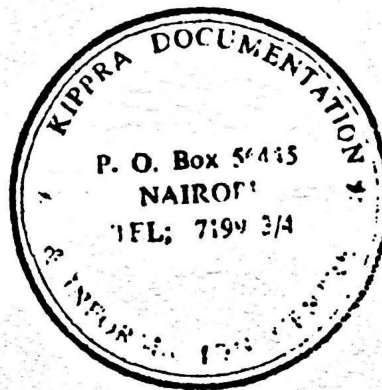




REPUBLIC OF KENYA

MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND PLANNING

KITUI
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN
2002–2008



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

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FOREWORD

The 7th District Development Plan (DDP) for the period 2002-2008 was prepared by the District Departmental Heads of various Ministries under the coordination of the District Commissioner (DC) assisted by the District Development Officer (DDO) and members of the District Planning Team. The Plan is a product of broad-based consultations among various stakeholders. It has been prepared in the backdrop of the theme of the 9th National Development Plan, which is "*Effective Management for Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction*".

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

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

The Plan is divided into four chapters as follows:

- Chapter One: Provides the background description of the district in terms of its area, administrative divisions and main physical features as well as a summary of data essential for making informed choices while planning.
- Chapter Two: Provides a review of the performance of the 6th District Development Plan for the period 1997-2001, insight into the major development challenges and cross cutting issues to be tackled during the 2002-2008 Plan period.
- Chapter Three: Forms the core of the Plan and is prepared along the lines of the PRSP/MTEF sectors. It indicates the priorities, strategies and programmes proposed to overcome the development challenges identified in Chapter Two. The proposals are in line with the people's aspirations as outlined during the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper District Consultation Forums.
- Chapter Four: Introduces implementation, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms for the 7th Kitui DDP. It outlines the institutional framework for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the 7-year Plan, the indicators and instruments to be used and sets out clear roles for all stakeholders.

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

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

RURAL PLANNING DEPARTMENT
MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND PLANNING

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

FOREWORD	(iii)
TABLE OF CONTENTS	(v)
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	(vii)
LIST OF TABLES/MAPS	(ix)
CHAPTER ONE	
DISTRICT PROFILE	
1.0 INTRODUCTION	4
1.1 ADMINISTRATIVE, GEOGRAPHIC AND PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	4
1.1.1 Administrative Boundaries	4
1.1.2 Physiographic and Natural Conditions	6
1.1.3 Settlement Patterns	8
1.2 DISTRICT FACT SHEET	9
CHAPTER TWO	
MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES	
2.0 INTRODUCTION	14
2.1 OVERVIEW OF 1997 - 2001 PLAN	14
2.2 IMPLEMENTATION OF 1997 - 2001 DEVELOPMENT PLAN	15
2.3 DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN LINKAGES WITH THE 2002 - 2008 NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN AND OTHER POLICY PAPERS.....	16
2.4 MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES	17
2.4.1 Population Growth	18
2.4.2 Poverty	21
2.4.3 HIV/AIDS	23
2.4.4 Gender Inequality	24
2.4.5 Disaster Management.....	25
2.4.6 Environmental Conservation and Management	26
CHAPTER THREE	
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES AND PRIORITIES	
3.0 INTRODUCTION	29
3.1 AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT SECTOR	29
3.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission	29
3.1.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission	29
3.1.3 Importance of the Sector in the District	29
3.1.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector	29
3.1.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies	30
3.1.6 Project and Programme Priorities	31
3.1.7 Cross Sector Linkages	38
3.2 PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE	38
3.2.1 Sector Vision and Mission	39
3.2.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission	39
3.2.3 Importance of the Sector in the District	39
3.2.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector	39
3.2.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies	39
3.2.6 Project and Programme Priorities	40
3.2.7 Cross Sector Linkages	41

3.3 TOURISM TRADE AND INDUSTRY	41
3.3.1 Sector Vision and Mission	41
3.3.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission	42
3.3.3 Importance of the Sector in the District	42
3.3.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector	42
3.3.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies	42
3.3.6 Project and Programme Priorities	43
3.3.7 Cross Sector Linkages	46
3.4 HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT	46
3.4.1 Sector Vision and Mission	46
3.4.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission	47
3.4.3 Importance of the Sector in the District	47
3.4.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector	47
3.4.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies	47
3.4.6 Project and Programme Priorities	48
3.4.7 Cross Sector Linkages	48
3.5 INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY	49
3.5.1 Sector Vision and Mission	49
3.5.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission	49
3.5.3 Importance of the Sector in the District	49
3.5.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector	49
3.5.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies	50
3.5.6 Project and Programme Priorities	50
3.5.7 Cross Sector Linkages	50
3.6 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, SAFETY, LAW AND ORDER	51
3.6.1 Sector Vision and Mission	51
3.6.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission	51
3.6.3 Importance of the Sector in the District	51
3.6.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector	51
3.6.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies	52
3.6.6 Project and Programme Priorities	52
3.6.7 Cross Sector Linkages	55

CHAPTER FOUR

IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

4.0 INTRODUCTION	57
4.1 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR M&E SYSTEM IN THE DISTRICT	57
4.2 IMPLEMENTATION , MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX.....	58
4.2.1 Agriculture and Rural Development	58
4.2.2 Physical Infrastructure	62
4.2.3 Tourism, Trade and Industry	63
4.2.4 Human Resources Development.....	65
4.2.5 Information Communication Technology	65
4.2.6 Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order	65
4.3 SUMMARY OF MONITORING AND EVALUATION IMPACT AND PERFORMANCE INDICATORS.....	67

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ACK	Anglican Church of Kenya
AGOA	African Growth and Opportunity Act
CAHWS	Community Animal Health Workers
CBPP	Contagious Bovine Pleuro Pneumonia
CDK	Catholic Diocese of Kitui
CHWs	Community Health Workers
DAEO	District Adult Education Office
DALEO	District Agriculture and Livestock Extension Officer
DAO	District Agricultural Office
DCO	District Cultural Office
DDC	District Development Committee
DDO	District Development Office
DEB	District Education Board
DEC	District Executive Committee
DEO	District Education Office
DFO	District Forest Office
DIDC	District Information and Documentation Centre
DLASO	District Lands and Adjudication Office
DLPO	District Livestock Production Office
DSDO	District Social Development Office
DSO	District Sports Office
DVO	District Veterinary Office
DWO	District Water Office
ESFP	Expanded School Feeding Programme
FDA	Focal Development Area
FMD	Foot and Mouth Disease
GOK	Government of Kenya
IARDP	Inter Agency Rural Development Programme
ICT	Information Communication Technology
KAP	Kitui Agricultural Project
KCC	Kitui County Council
KMC	Kitui Municipal Council
KREP	Kenya Rural Enterprise Programme
KWFT	Kenya Women Finance Trust
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
NGOs	Non Governmental Organizations
NCP	New Castle Disease
PHC	Primary Health Care
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
TBAs	Traditional Birth Attendants
TOT	Training of Trainers
VHCs	Village Health Committees
WOWESOK	Widows and Orphans Welfare Society of Kenya

LIST OF TABLE AND MAPS

		Page
Table 1.1	Administrative Units by Division	4
Table 1.2	Political Units of the District	6
Table 1.3	District forests	7
Table 1.4	Population Density Projections by Division	8
Table 2.1	District Development Plan Implementation Status (1999 – 2002)	15
Table 2.2	Population Projections by Age Groups 1999-2008	19
Table 2.3	Age/sex Projections	20
Table 2.4	Population Projections by Division	20
Table 2.5	Population Projections for Selected Age Groups	21
Table 2.6	Poverty incidences by Division	22
Map 1	Location of the District	3
Map 2	Administration Boundaries	5

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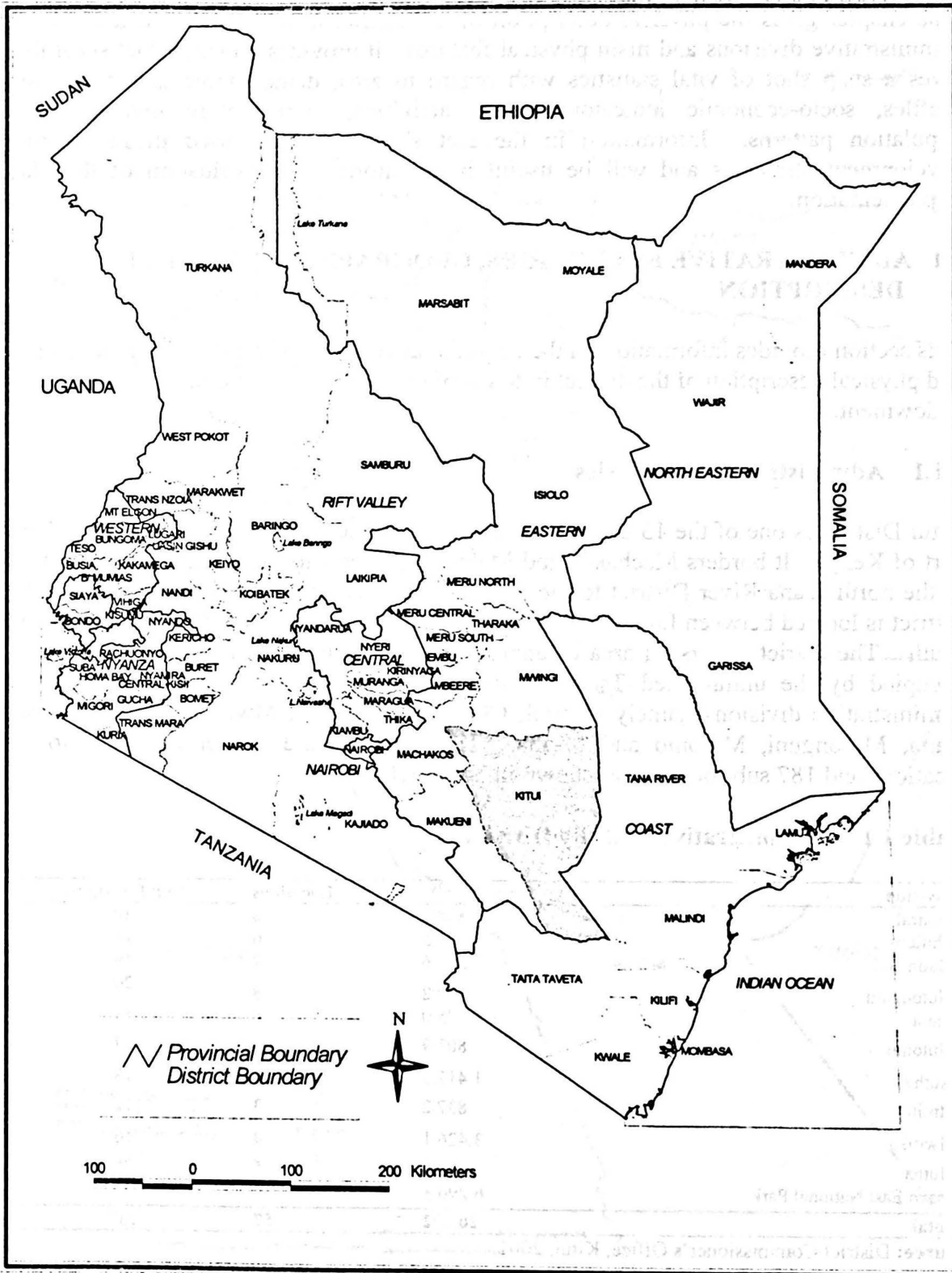
WATERBURY

CHAPTER ONE
DISTRICT PROFILE

WATERBURY

WATERBURY

LOCATION OF KITUI IN KENYA



Prepared by CBS, 1999 Pop. Census

This map is not an authority over administrative boundaries

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter gives the physical description of the district in terms of its location, area, administrative divisions and main physical features. It provides a district fact sheet that gives a snap shot of vital statistics with regard to area, demographic and population profiles, socio-economic indicators, major activities, infrastructure inventory and population patterns. Information in the fact sheet has been used in formulating development strategies and will be useful in monitoring and evaluation of the plan implementation.

1.1 ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES, GEOGRAPHIC AND PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

This section provides information on the administrative set up of the district, geographic and physical description of the district in terms of climate, rainfall and natural resource endowment.

1.1.1 Administrative Boundaries

Kitui District is one of the 13 districts of Eastern Province. It is located in the southern part of Kenya. It borders Machakos and Makueni Districts to the west, Mwingi District to the north, Tana River District to the east and Taita Tavata District to the south. The district is located between Longitudes $37^{\circ} 45'$ and $39^{\circ} 0''$ east and latitudes $0^{\circ} 3.7'$ and $3^{\circ} 0'$ south. The district covers an area of approximately 20,402 km² including 6,90.3 km² occupied by the uninhabited Tsavo National Park. The district is divided into 10 administrative divisions namely Central, Chuluni, Matinyani, Mwitika, Mutitu, Ikutha, Yatta, Mutonguni, Mutomo and Mutha. The divisions are further divided into 57 locations and 187 sub-locations as shown in Table 1.1.

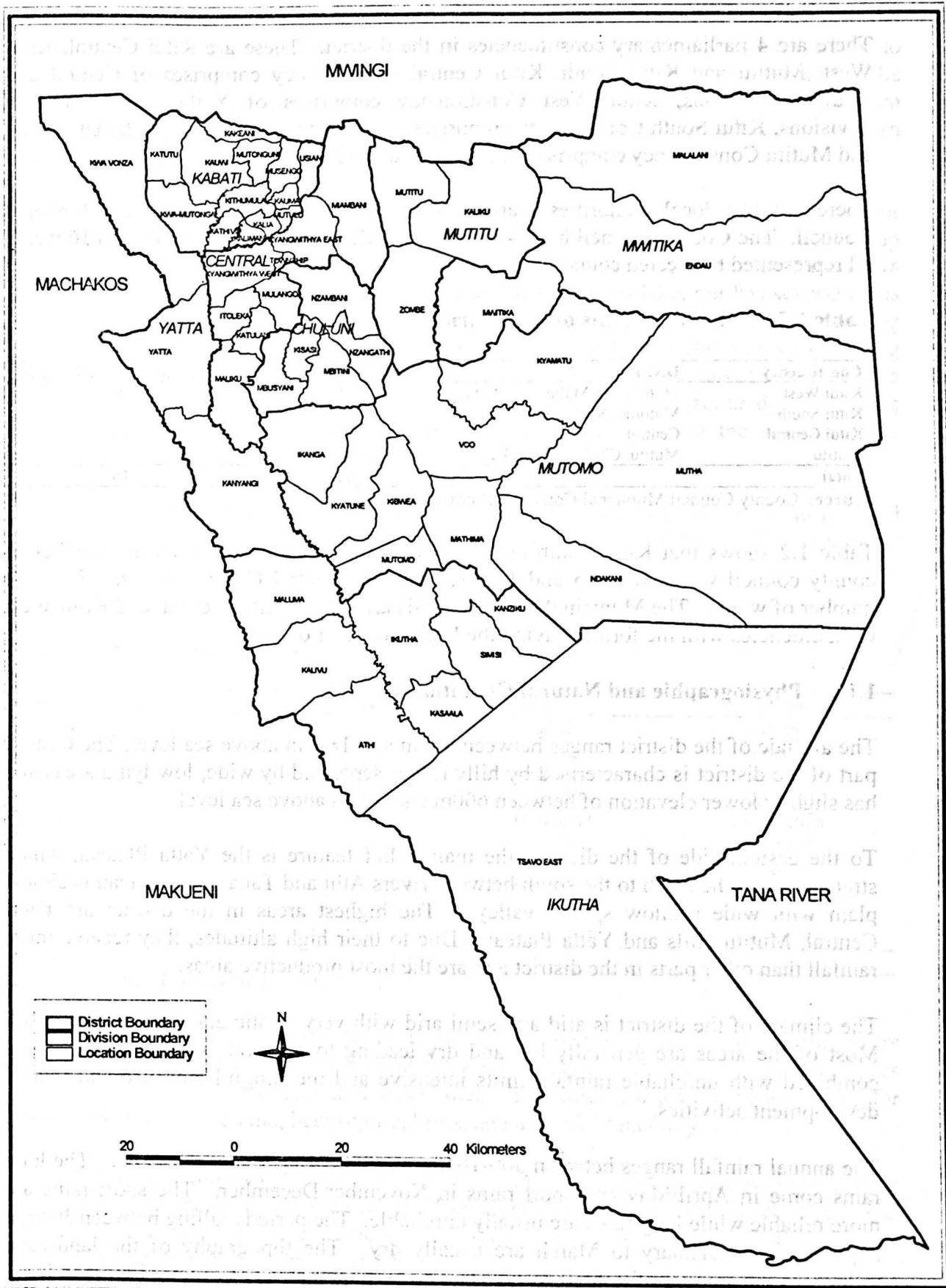
Table 1.1 Administrative Units by Division

Division	Area (Km ²)	Locations	Sub Locations
Central	808.6	8	30
Chuluni	521.5	6	16
Matinyani	308.6	7	19
Mutonguni	359.2	8	20
Yatta	1,175.0	6	14
Mutomo	803.9	4	17
Ikutha	1,417.5	5	18
Mutitu	837.2	3	12
Mwitika	3,426.1	4	16
Mutha	4454	6	25
Tsavo East National Park	6,290.3		
Total	20,402	57	187

Source: District Commissioner's Office, Kitui, 2001

From Table 1.1 it can be observed that Mutha Division is the largest while Matinyani and Mutonguni Divisions are the smallest. Central Division, which hosts the District

KITUI DISTRICT (Administrative Boundaries)



Prepared by CBS, 1999 Population Census

This map is an authority over administrative boundaries

Headquarters has the largest number of locations and sub locations while Mutitu Division has the lowest.

