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

MUTOMO
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN
2008—2012

KENYA
VISION 2030

Towards a Globally Competitive and Prosperous Kenya

June 2009

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DISTRICT VISION AND MISSION

VISION

To be a leading district in sustainable utilization of available and district-endowed natural resources to ensure social, political and economic cohesion and fusion for the prosperity of the district

MISSION

To provide conducive environment for social, economic, cultural and political development of Mutomo District

FOREWORD

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

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

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

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

The Plan is divided into four chapters as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AI	Artificial Insemination
ALRMP II	Arid Lands Resource Management Project II
AMREF	African Medical Research Foundation
ARVs	Antiretroviral
ASAL	Arid and Semi Arid Lands
BOG	Board of Governors
CBO	Community Based Organization
CCC	Comprehensive Care Centre
CDF	Constituency Development Fund
CDFC	Constituency Development Fund Committee
CDTF	Community Development Trust Fund
CHWs	Community Health Workers
CMR	Child Mortality Rate
CoDCs	Community Development Committees
CPMR	Community Project Monitoring Report
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DANIDA	Danish International Development Assistance
DAO	District Agricultural Officer
DASS	District Agricultural Support Services
DC	District Commissioner
DDO	District Development Officer
DDP	District Development Plan
DEAP	District Environmental Action Plan
DECO	District Environmental Committee
DEO	District Education Officer
DEPO	District Environmental Pollution Committee
DIDC	District Information and Documentation Centre
DIDC	District Information and Documentation Centre
DIO	District Information Officer
DLASO	District Lands, Adjudication and Settlement Officer
DMEC	District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee
DPMU	District Planning & Management Unit
DSDO	District Social Development Officer
DTO/WB	District Trade Officer/World Bank
DWO	District Works Officer
DYO	District Youth Officer
ECD	Early Childhood Department
EIAs	Environmental Impact Assessment
EU	European Union
FPE	Free Primary Education
FY	Financial Year
GOK	Government of Kenya
HH	Household
HIV/AIDS	Human Immune Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ICT	Information Communication and Technology
IEC	Information Education and Communication
ILRI	International Livestock Research Institute

IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
IT	Information Technology
KARI	Kenya Agricultural Research Institute
KCPE	Kenya Certificate of Primary Education
KCSE	Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education
KFS	Kenya Forestry Service
Kgs	Kilograms
KM	Kilometer
KM ²	Kilometer Squared
Kshs	Kenya Shillings
KWS	Kenya Wildlife Service
LATF	Local Authority Trust Fund
LCD	Locational Development Committee
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MOA	Ministry of Agriculture
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOLFD	Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Department
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
NACC	National Aids Control Council
NALEP	National Agricultural and Livestock Extension Programme
NGOs	Non Governmental Organizations
NNMR	Neo-Natal Mortality Rate
O & M	Operation and Maintenance
OVC	Orphaned and Vulnerable Children
P A	Provincial Administration
PDP	Provincial Director of Planning
PMC	Project Management Committee
PMCTs	Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission
PNNMR	Post Neo-Natal Mortality Rate
PTA	Parents Teachers Association
RAs	Regulation Assistant
RMLTF	Road Maintenance Levy Trust Fund
RPD	Rural Planning Directorate
SACCOs	Savings Credit Cooperative Society
SIDA	Sweden International Development Association
STD/STI	Sexually Transmitted Diseases/Sexually Transmitted Infections
TARDA	Tana and Athi Development Authority
TBA	Traditional Birth Attendants
TOTs	Training of Trainers
VCT	Voluntary Counselling and Testing
WARM A	Water Resources Management Authority
YEDF	Youth Enterprise Development Fund
YRS	Years

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Mutomo District is one of the newly created districts of Eastern Province. It borders Makueni Districts to the west, Kitui Central to the North, Tana River District to the east and Taita District to the south. The district is located between longitudes 37° 37'00 and 39°00'00' East and latitudes 1°05'00' and 1°50'00' South. The district covers an area of approximately 12,965.8KM² including 6,290.3 KM² occupied by the Tsavo National Park.

The district is divided into three administrative divisions namely, Ikutha, Mutomo and Mutha. The divisions are further divided into 15 locations and 60 sub locations. Ikutha is the largest with a total area 1417.5 Km² five location and 18 sub locations. Mutomo is the smallest with a total area of 803.9 Km² with four locations and seventeen sub locations. Tsavo East National Park occupies an area of 6290.3 Km².

Politically, the district is divided into one constituency, that is, Mutomo Constituency. The district is served by one local authority, namely; Kitui County Council with fifteen (15) civic wards which it shares with Kitui District.

Settlement Patterns are unevenly distributed in the district and is depended on nearness to rivers for provision of water and simple irrigation, fertility of the soils where people tend to concentrate on the foot hills to do agriculture. Other settlements are concentrated near towns' reason being ability to get social amenities and provision of security since the provincial administration is based in the towns. Other settlements are influenced by availability of schools and people tend to settle near schools and dispensaries to have access to the basic amenities such as schools and health care. Land use and settlement patterns are based on the agro-ecological zones and they are also influenced by soil fertility and rainfall. The altitude of the district ranges between 400m and 900m above sea level with the central part of the district being characterized by wide low lying area.

To the western side of the district, the main relief features is the Yatta plateau, which stretches from the north to the south of the district between rivers Athi and Tana. 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. The annual rainfall ranges between 500-1050 mm with 30 per cent reliability. The district experiences high temperatures throughout the year, which range from 20⁰c to 34⁰c. According to the 1999 Population and Housing census the district had a total population of 128,396 of which 60,545 and 67,851 were male and female respectively. The population is projected to reach 164,665 persons in 2008 and 189,934 people at the end of the plan period (2012).

During the plan period, there were 53 projects planned for implementation. The sector performance varied from sector to sector, but on overall, the district achieved 33.96 per cent implementation on the proposed projects. This low percentage could be attributed to lack of funds for the planned activities and change of projects priorities. Donor and community funded projects recorded high rates of implementation. The implementation of the previous plan was hindered by several constraints among them: inadequate funding; poor networking; and unfavourable weather conditions. There are some challenges that hinder realization of development in the district. These include: recurrent drought; inadequate water; poor road network; poor marketing infrastructure; poor

coordination and weak M & E; Environmental degradation and high poverty levels.

The programmes and projects collectively agreed upon during the consultation process are presented along the MTEF sectors namely; Agriculture and Rural Development; Trade, Tourism and Industry; Physical Infrastructure; Environment, Water and Sanitation; Human Resource Development; Research, Innovation and Technology; Governance Justice, Law and Order Sector; Public Administration; and Special Programmes. For each of the sectors, the vision and mission statement is presented followed by district response to the sector Vision and Mission, importance and role of stakeholders in each sector and cross sector linkages. To achieve the set goals in the plan, the district will put in place an M & E institutional structures which will help in implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the proposed projects. The M&E structure in the district will adopt the bottom-up approach as outlined in the DFRD strategy. The data for the DDP was collected from various departmental heads through attendance of meetings, response to memos, and retrieval from archives, stakeholder forums.

CHAPTER ONE:

DISTRICT PROFILE

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 profile that gives the overall physical, social and economic situation in the district. In addition it contains the district fact sheet which provides a summary of key socio economic data of the district as at the start of the plan period.

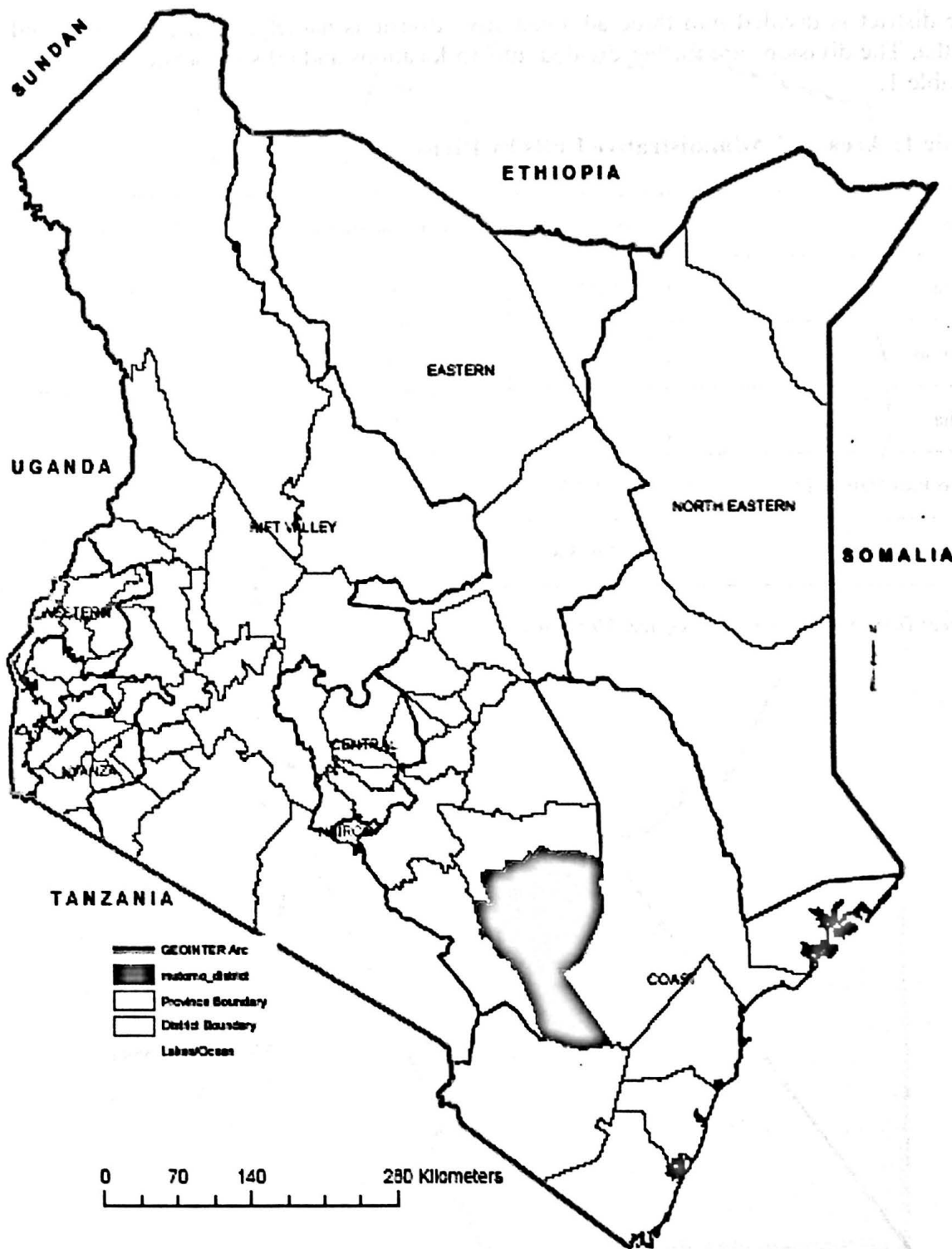
1.1 Geographic and Physical Description and Settlement Patterns

This section provides background information of the general features and settlement patterns, physiographic and natural conditions of the district. It analyses the position and size of the district, administrative boundaries among other issues.

1.1.1 Position and Size

Mutomo District is one of the newly created districts of Eastern Province. It borders Makueni Districts to the west, Kitui Central to the North, Tana River District to the east and Taita District to the south. The district is located between longitudes 37° 37'00 and 39°00'00' East and latitudes 1°05'00' and 1°50'00' South. The district covers an area of approximately 12,965.8KM² including 6,290.3 KM² occupied by the Tsavo National Park.

