community-implementation and management.
Construction of modern social halls in all divisions for public use	25	2008 - 2012	No. of social halls constructed.	Reports; Records, Photographs	Department of Gender and Social Services.	GoK (Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Development, CDF), Donors	Department of Gender and Social services-funding, technical advice and implementation; CDF- funding; Community-implementation and management.

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Instruments	Implementing Agency	Source of Funding	Stakeholders Responsibilities
						Churches, Private entity	
Rehabilitation and equipping of a model youth polytechnic as a centre of specialization	30	2008 - 2010	Model polytechnic operationalized.	Reports; Records, Photographs	Ministry of Youth Affairs.	GoK, Donors and Community	Ministry of Youth Affairs-funding, technical advice and implementation; Community-management.
Youth Resource Centres.	45	2008 - 2012	No. of resource centres constructed and operationalized.	Reports; Records; Photographs	Ministry of Youth Affairs.	GoK (Ministry of Youth and Sports, County Council of Taita Taveta, CDF), NGOs/ Donors	Ministry of Youth Affairs-funding, technical advice and implementation; CDF, NGOs/Donors-funding Community-management.
Promotion/ strengthen youth polytechnics	60	2008 - 2012	No. of youth polytechnics rehabilitated and strengthened; No. of students enrolled in the polytechnics.	M&E visits; Progress reports; Annual reports; Work plans.	Ministry of Youth.	GoK (Ministry of Youth and Sports, CDF), NGOs/ Donors	Department of Youth- funding, technical advice and implementation; CDF- funding; Community-implementation and management.
Train all active youth and women groups	3.6	2008 - 2010	No. of registered youths and women groups trained; No. of active youth and women groups.	Spot checks on youths engaged; Records; Reports to DEC and DDC	Department of Gender and Social Services and youths.	GoK, Donors	Department of Gender and Social services and youths-funding, technical advice and implementation; Community-participation.

4.3 SUMMARY OF MONITORING AND EVALUATION IMPACT AND PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Project	2008 Situation	Present	2010 Mid - Term	2012 end of Plant Period
Agriculture and Rural Development				
Areas under cash crop production area (ha)	3,296		4,376	6,751
Areas under food crop production area (Ha)	18,125		19,421	23,650
Livestock Production				
Kg of beef cattle production	129,650		156,754	208,420
Dairy cattle population (No)	15,549		16,340	17,425
Milk production (litres)	15,000L		21,890L	25,750L
Artificial Insemination scheme	5		7	8
Physical Infrastructure				
Roads upgrading to bitumen standards (Km)	151.8		222.4	304.4
Gravelled roads (Km)	138.2		243.2	405.3
Earth roads (Km)	663		841.4	955.1
Health				
Infant Mortality Rate	15/1000		8/1000	5/1000
Percentage rate of immunization coverage	95		99	99
Doctor/Patient ratio	1:37,000		1:30,000	1:20,000
HIV/AIDS prevalence	2.8%		2.2%	1.5%
Average distance to the nearest health facility	5km		3km	2km
Education				
Primary school drop-out rates	1.4%		0.6%	0.1%
Teacher/pupil ratio (Pre-Primary)	1:25		1:20	1:16
Teacher/pupil ratio Primary	1:39		1:25	1:16
Teacher/pupil ratio (Secondary)	1:20		1:20	1:15
District literacy level (%)	80.		85	90
Social-economic indicators				
Average household size (No)	5		4	4
Average household incomes (Kshs per Month)	3,526		4,200	6,500
Crude death rate	12/1000		8/1000	5/1000
Population growth rate (%)	1.7		1.65	1.5
Absolute poverty levels (%)	57		50	43
Water/sanitation				
Number of households with access to piped water	36,000		39,342	41,390
Number of protected springs	92		115	210
Number of improved wells	131		146	185
Average distance to nearest water point	1.25km		1.20km	1.0km
Energy				
Number of households with electricity connections	3963		9,431	22,900