There are 4 parliamentary constituencies in the district. These are Kitui Central, Kitui West, Mutitu and Kitui South. Kitui Central Constituency comprises of Central and Chuluni Divisions; Kitui West Constituency comprises of Yatta and Mutonguni Divisions; Kitui South Constituency comprises of Mutomo, Ikutha and Mutha Divisions; and Mutitu Constituency comprises of Mutitu and Mwitika Divisions.

There are two local authorities, namely Kitui County Council and Kitui Municipal Council. The County Council has 44 wards while Kitui Municipal Council has 16 wards all represented by elected councillors.

Table 1.2 Political Units of the District

Constituency	Divisions	County Council Wards	Municipal Council Wards
Kitui West	Mutenguni, Matinyani, Yatta	14	6
Kitui South	Mutomo, Mutha, Ikutha	15	-
Kitui Central	Central	5	10
Mutitu	Mutitu, Chuluni, Mwitika	10	-
Total		44	16

Source: County Council/Municipal Council Offices, Kitui, 2001

Table 1.2 shows that Kitui South and West Constituencies have the largest number of county council wards with 15 and 14 respectively. Central Constituency has the least number of wards. The Municipal Council wards are only in Kitui Central and Kitui West Constituencies with the former having the largest number of wards.

1.1.2 Physiographic and Natural Conditions

The altitude of the district ranges between 400m and 1800m above sea level. The Central part of the district is characterised by hilly ridges separated by wide, low lying areas and has slightly lower elevation of between 600m and 900m above sea level.

To the eastern side of the district, the main relief feature is the Yatta Plateau, which stretches from the north to the south between rivers Athi and Tana. The plateau is almost plain with wide shallow spaced valleys. The highest areas in the district are Kitui Central, Mutitu Hills and Yatta Plateau. Due to their high altitudes, they receive more rainfall than other parts in the district and are the most productive areas.

The climate of the district is arid and semi arid with very erratic and unreliable rainfall. Most of the areas are generally hot and dry leading to high rate of evaporation. This combined with unreliable rainfall limits intensive and meaningful land use and related development activities.

The annual rainfall ranges between 500-1050mm with a 40 per cent reliability. The long rains come in April/May and short rains in November/December. The short rains are more reliable while long rains are usually unreliable. The periods falling between June to September and January to March are usually dry. The topography of the landscape influences the amount of rainfall received. The high land areas of Mumoni Hills in Kitui Central and Mutitu in the eastern parts of the district receive between 500-760 mm of

rainfall per year. The Endau Hills receive 500-1050 mm per year, while the drier eastern and southern areas receive less than 500mm.

The district experiences high temperatures throughout the year, which range from 16⁰C to 34⁰ C. The hot months are between June and September and January and February. The minimum mean annual temperatures are 28⁰C in the western parts and 22⁰C in the eastern parts. Maximum mean annual temperatures, on the other hand, are 28⁰C in the western parts and 32⁰ C in the eastern parts.

Due to limited rainfall received, surface water sources are very scarce. The major sources of surface water are seasonal rivers that form during the rainy seasons and dry up immediately after the rains. River Athi is the only perennial river in the district and flows along the border with Machakos District. The district has no lake, but has several dams and pans that play a significant role in providing water. Most of the dams dry up during the dry season due to the high evaporation rates of between 1800 – 2000mm/year. Spring water is generally found in the hilly areas of the district namely Mutitu Hills, Endau Hills and Mutha Hills. The springs vary in their flow regimes and some dry up during extended drought periods. Underground water sources supplement the scarce surface water sources through drilling boreholes.

The gazetted and non-gazetted forest land in the district covers 18.816 ha. Total gazetted forestland is 16,691.6 km² and 95 per cent is composed of natural forest while remaining 5 per cent consists of mainly Cypress, Pines and Eucalyptus among others. Table 1.3 shows the distribution of forests and their status.

Table 1.3 District Forests

Forest Name	Area (Ha)	Ownership	Status
Mutitu	1,958.7	GOK	Gazetted
Engamba	3,222.3	GOK	Gazetted
Makongo	3,431.8	Trust land	Gazetted
Endau	6,717.8	GOK	Gazetted
Kavonge	31.0	Trust land	Ungazetted
Kyawea	63.0	Trust land	Ungazetted
Museve	48.2	Trust land	Ungazetted
Mutuluni	596.1	Trust land	Ungazetted
Mutha	1,361	Trust land	Gazetted
Nzoani	1,387	Trust land	Ungazetted
Total	18,816.9		

Source: District Forestry Office, Kitui, 2001

Forests in the district mainly serve as water catchments areas. Most of the rivers originate from forest areas. There are about 400 ha of forestland planted with exotic trees plantations to provide timber and wood fuel. The trees are also used as fodder for livestock, herbal medicine, beekeeping, birds, and animals' sanctuary.

The district is naturally endowed with some minerals and materials that are exploited on commercial basis. Building sand is found in abundance and is exploited on commercial basis. At the moment, there is one important sand-harvesting site namely, River Nzeeu near Kitui town. Other small sand harvesting sites are spread throughout the district. Due to the absence of consolidated volcanic ash and other forms of building rocks, bricks are locally made of clay material found in the district.

The district also has a high potential in tourist attraction though not adequately exploited. The expansive Tsavo East National Park, which occupies an area of 6,290.3 km², has a large population of wildlife, which attracts tourists in the country. Though of national importance, the park has no impact on the economy of the district. This is mainly because the revenue collected from the park goes to Kenya Wildlife Service and not to the Kitui County Council and the fact that the northern part of the park, which borders the populated areas, is closed to the general public. For the National Park and the Kitui South and East Reserves to have impact on the economy of the district, it is important that roads to the park be improved. Support programmes for communities bordering the park should be introduced. Tourist infrastructural facilities such as lodges, water and other tourist related amenities should also be provided in both south and north National Reserves as well as the National park.

1.1.3 Settlement Patterns

Table 1.4 shows population density by division. Central, Matinyani and Mutonguni Divisions had the highest densities of 153, 151 and 148 persons per km² respectively in 1999. Ikutha, Mwitika and Mutha Divisions had the lowest population densities of 6.0, 8.0 and 9.0 persons per km² respectively. The trend is projected to continue throughout the Plan period. The low population densities, coupled with the vastness of the divisions make provision of essential services such as water, health and education expensive. Land potential largely determines the population densities between the divisions. Mutonguni, Central and Matinyani Divisions have high densities due to high land potentials while the low population densities in Mwitika, Mutha, Yatta and Ikutha Divisions are attributed to low land potentials. Climatic conditions also influences the settlement patterns. Mwitika, Mutha and Ikutha Divisions experience harsh climatic conditions and have very low settlement. These areas also border Tana River District in the eastern side and experience occasional banditry attacks.

Table 1.4 Population Density Projections by Division

Division	Area km ²	1999	2002
Central	808.6	153	163
Yatta	1175.0	35	38
Chuluni	521.5	139	148
Matinyani	269.7	151	162
Mutonguni	398.1	148	158
Mutitu	837.2	28	30
Mwitika	3426.1	8	8
Mutomo	803.9	57	61
Ikutha	7707.8	6	6
Mutha	4454.1	9	9

Source: District Planning Unit, Kitui, 2001

1.2 DISTRICT FACT SHEET

Area	
Total area	20,402 km ²
Arable area	8,161 km ²
Non-arable land	12,241 km ²
Water mass	5 km ²
Gazetted forest	166.92 km ²
Urban area	9.6 Km ²
Topography and Climate	
Altitude	400m – 1800m above sea level
Annual rainfall range	500-1,050 mm p.a
Annual average rainfall during short rains	500mm
Annual average rainfall during long rains	800 mm p.a.
Temperatures range	16°C – 34°C
Temperature average	25° C
Demographic and Population Profiles	
Population size	550,678 (2002)
Population structure	
Total no. of males	259,670
Total-no. of females	291,008
Female/male sex ratio	112:100
Total no. of youthful population (15-25)	117,682
Total population of primary school going age	138,799
Total population of secondary school going age	57,304
Total labour force (15-64)	259,071
Dependency ratio	100:113
Population growth rate	2.2%
Density	
Highest Central Division	153 persons per km ²
Lowest Ikutha Division	6 persons per km ²
Average	80 person km ²
Rural population	
Rural population at the start of the plan period (2002)	530,643
Rural population at the end of the plan period (2008)	605,722
Urban population	
Number of towns with a population of (2,000-10,000)	5
Urban population in 2002	20,035
Projected urban population in 2008	22,869
Crude birth rate	44.5 per 1000
Crude death rate	12/1000
Life expectancy	51
Infant mortality rate	112/1000
Under five mortality rate	98/1000
Total fertility rate	4.6
Average Household Incomes	
Sectoral contribution to household income	
Agriculture	75%
Rural self employment	3%
Wage employment	15%
Urban self-employment and others	7%
Number of unemployed	192,678

Agriculture	
Average farm size (small scale)	5 Acres
Main food crops produced	Maize, beans, sorghum, pigeon peas, cowpeas, millet, cassava, green grams
Main cash crops produced	Cotton, tobacco, mangoes, paw paws, bananas, citrus fruits, sunflower, sweet potatoes.
Main Horticultural crops produced	Karella, brinjals, okra, tulia, tinda, tindori, chillies, tomatoes, cabbages, kales, spinach, onions and capsicums.
Total acreage under food crops	77,700 ha
Total acreage under cash crops	2,000 ha
Main storage facilities	
On farm	Crib, lofts, traditional granaries
Off farm	Cereals and Produce Board
Total population working in agriculture sector	202,000 persons
Total number of ranches	9
Average size of ranches	1,000 ha
Main livestock bred	Cattle, sheep, goat, poultry, donkeys, chicken, bee keeping.
Land carrying capacity	12 acres
Population working in livestock sector	115,000 persons
Main fish species	Tilapia, catfish, riverside species (labeo Barbour eel)
Population of fish farmers	18
Number of fish ponds	26
Number of fish landing beaches	None
Size of gazetted forests	166.92 km ²
Size of non-gazetted forests	21.3 km ²
Main forests products	Fuel, fodder, carvings, timber, posts and furniture.
Percentage of people engaged in forest related activities (sawmills, furniture, etc)	3%
Co-operative Societies	
Number of active co-operative societies by type:	
Sacco	10
Marketing co-operative	4
District co-operative Unions	2
Housing co-operative	1
Ranching co-operatives	2
Multi purpose co-operatives	2
Consumer co-operative	1
Handcraft co-operative	2
Total	24
Co-operatives that have collapsed in the last 5 years	
Marketing co-operatives	11
Ranching co-operatives	26
Multi purpose co-operatives	4
Total	41
Total registered members of co-operatives	
Saccos	8,837
Marketing co-operatives	694
District unions	27
Housing co-operatives	1512
Ranching co-operatives	5685
Multipurpose co-operatives	222
Consumer co-operatives	62
Total	17,039
Total turn-over of co-operatives societies (Kshs)	
Saccos	737,812,135
District unions	507,000
Ranching co-operatives	799,705
Multipurpose co-operatives	3,297,251

Consumer co-operatives	3,028,618
Marketing co-operatives	44,100
Handicrafts	4,205,000
Total	749,693,809
Water and Sanitation	
Number of households with access to piped water	6,319 (6.1%)
Number of households with access to potable water	6,000 (5.8%)
Number of permanent rivers	1
Number of wells	312
Number of protected springs	23
Number of boreholes	38
Number of dams	89
Number of households with roof catchments	600 (0.6%)
Average distance to the nearest potable water point	5 km
Number of VIP latrines	2,400
Energy	
Households with electricity connections	2,000 (0.4%)
Number of trading centres with electricity connection	11
Percentages of rural households using solar power	4%
Percentages of rural households using firewood/charcoal	98%
Percentage of households using kerosene, gas, biogas	80%
Transport Facilities	
Total kilometre of roads	1,854
Bitumen standard roads	75.8 km
Gravel (mud roads)	286 km
Earth (including R.A.R.)	1,492.2 km
Number of airstrips	2
Number of PSV (vehicles)	141
Socio Economic Indicators	
Total number of households	103,902
Average households size	5.3
Number of female head households	5,620
Number of children headed households	780
Number of disabled	2,805
% children needing special protection	35%
Absolute poverty	65% (1997)
Contribution to national poverty	1.40%
Education Facilities	
Pre-primary	
Number of pre-primary teachers	1,976
Number of pre-primary schools	686
Total enrolment rates	
Boys	13,041
Girls	12,651
Total drop-out rates	
Boys	1%
Girls	1%
Teacher /pupil ratio	1:13
Primary Schools	
Number of primary school teachers	4,124
Number of primary Schools	606
Total enrolment rates	
Boys	66,122 (47.6%)
Girls	66,850 (48.1%)
Total drop out rates (for the whole course)	
Boys	16.3%
Girls	21.3%
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:32
Average years of school attendance	
Boys	6 years
Girls	6years
Secondary Schools	
Number of secondary schools	66
Total enrolment rates	11.8%

Boys	6,860 (2001)
Girls	6,866 (2001)
Total	13,726 (2001)
Total dropout rates	
Boys	15.8%
Girls	22.2%
Teacher/Pupil ratio	1:19
Average years of school attendance	
Boys	3.8%
Girls	3.5%
Tertiary	
Number of other trainings institutions	
Colleges	Nil
Polytechnics	36
Main type of training institution	Polytechnics
Adult Literacy	
Number of adult literacy classes	210
Total enrolment	
Male	2,684 (2001)
Female	20,624 (2001)
Drop out rate	
Male	38.7%
Female	42.7%
Literacy levels	
Male	61.3%
Female	57.3%
Health	
Total number of health facilities	92
Number of hospitals	4
Number of nursing homes	5
Number of health centres	7
Number of dispensaries	43
Number of private clinics	33
Doctor/patient ratio	1:16,047
Registered clinical officer/patients ratio	1:14,042
Nurse/patient ratio	1:620
Average distance to a health facility	5 kms
Communication	
Number of household with telephone connections	381 (0.40%)
Number of private and public organisations with telephone connections	417
Mobile coverage	1 (Safari com)
Number of posts/sub-post offices	16
Number of telephone booths	66
Number of households with radios	62,000 (9.6%)
Number of cyber cafes	1
Trade, Commerce and Industry	
Number of trading centres	29
Number of registered hotels and restaurants	433
Number of tourist hotels	2
Number of tourist attractions	5
Number of licensed businesses	3,309
Total number of informal sector enterprises	703
Banks and Financial Institutions	
Number of Banks	2
Volume of credit provided by banks	76 Million
Number of financial Institutions	5
Volume of credit provided by other financial institutions	10.2 Million
Number of Micro-finance Institution	4

CHAPTER TWO

MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

Major development challenges and cross cutting issues identified in the study include:

Development of local materials for industrialization. The District Development Council had proposed rehabilitation of the Kiba Railway Railway plant that was to use local materials. This was not possible due to lack of investment. The railway did not repair despite the existence of the Kiba Quarry plant. But at the end of the year period, saw mills were being used to promote cotton tanning. If this industry could be developed, more plants should be in the area.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides an overview of the 1997-2001 District Development Plan and an in-depth analysis of the implementation status of the projects/programmes that were planned over the Plan period. The chapter further addresses the DDP linkages with the National Development Plan (2002-2008) and other key long and short-term policy documents. Analysis of the major development challenges and cross cutting issues is provided with a view to understanding the conditions in the district that may accelerate or retard the achievement of sustainable growth and poverty reduction in the district.

2.1 Overview of the 1997-2001 District Development Plan

The main focus for the 1997-2001 Kitui District Development Plan was to achieve industrialization for sustainable development. This was in line with the sessional paper number one of 1996 on industrialization and the other relevant national and sectoral policy a document addressing the same. To achieve the plan objectives, various strategies were developed. These included: -

Improvement of infrastructure facilities: - One of the main priority areas in laying the foundation for industrial transformation in the district was to focus investment in physical infrastructure. Here the thrust was on improvement of roads, rural electrification, provision of water to Kitui Town, Wikililye, Chuluni, Mutonguni, Kabati, Mutomo and Mutitu and improvement of transport and communication infrastructure.

The implementation of these priorities was modest. The proposal to extend rural electrification to major market centres was not realised due to lack of funds. The construction of Tiva and Mwitasyano bridges are yet to be completed. They are both 90 per cent complete. The automation of telecommunication services in Mutitu, Mutomo and Kabati was not accomplished.

Provision of water to Kabati and Kitui Township was realised after the completion and commissioning of Masinga - Kitui Water Supply towards the end of the Plan period. However, other towns such as Chuluni, Yatta, Wikililye and Mutonguni are yet to be served with piped water. The proposed sewerage system in Kitui Town has also not been executed.

Human resources Development: The main focus was mainly the reduction of illiteracy and school drop out rates as well as promotion of girl child education. The achievement was modest although priorities shifted to emergency programmes due to persistent drought.

Development of local materials for industrialization. The District Development Committee proposed rehabilitation of the Kitui Honey Refinery plant that was to use locally available raw materials. This was not implemented due to lack of investors. The cotton industry did not recover despite the existence of the Kitui Ginnery plant. But at the end of the Plan period, attempts were being made to promote cotton farming. If this is done, it will alleviate the current poverty situation in the district.

Improvement of marketing systems: - The major focus was improvement of marketing of agriculture and livestock products through an efficient marketing information system. Little was achieved in this area.