Map 1: Location of Mutomo District in Kenya



1.1.2 Administrative Boundaries

The district is divided into three administrative divisions namely, Ikutha, Mutomo and Mutha. The divisions are further divided into 15 locations and 60 sub locations as shown in table 1.

Table 1: Area and Administrative Units by Division

Division	Area (km)	No. of Locations	No. of Sub-locations
Ikutha	1417.5	5	18
Mutomo	803.9	4	17
Mutha	4454.1	6	25
Tsavo East National Park	6290.3	-	-
Total	12,965.8	15	60

Source: District Commissioners Office, Mutomo 2008

Ikutha is the largest with a total area 1417.5 Km² five location and 18 sub locations. Mutomo is the smallest with a total area of 803.9 Km² with four locations and seventeen sub locations. Tsavo East National Park occupies an area of 6290.3 Km².

Politically, the district has one constituency (Mutomo Constituency). The district is served by one local authority, namely; Kitui County Council with fifteen (15) civic wards which it shares with Kitui District.

Table 2: Political Units of the District.

Constituency	No. Divisions	Country council (civic wards)
Mutomo	3	15

Source: Country Council/ Municipal Council Offices, Kitui 2008

1.2 Settlement Patterns

Settlement Patterns are unevenly distributed in the district and is depended on nearness to rivers for provision of water and simple irrigation, fertility of the soils where people tend to concentrate on the foot hills to do agriculture. Other settlements are concentrated near towns' reason being ability to get social amenities and provision of security since the provincial administration is based in the towns. Other settlements are influenced availability of schools and people tend to settle near schools and dispensaries to have access to the basic amenities such as schools and health care. Land use and settlement patterns are based on the agro-ecological zones and they are also influenced by soil fertility and rainfall as shown in table 3.

Table 3: Population Densities by Division

Division	1999			2008		2010		2012	
	Pop	Area (Km ²)	Density	pop	density	Pop	Density	Pop	Density
Ikutha	43,470	7,707.8	6	55,749	7	58,754	7	64,301	8
Mutomo	45,787	803.9	57	58,721	69	61,697	73	67,732	76
Mutha	39,139	4,454.1	9	50,199	11	57,738	11	57,898	12
Total	128,396	12,965.8	10	164,569	12	172,919	13	189,651	13

Source: District Statistics Office, Mutomo

Mutomo and Mutha Divisions have the highest densities of 69 and 11 person's per Km² respectively. These divisions receive fairly moderate rainfall and have great agricultural potential and fertile soils. Ikutha has the lowest population densities of 7 persons per Km². This division experience harsh climatic conditions. This division also border Tana River District in the eastern side and experience occasional banditry attacks. The low population densities coupled with the vastness of the divisions make provision of essential services such as water, health and education expensive.

1.3 Physiographic and Natural Conditions

1.3.1 Topography Features

The altitude of the district ranges between 400m and 900m above sea level with the central part of the district being characterized by wide low lying area. To the western side of the district, the main relief features is the Yatta plateau, which stretches from the north to the south of the district between rivers Athi and Tana. The plateau is almost plain with wide shallow spaced valleys. Due to its high altitude, it receives more rainfall which normally spreads to the area bordering it.

The geology of the district is characterized by metamorphic and igneous rocks of the basement complex system. The southern side of the district is composed of Permian deposits. The main river that flows through the district is Athi River .Others are seasonal rivers like River Tiva and are relied upon to provide water for drinking by people and livestock during the rainy season.

1.3.2 Climate

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. The annual rainfall ranges between 500-1050 mm with 30 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 with southern side receiving less than 500 mm. The unreliability of the rainfall thus limits intensive and meaningful land use. The district experiences crop failure and water shortage in most years. The district experiences high temperatures throughout the year, which range from 20⁰c to 34⁰c. The hot months are between mid- July and September and January and February.

The district is naturally endowed with some mineral deposits. Due to the absence consolidated volcanic ash and other of building rocks, bricks are locally made of clay materials 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 region. The district can be divided into the following four agro-ecological zones:

Semi-Arid Ranching Areas:-these areas are less fertile and are currently used for drought resistance crops and livestock recurring; **Arid-Agro-Pastoral Areas:**- these areas are extensive and are generally used for grazing however, due to population pressure, the land is being put into crop production and the **Arid-Pastoral Zone:** -these are areas with virtually no agricultural development. The area is mainly used for rearing livestock.

1.4 Population Profiles and Projections

This section provides a brief of the population dynamics of the district for the years 1999, 2008, 2010 and at the end of the plan period 2012. It shows the various age cohorts both female and male over a 5 year period.

Table 4: Population projection by Gender and Age Cohort

Age Cohorts	1999			2008			2010			2012		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
0-4	10,978	10,759	21,737	14,079	13,798	27,877	14,792	14,498	29,290	16,239	15,916	32,155
5-9	9,861	9,639	19,360	12,646	12,361	25,007	13,287	12,993	26,280	14,587	14,264	28,851
10-14	9,975	9,781	19,776	12,794	12,547	25,341	13,443	13,183	26,626	14,758	14,473	29,231
15-19	7,679	7,667	15,346	9,765	9,757	19,522	10,259	10,259	20,518	11,263	11,264	22,527
20-24	4,036	5,944	9,980	5,137	7,564	12,701	5,398	7,948	13,346	5,926	8,726	14,652
25-29	3,143	4,728	7,871	4,030	6,064	10,094	4,235	6,371	10,606	4,649	6,994	11,643
30-34	2,613	3,433	6,046	3,351	4,403	7,754	3,521	4,626	8,147	3,865	5,057	8,922
35-39	2,196	3,012	5,208	2,816	3,863	6,679	2,959	4,059	7,018	3,249	4,456	7,705
40-44	1,720	2,240	3,960	2,206	2,873	5,079	2,318	3,018	5,336	2,544	3,314	5,858
45-49	1,559	2,076	3,635	1,999	2,662	4,661	2,101	2,797	4,898	2,306	3,071	5,377
50-54	1,457	2,184	3,641	1,869	2,801	4,670	1,963	2,943	4,906	2,155	3,231	5,386
55-59	1,170	1,282	2,452	1,500	1,644	3,144	1,577	1,727	3,304	1,731	1,896	3,627
60-64	1,052	1,282	2,334	1,349	1,644	2,993	1,418	1,727	3,145	1,556	1,896	3,452
65-69	720	826	1,546	923	1,066	1,989	970	1,113	2,083	1,065	1,222	2,287
70-74	904	1,253	2,157	1,159	1,607	2,766	1,218	1,688	2,906	1,338	1,854	3,192
75-79	492	507	999	631	650	1,281	663	683	1,346	728	750	1,478
80+	1,110	1,238	2,348	1,424	1,587	3,011	1,496	1,668	3,164	1,642	1,831	3,473
Total	60,545	67,851	128,396	77,678	86,891	164,569	81,618	91,301	172,919	89,636	100,215	189,651

Source: District Statistics Office, Mutomo 2008

The district had a total population of 128,396 of which 60,545 and 67,851 were male and female respectively as per the 1999 population and housing census. The population is projected to reach 164,569 persons in 2008 and 189,651 people at the end of the plan period (2012). These projections are based on the 1999 population census and assume a growth rate of 2.23 per cent. These high population growths will have bearing on all facilities be they education, recreational or basic infrastructure. The food security situation will worsen since dependants will be expected to increase at a rate that does not match the food production.

Table 5: Population Projection by Age and Sex for Selected Age Groups

Age groups	1999			2008			2010			2012		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Under 1	2,729	2,696	5,425	3,500	3,458	6,958	3,677	3,633	7,310	4,037	3,988	8,025
Under 5	9,978	9,759	18,737	12,797	12,516	25,313	13,445	13,150	26,595	14,760	14,436	26,196
Primary school age (6-13)	9,114	8,823	17,937	11,689	11,315	23,004	12,281	11,889	24,170	13,482	13,052	26,534
Secondary school (14-17)	3,724	3,574	7,298	4,776	4,584	9,360	5,018	4,816	9,864	5,509	5,287	10,796
Youth population (15-29)	7,358	10,838	18,196	9,436	13,899	23,335	9,915	14,604	24,519	10,885	16,032	26,917
Reproductive age female (15-49)	-	15,098	15,098	-	19,363	19,363	-	20,344	20,344	-	22,334	22,334
Labour force (15-64)	13,132	20,466	33,598	16,841	26,247	43,088	17,695	27,577	45,272	19,426	30,275	49,701
Aged population 65+	1,784	1,377	3,161	2,288	1,766	4,054	2,404	1,855	4,259	2,639	2,037	4,676

Source: District Statistics Office, Mutomo 2008

Age group 6-13 (Primary School): There were 17937 primary school aged population in 1999, which was 13.97 % of the total population. This population is projected to increase to 23004, 24170 and 26534 in 2008, 2010 and 2012 respectively. The continued high rise in this population calls for the expansion of the existing primary facilities, upgrading and modernizing the existing ones. The capacity of these facilities can only be fully utilized with increased staffing of teachers and adequate provision of teaching and learning resources.

Age group 14-17 (Secondary): The secondary school going age of 14-17 years had a population of 7,298 in 1999. During the plan period, the figure is projected to increase to 9360, 9864 and 10796 in 2008, 2010, and 2012 respectively. The increase of population calls for expansion and increasing of secondary schools. More vocational training centers will need to be set up to train this group since it will gradually join the labour market over the plan period. There are currently 4,360 pupils in secondary schools.

Age Group 15-49 (Female Reproductive Age): According to the 1999 population census, the female reproductive population (cohorts 15-47 years) was 15098 people, consisting 11.76 per cent of the population. This age group is projected to reach 22334 at the end of plan period. The high growth rate requires the district to identify and implement projects and programmes that will adequately cater for the needs relating to maternity and child health. A well thought out family planning programme should be implemented to curb the population rise.

Age Group 15-64 (Labour Force): Further analysis of 1999 population structure revealed that the labour force constituted 26.17 per cent of the total population. In absolute numbers the labour force was made up of 33598 persons as indicated in the 5.

Labour force is projected to rise to 73,615 people in 2008 and 76,935 persons in 2012. About 50 percent of the labour force is engaged in agricultural production while the rest are in commercial and public sectors. This means that the district need to put in place programmes and projects that will foster creation of employment commensurate with the rates of population growth.

Urban Population: Mutomo has only one urban center Mutomo Town with a population of 1674 persons in the 1999 Population and Housing census. The other towns are smaller and do not have a population of about 2,000 at the start of the plan period. It is projected to be 2041 in 2008. It is expected to increase to 2228 by the end of the plan period 2012 as shown in table 6 below.

Table 6: Population Projections for Urban Areas

Urban Centers	1999			2008			2010			2012		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Mutomo Town	789	885	1,674	962	1,079	2,041	1,006	1,128	2,134	1,051	1,179	2,228

Source: District Statistics Office, Mutomo 2008

This population increase will have a very strong bearing on the provision of various services both in the rural and urban areas such as health and education. The female population is higher in all the years of planning period. In 1999 there were 885 women who were expected to rise to 1,079 at the planning year and 1,128 and 1,179 in 2010 and 2012 respectively. Ikanga, Athi and Mutha are some of the towns that are growing very fast and coming up and will very soon be urban centres.

1.5 Sector Analysis

The following section gives the analysis of different sectors of the economy. It further gives main characteristics of the sector, past performance, and main critical issues.

1.5.1 Agriculture and Rural Development Sector

Agricultural production in Mutomo District is mainly subsistence food production majoring in the following crops: maize (64%); Beans (3%); Pigeon peas (13%); Cowpeas (8%); Green grams (7%); Sorghum (3%); and millet (2%). A few farmers practice horticultural crop production along Athi, Nzeeu, and Tiva river valleys majoring in growing of kales, tomatoes, sweet pepper, bullet chillis and onions.

Some of the factors affecting agricultural production include low and declining land fertility, high costs of farm inputs, lack of capital and access to affordable credit, inadequate land management and environmental conservation, unpredictable weather conditions and threat from HIV/AIDS. Lack of sufficient agricultural market information, under funding, shortage of technical staff and resistance to change among rural population

There are 11 registered societies in the district, out of which two are active. The total membership stands at 1,644 while the share capital is 1,868,208. The bulk of the dormant societies are agro-based.

The district was a Division of Kitui District and in terms of co-operatives there were minimal co-operatives activities. The aridity of the area also contributed adversely to the performance of most of the agro-based cooperatives. However, the co-operatives society Act 1997 has since been amended restoring the governments' supervision of the co-operatives, a move which is aimed at reviving the co-operatives societies.

The main issue affecting SACCOS is inadequate funds for lending to members as loans. Most co-operatives have not embraced information technology and modern marketing techniques. Marketing societies are challenged by adverse climatic conditions and poor marketing systems that lack value addition. Service providers are constrained by inadequate monetary and physical facilities in terms of AIEs, vehicles, office space; Inadequate expertise on IT and most co-operatives have unqualified or no employees. Revival of cotton and livestock marketing co-op and registration of SACCOS especially traders SACCOS are the main potential in the district. Societies need to embrace value addition on their products and services.

Problems and constraints which affect the beneficiaries are: - persistent drought and low income levels has led to wanton and excessive destruction of the existing bio-diversity through agricultural activities and charcoal burning; Land tenure system (many parts of the district remain un adjudicated) leading to lack of commitment in environmental conservation; Lack of proper marketing channels and information for wood forest products; Lack of access to credit facilities. Some cultural values have contributed to negative publicity about planting certain trees e.g. planting of muthulu (*croton megalocarpus*) is considered a taboo.

Management of alternative sources of fodder and nutrition for livestock should continuously be in the forefront of the planners and implementers of development. There is need for technology improvement in charcoal production processes and the marketing. The current wasteful way of charcoal conversion has very high potential of being improved to ensure sustainable commercial production of this vital commodity; the industry is capable of turning charcoal production into a vibrant economy for the district.

The district has the potential to supply marketable commodities on a sustainable basis such as gums and resins, aloe, essential oils, silk, edible, oil, commercial juices, frankincense, indigenous fruits, honey and timber. These products can go a long way towards improving the livelihoods of local residents of Mutomo District.

1.5.2 Trade, Tourism and Industry Sector

The Trade industry is characterized by several retail shops, wholesales, hardware shops and only one supermarket. These have opened job opportunities to the youth who can now start self employment related jobs. The businesses are not registered and operate by County Council licenses. Jua Kali Sector has not picked-up due to absence of electricity. The main critical issues include planning of the towns, controlling and registering the businesses, revamping the tourism to attract domestic tourists and having the towns connected with electricity to encourage Jua Kali Sector to spring up.

1.5.3 Physical Infrastructure Sector

The district does not have an expansive road network. This has hindered trade in the district due to delays in supplies and transportation of people. The road surface is poor characterized by absence of a tarmacked road and several earth roads that have either been graded, murrammed or culverts installed. The roads are impassable during the wet season and this hampers trade since there is delay in supply of goods and services. The main critical issues affecting the sector are poor planning and underfunding and irregular release of funds. The roads department is also understaffed and more personnel should be posted to alleviate the situation. The district needs to be opened up to the busy Mombasa road that is to link up the district through Kibwezi-Mutomo-Mwingi-Tharaka-Isiolo which is to be a tourist hub destination to spur trade and growth of the tourism sector.

1.5.4 Environment, Water and Sanitation Sector

The district faces acute shortage of water both for domestic use, livestock and irrigation. This has resulted to human-livestock conflict due to absence of water and pasture. Sources of water in the district are streams, seasonal rivers, earth dams that may be unsafe. The district has unreliable and poorly distributed rainfall and this result in communities walking an average of 10 Km to fetch water.

The reforms by the ministry of water placed the National Water Conservation and Pipeline Corporation as interim water providers until the Water Service Board take over water provision services. The Water Service Board [Tana Water Service Board] under which Mutomo falls, has in the said period, also the WSTF (Water Service Trust Fund) assisted Mutha-Kalambani water project to do extension of pipeline, and built 10 water kiosks.

Problems and constraints that affected the service providers were: - limited or little funding in implementation of development proposals; large coverage areas; poor hygiene and sanitation practices on the part of the communities and high salinity of ground water.

Development of water resources and the proposed water projects for the district include: Kasaala Water Supply - already surveyed; Ikutha Water Supply - on initial stages; Mutomo Water Supply where alternative sources and piping work for two boreholes is set to begin. To get surface run-off, some of the projects to be implemented include; construction of earth dams; development of water catchments areas.

1.5.5 Human Resource Development Sector

The sector promotes coordination and implementation of quality education for further training and employment. The Free Primary Education and Free Day Secondary Education have seen the enrolment increase thus putting strain on the already existing structures. Provision of promotive, preventive and curative health services is another mandate of the sector.

Issues that affect the service provision include understaffing and lack of electricity in health and educational facilities.

The main challenges for the sector include unclean and at times inadequate water supply to institutions of learning: inadequate special needs schools: breakdown of social fabric/cohesion among family members/society: mismanagement of the resources by some managers of institutions and high poverty levels that affect their children in schools.

1.5.6 Research, Innovation and Technology Sector

The district has only two cyber cafes and this is attributed to lack of electricity in the district and absence of entrepreneurial skills to invest in the untapped industry. The district is also served by two mobile networks Safaricom and Zain but some areas are not covered.

Most residents are computer illiterate and cannot make use of the few available resources. Telephone lines are few and not functional and services like telephone landline calls and fax services are not available. The available postal services are slow with courier services being offered by G4S which operatives from Kitui Town some 3 hours drive from Mutomo which is the district headquarter. The main critical issues facing the sector are computer illiteracy which can be solved by people embracing the culture of an IT. Heavy investment is also required to revamp the sector and the government to increase the number of telephone lines to cushion the presence of Safaricom and Zain.

1.5.7 Governance, Law and Order Sector

There exists good network of establishment of the Provincial Administration and Internal Security headed by the DC. Divisional Officers, Chiefs and Assistant Chiefs who are assisted by the Village Elders. The department maintains law and order and implements the policies of the government. It also distributes relief food and coordinates all development initiatives in the district. The judiciary through the court ensures that justice is upheld and dispensed by issuing corrective measures to law breakers.

The Immigration and Registration of Persons is entrusted with the responsibility of ensuring there are no aliens in the district and that national identity card (ID) applicants are thoroughly vetted before being issued with the ID which gives them equal opportunity to compete for jobs and other resources that they are entitled to.

The main issues affecting the department include ensuring peace and harmony among the people as they fight for food aid, water and pasture for their livestock due to the continued drought. Vetting of people has to be streamlined to check the influx of aliens from Tana River District and other non-stable neighboring districts.

The district is dealing with issue of corruption by strengthening and emphasizing the use of the Public Officers Ethics Bill. All officers are required to be transparent and accountable in their dealings.

1.5.8 Public Administration Sector

The Ministry of State for Planning, National Development and Vision 2030 through the District Planning Unit headed by the DDO guides and directs all the planning initiatives and is the custodian of the DDP directs where to invest in the whole district either by

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government or the private sector. The DDO is the secretary to all development planning meetings which include the DEC and DDC.

Finance Ministry through the treasury ensures there is prudent utilization of recurrent and development funds voted for the various departments in the district. The treasury ensures all the financial regulations and treasury circulars are followed to the letter when processing any payments. The County Council ensures all levies that are payable to the council are collected on time to be able to offer services such as cleaning the town centre.

1.5.9 Special Programmes sector

The department is charged with the duty of supplying relief food and carrying out forecasts on drought effects in the society and come up with the necessary mitigation measures to curb the effects of drought related disasters that affect the district from time to time. The district is under TARDA as a Regional Development Authority because of the waters of Athi River which passes through the district. This Regional Development Authority assists in case there are floods on Athi River and supports any irrigation initiatives.

Through the ALRMP, the government has been able to fund many life saving initiatives like water tinkering, excavation and drilling of boreholes and their equipping, vaccination of animals, funding of wildlife Conservation Initiatives. The district is endowed with the youth who are involved in sporting activities backed by a strong Youth Fund and the Constituency Sports Fund.

1.6 District Fact Sheet

The district fact sheet gives a wide range of snap shot data on the district. It captures current and factual information like area, topographical and climate demographic and settlement patterns, social and economic indicators among other statistics.

Information Category		Statistics
District Area in Km ²		12,965.8
Water mass		-
Gazetted Forests		31.72
Arable land		1,042.8
Non-arable land		2,922.6
urban area		1
No. of Trading centres/towns		30
Topography and climate		
Altitude (metres above sea level)	Lowest	400
	Highest altitude	1,800
Temperature) °C	High	30
	Low	14
	Average Temperature	22
Rainfall (mm)	High	1,050
	Low	500
	Average annual rainfall	775
Demographic Profiles (2008)		
Total Population		164,569
Total Male Population		77,678
Total female Population		86,891
Sex ratio		1:1.06

Information Category		Statistics
Projected Population	Mid plan period	172,919
	End of plan period	189,651
Infantile population	Female	3,458
	Male	3,500
	Total	6,958
Pre- school Population	Female	10,759
	Male	10,978
	Total	21,737
Population under 5yrs	Female	12,516
	Male	12,797
	Total	25,313
Primary school age group	Female	11,315
	Male	11,689
	Total	23,004
Secondary school age group	Female	4,584
	Male	4,776
	Total	9,360
Youth population	Female	13,899
	Male	9,436
	Total	23,335
Labour force	Female	26,247
	Male	16,841
	Total	43,088
Aged population 65+	Female	1,766
	Male	2,288
	Total	4,054
Eligible Voting Population (18+ yrs):		
Mutomo		20,048
Ikutha		18,706
Mutha		12,766
Total District		51,520
Total registered voters	Male	11,461
	Female	27,021
	Total	38,482
Urban population	Female	1,045
	Male	1,058
	Total	2,103
Rural population	Female	86,468
	Male	68,455
	Total	154,923
Population density	Highest (Mutomo)	69
	Lowest (Ikutha)	7
	Average	38
Crude Birth rate		45.6
Crude Death rate		13.9
Infant Mortality rate (IMR) per 1000		63
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (NNMR) per 1000		3
Post Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (PNNMR) 1000		44
Child Mortality Rate (CMR) 1000		41
Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR) 1000		115
Life expectancy Male: Female		53:61
Total No. of HHs		27,548
Average household size		5.7
Female headed HHs		46.7
Children needing special protection:		
Children under 15 in labour		4,650

Information Category		Statistics
No. of Orphans		3,865
No. of the physically handicapped		1,582
	Lame	500
	Others	425
Poverty Indicators		
	Percentage	66.2
Contribution to National Poverty		
	Percentage	66.2
	No.	119337
Urban poor	Percentage	3.2
Rural poor	Percentage	72.8
Income per Capita		
Sectoral Contribution to Household Income:		
Agriculture		55000
Crop Farming(Ha)		
Average farm size (Small scale)Ha		5
Average farm size (Large scale)Ha		-
Percentage of farmers with title deeds (625farmers)		3
Total acreage under food crops		51850
Total acreage under cash crops		120
Total acreage under soil/land conservation		251,700
Main storage facilities		
On—farm (Traditional Cribs, living quarters, very few modern cribs)		-
Off-farm (Commercial)		-
Livestock Farming:		
Population working in livestock		
Bee apiaries		25
Bee hives		20553
Annual Milk production	Quantity – litres	352,270
	Value (KShs)	10,568,100
Annual Beef Production	Quantity (Kgs)	8,910
	Value (KShs)	1,470,600
Annual Mutton Production	Quantity (Kgs)	5,900
	Value (KShs)	1,180,000
Annual Egg Production	Quantity (Kgs)	13,367
	Value (KShs)	2,410,000
Annual Poultry meat Production	Quantity (Kgs)	40,590
	Value (KShs)	8,118,000
Annual Honey Production	Quantity (Kgs)	87,500
	Value (KShs)	1,259,000
Pork Production	Quantity (Kgs)	-
	Value (KShs)	-
Wildlife Resources		
The No. of Animals by Type		
	Elephants	1,000
	Baboons	20,000
	Buffaloes	5000
	Hippos	300
	Velvet monkeys	8000
	Sykes monkeys	1,000
	Columbus monkeys	-
	Bushbuck	-
Wildlife Estates (private)		
	No. of KWS staff	9
	No. KWS camps	2
Sand and ballast quarrying sites		Not determined