Improved accessibility to credit: - During the Plan period, several programmes on credit management were organized by various agencies such as BIMAS, KWFT, and K-REP. These come towards the end of the Plan period, and as a result, little achievement was realised.

2.2 Implementation Status of the 1997 – 2001 Plan

During the Plan period, there were 133 projects planned for implementation, out of which 81 were new proposals and 52 were carried forward from the previous plan. 48 projects were fully implemented and 51 partially implemented. 34 projects have not been implemented to date. The Government, NGOs and Communities implemented the projects. The District Plan implementation rate was about 32.4 per cent. Table 2.1 details the implementation status in the district during the Plan period.

Table 2.1 District Development Plan Implementation Status (1997-2001)

Sub-Sector	No. of Projects Proposed	No. of Projects Implemented	% of Project Implemented
Agriculture, Livestock Production and Veterinary	27	26	79
Fisheries	5	1	26
Water	16	9	56
Public Works	15	9	73
Health	17	11	49
Education	7	5	73
Social Services	8	4	50
Culture	2	0	0
Sports	2	0	0
Applied Technology	14	8	55
Industry	3	0	0
Kitui County Council	5	1	20
Provincial Administration	4	2	50
Police	5	1	30
Civil Registration	3	0	0
Information	2	1	30
Judiciary	2	0	0
Energy	4	1	25
Co-operatives	2	0	0
Total	133	72	32.4

Source: District Planning Unit, Kitui, 2001

Major constraints to Plan implementation during the period under review included:-

Inadequate funding: Most of the proposed projects were either not funded at all or received inadequate funding.

Low cash float in the district treasuries: Most of the funds allocated for Government funded projects could not be utilised because of liquidity problems. The most affected projects were those in roads, water and health sub-sectors.

El-Nino weather phenomenon: This resulted to shifting priorities from the planned projects to those that resulted from the El-nino weather conditions.

High poverty levels: This high poverty incidence has impeded the community from being able to honour cost-sharing requirements in donor projects such as KAP and Community Development Trust Fund.

Lessons learned and recommendations: The projects that were initiated and funded by communities were properly implemented. A possibility of funding projects directly to the community should be explored. This will enhance ownership and sustainability of the projects.

The DDC was not in control of all the projects that were implemented during the Plan period. The DDC should operate within a legal framework so as to be able to control development activities. Funds passing through various Government organisations and Non-Governmental Organisations need to be discussed and approved by the committee.

Most communities lack capacity to identify, plan, implement and sustain projects. There is need for capacity building to enhance community's capability to plan and implement their projects.

2.3 DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN LINKAGES WITH THE 2002 – 2008 NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN AND OTHER POLICY PAPERS

The theme of the 2002-2008 DDP is "Effective Management for Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction". The DDP, just like the National Development Plan provides medium term strategies to address the country's greatest challenge of poverty reduction and achievement of sustained economic growth. The focus on poverty reduction and growth has led to formulation of other policy documents such as National Poverty Eradication Plan (NPEP), Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) and Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF).

The District Development Plan, the National Development Plan, and the PRSP provide the communities, government and other stakeholders' responses to the challenge of poverty reduction and economic growth. The PRSP is a three years short-term plan, which provides priority actions aimed at reducing poverty. The MTEF based budget is also a three years strategy that focuses on shifting resources towards achieving the pro-growth structures identified in the PRSP to reduce poverty and stimulate economic growth.

The National Poverty Eradication Plan (NPEP) on the other hand outlines long term strategies of addressing poverty and has a target of reducing poverty by half by the year 2015.

There are other sectoral and short-term strategic action plans such as the National Water Master Plan, the National HIV/AIDS Strategic Plan, District Poverty Assessment report and Local Authority Development Plan. The DDP focuses on the implementation of the priorities identified in these plans in order to facilitate poverty reduction. The plans also emphasize participation of all stakeholders in the development process so as to achieve sustained economic growth.

These plans have identified poverty as the single critical problem affecting development in the district. The plans have also analysed the poverty situation and causes of poverty in the district.

The 2002-2008 District Development Plan was therefore endeavoured to incorporate Sessional papers and master plans as well as NGO/CBO activities within it so as to emerge as the planning document to be used for the next 7 years.

2.4 MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

This section highlights major challenges and cross cutting issues that will be addressed during the Plan period. The latter include population growth poverty, HIV/AIDS, disaster management, environment management and conservation, and gender issues.

The major development challenges that are likely to retard the achievement of sustainable growth and poverty reduction in the district include the following: -

Inadequate agricultural/livestock support: Livestock is a major economic activity in the district. Pastures and water for the animals lasts only a few months leaving the animals with virtually no grazing fields. The vagaries of the climatic condition are further compounded by poor farming implements, inadequate supply of drought resistant seeds, and lack of alternative sources of income as well as dependence on subsistence farming. A greater part of the district particularly the eastern, central and western areas have soils that have low natural fertility. The areas are therefore generally used for grazing or growing drought resistant crops or are kept under woodlands.

Poor infrastructure: The district has a very poor road network with only 53km of tarmac. The existing road network covers only a small portion of the productive part. Most of the roads are in poor state and are impassable during the rains season making some areas inaccessible. The worst affected areas are Mutitu, Mwitika and Mutha.

Most market centres have no telecommunication facilities. Only Kitui Township has STD facilities. The district is also poorly served with electricity. Only Kitui Township and a few market centres such as Wikililye, Mulutu, Mutonguni, Matinyani and Kabati have electricity. Most Jua kali activities are concentrated in these centres. Major market centres such as Mutomo, Kanyangi, Mutitu, Ikutha, Endau and Zombe with potential for growth lack electricity: Solar and biogas sources have not been adequately exploited as potential sources of energy due to the high cost of installation.

Health and Education: Though the district has 92 health facilities they are inadequate, given its vastness. Most of them are in Central and Kabati Divisions. Most of the rural health facilities are ill equipped and understaffed. Essential services such as laboratories, Maternal Child Health and operation theatres are lacking.

Most schools and other training institutions in the district are also ill equipped and under utilized. Due to the prevailing poverty situation, parents cannot afford the fees and other numerous levies charged by these institutions. Some schools have to serve vast catchment areas especially in sparsely populated areas of Mwitika, Mutha and parts of Yatta. Most of the schools lack workshops, science rooms, and even textbooks. These factors contribute to low enrolment levels.

Provision of Water: the district has numerous rivers that are all seasonal except Athi. During the dry months, women, and children spend long hours looking for water. This is common in peripheral divisions such as Yatta, Mutha, Mwitika, Ikutha and Mutomo.

Inadequate and poorly developed local raw materials: The district has potential for development of agro-based industries. However, the potential has not been fully exploited especially for oil crops, fruits and cotton. Poor land management practices such as shifting cultivation, overstocking of animals and deforestation have led to low agricultural and livestock productivity. The district has high potential for honey production yet much of it is exported in its raw form to other districts for processing. The district also produces large quantities of hides and skins, which are exported in their raw form. Establishment of tanning and honey processing industries would greatly benefit the local community through increased incomes and employment opportunities.

2.4.1 Population Growth

High population growth rate implies stress in high potential arable land. This leads to inadequate food supply worsening the nutritional status. The end result is continued reliance on relief food. 96 per cent of the district population lives in the rural areas with only 4 per cent in urban areas.

Population structure: The population of the district is youthful with 59.4 per cent being 19 years and below. The youthful population calls for provision of basic education, health services and other aspects of life like food, shelter and clothing. This has put pressure on the Government to increase the provision of services such as health and education. The district has a male/female sex ratio of 1:1.12. Females dominate males at all ages. This trend is projected to remain the same throughout the Plan period. Table 2.3 shows the projected population by age groups of the district population between 1999 and 2008.

Table 2.2 Population Projections by Age Group, 1999-2008

Age Group	1999	2002	2004	2006	2008
0-4	87,868	93,863	98,085	102,497	107,108
5-9	78,824	84,202	87,990	91,947	96,083
10-14	79,861	85,310	89,147	93,157	97,348
15-19	62,037	66,270	69,251	72,366	75,621
20-24	40,347	43,100	45,038	47,064	49,181
25-29	31,816	33,987	35,516	37,113	38,783
30-34	24,435	26,102	27,276	28,503	29,785
35-39	21,050	22,486	23,498	24,555	25,659
40-44	16,007	17,099	17,868	18,672	19,512
45-49	14,690	15,692	16,398	17,136	17,907
50-54	14,716	15,720	16,427	17,166	17,938
55-59	9,461	10,106	10,561	11,036	11,533
60-64	9,435	10,079	10,532	11,006	11,501
65-69	6,222	6,647	6,945	7,258	7,584
70-74	8,724	9,319	9,738	10,176	10,634
75-79	4,041	4,317	4,511	4,714	4,926
80+	5,888	6,290	6,573	6,868	7,177
Total	515,422	550,588	573,354	601,235	628,280

Table 2.3 Age/sex Projections

Age Group	1999		2002		2004		2006		2008	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0 - 4	44,394	43,485	47,423	46,452	49,556	48,541	51,785	50,725	54,115	53,007
5 - 9	39,870	38,952	42,590	41,610	44,506	43,481	46,508	45,437	48,600	47,481
10 - 14	40,329	39,523	43,081	42,220	45,018	44,119	47,043	46,103	49,160	48,177
15 - 19	31,047	30,981	33,165	33,095	34,657	34,583	36,216	36,139	37,845	37,765
20 - 24	16,317	24,019	17,430	25,658	18,214	26,812	19,034	28,018	19,890	29,278
25 - 29	12,707	19,104	13,574	20,407	14,185	21,325	14,823	22,285	15,489	23,287
30 - 34	10,563	13,871	11,284	14,817	11,791	15,484	12,322	16,180	12,876	16,908
35 - 39	8,879	12,170	9,485	13,000	9,911	13,585	10,357	14,196	10,823	14,835
40 - 44	6,955	9,052	7,430	9,670	7,764	10,105	8,113	10,559	8,478	11,034
45 - 49	6,303	8,387	6,733	8,959	7,036	9,362	7,352	9,783	7,683	10,223
50 - 54	5,891	8,825	6,293	9,427	6,576	9,851	6,872	10,294	7,181	10,757
55 - 59	4,278	5,182	4,570	5,536	4,775	5,785	4,990	6,045	5,215	6,317
60 - 64	4,255	5,180	4,545	5,533	4,750	5,782	4,963	6,042	5,187	6,314
65 - 69	2,911	3,341	3,110	3,569	3,249	3,729	3,396	3,897	3,548	4,073
70 - 74	3,656	5,067	3,905	5,413	4,081	5,656	4,265	5,911	4,457	6,176
75 - 79	1,991	2,049	2,127	2,189	2,223	2,287	2,322	2,390	2,427	2,498
80 +	2,699	3,189	2,883	3,407	3,013	3,560	3,148	3,720	3,290	3,887
Total	243,045	272,377	259,627	290,960	271,306	304,048	283,510	317,725	296,263	332,017

Source: District Planning Unit, Kitui, 2001

Table 2.4 Population Projections by Division

Division	1999	2002	2004	2006	2008
Central	123,742	132,205	138,169	144,401	150,912
Chuluni	72,341	77,289	80,774	84,417	88,224
Matinyani	40,898	43,632	45,600	47,656	49,804
Mutonguni	58,898	62,927	65,764	68,729	71,829
Yatta	41,646	44,494	46,501	48,599	50,791
Mutitu	23,860	25,494	26,644	27,845	29,101
Mutomo	45,787	48,918	51,123	53,429	55,839
Mwitika	25,701	27,459	28,697	29,991	31,344
Mutha	39,139	41,817	43,704	45,673	47,733
Ikutha	43,470	46,443	48,537	50,726	53,013
Total	515,422	550,678	575,512	601,446	628,591

Source: District Planning Unit, Kitui, 2001.

Table 2.1 shows population distribution and projection by division. Central Division had the highest population of 123,742 while Mutitu and Mwitika Divisions had the lowest population of 23,860 and 25,701 respectively in 1999. It is projected that in 2008, Central Division will have the highest population of 150,912 persons. Mutitu and Mwitika Divisions will have the lowest population of 29,101 and 31,344 respectively in 2001. The trend is projected to continue throughout the Plan period.

Kitui District has had a relatively high population growth since independence. Population size increased from 216,547 persons in 1969 to 303,960 in 1979, 412,528 in 1989 and 515,422 in 1999. Over the Plan period, the population is projected to increase from 550,678 persons in 2002, to 628,591 in 2008. These projections are based on the 1999 population census, and assume a growth rate of 2.23 per cent. This trend is likely to create a negative impact on the economic welfare of over 60 per cent the people who are currently below the poverty line.

Table 2.1 shows population projections for selected age groups.

Table 2.5 Population Projections for Selected Age Groups

Age Group	1999		2002		2004		2006		2008	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
6 - 13	65,542	64,371	70,014	68,763	73,163	71,856	76,454	75,088	79,893	78,466
14 - 17	26,992	26,391	28,834	28,192	30,131	29,460	31,486	30,785	32,902	32,170
15 - 25	50,670	60,176	54,127	64,282	56,562	67,173	59,106	70,195	61,765	73,352
15 - 49		117,584		125,606		131,256		137,161		143,330
15 - 64	107,195	136,771	114,509	146,102	119,659	152,674	125,042	159,542	130,667	166,719

Source: District planning unit, Kitui, 2001

Age group 6 – 13 (Primary school): There were 129,913 primary school aged population in 1999, which was 27 per cent of the total population. This population is projected to increase to 138,799, 145,059 and 158,438 in 2002, 2004 and 2008 respectively.

The rise in this population calls for expansion of the existing primary school facilities such as classrooms, other tertiary institutions and other infrastructure that they require. Currently, enrolment rate is quite low, at about 48 per cent. Efforts to increase this will be made during the Plan period. Due to poverty, drop out rates are quite high at 16.3 per cent for boys and 21.3 per cent for girls. Efforts to improve on retention will need to be made at both the family level and district level.

Age group 14 - 17 (Secondary): The population of the secondary school going age group was 53,383 in 1999. This was 10.4 per cent of the total population. During the Plan period, this figure is projected to increase to 57,034 in 2002, 59,606 in 2004 and 65,102 in 2008. The increase in population calls for increased secondary schools and other infrastructure that they need. More so there is need to expand employment-creating opportunities, as this population will be gradually joining the labour force over the Plan period. More vocational training centres will need to be set up to train them on various practical skills in readiness for the labour market. Enrolment rates are very low, at 12 per cent and efforts to increase this will have to be made during the Plan period.

Age group 15 – 49 (Female Reproductive Age): This age group represents the female reproductive age. The female fertility rate was 4.6 per cent in 1999. This age group in 1999 was 208,923 representing 21 per cent of the district population. This population is projected to increase to 223,240 in 2002, 233,801 in 2004 and 254,794 in 2008. This rise implies need for more health facilities for both mothers and the children and a careful family planning strategy to ensure that the population growth does not outstrip the economic growth and natural resource base of the district. Female education within this age group will be encouraged, as this is likely to have high impact on family welfare through better job and income opportunities and better understanding of family welfare issues.

Age group 15 – 64 (Labour Force): There were 242,306 people in this age group in 1999. This was 47 per cent of the total population. Over the plan period, the labour force is projected to rise to 259,071 in 2002, 289,629 in 2004, 338,560 in 2006 and 413,808 in

2008. The rise in labour force does not correspond with the growth of employment opportunities. The growth in unemployment means increase in dependency. There is need to facilitate the growth of the informal sector to create self-employment opportunities. Males comprise 44 per cent of district labour force. There is a significant number of males leaving the district in search of employment outside the district.

Most of the labour force is unskilled calling for the need to train and impart skills to this resource especially through strengthening of youth training programmes.

Majority of the population in all age groups are females and the overall district male to female ratio is 1:1.2. This implies that for every 100 males, there are 112 females. This trend is projected to remain the same during the plan period. This trend is partly attributed to migration of men to other districts in search of employment.

The population between ages 0 – 14 and those over 64 years accounted for 53 per cent of the population in 1999. This implies a high dependence ratio of 1:1.4 meaning that every 100 economically active people support 140 dependants. This dependence ratio is expected to prevail over the plan period. This calls for population planning to reduce the young dependant population.

2.4.2 Poverty

Poverty is a major development challenge in the district. The poor constitute about 66 per cent of the total population. In other words, at least two in every three people are poor. The district is predominantly low potential (66 per cent) with 32 per cent being medium potential and only 2 per cent being or high agricultural potential. It is therefore evident that most divisions fall within the low to medium potential areas. The forms cause of poverty is therefore almost similar with no glaring differences as a result.

People in the district define poverty as the inability to meet basic needs, such as food, shelter, clothing and medical services. According to the Poverty in Kenya Report June 2000, poverty level in the district was 65 per cent. The trend has been on the increase. The priority interventions that the district has proposed to implement during the Plan period are expected to reverse the trend and bring about sustained growth of the district's economy. Table 2.4 shows incidence of poverty by division.

Table 2.6 Poverty Incidences by Division

Division	Population (2001)	Number of Poor	% of Poor
Central	129,332	75,007	58
Mutonguni	61,556	35,703	58
Matinyani	42,577	24,695	58
Yatta	43,524	28,726	66
Chuluni	75,604	43,850	58
Mutha	40,902	29,040	71
Mwitika	26,860	19,608	73
Mutitu	24,935	17,704	71
Ikutha	45,439	33,171	73
Mutomo	47,850	33,974	71
Total	490,729	323,875	66

Source: District Planning Unit, Kitui 2001

The eastern parts of the district such as Ikutha and Mwitika Divisions have the highest incidence of poverty followed by Mutomo, Mutha and Mutitu Divisions. These areas are in the drier parts of the district where there is usually minimal agricultural activities taking place. Rainfall is usually very little and unreliable ranging between 350mm – 500mm. Income levels are very low, water sources are also very few and unevenly distributed. These areas fall within the low potential part of the district. They have very few health facilities, and they are ill equipped and understaffed.