Information Category		Statistics
Forestry		
No. of gazetted forests		2
No. of Non-gazetted forests		2
Size of gazetted forests (Ha)		31.72
Size of non-gazetted forests (Ha)		640910
No. of people engaged in forestry		1070
Seedlings Production (N0.)		200,000
Quantity of timber produced(tonnes)		30
Cooperatives		
No. of cooperative societies by type		11
	Union	-
	Coffee marketing	-
	Urban SACCOs	1
	Rural SACCOs	-
	Multi-purpose	-
	Housing	-
	Dairy	-
	Consumer	-
	Jua kali	-
	Others	10
Active cooperative societies		2
Dormant cooperative societies		9
Total Registered Membership		1,644
Total Turn-over		37,684
	Coffee marketing	-
	Urban SACCO	1
	Rural SACCOs	-
	Housing	-
	Dairy	-
	Others	10
Health		
No. of health posts:		
	Hospitals	1
	Nursing homes	-
	Health centres	1
	Dispensaries	15
	Private clinics	4
Beds Capacity		140
Doctor/patient ratio		1:40493
Nurse/patient ratio		1: 2,745
HIV prevalence %		7.2
Community distribution by Distance to the nearest Health facility (%)		
	0 – 1 KM	10
	1.1 – 4.9KM	20
	5KM and more	70
Average distance to health facility (Km)		10
Antenatal care (ANC) %		39
Health facility deliveries		12.2
Contraceptive acceptance %		21.3
Children vaccination %		94
No. of TBAs		25
No. of CHWs		52
Place of Delivery (%):		
	Hospital	7.2
	Health Centre	4

Information Category		Statistics	
	Dispensary/clinic	1	
	Maternity home	-	
	At home	78.8	
Health facility deliveries			
Delivery Assistant (%):			
	Doctor	2	
	Midwife/nurse	7.2	
	TBA	87.8	
	Trained TBA	-	
	Self	0.8	
	Other	-	
Morbidity Rates (%):			
	Male (60,232)	43.9	
	Female (76942)	56.1	
	Total (District) (137,174)		
Malaria Control:			
	Children under 5 who sleep under bed net (%):		86
		Untreated net	3
		Treated net	83
Five most prevalent diseases (%):			
	Malaria/fever	29.9	
	Diarrhea	5	
	Stomach-ache	38.1	
	Respiratory Diseases	27.0	
		Upper	-
		Lower	-
Flu		-	
Education			
	No. of ECD centres	241	
	No. of ECD teachers	326	
	Teacher/pupil ratio	1:31	
	Total enrolment	10,034	
	Female	5,101	
	Male	4,933	
	% Drop-out rate	23	
	Average YRS of attendance Pre-school	5	
Primary school:			
	No. of primary schools	194	
	No. of teachers	1,051	
	Teacher/pupil ratio	1:51	
	Total enrolment	47608	
	Gross enrolment Rate	53,358	
	Net enrolment rate	50,580	
	Drop-out rate	20	
	Average YRS of attendance	10	
	Retention Rate	57	
	Transition Rate	40	
Communities distribution by distance to nearest public Secondary school:(%)			
	0 – 1KM	20	
	1.1 – 4.9KM	50	
	5KM and more	30	
Secondary schools:			

Information Category		Statistics	
	No. of secondary schools	27	
	No. of teachers	178	
	Teacher/pupil ratio	1:25	
	Total enrolment	4,360	
	Gross enrolment Rate	5,150	
	Net enrolment Rate	4994	
	Drop-out rate%	20	
	Average YRS of attendance	15	
	Retention Rate%	47	
	Transition Rate%	38	
Communities distribution by distance to nearest public Secondary school (%):			
	0 – 1KM	20	
	1.1 – 4.9KM	50	
	5KM and more	30	
Tertiary Institutions			
Youth Poly techniques		3	
Literacy: (Population aged 15+) %		37	
No. of adult literacy classes		42	
	Ability to read:		
		Can Read (%)	12
		Cannot read (%)	88
	Ability to write:		
		Can write	12
		Cannot write	88
	Ability to read and write:		
		Can read and write (%)	12
		Cannot read & write (%)	88
Enrolment: enrolment		2,283	
	Male	64	
	Female	1064	
Literacy rate (male: female)			
	Male	47	
	Female	11	
Water and sanitation			
HHs with access to piped water		2190	
HHs with access to portable water		2190	
No. of permanent rivers		1	
No. of shallow wells		20	
No. of protected springs		5	
No. of Dams		60	
No. of Bore holes		52	
HHs with roof catchments systems		600	
Mean distance to nearest water point (Km)		10	
Households distribution by time taken (minutes, one way) to fetch drinking water %:			
	0	2	
	1 – 4	15	
	5 – 14	80	
	15 – 29	3	
	30 – 59		
	60+		
Water % quality		80	
No. of Water Resource User Associations (WRUA) established		2	

Information Category		Statistics
HHs with Latrines		20,108
	VIP Latrine	20,108
	PIT Latrine	
Community distribution by type of waste/garbage disposal (%):		
	Collected by local Authority	5
	Garbage pit	40
	Burning	55
Energy		
Trading centres connected with electricity		2
Trading centres not connected with electricity		158
Health centres without electricity		1
Sec Schools with electricity		4
Sec schools without electricity		23
Polytechnics with electricity		-
Polytechnics without electricity		3
HH distribution by main cooking fuel:		
	Firewood %	90
	Paraffin %	2
	Electricity %	0.5
	Charcoal %	7.5
HH distribution by main lighting fuel %		
	Firewood	2
	Paraffin	88
	Electricity	1
	Solar	0.5
	Dry cell (torch)	8
	Candles	0.5
	Traditional stone fire	95
	Improved Jiko	-
	Kerosene Stove	1
Transport		
Road length:		
	Bitumen surface (Km)	
	Gravel surface (Km)	56.5
	Earth surface (Km)	698.3
Airports – strip		1
Number of Telephone connections		34
Mobile network coverage(km)		35
No. of private courier services		1
Number of Post offices		1
Number of Sub-post offices		2
Community distribution by distance to nearest Post Office (%)		
0 – 1KM		20
1.1 – 4.9KM		35
5KM and more		45
Wholesale and Retail Trade & Industry		
Trading centres (No.)		30
Registered Retail traders (No.)		754
Registered wholesale traders (No.)		30
Tourism		
Unclassified hotels		27
Bars and Restaurants		58
Hotel Bed capacity by category:		
Unclassified hotels		154

Information Category	Statistics
Financial Services	
Commercial Banks	2
Micro-finance Institutions	1
Building Societies	2
Village banks	-
Insurance Companies/branches	-
Housing	
HH distribution by main wall materials: %	
Stone	1
Brick/Block	22
Mud/Cement	13
Corrugated Iron sheet	42
Grass Straw	58
Cement	40
Earth	96
HH distribution by main Roofing materials: %	
Corrugated Iron Sheet	42
Grass	58

Form 1099-INT
 2011
 January 31, 2012

TO: The State of Nevada
 ATTN: Department of Taxation
 200 N. Carson Ave., Suite 200
 Carson City, NV 89701
 Phone: (775) 335-6600
 Fax: (775) 335-6601
 Email: tax@tax.nv.gov

FROM: Bank of America, National Association
 100 N. Main Street, P.O. Box 1121
 Reno, NV 89502
 Phone: (775) 784-1234
 Fax: (775) 784-1235
 Email: bankofamerica.com

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CHAPTER TWO: DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS



Introduction

The chapter provides an overview of the 2002-2008 Plan period and the district sectoral performance over the same period. It looks at the district development plan linkages with the national plan and other policy documents. It also reviews the major district development challenges constraints and cross cutting issues. It also highlights the major district development issues, census, potentials, objectives immediate targets and strategies to district development.

2.1 Review of 2002-2008 Plan

The theme of the 2002-2008 District Development Plan was “Effective Management for sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction”. This theme aptly reflected the commitment of the government to alleviating the twin challenges of poverty and unemployment through an integrated approach. During the plan period, strategies were geared towards setting the pace for effective management for sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction in all the sectors of the economy. The plan thus proposed a number of programmes/projects to be funded by the government, private sector and the community in order to harness the available resources towards attainment of district development goals.

During the plan period, there was an increase in funding from the devolved funds. These included: CDF; LATF; RMFLT; HIV/AIDS; CDTF; FPE; and Constituency Bursary Fund). The increased funding led to the improved performance.

Water Supplies: The community had over-reliance on ground water, which unfortunately could not fulfil their needs, had to look for other sources such as roof catchments, surface run-off, pans and shallow wells. Priority was however given to drilling new and rehabilitation of the non-operational boreholes. By the end of the plan period, the number of rural water supplies rose from 2 to 6. Operational and non-operational boreholes rose from 11 to 34. The number of dams increased from 13 to 17 while that of pans rose from 28 to 42.

Road Network: There was need to develop road network to allow intra district communication to ease travelling within the district. During the plan period, there was continuous maintenance of feeder roads. Priority was given to areas with available economic resources especially the town centres.

Agriculture and Rural Development: At the begging of the plan period, the agriculture and livestock development had planned to increase crop and livestock production in the district. However, there was minimum achievement realized during the plan period. This was attributed to irregular and unreliable rainfall and frequent droughts that imposed high risk on the livestock and agricultural production systems practiced in the area.

Human Resource Development: The human resource in the district was to be exploited fully in order to improve productivity. The district had planned to develop a pool of literate healthy and skilled labour force. The number of both primary and secondary schools in the district increased therefore encouraging more enrolment and reducing the distances from one school to the other. More trained teachers were also deployed in the district. To reduce HIV infection rate in the district, efforts were made to intensify

educational programmes, blood screening opening of VCT Centres, surveillance and treatment of STD/STI. In view of this, the HIV prevalence decreased to 7.2%

Implementation of 2002-2008 Plan: During the plan period, there were 53 projects planned for implementation. The sector performance varied from sector to sector, but on overall, the district achieved 33.96 per cent implementation on the proposed projects. This low percentage could be attributed to lack of funds for the planned activities and change of projects priorities. Donor and community funded projects recorded high rates of implementation. Table 7 gives details of the implementation status in the district during the plan period.

Table 7: District Development Implementation Status 2002-2008

Department	No. of projects in the previous plan	No. of projects completed	No. of on-going projects	No. of stalled/ Not started projects	Total expenditure (Ksh) million
Agriculture	3	2	1	0	3.2
Livestock	5	1	4	0	5.4
Veterinary	8	6	2	0	6.2
Water	11	3	8	0	11.678
Roads	3	1	2	0	17.85
Health	4	0	4	0	4.34
Education	3	0	2	1	5
Social services	1	0	1	0	0.4
Culture	1	0	0	1	0.15
Sports	1	0	0	1	0.7
Trade	2	0	1	1	0.2
Provincial Administration	2	2	0	0	3.25
Police	1	1	0	0	1.5
Civil registration	1	0	1	0	0.2
Kitui county council	4	2	1	1	0.8
Judiciary	1	1	0	0	2.8
Forestry	3	0	2	1	1.4
TOTAL	53	18	29	6	65.073

Source: District Planning Unit, Mutomo 2008

During the plan period, various projects and programmes were implemented as shown in the table above. Some projects and programmes that were not in the plan were also implemented during the plan period. These projects and programmes were implemented through the devolved funds. Others were also implemented through government departments, NGOs, Private sector and the community. The overall rate of project and programme implementation was about 36 percent.

The projects implemented helped in alleviating poverty problems experienced in the district such as provision of clean drinking water, improving the food security, opening of roads which facilitated taking agricultural produce to the towns, provision of health care services and taking services closer to the people through the Provincial Administration.

2.2 Constraints Faced During the Plan Implementation

There were some constraints that were encountered during the implementation of the projects/programmes. Inadequate funding of projects and programmes led to some projects being incomplete projects and delay in project implementation. The little quarterly allocation of funds and freezing of voted funds contributed to low rate of project implementation and completion rates.

Poor networking among the various stakeholders who implemented the projects without consulting the Planning office and use of the District Development Plan led to the duplication of activities. Recurrence and persistent of drought from time to time and lack of transport facilities adversely affected the implementation of the projects as it increased the cost of transporting inputs hence increase in cost of implementing the projects hence the low rate of project implementation.

2.3 Lessons Learnt

The community was not fully consulted in the projects and programmes design and implementation thus putting sustainability in jeopardy once the projects were completed. Failure to involve the beneficiaries from the onset negatively affected the start and completion rates. Some projects that were undertaken by G.O.K departments were not drawn from the DDP. Most donor community projects were also implemented outside the plan although they had high implementation rates.

The District Development Committee could not enforce its own decisions because it lacked legal mandate to do so. This led to uncoordinated development and duplication of project activities. It was also noted that the devolved funds did not draw their projects from the DDP but identified their projects from the community level which made it difficult to harmonize the projects which were being implemented.

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

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

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

achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The latter are eight internationally accepted development goals that are time bound standards for measuring the progress on poverty alleviation and development commitments by the international community by 2015.

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

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

2.5 Major Development Challenges and Cross Cutting Issues

This section therefore highlights the major challenges and cross cutting issues that will be addressed during the plan period. The major development challenges that are likely to deter the sustainable development include the following:-

2.5.1 Development Challenges

a) Recurrent Drought

The district faces recurrent drought that bring about of absence water shortage leading to lack of pastures and crop failure in the entire district. Mitigation measures will be put in place to cushion the effects of the drought through the ALRMP and other key stakeholders.

b) Inadequate Water

The district has inadequate water for both domestic and agricultural use. The rainfall is inadequate and unreliable while the majority of the rivers are seasonal except Athi River. The majority of the population depends on surface and sub-surface dams which often do not hold sufficient water due to high evaporation rates during the dry season. The already existing water supplies systems are overstretched and cannot supply enough water for the increasing population.

To improve the water supply situation, the district will embark on the construction of more boreholes, earth dams, and pans. The district will also embark on the expansion and rehabilitation of the existing water schemes to increase their efficiency. The communities will be encouraged to build shallow wells, sub-surface dams and undertake roof

catchments to harvest rainwater. Programmes aimed at protecting the water catchments areas and harnessing water from Athi River will also be undertaken.

c) Poor Road Network

Access to a variety of goods, services and amenities depend on the efficient and reliable transport system. Majority of the existing roads in the district are in poor condition. The roads also suffer severe erosion and washouts during the rains and they also become impassable during the rain seasons. The poor road network thus hinders development of market centers, schools, health facilities and access to market the agricultural produce .To improve the road network, the district will endeavor to grade the roads to all weather status and upgrade the major roads to a motor able standard.

d) Low Productivity of Land

Due to poor land management practices such as overgrazing, deforestation, cultivation on steep slopes and low adoption of appropriate farming techniques, the productivity of the land has declined. During the plan period, much pressure will be exerted on the high potential agricultural zones due to increased population. The district will therefore institute measures to facilitate issuance of title deeds.

e) Poor Marketing Infrastructure

The cooperative movement plays a major role in marketing of farm produce. Most of the cooperative societies marketing cereals and grains are dormant and there is no organized marketing of agriculture and livestock products in the district. Farmers dispose off their produce through agents at very low prices.

f) Inadequate and Poorly Developed Local Review 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. During the plan period, the district will establish farming and honey processing industries that will benefit the local community through increased incomes and employment opportunities.

g) Inadequate Funding

Most of the government projects were under funded leading to delay in implementation and completion rate. Most of the funds were delayed in being released which resulted to low completion rates at the planned times.

h) Poor coordination and weak M&E

There was poor coordination among the various stakeholders in the planning, implementation of projects, coordination and supervision. Most project implementers did not consult the DDP in choosing which projects to implement. The beneficiaries were not involved in the planning process, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the projects. There were weak M&E structures on the ground that could not be used in tracking implementation. This led to shoddy work and incomplete or complete white elephants that did not have completion certificates because the works department was not consulted

2.5.2 Cross Cutting Issues

The major cross cutting issues affecting the district are:-

a) High Incidences of Poverty

Poverty is a major development challenge in the district. According to Geographic Dimensions of well-being in Kenya, 2003 Central Bureau of Statistics, the district had 66.2 percent of its population below the poverty line.

People in the district define poverty as the inability to meet basic needs such as food, shelter, clothing, education and medical services. The majority of the poor households are found in the dry areas of the district where frequent droughts have affected their livelihoods. Ikutha division has the highest incidence of poverty followed by Mutomo and Mutha divisions. The district is generally dry, with minimal agricultural activities taking place. Rainfall is usually very little and unreliable ranging between 350mm and 500mm.

Table 8: The Incidence of Poverty by Division

Division	Population (2008)	Estimated no of poor	% of the poor
Ikutha	53,015	34,460	65
Mutomo	55,840	36,296	65
Mutha	47,733	31,504	66
Total	156,588	102,260	65

Source: District Planning Unit, Mutomo 2008

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

One of the causes of poverty is lack of crucial resources such as electricity and inaccessibility to credit that prevent the development of opportunities for self

employment. Besides, students who complete schools are unable to obtain formal employment due to lack of necessary skills. The average family size in the district is 5.3 members. This makes more than half of the family's income to be spent on food, thereby diminishing the family resources and leaving little room for other kind of investments.

SWOT Analysis for Poverty

Strengths	Large tracts of land; Large population that can be engaged in: Agricultural production
Weaknesses	Lack of capital; Poor attitude towards farming; Over dependence on traditional farming methods: and traditional crops and Lack of inputs for Agricultural Activities.
Opportunities	Favorable weather for cotton and honey farming: Government is currently employing the Youth based on their home districts in the armed forces and Jua Kali sector where they could invest in.
Threats	Constant drought that ravages the district from time to time: Exodus of the youth to towns leaving the aged to do farming and Poor changing weather due to global warming.

b) High levels of Physically Disabled Persons

People with disabilities are socially marginalized, neglected and sometimes intimidated. They are poorly represented in decision making bodies and hence their interests are not catered for. They are not given equal opportunities and neither are they involved in planning, implementation, coordination, supervision and monitoring of projects being undertaken on their behalf.

SWOT Analysis-Cultural Practices

Strengths	Well educated at least to class 8 and polytechnic level and Changing society that is ready to embrace the physically challenged in decision making.
Weaknesses	Self marginalization: Lack of innovativeness: Bad attitude towards the physically challenged and Absence of an umbrella body that can champion the rights and plight of the physically challenged.
Opportunities	Availability of the Youth Enterprise fund; Availability of Women fund- these are avenues they can borrow; funds from to be engaged in their own businesses Jua kali opportunities and CDF and the Constituency Sports Fund.
Threats	Lack of a clear policy on how to assist the disabled in the society and Women who are more organized in Maendeleo ya Wanawake Organization are competing for the same resources that the physically challenged are going for.

c) Retrogressive Cultural Practices:

Witchcraft and early marriages are deeply rooted in most parts of the district. This makes the residents working outside the district to fear going back to their rural homes to carry out any meaningful development. This also affects school performance and is viewed as a waste of resources to educate the girl-child as she will be married and take the educational knowledge to her husband.

SWOT Analysis-Environment

Strengths	Rich and varied cultural beliefs that morally guide the society; Infiltration by non Kamba residents who are enriching the culture by cross marrying and Changing attitude in educating all the children equally especially the girl-child.
Weaknesses	Failure to embrace those cultural practices that are beneficial to the society; Fear to invest so as not to be bewitched and Existence of societal diehards who are unwilling to embrace change.
Opportunities	Presence CSOs that preach against retrogressive cultural beliefs; Government emphasis on educating all the children and Existence of CDF and YEDF who are preaching against retrogressive cultural practices like early marriages.
Threats	Society belief that one can be bewitched if any progress is made either academically or financially; Continued wife inheritance which is fanning spread of HIV in the society and Failure for women to get job opportunities offered by the government is discouraging them to pursue education.

d) Gender Inequality

Gender refers to the qualitative and independent character of women and men in society. There are challenges of gender inequality within the district. Land ownership is mainly by men and women have little say over what happens in the farms. Boys are mostly accorded learning opportunities compared to girls. The domestic burden falls on the women. They fetch water, collect firewood, prepare meals and look after the children, among other duties. The level of gender awareness is low in the district. Culturally, a woman was not supposed to own land and cannot make decisions unless after consulting a man. This is however, changing with the increase in gender awareness campaigns being carried out by various groups in the district.

To address the gender imbalance, women should be given opportunities in decision making both at the family and community level. They should be given more openings in state jobs and the private sector should make efforts to employ more women than men.

SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Presence of various gender in the society; and Emergence of CBOs that are preaching against gender imbalance.
Weaknesses	Women acceptance that they can do little without the men; and Continued acceptance by women of the position they have been condemned to by society.
Opportunities	Equal access to education and job opportunities through emphasis on girl-child and 30% of jobs to be reserved for women; Women Enterprise Fund that is funding women initiatives; CDF that is funding women organized activities; and Strong Maendeleo ya Wanawake Organization with able leadership.
Threats	Continued dominance by men in all walks of life; Silence by human rights groups on gender issues like rape and wife beating and Failure by culprits to report on gender abuse like rape, women battering, etc.

e) Environmental Degradation

About 90 percent of the population is rural based, and the district is sparsely populated. As a result terrestrial and atmospheric pollution is quite minimal. There is also no significant use or production of toxic substances except use of agricultural pesticides and chemicals though at a fairly environmentally acceptable level. The district has no problem of hazardous waste management since they 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.

Charcoal burning is the most serious environmental concern in the district. It is the cause of land degradation. An estimated 300,000 bags of charcoals are exported annually out of the district.

In order to address 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)

SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Good climate; Presence of a game reserve; Existence of virgin forests; and Community awareness on conservation of forests is high.
Weaknesses	Lack of foresight on how to efficiently tap the environment; Limited knowledge on business opportunities like investing in those activities that attract the tourists.
Opportunities	Presence of Athi River; Good forest cover; Rich agricultural land; Availability of Minerals at Kanziku and Presence of KFS in the district.
Threats	Charcoal burning that depleting the forests; Influx of people from other districts who are purchasing their land; Overdependence on wood as a source of fire; Continued use of trees for construction; Rivalry between Athi River Mining Company and Bamburi Portland Cement on mining rights at Kanziku.

f) Poor Disaster Management

The major hazards facing the district include:-

Mutomo district is prone to frequent and prolonged droughts. This leads to crop failure and lack of pastures for livestock thus threatening food security efforts. Water borne diseases break out quite common during such times because of use of contaminated water which the residents have no chemicals to treat. The Forest fires are either accidental or caused by farmers while working in the farms. The projection or continued increase of these hazards has compounded the problem of destruction of indigenous forests particularly on hilltops, which were source of water for catchment areas, and cause of soil erosion in deforested areas. There will be also sustainable management of the remaining vegetation resources through protection of forests and woodlands from fires, pests and policing jointly with communities neighboring such as forests and woodlands.