Yatta Division can be ranked third in poverty incidence. A bigger part of the division falls within medium potential area of the district. It experiences poor rainfall distribution, which leads to low food production and low incomes. Unemployment rates are high and majority of the population depend on relief food most of the year.

Central Chuluni, Matinyani and Mutonguni Divisions have the lowest poverty incidence. They fall within the medium potential zone with isolated pockets of high potential areas. The community in these divisions depend on relief food, though to a lesser extent. Because of the proximity to the district headquarters, the areas are well served with health and educational facilities though most of them are ill equipped.

In the district, poverty manifests itself in form of hunger, illiteracy, malnutrition, poor or lack of shelter and failure to access essential services such as basic education, health, water and sanitation.

The poor in the district can be clustered into certain social categories such as: - people with disabilities, female-headed households, the unemployed, unskilled and semi-skilled casual workers, AIDS orphans and widows.

A number of causes of poverty in the district have been identified. These include:

Hostile climatic conditions: The climate of district is hot and dry for the most part of the year, characterized by unreliable and erratic rainfall pattern. This hinders intensive land use and other related development activities.

Low agricultural productivity: This is attributed to use of unproductive traditional farming methods, low soil fertility coupled with unpredictable weather, poor extension services, high cost of inputs and inadequate seeds. This has led to food shortages, making the district a perpetual net importer of food and reliant on famine relief.

Large family sizes: The average family size in the district is 5.3 members. As a result more than 50 per cent of the family income is spent on food. Other basic non-food items also claim a sizeable percentage of this income thereby draining the family resources and leaving very little for other investments.

High incidence of human disease: The district has a very high disease prevalence rates e.g. malaria, respiratory diseases, diarrhoea, skin diseases, intestinal worms, urinary track infections, eye infections, dental diseases, ear infections and pneumonia. These are the top ten causes of morbidity, while malaria, anaemia, diarrhoea, bronco pneumonia and AIDS are the causes of high mortality. The diseases take a large share of the family resources in the form of drugs and other health care services.

Under developed infrastructure: Most of the road in the district are earth roads and are in very pathetic state and become impassable during the rainy season. This hinders trading and marketing of farm produce as well as making access to hospitals and schools very difficult. Farmers end up being exploited by middlemen, as they cannot access markets for their products. Electricity supply, which is limited to Kitui Town and a few other market centres, is essential for spurring economic activities

Insecurity: The district borders Tana River District, which is prone to banditry attacks and cattle rustling. Agricultural and livestock activities have thus been affected. The eastern parts of Mwitika and southern Mutomo Divisions are worst hit.

Poor marketing systems: The district has no properly organized markets. There are many market centres but farmers and traders lack storage facilities and access to market information. Farmers sell their products through agents (middlemen) at throwaway prices.

Unemployment: Many students who complete schooling are unable to obtain gainful employment due to lack of skills. Lack of crucial resources for production such as electricity and credit due to lack of collateral inhibit the development of opportunities for self-employment for those aspiring to do so. Lack of employment means lack of income necessary for meeting basic needs such as food, shelter, health, education and clothing.

Cultural Practices: Witchcraft is widespread and deeply entrenched in some parts of the district. As a result, residents working in urban centres and outside the district fear going to their rural homes, or even investing there.

Cost sharing: Numerous school levies make access to basic education unaffordable to most parents. This has led to high dropout and illiteracy levels in the district. Cost-sharing in health facilities has "lost meaning" as the situation has become worse as reflected by lack of drugs, collapsed MCH services, inadequate health personnel and increased cost of drugs.

Disability: People with disabilities are socially marginalized, neglected and sometimes intimidated. Such people are poorly represented in many decision-making bodies/institutions and hence their interests are not catered for. They are denied relevant skills and knowledge about opportunities and are therefore dependent on other members of their households, for most of their needs. The challenge during the Plan period will be to devise strategies to incorporate the disabled into the mainstream of development planning and to restore their dignity and self-respect.

2.4.3 HIV/AIDS

The HIV/Aids scourge has in the recent years slowly impeded development in the district. The prevalence rate in the district is 14 per cent, while hospital bed occupancy by such patients in hospitals stand at 40 per cent. Currently, the number of HIV/AIDS orphans is 1450 while the total number of people who have tested positive for HIV is 1,690. Despite over 90 per cent awareness, the scourge continues to rise, and the effects are far reaching.

The disease has weakened the economically productive population. The most affected age group is between 15 and 49 who constitute the majority of the workforce. Prevalence of the scourge is highest in Kitui and Mutomo Townships because of their proximity to the Kitui-Kibwezi – Mombasa highway. Other urban centres that have high incidence rate include Mutitu, Kabati, Wikililye and Mutonguni.

The scourge has contributed significantly to high incidences of poverty. The greatest impact has been on the widows who are left with the heavy burden of caring for their households. This explains the increasing number of female-headed households in the district. The number of Aids orphans has also been on the increase, resulting in a rise in the number of families headed by orphans. Most of the orphans are forced to drop out of school due to lack of school fees. Others become street children as a coping mechanism. A large amount of family resources is used for medication and other forms of care to the infected.

During the Plan period, focus will be on prevention and advocacy. There will be a lot of sensitisation through trainings, awareness creation through IEC materials to the community. Other activities will include syndrome management of Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STD'S), counselling, school health education and group therapy for people with Aids. Efforts will be made to establish more children's homes to cater for the orphaned children. The widows and widowers will be assisted to start income generating activities. The government will ensure that the drugs are available at district level at affordable prices. Drugs for management of STI's and AIDS related diseases will be availed at dispensary level.

2.4.4 Gender Inequality

Sex and Gender: The word gender is used to describe socially determined characteristics while sex describes those, which are biologically determined. Gender does not therefore refer to women and men, but to the relationship between them in the society.

There are fundamental challenges of gender equity within the district. The district is mainly agricultural and women provide most of the agricultural labour. It is the women who are involved in cultivation, weeding and harvesting of the crops. However they do not have control or access to the benefits realized from the sale of crops. Land ownership is mainly by men and women have little say over what happens in the farms.

The domestic and social burden also falls on the woman. The women are expected to undertake all the domestic chores like fetching water, firewood and looking after the children. The women have the added burden of feeding their families. This is most evident in times of famine, where the women consist over 88 per cent of those who collect relief food. Even in food for work programmes, where men would be expected to be more, the women make more than 78 per cent of those working irrespective of the project.

The level of gender awareness in the district is low and this is attributed to the fact that women have accepted the cultural norms, which have a bias against them. Culturally, a woman is not supposed to own land and cannot make decisions unless in consultation with a man. This has been evident in groups where even women groups must have a man

in the leadership. This is, however, changing with the increase in gender awareness campaigns being carried out by various groups in the district. As a result of the campaigns, the number of women led groups has increased and these groups have become active and better managed than the youth or self-help groups.

To address the gender imbalance, action should be taken to ensure that women are given some control over land and other assets, and new agricultural technologies are disseminated to them first since they are the ones involved in the farming. They also will be given opportunities of decision making both at the family and community level. The girl child will also be given an equal opportunity to learn as the boys.

2.4.5 Disaster Management

The district is very vulnerable to various hazards and these have had far-reaching implications on development. The major hazards faced in the district include the following:

Droughts: Kitui District being arid and semi-arid area is prone to frequent and prolonged droughts. The end results are crop failure and lack of pastures for livestock thus threatening food security efforts. Water catchment areas and sources dry up meaning people have to spend longer man-hours looking for water. Water borne disease outbreaks are quite common during such times because of use of contaminated water. Land degradation is usually made worse due to lack of vegetative cover.

During the Plan period, the Government will continue to avail famine relief to the affected sections of the population. The Government and other stakeholders such as NGO's will continue to support school feeding programme. This will mitigate the high school dropout rates experienced during food stress periods.

Floods: A greater part of the district particularly the eastern and central sides are low lying, making them vulnerable to flooding during heavy rains. This results in earth roads becoming impassable and outbreak of diseases both human and livestock and soil erosion.

Measures that will mitigate against the calamity include; introduction of Early Warnings Systems to enable the people take the necessary precautionary measures; construction of high raised drifts; and construction of more dams along river valleys to check water flow rates.

Forest Fires: These are either accidental or caused by farmers while clearing their farms. The problem is compounded by uncontrolled charcoal burning and over-grazing in private farms and county council forests. The effect of these hazards has compounded the problem of destruction of indigenous forests particularly on hilltops, loss of water catchments areas and serious soil erosion in deforested areas.

The situation will be addressed by stimulating income-generating activities around gazetted hills (5km radius) from forest edge, to provide alternative sources of income other than charcoal burning and prevention of unauthorized removal of forest produce for sale. The activities will centre on silviculture, horticulture and apiculture among others;

Continued forestry extension service with a view to starting small on-farm group nurseries, school tree nurseries, and chief tree nurseries. Advocacy of non-wood utilization of vegetation resources such as medicine, ecotourism, and water production and soil fertility will be emphasized;

Sustainable management of the remaining vegetation resources through proper stocking rates, protection of forests and woodlands from fires, pests and policing jointly with communities neighbouring such forests and woodlands; Wood fuel energy conservation by use of efficient stoves and jikos as alternative of energy source such as Biogas will lead to minimizing annual cuts from woodlands; Increasing forest area in the district through gazettment of county council land already approved for forestry purposes; and complete stoppage of charcoal burning in the district for commercial use. It is estimated that over 300,000 bags of charcoal is exported out of the district annually.

2.4.6 Environmental Conservation and Management

About 90 per cent of the population is rural based, and the district is sparsely populated. As a result, terrestrial, aquatic and atmospheric pollution is quite minimal. There is no significant amount of Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS) produced and consumed in the district and no emissions of green house gases due to absences of industrial or mining activities. The district has no problem of hazardous waste management since these are not produced. There is no significant use or production of toxic substances except use of agricultural pesticides and chemicals though at a fairly environmentally acceptable level.

Solid waste management is not a major environmental challenge since the generation of such waste is quite minimal except in the growing urban centres. Kitui Town is the most severely hit by increase in solid waste build up due to poor collection, disposal and incineration by the Kitui Municipal Council. This problem is being addressed through encouraging the use of baskets instead of plastics, and conducting various clean up exercises.

There is no liquid waste management system in place in the district. With the completion of the Kitui – Masinga Water Supply, wastewater has increased and there is growing concern over the management of the liquid waste. The District Environment Committee is very keen on ensuring the establishment of a waste water/sewerage system to address the problem.

Loss of biodiversity species and genetic levels is on the increase in the district due to continued loss and alteration of the natural tropical habitat characteristic of the district. This is due to increased human activities such as bush clearing for agriculture and settlement, charcoal burning and harvesting of indigenous hard wood for carving. This is very rampant in the unprotected private and communally owned woodlands in the south and eastern parts of the district.

Charcoal burning which has reached commercial levels is the most serious environmental concern in the district. It is the biggest threat to biodiversity and a cause of land degradation. Areas that have been most affected include – Northern Yatta areas – especially Kwa-Vonza Location, southern Yatta, Kitui South and East areas. It is estimated that around 300,000 bags of charcoal are exported annually out of the district. Most of the targeted trees species for charcoal burning are the hard trees, which are difficult to replace such as acacia and balanites.

In order to address all these environmental concerns, the interventions that will be undertaken include continuation in carrying out awareness campaigns on sound environmental practices by the District Environment Conservation Committee (DECC)

The revitalised DECC has moved in to control the loss of vegetation and the subsequent environmental destruction by instituting a framework to stop charcoal burning. At the divisional level, sub-DECCs have been formed to spearhead activities on control of charcoal burning and vegetation destruction.

The first stage of the process is to identify the key stakeholders and their interests. This involves a thorough analysis of the project's context and the various groups that will be affected by the project. The second stage is to develop a communication plan that outlines the objectives, messages, and channels for the project. The third stage is to implement the communication plan and monitor the results.

The fourth stage is to evaluate the communication process and make adjustments as needed. This involves assessing the effectiveness of the communication efforts and identifying areas for improvement. The fifth stage is to report on the results of the communication process to the project's stakeholders.

The sixth stage is to maintain the communication process throughout the project. This involves ongoing communication and reporting to ensure that all stakeholders are kept informed and engaged.

The seventh stage is to conclude the communication process and provide a final report. This involves summarizing the key findings and recommendations from the communication process and providing a final update to the project's stakeholders.

CHAPTER THREE

DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES AND PRIORITIES

The development strategies and priorities for the project are outlined in this chapter. The first priority is to ensure that the project is financially viable and sustainable. This involves identifying the sources of funding and developing a budget that covers all the costs of the project. The second priority is to ensure that the project is socially and environmentally sustainable. This involves identifying the potential impacts of the project and developing strategies to mitigate any negative impacts. The third priority is to ensure that the project is technically sound and effective. This involves identifying the key technologies and processes that will be used in the project and ensuring that they are appropriate for the project's goals and objectives.

3.1. The project's financial viability

The project's financial viability is a key consideration in the development of the project. It is essential to ensure that the project is financially viable and sustainable. This involves identifying the sources of funding and developing a budget that covers all the costs of the project. The project's financial viability is also a key consideration in the development of the project's business plan. The business plan should outline the project's revenue streams and the costs of the project, and it should demonstrate that the project is financially viable and sustainable.

3.2. Environmental and social sustainability

The project's environmental and social sustainability is another key consideration in the development of the project. It is essential to ensure that the project is socially and environmentally sustainable. This involves identifying the potential impacts of the project and developing strategies to mitigate any negative impacts. The project's environmental and social sustainability is also a key consideration in the development of the project's business plan. The business plan should outline the project's environmental and social impacts and the strategies to mitigate any negative impacts.

3.0 INTRODUCTION

For the district to reduce the incidence of poverty and spur economic growth it is important to map out priority measures to achieve these objectives. The strategies developed in this chapter will address the district as a whole, but specially targeting the problems facing the pockets of the poor within the district in line with priorities set under the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP).

The sectoral strategies have been developed under the major sectors which include: Agriculture and Rural Development; Physical Infrastructure; Tourism, Trade and Industry; Human Resource Development; Information Communication Technology; and Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order.

3.1 AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

3.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

3.1.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

In order to achieve the sector vision and mission, the district will: increase seeds unavailability through seed bulking; encourage use of recommended seed varieties and improved livestock breeds such as dairy cows and dairy goats for milk production; offer technical advice to farmers in order to increase production; conduct training to ensure more farmers are enlightened on new farming techniques for profitable farming; carry out soil fertility trails for sustainable farming through use of organic and inorganic soil improvement methods and; carry out soil conservation activities through planting of trees and use of proper farming techniques to reduce soil erosion to improve production.

3.1.2 Importance of the Sector in the District

Agriculture and rural development is a key sector in the district. It contributes to district development through provision of food security and sufficiency; materials to agro-industries and income for farmers and opportunities for employment creation. The sector also provides rural water supplies, which is very critical both for domestic and livestock use. The sector contributes about 75 per cent of total household incomes.

3.1.3 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

The major stakeholders in the sector are the government departments, NGOs, CBO, private sector and donors. The Government, through the ministries will provide technical support, capacity building and farm inputs to the community whenever possible. The government will also provide an enabling environment through appropriate regulatory policies.

NGOs will provide capacity building to the communities and organized groups as well as farm inputs; CBOs will provide capacity building to the communities; Donors will provide funds to assist in implementation of the CAPs and farm inputs such as tools and seeds; Private sector will provide supplies and inputs required by the farmer and purchase their output. The private sector will be called upon to steer development especially in marketing, credit provision and other services.

3.1.4 Sub – sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

The following are the main priorities, constraints and strategies by sub-sectors.

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Rural Water	Gazettement of water catchments areas; Management of water supplies.	Water shortage for human and livestock; Catchments degradation; Non-performance of existing water supplies due to poor management.	Provide drilling machines for boreholes; Conservation of water catchments areas; Training and building capacities of existing supplies to improve management of the water supplies.
Crop Development	Early warning and food information system; Promote production of traditional food crops; Promotion of drought resistant crops.	Low reliability and poor rainfall distribution; Expensive farm inputs; Inadequate extension services.	Training farmers on better farming skills; More extension services; Strengthening Existing seed multiplication schemes.
Livestock Development	Disease control; Promote suitable animal feeds; Improve livestock marketing.	Vector borne diseases; Inadequate animal feeds; Inadequate water for livestock.	Vaccination against vector borne diseases; Rehabilitation of non-functional dips; Improved extension service delivery.
Irrigation Development	Promotion of micro-irrigation.	Inadequate irrigation water; Inadequate skills on irrigation techniques.	Train farmers on micro-irrigation techniques; Tap irrigation water from established dams such as Masinga and perennial rivers like Athi; Improve water-harvesting techniques.
Agricultural Marketing	Promotion of agricultural marketing and information system.	Poor marketing centres; Poor cooling facilities for perishable products.	Formation of marketing groups and associations.
Environmental Management	Catchments conservation; Environmental conservation.	Depletion of existing catchment areas.	Support agro -forest and other agro -forestry related activities; Communities sensitisation on environmental management.

3.1.5 Project and Programme Priorities

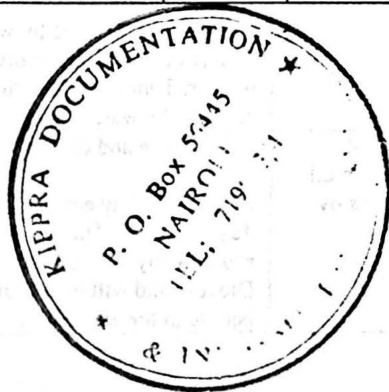
A: On-going Projects and Programmes: Rural Water

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of boreholes	Increase access to water by communities.	Developing borehole water supply schemes.	Borehole drilling; Development and installation; Pipeline survey and installation.
Construction of Water Conservation Structures	Supply water to the community.	Construct 4 dams; Construct 8 conservation structures.	Site identification; Geo-hydrological survey; Site surveying; Dams construction; Construction of conservation structures and tree and grass planting.
Shallow Wells Matinyani Division	Supply water to community.	Construct of shallow wells 58.	Site identification; Hydrogeological siting; Digging; Construction; Pump installation and Construction of cattle trough.
Sub Surface Dams District wide	Water supply to community.	Construct 15 Sub surface dams; Groundwater re-charge; Construct wells at the SDD site for supply of potable water.	Site identification along the dry seasonal rivers and streams; Construction; Conservation; Siting of wells.
Water Tanks Project District wide	Supply clean water to primary school children.	Construct 36 of water tanks.	Description of 50m ³ ferro cement tanks for selected primary schools and communities.
Rock Catchments Motomo Division	Supply water to the community.	Construct 2 rock catchments.	Identification; Surveying and Construction.
Spring Protection District wide	Supply piped water to the people.	Develop 6 springs.	Identification; Surveying and construction of intake box; Laying the main; Construction of storage tank; Laying of distribution line.

B: New Project Proposals: Rural Water

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of Boreholes District wide	1	Supply potable water to the community.	Develop 39 borehole supply schemes.	Site identification and hydro geological surveying; Drilling of boreholes; Development and equipping of the boreholes; Pipeline surveying and Laying of the supply network. Justification: The average distance to water collection points in the district is 5 km, hence the need to provide the water nearer.
Rural Water Programme District wide	2	Supply water for needy population district wide.	Construct Rural water systems in all needy divisions by 2008.	Identify site and carry out surveys; Provide drilling equipment. Justification: The project is provided by the Catholic Diocese and will benefit many people in the arid areas.

Construction of Water Conservation Structures District wide	3	Provision of water to both human and livestock.	Construction 67 Earth dams.	Site identification; selection; Hydro-geological surveying; Site surveying; Dam construction; Construction of soil conservation structures and tree and grass planting. Justification: To reduce the distance to water collection points so that people can engage in other productive activities.
Construction of Shallow Wells District wide	4	Provision of wholesome water to both human and livestock.	Construct and equip 380 shallow wells.	Site identification and selection; Hydro geological sitting; Site surveying; Sinking of the well; Construction of cattle troughs and Pump installation. Justification: To provide water closer to the people so that people can engage in other activities.
Construction of Sub Surface Dams District wide	5	Increase ground water recharge Construction of S/Well for supply of potable water.	Construction 225 sub surface dams across seasonal rivers and streams.	Site identification and selection along seasonal rivers and river streams; Site surveying; Construction of the structures; Construction of soil conservation structures Well sitting. Justification To reduce walking distance to water sources.
Construct Water Tanks District wide	6	Provision of water to the community; Reduce walking distances to Water sources.	Construct 260 ferrocement/masonry water tanks; Rock Catchments.	Construction of ferrocement/masonry water tanks; Supply potable water to school going children and other communal institutions. Justification: To provide potable water to the people.
Construction of Rock Catchments in Mutomo Division	7	Provision of water to the community; Reduce walking distances to the water sources.	Construct 5 rock catchments.	Site identification and selection; Surveying and construction. Justification To provide water closer to the people and hence reduce walking distance to water sources so that people can engage in other productive activities.



Protection of Springs in Mutha, Mutitu and Mutomo Divisions	8	Reduced walking distances to the water sources; Provision of portable water to both human and livestock.	Protect 16 springs.	Identification and spring ganging; Site surveying; Construction of intake boxes; Laying of gravity main; Distribution lines and construction of tanks /communal water points. Justification: To provide water closer to the people.
Kitui Urban Water Supply	9	Boost urban water supply.	Water supply.	Rehabilitation of rising main and augmentation of reticulation system; Develop intake and install infiltration galleries; Construct pump house. Justification: To augment the reticulation system of Kitui urban water supply.
Kamulu –Muthungue water Project Mutha -Kalambani Water Project Ngomano W/Project Kaumu Zombe Water Project	10	Abstract sand storage water and provide water to the community.	4No water projects constructed by 2004.	Rising Main storage tanks purchase and install pumping sets; Laying distribution lines; Construct communal water points and cattle troughs. Justification: To provide water closer to the people.
Ilika Water Project and Athi –Mutomo Water Project	11	Provision of potable water to the community.	2No. Schemes	Construct intake boxes, treatment works, storage tanks, rising main and distribution lines, pump house and generating set. Justification: There is no other water supply in Mutomo Market centres.
Umma and Mutomo Earthdam Water Scheme	12	Provision of potable water to the community.	2No schemes	Construction of Earth dams, treatment works, storage tanks, installation of pumping sets , Construction of pump houses , laying of rising main and distribution lines. Justification: To reduce walking distance to water sources so that people can engage in other productive activities.
Sand Dams Yatta Division Kyangwithya West - Central Division	13	Improve water harvesting	65 sand dams; 40 wells	Sand dam construction. Justification: To bring water closer to the people.

A: On-going Projects and Programmes: Crop Development

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Kitui Agricultural Project (KAP)	To promote appropriate irrigation systems in the FDA's for improved food	To cover a total of 25 FDAs in 4 years.	Small scale irrigation; Drip and manual pump irrigation;

	<p>security; Control soil erosion in order to sustainable increases agricultural production; To increase food production through timely farm operations by enhancing maximum utilisation of available draft animal power.</p>		<p>Systems designs; Crop bulking; Vegetable growing; Integrated pest and diseases control; Storage improvements; Field days, trainings; On-farm extension; Soil and water conservation; Drought animal technology.</p>
<p>Farmers Field Schools District wide</p>	<p>Increase the uptake of farmer's innovations and new technology options; Combating desertification and encouraging income generation activities.</p>	<p>72 farmers field schools by 2008.</p>	<p>Facilitate formation of common interest groups of 25 -35 farmers into a farmer field school which decides on specific enterprises to undertake with a view to test new technologies, arising both from farmers and from researchers and extensionists.</p>
<p>Kitui Emergency Operation Project (EMOP) 10085 District wide</p>	<p>Increase by 20% small holders farmers who are self reliant in annual food needs in Ikutha Division by Sept 2003; Increase farm productivity through improved crop production, livestock production and improved farm management; Improving the natural resources management improvement; Enhancing the problem solving capacity of the community members; Increase enrolment and reduce the drop out rate in all public pre-primary and Primary schools in Kitui District by providing food rations.</p>	<p>Increase by 20% the annual drought resistant crops; Increase to 50% households that have livestock herds that remain constant or increase over the life of the project; Reduce soil erosion by 15%; Increase soil fertility by 15%; ESFP for 656 schools and 138,000 pupils. Strengthening Community Based Institutions (CBI).</p>	<p>Training farmers on better farming methods and promoting drought tolerant crop varieties; Promoting seed bulking and provide community and individual livestock pastures with drought tolerant grass seeds; Developing and improving livestock water sources; Promoting better animal health through training of community based animal health assistants for prompt recognition, and treatment of animal diseases; Food for work; Identify food insecurity areas and rank them; Facilitate identification of short term micro projects by the community; Allocate food rations and non food items; Provide technical support to ongoing projects; Expand school feeding programme (ESFP); Allocate and release food rations to public schools once a term.</p>
<p>Food Security Project District wide</p>	<p>Increase the food production by 22,500 small- scale farmers by 30%; Reduce post harvest losses incurred by 22,500 small scale farmers by 20%; To reduce donor food aid to the 500 participating community groups by 50% through establishing strong management structures for food production; Improved food storage management and sustainability.</p>	<p>Train 40 TOTS; 15 committees to be trained on sound management skills; Train 180 food store management committees.</p>	<p>Organise a TOT workshop on post – harvest food loss; Training members of committees on social management skills; Election of management committees in 15 parish food stores; Mobilization of community for local contribution.</p>

B: New Project Proposals: Irrigation Development

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Water Harvesting for Crop Production in Areas Outside FDA's District wide	1	Harvest rain water for crops.	Sand dams - 4 sites; V-Shaped bunds - 7 Ha; Run-off diversion - 7 Ha.	Construction of sand dams; Promotion of v-shaped bunds; Run off diversion. Justification: To harvest rainwater for crops, hence boost productivity.
Update of Irrigation Profile District Wide	2	To evaluate irrigation potential.	10 divisions.	Site visits and interviews. Justification: There is need to determine the irrigation potential of the district.
Appropriate irrigation Methods District wide	3	To empower the community through training on tools operations	Training on appropriate irrigation methods.	Training of groups through setting demos and follow- ups. Justification: To empower the community on operation of appropriate irrigation tools.

A: On-going Projects and Programmes: Livestock Development

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Kitui Agricultural Project District wide	To avail forage during dry periods and reduce time wasted in herding; Environmental conservation; Increased income & improved nutritional levels at households level; Diversification of income and enhanced food security.	25 FDA's 2002 – 2005	Fodder and pasture establishment and improvement; Planting, conservation and range rehabilitation; Improved livestock breeds; Cockerel exchange; Billy/Doe camps; Bull Camps; Billy exchange; Layers Production. Beekeeping; Trainings; Introduction of long troth hives encouraging Marketing Organizations. Improved rural dairy in calf heifers.
Poultry Rearing Units Kitui Farmers Training Centres Mutito Unit Itumba Unit	Increase incomes and nutritional levels at household level.	3 units.	Raise cockerels; Raise pullets; Demonstration units for farmers training.
Range Water Development District wide	Reduced trekking distances by livestock	1 per division.	Water Pans Construction.
Fodder/Pasture seed bulking plots	Increased planting materials to increase on-farm forage production.	3Centres – KFTC Mutitu	Pasture and Fodder materials production.
Revival of Kitui Honey Refineries	To process hives products to add value for marketing; Provide market to beekeepers.	2 refineries – Mutomo KFTC.	To renovate KFTC and Mutomo Honey Refineries.

Disease & Pest Control District wide	To immunize animals against enzootic diseases e.g. CCBP, CCPP, Newcastle disease, rabies; To minimize spread of rabies to humans by annual vaccination & baiting of dogs; Control of spread of animal diseases by issuing of movement permits, no objection chits; Regular testing of animals for diseases e.g. CBPP; Impose buffer zones in the district borders; Increase the capacity of the community to diagnose & treat simple disease conditions	Cattle: - FMD- 1,050,000 animals CBPP- 1,050,000 Goats: CCPP -140,000 poultry: - NCD -1,400,000; dogs: - Vaccination – 70,000 Baiting –7,000; Visits to stock markets 4,200 visits 21,000 permits 3,500 No objection chits; Samples Blood slides –3,500 slides Culture /sensitivity –840 samples Serology - 40,000 samples; Training Staff – 315; Train CAHWs (178)	Livestock vaccinations; Rabies control (vaccination); Livestock movement control; Laboratory diagnosis; Retraining of staff and training of community based health workers (CAHWs).
Clinical Services District wide	To ensure proper diagnosis & treatment of sick animals in order to sustain production & reproduction	Cattle – 84,000 cases Goats – 98,000 Sheep – 7,000 Donkeys – 21,000 Poultry – 140,000 Dogs – 21,000	Proper diagnosis & treatment of sick animals.
Veterinary Public Health Kitui Municipality	Ensure proper construction, maintenance & licensing of animal slaughter premises; Ensure hygienic slaughter & processing of meat; Ensure proper hygienic transportation of meat to the butcheries.	Slaughter house – 4 Slaughter slabs – 175; Cattle- 20,000 carcasses; Goats –10, 500; Sheep – 350; Meat carriers - 28	Slaughter house/slab licensing – once per year; Meat inspection; Licensing of meat carriers – once every year.
Hides & Skins and Leather Technology District wide	Ensure proper production of quality hides & skins, their storage and marketing; Control movement of hides & skins to curb spread of animal diseases	Farmers – 70,000 Flayers – 1,400 Train traders –175 Visits – 3,360.	Training of farmers on hides & skins importance, management storage & marketing; Training of flayers for quality production of hides & skins; Training of selectors and traders; Licensing of flayers, traders & premises; Control of hides & skins movement to curb spread of animal diseases.
Tick Control District wide	Reduce tick populations on animals in order to increase production and reproduction; Reduce incidence of tick-borne diseases & conditions; Improve the quality of skins & hides; Enhance the proper & environmentally safe use of acaricides.	Train farmers – 70,000 Dip committees - 56	Training of farmers on economic importance of ticks & tick-borne animal diseases; Advise on proper tick control methods including dipping; Training of dip committees on proper dip construction & management
Artificial Insemination District wide	Increase milk yields amongst dairy cattle by upgrading local cattle & maintenance of exotic dairy cattle using high quality progeny tested bull semen; Reduce incidence of	Train farmers – 700 ; Inseminations –2,800 cows Visits – 7,000 Inseminators – 140.	Training dairy farmers on heat detection and timely reporting; Proper & timely insemination of female animals; Training of inseminators on proper semen collection, transportation & use of semen;

	breeding diseases; Enhance proper breeding management practices in dairy production.		Training of farmers on dairy cattle management especially proper record keeping; Regular castration/culling of bulls; Provide a level playing field for entry of private service providers.
Community Training District wide	Enhance high level production of livestock, livestock products and by products; Reduce incidence of livestock diseases especially enzootic, epizootic and zoonotic diseases.	Farmers – 70,000 Visits – 140,000	Capacity building amongst the community on how to deal with issues relating to animal health and industry.
Veterinary Public Health District wide	Attain a uniform meat inspection service in the whole district; Ensure proper construction, maintenance and licensing of animal slaughter premises; Ensure hygienic slaughter and processing of meat; Ensure proper hygienic transportation of meat to the butcheries.	Number of inspections made; Slaughter house – 28 Slaughter slabs – 1,400 Cattle- 35,000 carcasses Goats –35,000 Sheep – 3,500 Meat carriers – 700	Introduce meat inspection to the rest of the district; Slaughter house/slab licensing; And licensing of meat carriers.

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

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Adjudication and Land Registration Miambani, Kaluva, Masasini Nzambia, Ithumula, Mutini Thua, Kitoo, Musukini, Kawelu Kitute II, Kangau, Museve, Kawala, Kyandula, Ithumula, Uae, Ngungi, Mandongoi Adjudication Sections	Registration.	Issue of titles.	Finalising random checks and hearing of objections.
Land Demarcation, Survey, Adjudication and Registration Uae, Ngungi, Sections Mandongoi Adjudication Areas	Registration.	Issue of titles.	Demarcation/Survey.

A: On-going Projects: Environment

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
District Forestry Programme (DFDP)	Increase tree coverage and protection of environment.	Achieve an effective participatory management of all gazetted forests in the district i.e. 17736.4 HA. Every farmer to plant at least 100 tree seedlings per year	Silvicultural, horticultural, Pemocultural and agricultural activities.
Social Forestry Extension Project	Increase tree base in the district; Improve level of tree management skills in the district.	Establish some 76 model farms; Train some 76 farmers in the District so as to have community foresters.	Silvicultural training and development; Energy conservation; Development of pilot forest.
Kitui Agricultural Project	Demand driven sustainable	To cover a total of 25 Focal Development Areas (FDA's)	Silvicultural activities and Energy conservation.

	management of soil, water, vegetation and animal resources for improved agricultural production.	within 4 years.	
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B: New Project Proposals: Fisheries

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of Permanent Office Block for DFO	1	Have more secure building for valuable equipments.	Complete the construction work within the planned period.	Construction; Source building materials and skilled labour locally. Justification: The department has no office block. Presently it is house by the Probation Department.
Demonstration Fish Pond District Head Office in Central Division	2	Teach potential fish farmers how to construct ponds; Demonstration and rearing of fish	To be completed within five year period.	Source building and skilled labour locally; Source for fingerlings. Justification: To be used as demonstration to fish farmers on fish rearing; There is no other demonstration pond in the district.
Rehabilitation of Earth Dams	3	Restore earth dams with potential for fish farming; Improve fish production in the district.	To be completed within the five year period	Desilting, repair of spillway, weed removal and stocking. Justification: To promote fish farming in the district.

3.1.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Agriculture and Rural Development sector dominates the economic activities of the District. The district is poorly served by infrastructure. The roads are very poorly maintained and become impassable during the rainy season. This adversely affects agricultural production and marketing of farm produce. The Physical Infrastructure sector will therefore be required to adequately address this improving the road network while upgrading and increasing the level of maintenance of existing roads.

The district lacks electricity in most market centres and this has thwarted the growth of the jua kali sector as well as small-scale agro-processing plants like leather tanneries and honey refining. These will need to be developed and maintained in order to boost agriculture. Agriculture will rely on Human Resource Development Sector for provision of technical staff and other skilled manpower.

3.2 PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

This sector comprises of sub-sectors such as transport, communication, energy, major water works and sanitation, roads and buildings.

3.2.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

3.2.2 District Response to the Sector Vision And Mission

The DDC will focus on completion of viable projects, maintenance, rehabilitation and reconstruction of the existing facilities and upgrading the levels of existing infrastructure as well as providing new ones to areas that are currently disadvantaged.