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SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Presence of government staff who can assist in mitigating disasters; and Strong ALRMP being well represented in the district.
Weaknesses	Poor planning and lack of foresight; Unprepared ness during the time of disasters; Absence of disaster management committees; and Lack of equipment to help mitigate at the time of disasters.
Opportunities	Presence of NGOs and donors who can fund disaster management initiatives; and Presence of World Vision and Catholic diocese and TARDA.
Threats	Recurerent Drought

g) High HIV/AIDS prevalent and increase in HIV/AIDS related cases in the district.

The prevalence rate in the district is 7.2 percent. Currently, the number of HIV/Aids orphans is 1400 while the total number of people who have tested for HIV is 1690. The active population comprising of those aged between 15-49 age bracket is the most hit by the high infection rate which has been brought down to a manageable level. The prevalence of the scourge is highest in Mutomo Township due to its proximity to the Kitui-Kibwezi-Mombasa highway. Other urban centers that have high incidence rate include Athi and Ikanga which also happen to lie on the highway.

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. During the plan period, focus will be on prevention and advocacy. There will be sensitization through trainings, awareness among other ways that will include counselling, school health education and group therapy for people with HIV/Aids. The government will ensure availability of drugs at the district level at affordable prices.

Strengths	High public awareness on causes of the disease; and High moral standards and absence of cultures that fan promiscuity.
Weaknesses	The society is not exposed to real life issues; and Belief that the disease is a curse or as a result of being bewitched.
Opportunities	Intensified activities by NACC and Maanisha of AMREF.
Threats	Poverty.

2.6 Analysis of Development Issues and Causes

This section provides the District Development Objectives which will drive the district towards the achievement of vision 2030 and Millennium Development Goals. The achievement of the Development Objectives will lead to highly productive, health and self sustainable district.

District Development Issues, Causes, Objectives and Strategies				
Problem/Issues	Causes	Development Objectives/Goal	Immediate Objective/Targets	Programmes Strategies
Agriculture				
Food Insecurity	Low use of crop protection chemicals (products); low and declining soil fertility; inadequate and unreliable water supply; growing of crops in areas in which they are not very suitable (well adapted); Inadequate knowledge on the agronomic practice; poorly developed inputs market; lack of market orientation in farming; lack of knowledge of the optimal timing for various horticultural crops; non prevalence of value addition practice; overdependence on nature for the growing of the crops and Low use of certified seeds and fertilizers.	Improve food security by 60%	Increase proper crop and animal husbandry practices among farmers to 70%; Increase funds for soil conservation by 50% Reduce pests and disease control for crops and livestock by 60%; Increase rain water harvesting structures by 70% for use in small scale irrigation schemes.	Initiate extension services under NALEP; Increase awareness on water harvesting technologies for irrigation; Encourage farmers to adopt suitable crops; Monitor input prices and advise farmers accordingly; Encourage farmers to adopt modern; agronomic practices Increase awareness on technologies to increase soil fertility; Avail more seed for farmers adoption; Establishment of model farms; Establish marketing groups; Encourage the establishment of farmers' cooperative societies and Monitor and disseminate product market information.
Low Livestock production	Over-grazing; Slow response by government to outbreaks of diseases; Lack of	Improved livestock production	Improve quality/quantity of livestock production by 60% by 2012	Training on feed production and conservation, Water harvesting; Diversification of enterprises e.g.

District Development Issues, Causes, Objectives and Strategies				
Problem/Issues	Causes	Development Objectives/Goal	Immediate Objective/Targets	Programmes Strategies
	importance of roads.			
Low literacy levels	The district has low literacy due to high dropout rates; Inadequate education facilities; Inadequate staff; Low enrolment and low transition retention.	Increase Literacy Rate from 47% to 75%; Improve performance in KCPE from the current 241.28 to 250.00 and KCSE from 4.71 to 5.00.	Increase the number of learning facilities by 20%; Increase the number of adult literacy classes by 60%;	Increase the staffing levels; Construction of more classrooms and secondary schools; Initiate a Functional Adult Literacy Programme; Initiate Polytechnics and Vocational Support programme.
Environmental degradation	There is high rate of deforestation in the hills of the district; poor sand harvesting methods and uncoordinated quarrying e.t.c.	Environmental Management and Conservation; Increase afforestation by 40%; Protect rivers; Ensure that waste is properly disposed.	To increase acreage of land under tree cover by 10% every year; Increase awareness on environmental conservation; Increase funding to support afforestation in the district; Diversify energy sources; Increase awareness on the EMCA; Protect all the catchments and riparian zones.	Promote afforestation and re-afforestation programmes; Initiate river bank protection along River Athi; Promote proper waste disposal and sanitation; Promote a district wide community based afforestation programme; Establish and sustain alternative energy sources;
Unemployment	Lack of industries to absorb those entering the labour market; Most of labour force in the District is unskilled; Lack of job openings for locals; Poor infrastructure Water shortage hindering potential investments; Lack of entrepreneurial spirit to undertake business potentials;	Increase the number of skilled manpower available by 60%.	Increase job opportunities by 30% by 2012.	Initiate skills training / workshops and seminars; Initiate case studies and field/industrial attachments and educational tours and Motivational awards of certificate.

District Development Issues, Causes, Objectives and Strategies				
Problem/Issues	Causes	Development Objectives/Goal	Immediate Objective/Targets	Programmes Strategies
	Lack of electrification network to enhance industrialization into the rural areas and Low level of technology.			
Orphans and Vulnerable Children	The district has a high rate of HIV/AIDs preference; Death of parents due to HIV/AIDs related illnesses; High levels of poverty. Rising cases of child mothers and Breakdown of family values and irresponsible parenthood.	<p>Improve the situation of OVCs ;</p> <p>Ensure proper care and protection for OVCs;</p> <p>Ensure that OVCs get access to Education and Health care, Birth certificates.</p>	<p>Strengthen the OVCs cash transfer (OVC-CT) to families taking care of OVCs;</p> <p>Work towards poverty reduction with development partners such as World Vision and Catholic Diocese;</p> <p>Increase awareness to the general public on the rights of the child;</p> <p>Closely monitor the OVC-CTs expenditure;</p> <p>Crease and increase awareness among parents, youth and the general public on responsible parenthood;</p> <p>Closely monitor CCIs to ensure that children in there are properly looked after and provided for and Enforce children maintenance orders.</p>	<p>Strengthen the OVCs cash transfer (OVC-CT) to families taking care of OVCs;</p> <p>Work towards poverty reduction with development partners such as World Vision and Catholic Diocese;</p> <p>Increase awareness to the general public on the rights of the child;</p> <p>Closely monitor the OVC-CTs expenditure;</p> <p>Create and increase awareñess among parents, youth and the general public on responsible parenthood;.</p> <p>Closely monitor CCIs to ensure that children in there are properly looked after and provided for and Enforce children maintenance orders.</p>

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

3.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the various development measures that will be undertaken throughout the plan period in the various sectors. For each of the sectors, the sector vision and mission is presented and the district's response to the vision and mission is discussed. The chapter also discusses the importance and role of stakeholders in each sector. The district priorities, constraints and strategies are also discussed. The chapter finally gives a list of projects and programmes to be implemented in the current plan period to ensure sustainable growth and poverty reduction.

3.1 Agriculture and Rural Development Sector

The sector comprises of the following sector ministries; Agriculture, Livestock Development and Fisheries Development, Forestry and wildlife, Cooperative Development, and Lands. This is major sector in the district since the majority of the people depend on agriculture for their livelihood. Agricultural production however varies over the years depending on the amount of rainfall received per year. During the consultations, the district prioritized the areas of intervention as rural water, food security and land settlement.

3.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision

An innovative, commercially-oriented and modern Agriculture and Rural Development Sector

Mission

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

3.1.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

In the medium term, the district will strive to attain adequate food production through collaboration with other stakeholders. Measures to be adopted will include enhanced extension services, promotion of drought resistant crops and promotion of small-scale irrigation. In addition, vigorous campaigns will be undertaken to promote the production of alternative anchor crops like cotton and horticultural crops. This will reduce the district's over dependence on maize and beans and increase the incomes for the people. Traditional food crops such as millet, sorghum, cowpeas and cassava will also be promoted and farmers trained on new recipes.

In addition, access to potable water will be increased through roof catchments, drilling of more boreholes and shallow wells, and protection of springs. The management of water projects will also be handed over to the communities. The district will utilize small-scale irrigation to promote high yielding mangoes and bananas.

Forest conservation measures will be undertaken so as to preserve forests from being overexploited. The land demarcation and issuance of title deeds will be improved in order to settle the landless and also allow the farmers have collateral to access loans.

3.1.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Agriculture and livestock production are major activities in the district. The majority of the people in the district depend directly or indirectly on agriculture for their livelihoods. The sector strives to contribute to food security in the district. Over 80 per cent of the labour force is engaged in either livestock or agricultural activities. The farmers grow both food and cash crops to earn income. It is a known fact that the greater part of the district's income comes from this sector. It accounts for over 70 per cent of the household incomes. The sector also provides raw materials such as timber, coffee, milk and meat for industries within the district. The cooperative sub-sector plays a key role in mobilizing resources for small-scale farmers while also availing marketing channels for their products. The district has over 10 cooperatives of different types with a turnover of over Kshs.37, 684.00 annually.

3.1.4 Role of stakeholders in the Sector

Over the plan period, the Government through the relevant departments will be actively involved in the implementation of projects through financing and giving of technical support. It will also liaise with KARI to ensure that seeds given to farmers are of the right variety. Other development partners such as, World Vision, DANIDA and SIDA will be approached to continue to financially support the projects to be implemented in this sector.

3.1.4 Role of stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Gok	Finance and Technical support
KARI and DDS	Provision of seeds
IFAD, ADB and SIDA	Financial support

3.1.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

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

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
		techniques.	
Research and development	To improve on the crops and livestock quantity	Inadequate resources to carry out long term research on breeding; High costs of research on seed making replication difficult.	Collaboration with other stakeholders; Dissemination of seeds to organized groups.
Food security	Production of sufficient food	Inadequate and unreliable rainfall; Inherently infertile and highly erode-ably soils and Low usage of improved technology.	Development of early maturing/ drought tolerant varieties; Train farmers on soil fertility through use of organic manure/ inorganic fertilizers.
Cooperative Development	Revitalization of the sector	Poor management of cooperatives	Intensive training of the cooperative members.
Fisheries Development	Increase the fish production in the main dams	Lack of interest among the people.	Promote the market for fish.
Lands	Increase number of people having titles.	Many land disputes	Start a crush programme to clear the backlog of the cases.

3.1.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

A: On-going Projects – Agriculture

Project Name Location /Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Support(ASPS/DASS/ABD 2005-2010) Coverage- district wide	Establish effective support to smallholder farmer's development through public service; Establish business oriented smallholders farmers and viable agro-based micro and small enterprises in the district; Increased sustainable income of female and male smallholders' farmers and micro and small enterprises through farming as a business and market linkages.	Training 16 farmers Groups on farming as business; Training of farmer trainers (TOTs); Training and equipping community level workers (Grafters, Terrace markers, Crop protection, Animal health workers etc ; Support to agricultural and livestock market information Desks ; Staff capacity building and development; Identify and mobilize community stake holders (train LCDs); Spot improvements of rural access roads and Organize Trade Fairs and exhibitions.	Training farmers; Improvement of rural access roads; Rehabilitate or construct small community water projects.
Water harvesting District wide	Improve food production	Training 1000 farmers Groups on water harvesting; Establish small scale community water projects for crop/ livestock production	Training farmers; Carrying out demonstrations
Orphaned crop project District wide	Improve food security	Training on Seed bulking	training

Project Name Location /Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Njaa Marufuku Kenya (NMK) District wide	<p>The contribution of Agricultural and livestock to social and economic development and poverty alleviation of the district population enhanced;</p> <p>To achieve a pluralistic, efficient, effective and demand driven extension services to the farmers and pastoralists in the district and</p> <p>Facilitate commercialization of some agric extension services.</p>	<p>Rural farming communities' i.e. small scale farmers, small scale processors, small scale livestock producers and also service providers;</p> <p>Vulnerable /Resource poor farmers' erg Female Headed HHS, Youth, HIV/AIDS s affected, Elderly;</p> <p>Disabled/handicapped etc;</p> <p>Private sector actors e.g. those providing inputs, financial services, extension services, buyers of farm produce etc.</p>	<p>Provision of extension services to farmers in the focal areas and the rest of the divisions.</p>
NALEP-GOK (Recurrent Gok (R10) PROGRAMME Coverage All divisions (district management of extension services provision)	<p>Facilitate increased productivity through improved extension and advisory services and technology adoption;</p> <p>Promote market and product development by adopting value chain approach;</p> <p>Promote conservation of the environment and natural resource through sustainable land use practices;</p> <p>Facilitate access to Agricultural information;</p> <p>Facilitate accessibility of affordable credit and inputs to farmers and</p> <p>Promotion of appropriate crop varieties and good agricultural practices in addressing food security.</p>	<p>Rural farming communities' i.e. small scale farmers, small scale processors, small scale livestock producers and also service providers;</p> <p>Vulnerable /Resource poor farmers' erg Female Headed HHS, Youth, HIV/AIDS s affected, Elderly;</p> <p>Disabled/handicapped etc;</p> <p>Private sector actors e.g. those providing inputs, financial services, extension services, buyers of farm produce.</p>	<p>Provision of extension services to farmers in the focal areas and the rest of the divisions</p>

Project Name Location /Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Njaa Marufuku Kenya(NMK)- (2005-2015) Coverage Whole District(6 Groups so funded and 1 CBO targeted for funding)	Provide start- up capital to community groups to upscale successful community initiatives; Build individual skills and social capital of the groups especially in Agriculture ,Livestock production and Environmental issues; Hunger and poverty reduction among the poor and vulnerable members of the community.	To reach 9,500 farmers (females and males) with extension	Provision of an average of Kshs. 120,000 per year to groups involved in food security provision Provision of input vouchers to farmers and Promotion of formation of cereal banks.

B: New Project Proposal: Agriculture

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Kasaala, Ikutha,division,	1	Income generation; Poverty reduction; Food security; Employment creation ; Farming as a business and. Promotion of alternative crop.	Kasaala CBO members; Kasaala location community; Model to be adopted in the whole district.	Farmers' groups' trainings; Water resources surveys; Range rehabilitation; Disease surveillance and community based demand driven initiatives.

A: On-going project: Livestock / Veterinary

Project Name, Location/ Division/ Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Project Name-NALEP. Ikutha location. Ikutha Division. Kitui south constituency.	To improve on the livestock production.	Kasaala CBO members; Kasaala Locational Community and Model to be adopted in the whole district.	Farmers' groups' trainings water resources surveys; Range rehabilitation; disease surveillance and community based demand driven initiatives.
NALEP-SIDA Njaa Marufuku Kenya NALEP -GOK	Improve on food security; Improve on livestock and Agricultural production	To reach 12,000 farmers (females and males) with extension	Activities fall under 4 components: Planning, monitoring and evaluation; Training Collaboration and research and Gender and Poverty focus

B: New Project Proposal: Livestock

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Nalep GOK- Mutomo District	1	Ensuring the community is food secure	All farmers in the district	Training farmers, Field demonstrations
Nalep Sida	2	Increasing food production to reduce dependence	All farmers in the district	Formation of farmer groups and Funding of farmer groups
Njaa Marufuku Kenya	3	Ensure food security in the district	All farmers in the district	Community mobilization Funding of farmer groups.

B: New Project Proposal- Veterinary

Project Name Location/Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
PATTEC District wide	1	Eradicate tsetse flies and trypanomiasis	Livestock in the district	Treatment and vaccination against tsetse flies/trypanomiasis
ALLPRO District wide	2	Increase animal productivity	Livestock in the four divisions	Provision of extension services

A: On-going Projects: Forestry

Project Name, Location/Division/Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Ambit-Athi Electric Fence— Kanziku, Ikutha, Athi Divisions in Mutomo Constituency.	Prevent Wildlife from getting out of the Park to the farming areas.	Minimize Human/Wildlife conflicts by 90%	Installation of live wire as a mitigation measure to minimize wildlife invasion

B: New Project proposals: Forestry

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Increase of on- farm forestry and industrial plantation products.	1	Promote farm forestry commercial tree farming and efficient utilization and marketing of forest products.	Plantation establishment (20Ha); Farm visits (50); On farm tree planting (20Ha); Tree nursery (200,000).	Planting, Mobilization And protection.
Rehabilitation of degraded sites	2	Promote farm forestry commercial tree farming, efficient utilization and marketing of forest products.	Rehabilitate degraded sites	Planting, Mobilization And protection.
Tree seedlings production	3	Increased productivity of	Tree nursery production	Raising seedlings, Mobilization and Technical

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
		both industrial forest plantations and farm forestry as well as enhance conservation and efficient utilization	(150,000)	support
Sustainable forest conservation and protection.	4	Increased productivity of both industrial forest plantations and farm forestry as well as enhance conservation and efficient utilization	Farm visits -34; On farm tree planting(10) and Forest protection (242Ha)	Training on efficient forest resource conservation and Efficient energy utilization demonstration.
Kasaala Pri. School Ikutha Division	5	Improve on school infrastructure	Community to appreciate tangible benefits from wildlife hence the importance of conserving it	Construction of 3 classrooms, an administration block(Kshs. 3.9 million allocated)

A: On-going Projects: Land and Settlement

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

B: New Project proposals: Land and Settlement

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Settling of the landless	1	Ascertain ground occupation of respective squatters	Finalize one in every 2 years	Demarcation and survey work.
Land Adjudication	2	Allow for registration; Ensure accuracy of the records	Finalize one area every year	Finalize and print maps; Handle field queries; Demarcation and survey work; Justification: It is necessary and will ensure ownership.

3.1.7 Cross-Sector Linkages

The sector requires both direct and indirect inputs for it to achieve its mission. Law and order is of particular importance so that the people would go about their production activities without fear or intimidation. Together with law and order, the sector requires a healthy labour force to spur its growth. It will therefore rely heavily on the gains made in the human resources sector to provide both healthy and skilled labour force. To transport the produce to the markets, will require well developed road network while thriving trade within the district will ensure a ready market for the products.

3.1.8 Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross Cutting Issues

The production and rural development sector is affected by a number of cross cutting issues such as HIV and AIDS, environmental degradation, poverty, frequent floods, gender inequality and youth issues. Women and the youth will be empowered through devolved funds to engage in agricultural and livestock production activities. Other resources that will ensure women and the youth play an important role in the sector include the Youth and Women Enterprise Fund.

Environmental conservation will be made a top priority with farmers being involved in ensuring that environmentally friendly farming practices are put in place. Farmers will be involved in on-farm tree planting, protection of water catchments and rehabilitation of galleys to forestall soil erosion.

Farmers will be sensitised on HIV and AIDS issues to reduce the impact of the scourge on agricultural production. They will also be encouraged to engage in income generating activities and food production as a way to address poverty.

Through the Ministry of Water and Irrigation, flood mitigation measures such as clearing water channels to allow free flow of water and de-silting of dams to harvest excess water will be put in place with the involvement of the communities.

3.2 Tourism, Trade and Industry Sector

3.2.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision

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

Mission

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

3.2.2 District Response to the Vision and Mission

Over the plan period, the district will provide necessary incentives for investment and ensure well maintained infrastructure. New physical infrastructural facilities will also be built in order to promote investments especially in Mutomo Division. Mutomo Town and other towns which are rapidly growing have the potential for Industrial and Trade Development.

3.2.3 Importance of the sector in the District

The sector has a potential for providing the highest source of employment opportunities. It is the main source of wage employment contributing 25 per cent of the household income in the district. In the main market centres there are a lot of trading activities such as retail shops, groceries and garages forming the bulk of business activities contributing significantly as a source of income for many households.

The financial sub-sector provides banking services and credit facilities that spur economic activities within the district. With the introduction of micro-finance institutions in the district, many small scale businesses have been assisted through training on business management and provision of credit.

3.2.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Kenya National Chamber of Commerce and Industry	Training of business men and provide an enabling environment for the private sector to do business
Commercial Banks	Offering credit facilities/ financial services to traders
Kitui County Councils	To allocate trading sheds and licensing of the businesses.
Jua Kali Associations	Forms an umbrella body for traders
NGOs and CBOs	Provide entrepreneurial skills

3.2.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Industries	Prepare of viable industrial project profiles in the district; Identification, formulation and promotion of industrial projects	Lack of adequate funds to facilitate the priorities; Inadequate consultation and coordination with other key stakeholders within sub-sector.	Visiting all town centres to identify and promote any viable industrial concern and Sourcing information for entrepreneurs on sources of credit and machinery for new industrial proposals.
Trade	Provision of financial assistance to micro entrepreneurs; Training and extension services; Licensing of business premises.	Lack of adequate funds; Nonpayment of loans by beneficiaries and Inadequate funding to the joint loans boards.	Training of entrepreneurs; Increased licensing of business premises; Issuance of short-term loans to ensure revolving of available loans and Increase efforts aimed at recovering loans from the beneficiaries.
	Provision of land and infrastructure.	There is no land and structures provided for the informal sector.	Finalize provision of infrastructure to already existing Jua Kali sheds; Finalize allocation of land and title

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
			deeds to Jua Kali associations who have already applied and Develop industrial and innovation parks.
	Access to finance.	Lack of bank loan collaterals	Develop innovative ways for enhancing access to finance and Encourage micro lending institutions in the district.
	Marketing.	Inadequate access to markets; Overexploitation by large companies; Monopolistic practices of marketing boards; Lack of market information; Lack of innovation leading to flooding of markets.	Train the artisans on entrepreneurship, product design and marketing skills and Organizing exhibitions, symposia and trade fete for the Jua Kali products.
	Training	Lack of quality training and facilities.	Develop and implement policies enabling entrepreneurial environment and establishing a national training strategy; Facilitate technological innovation in the sector; Improve the operational and managerial capacity of institutions and programmes that support the sector's development.

3.2.6 Project and Programme Priorities

A: On-going projects: Small scale Industries

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Mutomo Jua Kali Sheds Mutomo Division	To provide the Jua Kali operators with suitable work sites	250 sheds	Construction of the sheds
Ikutha Jua Kali Sheds Ikutha Division	To provide the Jua Kali operators with suitable work sites	40 sheds	Construction of the sheds
Athi Jua Kali Sheds Athi Division	To provide the Jua Kali operators with suitable work sites	Complete all the sheds	Construction of the sheds.