During the Plan period, the District Water Board will continue to ensure that areas that are underserved with water have adequate supply. The board will also ensure that the quality of water is improved so as to reduce the incidence of water borne diseases – which is a major cause of morbidity. It will also ensure construction of a sewerage system for Kitui Municipality as well as intensify garbage collection and promotion of management of water catchments areas. Non-functional water supplies will be rehabilitated. The District Roads Committee (DRC) will prioritise the roads to be gravelled/murramed. The DDC will also prioritise the distribution of rural electrification in all divisions.

3.2.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Provision of good physical infrastructure is the key to the growth of the economy of the district and poverty reduction. Good infrastructure will result to reduction in production costs, access to markets, and easy communication. Provision of water will go along way to promote food production and good health.

3.2.4 Role of Stakeholders

The major stakeholders in the sector include: Government, donors, NGOs and community. The Government will provide funds for most of the basic infrastructure and also provide the technical personnel.

Donors will provide funds to the Government and communities for implementation of various infrastructural projects. CBO’s and NGO’s will promote capacity building to enable communities to be actively involved in the sectors activities. Cost sharing will be encouraged whenever possible.

3.2.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

The following are the key priorities, constraints and strategies to be pursued during the Plan period.

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Roads	Routine maintenance of all roads; Opening up of feeder roads.	Poor roads network; lack of bridges, culverts and drifts at strategic points; Few feeder roads.	Routine maintenance of feeder roads and opening up new feeder roads; Build bridges drifts or culverts at strategic river crossing points; Strict supervision of road contractors; Community programmes on development and maintenance of feeder roads.
Energy	Expansion of Rural Electrification Programme	Poor rural power distribution; High cost of energy.	Facilitate the implementation of rural electrification programme.
Communication	Establishment of more postal centres and telephone extension; Encourage mobile telephone network.	Inadequate postal and telephone services.	Liberalize the market to enhance competition; Automation of all current telephone services; Mobile telephone network to be introduced.
Major Water Works	Provide water and sanitation; Conservation of catchments areas.	Insufficient water supplies; No sewerage facility in the district and the municipality; Inadequate funds for increasing water systems.	Facilitate construction of a functional sewerage system for the municipality; Intensify garbage collection and ensure proper dumping Promote management of Water Catchments areas; Rehabilitate non-functional water supplies; Encourage development partners to assist in water supplies.
Building	Promote cheaper building materials.	Expensive building materials; Inaccessibility of funding from building societies; Lack of enforcement of building by-laws; Unplanned buildings.	Encourage use of locally available building materials; Facilitate access to mortgage facility; All buildings to have proper approved plans; Rehabilitate public buildings.

3.2.6 Project and Programme Priorities

A: On-going Projects and Programmes: Roads

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Kabati – Mbondoni Road	Opening up of the area and facilitate transport.	Open up 45 KM.	Graveling of the road.
Construction of Approaches to Tiva Bridge	Linking up of the two adjacent locations and improving communication.	Completion and operation of the bridge.	Backfilling of the Bridge.
Construction of Superstructure to Mwitasyano Bridge	linking up of the two adjacent locations and improving communication.	Completion and operation of the bridge.	Construction of the Bridge deck.
Routine Maintenance	Improvement of existing Roads	All existing Roads.	Grading.

B: New Project Proposals: Roads

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of Athi Bridge	1	Providing a bridge across the River.	Completion and operation of the Bridge	Providing a concrete structure across Athi River. Justification: To facilitate easy communication between Yatta and Kitui Central Divisions.
Kibwezi-Kitui- Kangonde Road B- 7	2	Link the district to Mombasa Highway- Embu and Mbeere Districts.	Tarmace the 205 km section of the highway.	Tarmacking the whole section of the road – 165 km (Kitui- Kibwezi road) and 40 km (Syongila-Kangonde road). Justification: The road will facilitate access of the district to the Mombasa Highway via Kibwezi. It will also link Kitui to Embu and Mbeere hence facilitate trade and commerce within these neighbouring districts.

B: New Project Proposals: Major Water Works

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Kitui Sewerage System	1	To ensure proper disposal of wastage and other sanitation.	Areas around Kitui Town and its surroundings.	To construct sewerage works. Justification: Currently no proper works exist in the district and there is growing need for it.

3.2.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Good infrastructure will boost not only agricultural development but also trade, tourism and industrial growth. The growth of human resource is also depended on the development of physical infrastructure. With good roads, tourism, trade and industry will flourish, market centres will be opened up and small-scale industries will develop. Provision of energy especially electricity will also lead to growth of jua kali sector. With good infrastructure, incomes levels will increase hence reduce poverty.

3.3 HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

This sector comprises sub- sectors such as education and training, health and nutrition, HIV/Aids, shelter and housing, culture, recreation and sports.

3.3.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

3.4.1 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The DDC will focus more on facilitating access to basic social services particularly education and health which are a major hindrance to poverty reduction in the district. The health sub-sector will intensify activities aimed at preventing, controlling and eradicating preventable diseases such as malaria, typhoid and other immunisable diseases. It will also endeavour to increase coverage and access to health services.

The education sub-sector will endeavour to improve on the services offered through maintenance of existing facilities and investing in new ones. The district will improve enrolment and retention rates.

Other facilities that improve human resource productivity such as sports will be encouraged. The districts will also strive to combat HIV/AIDS.

3.3.2 Importance of the Sector to the District

The sector has a crucial role to play in providing all the other sectors with a well-educated, skilled and healthy population. The sector provides the necessary labour force required to produce food and services required in the district. The sector also provides manpower for education and health services, and the technocrats who are the engine for growth of the economy. The sector is also concerned with the plight of the children, social security, housing and labour issues that are paramount for poverty reduction. The Human Resource Development sector is important in that it empowers people to improve their well-being and participate actively in socio-economic activities. A healthy, well-educated and skilled human resource will contribute greatly to poverty reduction.

3.3.4 Role of Stakeholders

The major stakeholders in the sector are: Government, NGOs, CBOs, donors and religious institutions. The government will continue to provide policy directions especially in health and education. The other organisations will continue to supplement the Government efforts in offering services. The community will continue in cost sharing.

The Government together with the relevant stakeholders will embark on training in critical technical skills. Training will also be given to public civil servants and local authorities to improve efficiency and productivity.

3.4.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Education and Training	Improve management of education facilities; Improve school enrolment, attendance and retention; Ensure affordability and equitable access to education.	High cost of education; Shortage of teachers; Poorly equipped schools and inadequate bursary funds.	Equip schools and employ more teachers; Government to control fees structure; Numerous levies charged to be abolished; Provide bursary funds; Empower school management Boards.
Health, Nutrition and HIV/AIDS	Enhancement of availability, affordability,	Inadequate drugs and equipment in hospitals;	Emphasize a PHC preventive rather than

	and accessibility of quality health services; HIV/AIDS and STIs prevention and management.	Shortage of medical personnel; Weak hospital management boards; Cost sharing too high for some patients; High prevalence of HIV/AIDS.	curative health intervention; Focus on control and prevention of HIV/AIDS; Introduce community based health care for HIV/AIDS infected and affected people; Provide adequate drugs and equipment and personnel in Health facilities.
Shelter and Housing	Enhancement of good housing; Addressing squatter problems; Town planning.	Poor housing and mushrooming of slums; Inadequate town planning.	Review building by-laws; Review housing legislation, construction of decent and affordable housing; Promote investment in middle and low cost housing especially in Kitui Town where slum development is a growing concern.
Population	High population growth rate compared to economic growth rate.	Inadequate resources; Increased dependency ratio; Strain on social amenities.	Strengthen reproductive health services; Sensitise on family planning and contraceptives usage.
Culture	Gender mainstreaming	Traditional practices that impact negatively on development e.g. large families and witchcraft; Gender discrimination.	Awareness creation to discard some outdated cultural practices; Awareness creation on human and women rights.
Recreation and Sports	Improvement of recreation facilities.	Lack of sports and recreation amenities.	Provide recreation amenities.

3.3.6 Project and Programme Priorities

A: On-going Projects and Programmes: Education and Training

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Primary School Textbook Project District wide	To ensure quality and access to education for all children; To ease the burden of the parents.	Provision of textbooks in Schools.	Procurement of books by school committee and any other donor; Provision of storage and safety of books.
Dormitory and Laboratory Construction Project Mutha Secondary Mutha Division	Provide boarding and science facilities to improve education standards.	Provision of quality education.	Provision of construction material, supervision, beds, labour and equipments.
Kitui Teachers Training College	To train and produce qualified Teachers for primary schools; Provision of quality Education.	Complete conservation.	Construction and Provision of Physical facilities and associated amenities.

B: New project Proposals: Education and Training

Project Name Location /Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Office Blocks Chuliumi, Yatta, Mutonguni, Mwitika and Ikutha Divisions	1	To have a central place of operations and improve efficiency.	By the end of the period the 5 Office blocks should be completed for DALEO, DSDO, DCO and DSO.	There is need to construct new administrative offices for adult education officers in the 4 divisions. Justification: Divisional officers have no office accommodation.

Literacy Promotion Programme District wide	2	To improve Adult literacy levels.	The target include out of school youths and Adults who had no opportunity to go to school.	To Mobilise the community to change their altitude s towards Adult Education Justification: Adult literacy is still low.
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A: On-going Projects: Social Services, Culture, Recreation and Sports

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Capacity Building for Local Group Leaders District wide	Preparing the leaders for change through dissemination of knowledge.	Organization of 2 –on-site training sessions per division.	Train group leaders on group management skills.
Kitui Agricultural Project	Promoting collaboration and co-operation among group members in identifying and interpreting development needs.	Organizing onsite training session in all FDA's.	Community development through training of FDA committees on group Dynamics.

B: New Project Proposals: Culture, Recreation and Sports

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Office Block Kitui Town Central Division	1	To provide office accommodation to the Department staff and improve efficiency.	To construct, complete and occupy the offices.	Construct office Block for DSDO and DCO. Justification: There is very poor accommodation for officers.
Vocational Training Centre Kitui Town Central Division	2	To provide vocational rehabilitation services.	Construct and operationalise training centre.	Construct a Vocational Training Centre. Justification: This will cater for school leavers.
Kitui Cultural Centre Kitui Town Central Division	3	To have a cultural centre for the District.	Construct and complete the centre.	Construct Cultural centre. Justification: Preserve cultural heritage.
Kitui Stadium Township Municipality Central Division	4	To provide recreational playground and revenue.	To have a football field, running track and other sports facilities.	Stadium Construction. Justification: Improve on recreation activities.

A: On-going Projects: Health, Nutrition and HIV/AIDS

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Dispensary Changwithya West	To construct and complete maternity ward; Improve health delivery services.	Completion of the ward.	Construction of building and fencing.
Kitui District Hospital Central Division	To do repair works on drainage systems; To rehabilitate the old fence.	Repair and rehabilitate fence; Construct and complete mortuary.	Repair works; Defective fencing; Construction of modern Mortuary.
PHC Activities District wide	To train more CHWS, TWA & VHC's.	200 CHWS, 60 TBA's 140 VHC's	Training of CHWS, TBA's and VHC's; Opening of Bamako Initiatives.

HIV/AIDS Programme District wide	To reduce HIV/AIDS preference; To cater for the infected and the affected.	All health workers trained; 400 community members trained; 500 types of posters produced; 10 drama activities to be formed.	Training of trainers, counsellors, clinicians and CHWS; Production of the materials; Health education campaigns; Formulation of drama messages Syndrome management.
Maternal Child Health/Family Planning (MCH/FP) District wide	To increase immunization Coverage; Reduce maternal mortality rate.	Raise immunization coverage up to over 80%; Over 80% deaths curbed.	Acceleration of immunization and health education to pregnant mothers.
Community Based Health Care Nthongoni Location Yatta Division	Train C.B.O's in the district to acquire knowledge on health sector reforms; Improve community participation in health services; Institute ethical and moral value in the three C.B.O's in the district against teenage pregnancies and HIV/Aids; Facilitate the provision of basic health services by strengthening systems of PHC, IGA and reproductive health.	Direct beneficiaries Nthongoni Location residents; In-direct beneficiaries 43,524 (Yatta Division) as per current census.	Strengthen Yatta Health center committee on resource mobilization, budgeting and management; Facilitate revival of 2 Bamako Initiatives in Yatta Division; Update TBA's and community health workers; Formation of Anti-Aids clubs in the schools and HIV/AIDSs education among the communities; Train youth out of school as educators and counsellors; Facilitate TBA's /CHW's /TOT acquire revolving loan to enable them start small scale business for sustainability of P.H.C activities.
Community Organization Yatta and Central Divisions	Increase the use of participatory approaches in planning, implementing, monitoring, evaluation and maintenance of community projects.	Reach groups in Yatta and Central Divisions; Kathivo Location.	Provide a focal centre for multi disciplinary for experience sharing forum and action learning. Train C.B.O on institutional development and resource mobilization; Capacity building on CBO's formation and legal registration; Update staff and CBO's on legal awareness and asset ownership; Sensitise provincial administration on CBO formation for Government support.
Integrated School for the Visually Disabled Central Division	Creation of education opportunities for all.	84 children are getting assistance (38 boys 46 girls).	Assist the children get education.
Computer School Kitui Town	Increase computer literacy	20 people per year	Train people to be computer literate.

B: New Project Proposals: Health Nutrition and HIV/AIDS

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Installation of Intravenous Fluid Producing Plant Central Division	1	To minimize procurement of selected consumable goods.	Sterilization plant erected.	Construction of sterilization unit. Justification: To ensure availability of

				intravenous fluid to patients.
Kitui District Hospital Amenity Ward Project Central Division	2	To provide better health services to patients.	Rehabilitation works finished	Renovation of the buildings in the hospital. Justification: To rehabilitate the old maternity ward to amenity ward.
Multi-Purpose Tractor Kitui Town Central Division	3	Purchase of tractor.	To improve collection and disposal of rubbish for improvement of sanitation.	Improved Sanitation. Justification: There is need to improve sanitation in the town to curb disease outbreaks.

3.3.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Human Resources Development Sector provides labour to all the other sectors of the economy. Agriculture and Rural Development sector requires both skilled and semi skilled labour from this sector in order to thrive. Increase agricultural production requires a healthy population free of disease. Human resources are also needed to develop the physical infrastructure, tourism, trade and industry, and information communication technology sectors, therefore this sector will strive to ensure that the capacity is built to enable the district to build a pool of trained personnel to handle development.

3.4 TOURISM, TRADE AND INDUSTRY

The main sub-sectors of this sector include industries, mining, trade, tourism, small-scale industries and financial services.

3.4.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

3.4.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

More focus will be on encouragement of the growth of the informal sector which includes activities such as carpentry, masonry, mat making, tailoring, shoe- shining and bicycle repairs, among others. The informal sector has great potential for job creation.

The district has a high potential on tourism development, with 6,309 km² occupied by the uninhabited Tsavo National Park. The DDC will give priority to provision of tourist facilities in the park to make it a tourist destination.

3.4.3 Importance of the Sector to the District

The sector, particularly, trade contributes significantly to the income generated in the district. The growth of industries in the district will provide employment opportunities to the local people thus leading to increased incomes. The agro – based industries will provide ready markets for locally available raw materials. The district has mineral deposits such as coal, which are not exploited. Once exploited, they will be a source of income to the district and hence sustain economic growth.

The jua kali sub-sector will continue to provide employment and cheap agricultural inputs. Tourism will also contribute to employment and income generation once necessary infrastructure is put into place.

3.4.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

The major stakeholders in the sector include the Government, private sector, NGOs and CBOs. The Government will continue to provide enabling environment especially for the private sector to conduct business both in industry, trade and tourism. NGOs, CBO and stakeholders will provide entrepreneurial skills. Other stakeholders will facilitate in providing infrastructure and financial services.

3.4.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Trade and Small Scale Industries	Provision of an enabling environment for private sector investment and capacity building to small-scale traders.	Poor marketing strategies; Lack of credit facilities and high interest rates; Poor infrastructure (Roads, Energy, Telecommunication)	Establishment of District Loans Boards; Establishment of Jua Kali SACCOS; Encourage local traders and manufactures to access the U.S market through exploiting the AGOA.
Industries	Establishment of Agro-based industries.	Lack of capital to start industries such as honey processing.	Provision of credit facilities; Improvement of infrastructure.
Mining	Exploitation of existing mineral resources such as coal in Mutitu, vermiculite Magnetite and graphite in Kanziku hills.	Lack of exploration to determine the quality and quantity of available mineral resources.	Encourage investors to engage in mineral exploration and exploitation.
Tourism	Promotion of tourism through provision of tourist facilities such as lodges and improved roads.	Revenue collected by Kenya Wild life services doesn't benefit the district. The northern part of the	Improve tourist access roads; Promote domestic tourism by opening boarders to

		Tsavo East National Park is closed to general public.	general public. Provide other infrastructure such as lodges, energy, water and air transport.
Financial Services	Ensuring availability of financial resources to entrepreneurs.	High cost of credit; Lack of collateral to secure loans from financial institutions.	Promotion of micro-finance through financier associations such as K-REP, BIMAS, KWFT among others; Improve credit availability through KIE, ICDC and others.

3.4.6 Project and Programme Priorities

A: On-going Projects and Programmes: Tourism

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Bio-Diversity Conservation Mutomo Plant Sanctuary	Biodiversity conservation	Develop and conserve Mutomo plant sancturay	Survey the sanctuary to establish actual area; Gazettement as a conservation area; Renovation of existing buildings and constructing others; Fencing of the area.
Tourist Resort, Hotels and Camps Tsavo East National Park	To promote tourism.	Make the park a tourist destination.	Construction of medium size resorts and development of tourist camps in the park.
Bimas Micro Credit Programme District wide	Promote and improve the access to credit.	Reach 1,510 clients.	Providing credit to micro and small-scale business people especially women.
Catholic Diocese of Kitui Rent and Savings Project	Enhance accessibility of credit to women at low interest rates. Improve on business management skills.	Rigorous mobilization and sanitation in 21 parishes of the diocese; Broaden the capital base from the current 4 million to 10 million; Carry out business management skills training in all the 21 parishes.	Training parish management committees on credit management; Giving credit to group members

3.4.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Provision of well-maintained infrastructure is crucial for the overall development of this sector. It is therefore vital that the road network and electricity is provided to generate employment and to facilitate the development of tourism and industrial activities in the district. Human resource development will also ensure the provision of trained, skilled labour to enable the district to exploit its resources more economically. The ICT sector will also assist the sector to market itself and reach a wider market, locally, regionally and internationally, particularly in its endeavours to exploit coal production.

3.5 INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

3.5.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

3.5.2 District Response to the Sector Vision and Mission

The district will promote efficient flow of information. A number of urban centres including Kitui Town are linked to the telephone network though not automated. A few newspaper bureaus are also based in the district. They gather, process and disseminate information required for the political, social and economic development of the district. The papers that circulate in the district include The Standard, Nation, Kenya Times and People Newspapers, the weekly East African Standard among others. The district is also covered with television and radio systems. However, the mobile telephone network does not yet cover it. It has one cyber café where Internet and E-mail services can be accessed in Kitui Town. Establishment of more such services will be encouraged during the Plan period. The district has only 381 households with telephone connections and only 9.6 per cent of population have radios. The telecommunication network is inadequate (only 66 telephone booths) and will be encouraged to spread out during the Plan period.

3.5.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector will provide a mechanism through which the district is enabled to access the development information within and outside the district. The operations in all sectors within the district will be communicated through this sector. The large amount of money spent through sale of newspapers and other information media is a measure of how important this sector is to the district.

The district has a functional District Information and Documentation Centre (DIDC) at the district headquarters. It was established as an information bank for planning of development activities. Due to poor funding and equipping, the DIDC is not operating as required. This has resulted to lack of sufficient and accurate data for planning. Introduction of modern ICT in the district and especially at the DIDC will strengthen the planning capacity and performance in the district.

3.5.4 Role of Stakeholders

The stakeholders in this sector are Government, private sector, religious institutions, CBOs and local communities. The Government will continue to provide the necessary regulatory framework to guide investors in the ICT sector. The government will also provide policy on ICT. The private sector, religious institutions and other partners will be expected to spearhead investment in establishing ICT centres such as cyber cafes, telephone coverage extension by both Kenya Telecoms and the private telephone providers.

3.6.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub sectors	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Legal Services	Delivery of adequate and quality legal services.	Poor access to legal services; Rampant corruption; Lack of public awareness on legal rights.	Train more paralegals; Establishment of mobile courts; Promote awareness on legal rights.
Provincial Administration	Efficient co-ordination and delivery of services.	Inadequate personnel and equipment; Poor approach and skills to resolve conflicts; Inadequate capacity to manage inter district activities; Inadequate public awareness on matters related to security and development; Corruption; Poor co-ordination of rural programmes.	Redefining the role of provincial administration in development; Provision of appropriate equipment to facilitate speedy services delivery; Promote public education on provincial administration.
Administration of Justice	Promotion of culture of law abiding citizen	Rampant corruption; Inadequate qualified personnel; Inappropriate training.	Intensify anti-corruption measures; Mitigate occurrence of petty offences; Promote awareness on matters related to law and order; Recruit and appoint more judges and magistrates.
Public Administration	Provision of supportive services and enabling environment for social economic activities; Capacity building; Efficient management of human resources.	Corruption; Poor co-ordination and guidance of development activities; Lack of accountability.	Intensify anti corruption measures; Capacity building to enhance performance of public servants.
Development Planning	Promote participatory approach to development; Encourage community initiative in planning, monitoring and evaluation of development activities; Promote environment management and conservation in all development activities.	Low resource base of the district; Illiteracy and low community participation; Poor infrastructure such as ICT.	Create capacity to mobilise local and external resources; Facilitate community participation in environmental conservation and management; Provision of appropriate infrastructure; Encourage higher enrolment in schools.

3.6.6 Project and Programme Priorities

A: On-going Projects: Provincial Administration

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Mutonguni Divisional Hqs Offices and AP Lines	To provide accommodation to District Officer and AP lines for efficient services delivery.	All AP's accommodated in the AP lines.	Completion of D.O's office and AP lines.
Yatta Divisional Hqs. Residential Houses	To accommodate the D.O. for efficient service delivery.	House completed and occupied.	Completion of D.O's residential house.

Mwitika Divisional Hqs Office	To provide office accommodation to the DO for efficient service delivery.	DO office completed and occupied.	Completion of D.O's Office.
Itoleka Police Post in Kitui Central Division	To provide a camp within the area for better service delivery.	Minimize crime rate	Construction of a police Post.
Mutitu Police Post in Mutitu Division	To curb crime in the area	Minimize crime rate.	Construction of a Police post.

B: New Project Proposals: Provincial Administration

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
DO's Residential House and AP Lines Mutha Divisional Hqs	1	To provide Accommodation to the D.O and the AP's for efficient delivery of services.	Complete House and AP lines; Improved services	Construction of DO's House of residence; Construction of AP line. Justification: To provide good working environment for the DO and the APs.
DO's Residential House and AP Lines Matinyani Divisional Hqs	2	To provide residential accommodation to the DO and the AP's for efficient service delivery.	Residential house and A.P lines completed and occupied	Construction of DO's residential house and AP lines. Justification: To provide good working environment for the DO and the APs.
DO's Residential House and AP Lines Ikutha Divisional Hqs	3	Residential accommodation to the DO and the AP's for efficient service delivery.	Residential house and A.P lines completed and occupied	Construction of DO's residential house and A.P lines. Justification: To provide good accommodation and working environment for the DO and APs.
Scene of Crime Office	4	To secure very expensive machines and provides office accommodation.	To have an office for the scene of crime officers.	Construction of extension office in the C.I.D office.

B: New Project Proposals: Legal Services

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Training of Paralegal Staff	1	Improve running of courts registries to uphold professional ethics.	To have enlightened officers who will work with minimal supervision.	Conduct trainings for paralegal staff and equip them with the necessary skills. Justification:
Mobile Courts	2	Reduce distance for litigants	To provide quick service to members of the public	Establishment of mobile courts in other parts of the district (E.g Mutitu and Mutomo) Justification To improve dispensation of justice
Station Vehicle Kitui Central	3	Facilitate transport to scenes of crime and other areas.	To provide quick dispensation of justice.	Procurement of a well serviceable vehicle for the station. Justification: To improve dispensation of justice.

Fencing of the Station Kitui Central	4	To provide security to the courts property.	Ensure all courts property is safe and secured.	To fence the law courts compound. Justification: There is need to have tight security for courts property.
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A: On-going Projects and Programmes: Probation Services

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Probation Services District wide	Rehabilitation of the Probationers.	All Probationers.	Guidance and counselling to probationers.
After Care Cases	Provide after care services to all categories of offenders to assist them in settling back in their community.	All categories of offenders.	Counselling to ex-borstal inmates; Supervision and guidance to ex-long prisoners; Supervision of special category criminals.
Community Service Order (CSO)	Rehabilitation of offenders.	All offenders to receive counselling and guidance.	Counselling and guidance to offenders.
Street Children Orphanage and Learning School	Construct orphanage and learning school.	To rehabilitate street children to be responsible citizens.	200 street children by 2008.

A: On-going Projects and Programmes: Public Administration

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Fencing of Markets District wide	To ensure security to the public and improve revenue collection for the council.	Service provision to the general public.	Fencing of sales yard.
Kabati Slaughter House	To provide good health standards	Complete slaughter house.	Renovation of slaughter house
Grading of Roads Kitui District wide	To ease communication to general public	Service provision to the general public	Grading of feeder roads
Survey Work Kanyonyoo Market	To provide survey services to the public.	Service provision to the general public	Survey and demarcation of plots
Construction of Pit Latrines	To ensure good health standards are maintained	Pit latrines constructed in eight centres.	Construction of permanent pit latrines Mbitini, Zombe, Tulia, Miambani, Mutitu, Katutu, Endau and Kisasi Market Centres
Stock Yard Kiusyani	To establish a sale yard ground for the public	Service provision to the general public	To acquire land for stock yard
Kitui South National Reserve (KSNR)	To establish a game reserve for tourist attraction.	To complete a Tourist attraction center which could increase revenue to the council and the country at large.	Cutting of the boarder line between KSNR and Tsavo East National Reserve.
County Hostel Kitui Town	To provide accommodation to the general public at reasonable rates.	Complete the hotel.	Renovation of the county hostel
Ikutha Market Project Banda (Sheds)	Improve market facilities.	Complete sheds at Ikutha Market.	To provide adequate shed for use by public mostly on market days
Water Supply Plants (Kiusyani)	Provide clean water to the public.	Complete water supply.	Construction of water supplies.
Bus-Park Construction	To ensure that council	Service provision to the	To ensure good accountability

Mutomo, Mbitini and Kabati	revenue is effectively collected	general public	of the funds and monitor vehicles entering and leaving the town.
Educational Support to the Needy District wide	To improve the standards of Education in the district.	All needy cases.	Provide support to the needy (material and financial).
Tourist Attraction Centre Mutomo	To have a tourist attraction centre which could increase revenue to the council and the country at large.	Improve revenue collection.	Tourist attraction centre.
Civil Registration District wide	To create a lasting awareness in the need for registration.	To achieve 80 per cent registration.	Campaign in 10 Divisions to create awareness in Civil Registration; Activate civil registration monitoring committees; Refresher Seminars for registration agents.

B: New Project Proposal: Public Administration

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Computerization of Vital Records	1	Provision of Authoritative vital records; Production and timely processing, analysis and dissemination of vital registration statistics.	Computerise all the records held in the offices.	Installation of computer and printer; Training of two officers in computer operations.

3.6.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The major stakeholder in this sector is the government, which is responsible for safety, law and order as well as administration of justice. The performance of this sector will determine how well the other sectors perform. Performance of other sectors such as infrastructure, human resource development, Trade, Tourism and Industry and ICT will depend on how accountable, the system is and the level of corruption which has adversely affected public service provision.

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CHAPTER FOUR

IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

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4.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter outlines the monitoring and evaluation mechanism to be used during the Plan implementation period. It gives the various performance indicators that will be used to measure the achievements of the Plan. This entails setting up of clear goals and identification of variables that are to be used to measure progress towards these goals. The monitoring and evaluation framework will help in following the progress made towards the overall achievement of the Plan objective and theme.

4.1 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION SYSTEM IN THE DISTRICT

In order to ensure that implementation of the Plan is undertaken by all stakeholders, it is important to ensure that a monitoring and evaluation institutional framework is developed from the grassroots to the national level.

At the village, location and sub-location levels, Project Management Committees will do the project and programmes monitoring and evaluation. They will oversee the day-to-day implementation of the projects, and the exercise will be continuous. At the divisional level, the Divisional Monitoring and Evaluation Committee will be composed of the District Officer of the division, Divisional Departmental Heads, and relevant NGOs representatives. The monitoring will be done quarterly through field visits and reports from the Locational and Sub-Locational Committees.

At the district level, the District Development Committee will be strengthened by the District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee, which will be composed of the District Commissioner, Heads of Departments and Local NGO Representatives. The District Information and Documentation Centre will be strengthened to enable analysis, storage retrieval and transmission of monitoring and evaluation information to all stakeholders to facilitate fast corrective actions. The Monitoring and Evaluation systems will be built in all the Annual Work Plans and Budgets. Emphasis will be placed on joint monitoring of all Government Department, NGOs and the community activities so as to generate ownership of the projects and programmes. The main monitoring and evaluation tools will be through field visits, annual/quarterly reports, annual reviews, DDC/DEC meetings and expenditure reviews on the project.

At the province level, the Provincial Monitoring and Evaluation Committee through its elaborate mechanism will monitor and evaluate programmes in the districts. At the National level, the Ministry headquarters will monitor and evaluate the projects under its vote.

4.2 IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX

4.2.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Kitui Agriculture Project	25 m	7 years	No. of FDAs covered	DDC/DEC reports. Project steering committee reports. FDA Committee reports.	DALEO /DLPO /DVO/DFO/ DLSO/ DWO/ DSDO/ DDO.	Donor/GOK to provide funds and technical personnel; NGOs to provide training and inputs; Private sector to provide inputs and purchase output.
Farmers Field Schools	5 m	2002-2005	No. of farmers field schools established.	DEC/DDC/ DAC reports; Community monitoring reports.	DALEO.	Government to provide funds and technical personnel.
Food Security	50 m	7 years	No. of food stores established; Amount of food produced and stored yearly.	DDC/DEC/ DAC reports.	Daleo/Catholic Diocese/NOWE SOK/ADRA/IA RDP.	NGOs and CBOs to provide capacity building; Extension services by private sector and government.
Disease and Pest Control	7m	7 years	No. of animals vaccinated; No. of dogs baited and vaccinated. Visits to stock markets.	DDC/DEC/ DAC reports.	DVO	Implementing agencies to provide technical personnel and training; Government to provide personnel and fund; Private sector to supplement GOK service provision; NGOs/CBOs to provide capacity building.
Clinical Services	4.5 m	7 years	No. of animals diagnosed and treated.	DDC/DEC/ DAC reports.	DVO	Government to provide funds and personnel. NGOs/CBOs to provide capacity building.
Veterinary Public Health	3 m	7 years	Slaughter houses constructed; No. of licenses issued; meat carriers established.	DDC/DEC/ DAC reports.	DVO	Government and other donors to provide funds; Private sector to invest in facility provision.
Hides and Skins and Leather Technology	3 m	7 years	No. of farmers, traders, flayers and selectors trained; No. of traders, flayers licensed.	DDC/ DEC reports.	DVO	Government to provide funds and personnel; CBOs/NGOs to provide training; Private sector (traders/flayers to buy licences).
Tick Control	8 m	7 years	No. of farmers/Dip committees trained.	DDC/DEC/D AC reports.	DVO	Dip committees/commu nity to participate.

Artificial Insemination	5 m	7 years	No. of farmers trained. No. of inseminations. No. of trained inseminators	Field visits, community reports DDC/DEC minutes.	DVO	Community to participate; NGOs/CBOs to train the farmers; Government to provide personnel and funds.
Poultry Rearing Units	15,000	2002-2003	No. of units constructed. No. of cockerels and pullets raised.	Community reports; DDC/DEC reports; Field visits.	DLPO	Community to participate; GOK to provide funds and personnel; CBOs/NGOs to give capacity building.
Range Water Development	2 m	2003-2006	No. of water pans constructed.	Field visits reports; DDC/DEC reports.	DLPO	Community to participate; GOK to provide funds and personnel; Private sector to provide implements.
Fodder/Pasture Seed Bulking Plots	4 m	2004-2007	No. of plots established.	Field visits reports; DDC/DEC reports.	DPLO	Government to provide fund; CBOs NGOs to provide capacity building and hives to farmers; Private sector to provide hives and buy products.
Revival of Kitui Honey Refineries	5 m	7 years	Quantity of Hive products processed.	Field visits reports; DDC/DEC reports; Community reports.	DWO/ ADRA, CDK, SASOL.	Community to participate; GOK/Donors/NGOs to provide personnel; Private sector to provide equipment.
Adjudication and Registration	4 m	2002-2006	No. of titles issued.	Community reports; DDC/DEC reports.	DLASO	Government to provide funds; Community to participate.
Demarcation, Survey, Adjudication and Registration sections	7 m	2004-2008	No. of titles issued.	Community reports; DDC/DEC reports.	DLASO	Government to provide funds; Community to participate.
District Forestry Development Programme	10 m	2002-2006	No. of seedlings planted.	Community reports; DDC/DEC reports.	DFO	Community to participate in funding and capacity building by GOK and NGOs.
Social Forestry Extension Project	5 m	2002-2006	No. of model farms established; No. of community foresters trained.	Community reports; DDC/DEC reports	DFO	Donor/GOK to provide funds and personnel; Community to participate; CBOs/NGOs to provide funds and Technical support.
Construction of Office Block (Fisheries)	5 m	2003	Completion and occupation of office block.	Construction reports.	District Fisheries Officer.	Donor/GOK to provide funds and personnel; Community to

						participate; CBOs/NGOs to provide funds and technical support.
Demonstration Fish Pond	1.2 m	2003	No. of fish farmers trained; No. of demos held.	DDC/DEC reports.	District Fisheries Officer.	GOK to provide funds.
Rehabilitation of Earth Dams	8 m	7 years	No. of dams desilted; Dams stocked with fingerlings	DDC/DEC Reports.	DFO/ District Fisheries officer/DWO.	GOK to provide funds; Community to participate.
Water Harvesting for Crops/Micro Irrigation Techniques	6 m	7 years	No. of sand dams; No of V shaped bunds; No of run off diversion.	Community reports; DDC reports.	DALEO/ Winrock.	Community to participate; GOK/NGOs to provide funds and capacity building. CBOs to provide capacity building.
Kitui Emergency Operation Project	20 m	7 years	No. of soil and water conservation structures; Seeds bulked; No of Human/Livestoc k water sources developed/ improved.	DDC/DEC reports; Community reports; Annual Reports.	DALEO/ ADRA.	Donor to provide funds; Private sector to be awarded contract; Community to participate.
Food for Work (FFW)	70 m	7 years	Food insecure areas identified; No. of FFW projects Implemented; Tonnage of food rations released for FFW projects.	DDC/DEC reports; Community reports.	DALEO/ADRA/ WFP/ IARDP.	GOK/Donor to provide personnel and funds; Community to participate; NGOs to provide training on FFW concepts.
Construction of Boreholes	50 m	7 years	No. of boreholes constructed;	DEC/DDC reports; Field reports; Community reports;	DWO, CDK, ADRA; Anglican Church; SASOL.	Donor to provide funds; Community to participate; NGOs to provide funds and personnel; GOK to provide funds and technical skills.
Update of Irrigation Profiles	To be determin ed	2002- 2004	No. of irrigation facilities profiled	DEC/DDC reports; Community reports.	DWO	GoK to provide technical support enabling environment community to participate.
Appropriate Irrigation Methods	To be determin ed	2002- 2004	No. of beneficiaries and improvement in productivity levels improved incomes.	DEC/DDC reports; Community reports; Welfare survey reports.	DWO	GoK to provide technical support and logistics; Training of community and local CBOs; Support from donors, NGOs and CBOs in form of funding and technical assistance.
Water	20 m	7 years	No. of	DEC/DDC	DWO, CDK,	Donor to provide

Conservation Structures			structures constructed.	reports; Field reports; Community reports.	SASOL.	funds; Community to participate; NGOs to provide funds and personnel; GOK to provide funds and technical skills.
Shallow Wells	78 m	7 years	No. of shallow wells sunk.	DEC/DDC reports; Field reports; Community reports.	DWO, CDK, SASOL, ACK.	Donor to provide funds; Community to participate; NGOs to provide funds and personnel; GOK to provide funds and technical skills.
Sub-Surface Dams	30 m	7 years	Sub-surface dams constructed.	DEC/DDC reports; Field reports; Community reports.	DWO, SASOL.	Donor to provide funds; Community to participate; NGOs to provide funds and personnel; GOK to provide funds and technical skills.
Water Tanks Project	1 m	2005-2008	Water tanks constructed.	DEC/DDC reports; Field reports; Community reports.	DWO.	Donor to provide funds; Community to participate; NGOs to provide funds and personnel.
Rock Catchment	5 m	2006-2008	Rock catchments constructed.	DEC/DDC reports; Field reports; Community reports.	DWO.	Donor to provide funds; Community to participate; NGOs to provide funds and personnel; GOK to provide funds and technical skills.
Springs Protection	2 m	2002-2005	No. of springs protected; Gravity lines installed.	DEC/DDC reports; Field reports; Community reports.	DWO.	Donor to provide funds; Community to participate; NGOs to provide funds and personnel; GOK to provide funds and technical skills.
Ilika Water Project	5 m	2004-2006	No. of people drawing water from the project.	DEC/DDC reports; Field reports; Community reports.	DWO.	Donor to provide funds; Community to participate; NGOs to provide funds and personnel; GOK to provide funds and technical skills.
Uma Earth Dam	5 m	2005-2007	Completion and operation of earth dam; No. of people served by the project.	DEC/DDC reports; Field reports; Community reports.	DWO.	Donor to provide funds; Community to participate; NGOs to provide funds and personnel; GOK to provide funds and technical

						skills.
Mutomo Earth Dam Water Scheme	5m	2005-2007	Completion and operation of earth dam; No. of people served by the project.	DEC/DDC reports; Field reports; Community reports.	DWO.	Donor to provide funds; Community to participate; NGOs to provide funds and personnel; GOK to provide funds and technical skills.
Sand Dams	100m	7 years	No. of dams constructed.	DEC/DDC reports; Field reports; Community reports.	SASOL/DWO.	GOK to provide funds and personnel; NGOs to provide funds and personnel.
Catholic Diocese Rural Water Programme	200m	7 years	No of Water supplies constructed.	DEC/DDC reports; Field reports; Community reports.	CDK/DWO.	GOK to provide funds and personnel; NGOs to provide funds and personnel.

4.2.2 Physical Infrastructure

Project Name	Cost Kshs.	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Kitui Urban Water Supply-	15m	2002-2004	Completion and operation of the water supplies.	DEC/DDC reports; Field reports; Community reports.	DWO, NWC & PC.	Donor/GOK to provide funds; Community to participate; NGOs to provide funds and personnel.
Kabati Mbondoni Road	7m	2002-2008	Kilometres gravelled	DDC/DEC reports; Community reports; Field visits.	DWO (Works)	GOK to provide funds and technical staff; Donors to supplement GOK resources.
Construction of Approaches to Tiva Bridge	15m	2002	Operation of the bridge	DDC/DEC reports; Community reports; Field visits.	DWO (Works)	GOK to provide funds and technical staff.
Construction of Super Structure to Mwitasyano Bridge	20m	2002	Completion and operation of the bridge.	DDC/DEC reports; Community reports; Field visits.	DWO (Works)	GOK to provide funds and technical staff.
Routine Maintenance	100m	7 years	No. of kms graded.	DDC/DEC reports. Community reports; Field visits.	DWO (Works)	GOK to provide funds and technical staff.
Construction of Athi Bridge	50m	2003-2004	Completion and operation of bridge.	DDC/DEC reports; Community reports; Field visits.	DWO (Works).	GOK to provide funds and Technical staff.

Kitui Sewerage system	20m	2002-2005	Sewer constructed.	DDC/DEC reports. Community reports	KCC.	Donor to provide funds. GOK to provide funds and technical personnel.
Construction of Athi Bridge	50m	2003	Completion and operation of bridge.	DDC/DEC reports. Community reports. Field visits.	DWO (Works).	GOK to provide funds and Technical staff:
Kibwezi-Kitui Kangonde Road	To be Determined	2002-2003	Completion of road; Usage of road.	DDC/DEC reports; AWP&B reports.	DWO (Works)	GoK to provide technical expertise, Staff and funds.

4.2.3 Human Resource Development

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Primary School Text book Project	100m	7 years	No. of text books procured; No. of schools covered.	DEB/DDC/DEL reports. Visits to schools	DEO	Donor/GOK to provide funds; School committees to procure books; Private sector to be awarded contracts.
Mutha Secondary Dormitory and Laboratory Project	2m	2003	Completion of construction of dormitory and Lab.	School committee. DDC/DEC reports.	DEC.	Donor to provide funds. School committee to supervise work. Private sector to be awarded contract to do the work.
Kitui Teachers Training College	50m	2002-2005	Construction and provision of physical facilities.	Field visits; Construction reports.	DEO.	Private sector to do the work; Community to participate; Donor to provide funds.
Construction of Office Block	15m	2002-2004	Office blocks Completed.	DDC/DEC reports; Field reports.	DALEO, DSDO, DCO and DSO.	GOK, NGOs to provide funds and technical personnel; Community to participate.
Literacy Promotion Programme	2m	2002-2004	Literacy level.	DDC/DEC reports Field visits.	DALEO.	GOK, NGOs to provide funds and technical personnel; Community to participate.
Community Based Health Care	30m	7 Years	No of active Bamako Initiatives established; Trained CHWS, TBAS, PHCS and TOTs	DDC/DEC/DCD/DEC reports.	MOH/WOWE SOK/World Neighbours, CDK, Anglican Church, Epislopag Church.	GOK, religious organisations, NGOs to provide funds and technical personnel. Community to participate.

HIV/AIDS Programme	100 m	7 years	No. of Anti AIDS/HIV Clubs formed; Peer counsellors trained;	DDC/DEC/DAC reports.	MOH, World Neighbours, WO WESOK, DACCO, CECK, KEVO Catholic Diocese.	Donor and GOK to provide funds; NGOs and GOK to provide personnel and funds.
Intravenous Fluid Plant	20m	2003 - 2006	Amount of intravenous fluid produced.	DDC/DEC Reports.	MOH	Donor/GOK to provide funds and technical personnel.
Capacity Building for Local Group Leaders	10m	7 years	No. of group leaders/Members trained	Community reports; DDC/DEC reports.	DSDO	GOK to provide funds and personnel; NGOs to provide training and funding.
Kitui Cultural Centre	5m	2002-2005	Cultural centre constructed.	DDC/DEC Reports; Community reports	DCO	GOK to provide funds and personnel.
Kitui Stadium	40m	2002-2006	Completion and utilization of the stadium.	DDC/DEC reports; Field visits.	DSO	GOK to provide funds and personnel; Private sector to provide funds and equipment.
Vocational Training Centre	10m	2003-2004	Completion and operation of the training centre.	DDC/DEC reports; Field visits.	DSDO	GOK to provide funds; CBOs, NGOs to provide capacity building.
Multi-Purpose Tractor for Garbage Collection	8m	2002	Purchased tractor.	DEC/DDC reports.	KCC	GOK/KCC to provide funds.
Kitui District Hospital Amenity Ward Project	15m	2002-2008	Ward constructed and in use; No. of patients admitted; Income received from use.	DEC/DDC reports; Hospital records.	MOH	GoK to provide funds and personnel; Community to use facility.
PHC Activities	To be discussed	2002-2008	No. of training activities on record; No. of people trained.	DEC/DDC reports MOH reports.	MOH	GoK to provide training staff ; Community to participate and practice training imparted to them.
Dispensary	To be discussed	2002-2008	Completion and operation of facilities.	Completion report; DEC/DDC report N&E report.	MOH	GoK to provide land for facility and funds to construct and operationalize; Community to use facility.

4.2.4 Tourism, Trade and Industry

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Bimas Micro Credit Programme	200m	2002-2007	Amount of credit given; No of credit beneficiaries.	DEC/DDC reports; Community reports; Field visits.	BIMAS.	NGO to provide funds and capacity building; Community to participate.
Rent and Savings Project	50m	2002-2007	No of parish management committees trained on credit management; Amount of credit given; No of credit beneficiaries.	DEC/DDC reports; Community reports; Field visits.	CDK.	NGO to provide funds and capacity building; Community to participate.
Tourist Resort Hotels and Camps	To be discussed	2002-2007	No. of hotels and camps completed and in use; Income for the KCC.	DEC/DDC reports; Hotel/camp records completion certificates.	MOTT	GoK to facilitate project construction, KCC to provide and community to be actively involved in construction and implementation and provide market source for hotel (agricultural and livestock produce).

4.2.5 Information Communication Technology

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Procurement of DIDC Computer Hardware and Soft Ware	200,000	2002-2003	Procured equipments.	Reports to DDC/DEC.	DDO/DIO.	Donors/GOK to provide funds and technical personnel and training.
Construction of Community Library	2.5 m	2003-2005	Physical completion.	Reports to DDC/DEC and site visits.	DEO/DIO and MR&PW.	Donors/GOK to provide funds; Community to participate; NGOs/private sector to provide equipments.
Television Camera	1.5 m	2003-2004	Procurement of the camera.	DDC/DEC reports.	DTO/KNA.	GOK to provide funding.

4.2.6 Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Divisional Offices	15m	2002-2006	Completion and occupation of the buildings.	Community reports; DDC/DEC reports; Field visits.	Provincial Administration/ Community.	GOK to provide funds; Community also to provide funds and labour.
Itoleka and Muturu Police Post Project	10m	2002-2006	Completion of police post; Crime rate reduction.	Community reports; DDC/DEC reports;	Police Department /Community.	GOK to provide funds; Community to provide labour,

				Field visits.		funds and materials.
DOs Residential Houses and A.P. Lines Project	50 m	2002-2008	Completion and occupation of buildings.	Community reports; DDC/DEC reports; Field visits.	Provincial Administration.	GOK to provide funds; Community to provide funds, labour and materials.
Scene of Crime Office	4 m	2002	Completion and operation of offices.	DDC/DEC reports.	Police department.	GOK to provide funds and technical personnel; Civil society to provide capacity building to community on the importance of the Police.
Training of Paralegal Staff	7m	7 years	No. trained	DDC/DEC reports	Judiciary/ CDK.	Government to provide funds and personnel.
Mobile Courts	20m	7 years	No. of courts established.	DEC/DDC reports	Judiciary	Government to provide funds and personnel.
Station Vehicles	3m	2002	Vehicle procured.	DDC/DEC reports; Community reports.	Judiciary/CDK.	Government to provide funds.
Fencing of Station	50,000	2002	Erection of fence.	DEC/DDC reports.	Judiciary.	Government to provide funds.
Probation Services	7m	7 years	No. of probationers Rehabilitated; No. of counselling sessions to probationers.	DEC/DDC reports.	Probation.	Government to provide funds and personnel.
After Care Services	7m	7 Years	No of Counselling sessions done to all categories of offenders.	DEC/DDC reports. Community reports.	Probation	Government to provide funds and personnel. Civil society to sensitise people on importance of the services.
Community Service Order	10m	7 years	No. of offenders rehabilitated. No. of offenders who received counselling.	DDC/DEC reports	Probation/ Police	Government to provide funds and personnel. Civil society to sensitise people on importance of the services.
Fencing Markets	1m	7 years	No. of Markets fenced.	Community reports; DDC/DEC reports.	KCC.	GOK to provide funds; Community to participate.
Kabati Slaughter House	0.1m	2002	Slaughterhouse constructed.	Community reports; DDC/DEC reports.	KCC.	GOK to provide funds; Community to participate.
Construction of Pit Latrines	0.5m	2003	No., of pit latrines; Constructed and being used.	Community reports; DDC/DEC reports.	KCC.	GOK to provide funds; Community to participate.

Stock Yard Construction	0.3 m	2003	Stock yard constructed.	Community reports; DDC/DEC reports.	KCC.	GOK to provide funds; Community to participate.
Kathu Market Banda (Sheds) Project	0.1m	2002	Banda (shed) constructed and used.	Community reports; DDC/DEC Reports.	KCC.	GOK to provide funds; Community to participate.
Construction of County Hostel in Kitui	20m	2003	Completion and operation of the hostel.	DEC/DDC reports.	KMC.	GOK to provide funds
Bus Park Construction	10m	2003-2004	No. of bus parks constructed and in use.	DEC/DDC reports.	KMC.	GOK/donor to provide funds.
Education Support to the Needy	5m	7 years	No. of cases supported.	DEC/DDC reports.	KCC.	GOK/NGOs/Community to provide funds (bursary).
Plant Sanctuary in Mutomo	20 m	7 years	No of tourists visiting the site.	DEC/DDC reports.	KCC.	GOK/private sector/NGOs to provide funds.
Civil Registrations in All Divisions	5 m	7 years	No. of persons registered; No of certificates issues.	DEC/DDC reports.	DROP.	GOK to provide funds and staff.

4.3 SUMMARY OF KEY MONITORING AND EVALUATION IMPACT AND PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Sector/Sub-sector	Indicator	2002 Present Situation	2004 Mid Term	2008 End of Plan Period
Education	Primary school enrolment rate	47.6%	55%	60%
	Boys	47.6%	53%	60%
	Girls	48.1%	53%	60%
	Primary school drop-out rate	18.8%	16%	11%
	Boys	16.3%	14%	10%
	Girls	21.3%	18%	12%
	Primary school teacher/pupil ratio	1:32	1:40	1:40
	Secondary school enrolment rate	11.8%	13%	20%
	Boys	11.7%	20%	30%
	Girls	12%	16%	30%
	Secondary school drop-out rate	19%	17%	14%
	Boys	15.8%	14%	11%
	Girls	22.2%	20%	17%
Secondary school teacher/student ratio	1:19	1:25	1:30	
Literacy level	68%	70%	75%	
Health	Crude birth rate	44.5/1000	40/1000	35/1000
	Crude death rate	126/1000	120/1000	115/1000
	Life expectancy			
	Male	51	53	56
	Female	54	57	59
	Infant mortality rate	112/1000	100/1000	90/1000
	Under 5 mortality rate	98/1000	96/1000	92/1000
	Fertility rate	4.6	4.2	3.8
	Doctor/patient ratio	1:16,047	1:12,000	1:8,000
	% household with access to health services			

	Urban	85%	85%	90%
	Rural	21%	22%	30%
	Average distance to a health facility			
	Urban	1 Km	0.5 Km	0.3 Km
	Rural	5 Km	4 Km	2 Km
	Latrine coverage	56%	75%	80%
	Malnutrition rate	30%	25%	20%
	Immunization rate	88%	90%	90%
	HIV prevalence rate	14%	13%	10%
	Family planning acceptance	40%	45%	50%
Population	Population size	550,678	575,512	628,591
	Population growth rate	2.23%	2%	2%
	% Urban population	4%	5%	10%
	% Rural population	96%	95%	90%
	Dependency ratio	100:114	100:113	100:112
	Labour force % to population	47%	48%	52%
Socio- Economic	Average household size	5.3	5.2	4.8
	No. female headed households	5,620	5,200	4,500
	No. child headed families	780	700	600
	% of children in need of special protection	35%	30%	25%
	Absolute poverty			
	Rural	64%	60%	56%
	Urban	59%	57%	54%
	Average household incomes			
	Agriculture	40%	45%	50%
	Rural self employment	1%	2%	5%
	Wage employment	50%	55%	60%
	Urban self employment	5%	7%	10%
	Unemployment rate	35%	32%	26%
	Water	% of household with access to piped water	6.1%	8%
Average distance to the nearest water point		5 km	3 km	2 km
Access to potable water		6.1%	8%	15%
Energy	Household with electricity connections	0.4%	1%	5%
	Households using solar power	4%	6%	12%
	Households using firewood/charcoal	98%	98%	98%
	Households using kerosene/gas	80%	80%	80%
Roads	Total Km of roads (bitumen, gravel and earth)	1,843	3,000	15,000
	Gravelled roads	286 Km	800	1,500
Telecommunications	% of households with Telephone connections	0.1%	1%	3%
	Mobile telephone coverage	1 (Safaricom)	2	2
	No. of post offices	16	26	30