B: New project proposals: Small Scale Industries

Project name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Voucher Training programme District Wide	1	To provide access to skills and appropriate technology for the informal sector	Train artisans per year	Recruitment of trainees. Training, monitoring and evaluation. Justification: Many of the artisans are not trained.
Micro-Finance District Wide	2	To make available finance for the sector	Train Jua Kali entrepreneurs	Identify and link the Jua Kali with potential financial

Project name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
			on Financial management	institutions. Justification: This will improve the capital base for the artisans.
Jua Kali Sheds District Wide	3	To provide work sites for the artisans	Building sufficient sheds in upcoming market centres.	Construct Jua Kali sheds Justification: Most of the activities are carried out in the open air.
Technology and Business Development Service programme District Wide	4	To provide necessary skills to the artisans; To allow diversification and innovation in the sector.	Train 20 artisans per year	Sensitize and recruit trainees on the programme. Train, monitor and evaluate the training. Justification: The market demand for quality products is pushing some of the artisans out of business.

3.2.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Tourism, Trade and Industries thrive where there is good physical infrastructure and where there is security, law and order. The sector will therefore depend on these two sectors for its performance. The agricultural sector will provide the raw materials to the industries. Skilled and healthy human resources will also be a key component in the sector while promotion will be crucial to attract new business; the provision of information and marketing systems will be needed. The sector will therefore depend on all the other sectors for its performance.

3.2.8 Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross Cutting Issues

Trade opportunities in wholesale and retail trade and *jua kali* sector will be open to all irrespective of their national diversity, physical challenges, HIV/AIDS status, gender and age. HIV and AIDS prevention programmes will be incorporated in activities of the traders in order to reduce prevalence in such communities and change their behaviour.

Among the resources that will be well managed are water and forest resources through the support of the Ministry of Water and Irrigation, Kenya Forest Service and other stakeholders. Programmes will be initiated to provide training financial support for women and youth engaged in enterprises through the Youth and Women Enterprise Funds.

3.3 Physical Infrastructure Sector

This sector comprises of the following sub sectors: Roads, Public Works, Nairobi Metropolitan Development, Housing, KWS (roads and airstrips) and Energy.

3.3.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision

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

Mission

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

3.3.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

In the medium term the district intends to set up a well functioning management and operational system to oversee infrastructure development. For road works, the Kenya Roads Board in conjunction with the Roads Department will oversee all roadwork activities in the district. This will be geared towards increased accessibility and income employment in the rural areas, whereas further emphasis will be to ensure that the main road network is maintained to an economic level of service.

In the building sub-sector, bias will be towards improving shelter situation in both rural and urban areas by implementing the national housing policy and implementing habitat agenda on shelter. It will also provide a centralized technical service to other government departments in an efficient manner.

Electricity supply will also be increased from the current 55 market centres to about 120 while over 2,500 more households will be supplied.

3.3.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The roads link various sectors and allow access to inputs for production and outputs for marketing. It also provides direct employment opportunities for the people during construction and maintenance. The link to Nairobi has necessitated the growth of industry, access to employment, inputs and services among others.

The provision of electricity in the urban as well as other market centres in the district has helped to stimulate economic activities especially in the Jua-Kali sub-sector. This has significantly increased the income for the people employed in the sector. During the plan period it is expected that more towns will be connected to the national grid and hence creating employment opportunities.

3.3.4 Role of Stakeholders

Stakeholder	Role
Kitui County Council Public Works (Government)	Maintenance of Roads in the district
Kenya Roads Board	Funding of roads repair, maintenance and construction
Mutomo Constituency	Funding construction of roads within the constituency
Donors	Provide funds to Government and Communities
CBOs and NGOs	Promote capacity building among the communities

3.3.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Roads	Increase accessibility to the rural areas	Lack of sufficient funding; High cost of equipment	Develop and enhance road maintenance management capabilities of both public and private sector under the new KRB and Train casual contractors.
	Streamline ownership arrangements in the roads sector and foster transparency, accountability and efficiency Instill professionalism in the roads sector	Lack of fully established autonomous body to oversee all road works in the country	Operationalize road agents under the KRB; Effective supervision
	Ensure that the main road network is maintained to high standards		Facilitate efficient and better road policy' Look for donor funding
Public Works	Improve shelter situation in rural and urban areas	Lack of funding	Operationalise the national housing policy within the district
Housing	Provision of decent and affordable housing; Improve performance	Lack of office premises, Bureaucracy and lack of support from other stakeholders	Identify and disseminate low cost building materials and appropriate building technologies; Close non-profitable outlets.

3.3.6 Project and programme Priorities

A: On-going Projects: Roads

Project Name Location/ Division	Objective	Targets	Description
Mutomo –Tiva Bridge	Make the road to be accessible	Make the road to be accessible	Bush clearing; removal of root stamps; erection of culverts and grading
D 508 Ikutha -Kisyuni	Provision and maintenance of quality road	Make the road to be accessible	Heavy grading after heavy bush clearing and Culvert repair 900mm and culvert cleaning 600mm
D 506 Kanziku-Mutomo - Mutha	Provision and maintenance of quality road	Make the road to be accessible	Heavy bush clearing; Heavy grading and Gabion installation at certain sections of the road.
E 1907 Yongela-Kisayani	Provision and maintenance of quality road	Make the road to be accessible	Heavy bush clearing and heavy grading and New Culvert installation 600mm and culvert cleaning partial 600mm
E722 Kivyuni-Kanziku	Provision and maintenance of quality road	Make the road to be accessible	Light bush clearing; Light grading; and New culvert installation.

B: New project Proposals: Roads

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
MutomoTown- Mutha	1	To improve to all weather road for accessibility	Opening up of Mutha market	Grading and putting of culverts and erecting of gabions
E709 Makutano- Kyandula	2	To improve to all weather road for accessibility	Make the road to be accessible	Light bush clearing Heavy grading New culvert installation 600mm and 900mm
R 15 Ilengi-Katilini- Athi	3	To improve to all weather road for accessibility	Make the road to be accessible	Heavy manual reshaping
R14 Kitoo-Ikutha	4	Provision and maintenance of quality road	Make the road to be accessible	Light grading and culvert repair
URP 25 Kamutei-Tiva River	5	Provision of access to market and all weather road	Make the road to be accessible	Heavy bush clearing; Heavy grading; New culvert installation 600mm and 900mm
E 721 Tiva River- Mutomo	6	Provision of access to market and all weather road	Make the road to be accessible	Heavy bush clearing; Heavy grading; New culvert installation 600mm and 900mm; Culvert repair and drift construction

B: New Project proposals:

Transport and Communication

Project name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Sensitization of customers (Marketing visits)	1	To offer effective and efficient postal services to the community by 10% by 2008 to 2009	Companies; Government Offices; Schools; Bookshops.	Marketing of EMS services, Money Order, Stamp vending licenses
Addition of private letter post office	2	To facilitate customers with enough private boxes	To put up 200 boxes 2008/2009	Sale of Private letter boxes; Installation of more boxes in Mutomo Post Office.
Opening of new Sub-Post Offices	3	To be closer to the customer on provision of Postal Services	To open Sub -Post Offices in all growing towns	To offer Private letter boxes, Mail services, stamps and Money Orders.
Training	4	To improve quality of services	Depended on training needs	Train personnel on customer care; Justification: The staffs need to be upgraded on new IT technologies.

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Rural Electrification Programme District wide	1	Provide rural electrification to the rural areas.	To supply electricity to rural areas.	Implement Rural Electrification programmed in the district (Various divisions)

3.3.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The sector is closely linked to the other sectors. Public Administration, Law and Order Sector ensure maintenance of security for the implementation of the sector activities. The Human Resources Sector provides both skilled and healthy manpower while the Agricultural Sector provides the food required by the manpower.

3.3.8 Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross Cutting Issues,

Equal opportunities will be given to all when it comes to awarding of road contracts for bush clearing, uprooting of root stamps and other jobs. All stakeholders will be involved in planning for the roads that require repairing and maintaining. Environmental Impact Assessment will be undertaken before all projects are implemented and mitigation measures put in place to control environmental degradation. Tree planting in schools will be continued as a measure of increasing the forest cover in the district. Environmental conservation will be taught in schools through environmental clubs formed in these institutions to teach children the need to conserve the environment.

Communities will also be involved in the implementation of physical infrastructure as a way of earning income and boosting the local economy. HIV and AIDS awareness campaigns will be incorporated in rural works programmes involving the youth.

3.4 Environment, Water and Sanitation Sector

This sector comprises of sub – sectors such as water and irrigation, Environment and Mineral Resources.

3.4.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision

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

Mission

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

3.4.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The DDC will focus on completion of viable projects, rehabilitation, maintenance and reconstruction of existing facilities and providing of new facilities in areas that do not have the facilities. During the plan period, the District Water Services Provider will continue to ensure areas that have little or no water are provided with water. Water quality will be improved to reduce cases of water borne diseases to ensure the society is free from water related diseases. The sanitation facilities like sewerage will be extended to cover residential areas outside the main town.

The extraction of coal and lime at Kanziku will take into account all the environmental measures to ensure a clean and safe environment.

3.4.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector is vital in the district as it is known to face long periods of drought and hence face acute shortage of water. Water is key to the growth of the economy of the district and poverty reduction. Provision of water will go along way to promote food production and good health. The only way out to improve food production will be through establishment of irrigation schemes using waters from Athi River and construction of earth dams that will harness water to be used for irrigation.

The provision of proper waste disposal and sewerage systems avails a clean environment for the residents and reduces the occurrence of water borne diseases.

3.4.4 Role of Stakeholders in the District

Stakeholder	Role
Government	Responsible for policy direction
CBOs and NGOs	Implement policies and mobilize communities in implementing projects.
Donors	Provide funds

3.4.5 Sub- Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Water Distribution	Increase water distribution coverage by developing available water resources	High cost of project inputs Limited funding for proposed projects	Reach out for assistance on finance from donors and Agencies; Do proper planning and Maintain efficient O &M styles for sustainability.

3.4.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

A: On –going projects-Water

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Descriptions of Activities
Rehabilitation of Mutomo Water Supply	Improve water accessibility Provide clean water.	Supply of water to Mutomo town and environs	Rehabilitation works such putting a submersible pump
Simisi Water project	Provide safe and clean drinking water	Simisi location	Excavation ,drilling and equipping the borehole
Kalambani /Mutha Water Project	Provide safe and clean drinking	Kalambani/Mutha location	Drilling and equipping of a borehole
Ikanga-Mutomo Water supply	Provide clean drinking water	Ikanga,Mutomo	Drilling and equipping of 3 boreholes

B: New projects

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Mutomo Water supply	Provide clean and safe drinking water	Mutomo town and environs	Extent it to Mwala Market
Simisi Water project	Provide clean and safe drinking water	Simisi residents	Distribute the water to other areas in the environs
Kazi kwa Vijana	Provide and improve water accessibility	All divisions	Construction of 6 Earthdams or pans Construct 8 water kiosks for Mutomo town.
Kyatune Water Project	Improve water accessibility	Kyatune Location	Extension of the Water supply system

B: New project Proposals: Environment

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

3.4.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Good infrastructure will greatly boost access to water as residents will take short time to reach the water catchment areas and other sources of water. Mining of coal and limestone is expected to open up the district in terms of infrastructure as Athi River Mining and Bamburi Cement Companies have proposed to construct roads leading to the mining areas. Learning facilities will be improved in the area as well provision of social amenities like health centres and recreational facilities. The need for electricity will compel the investors to have it put in the area.

3.4.8 Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross Cutting Issues

The environment will be maintained by doing EIA tests environmental audits before any borehole is sunk so that environmental degradation does not affect the water catchment areas resulting to drying up of our rivers.

Charcoal burning will be checked so as not to deplete our forests resulting to drying up of the water catchment areas and bring about disasters of continued drought and desertification.

Through the Kenya Forest Service, programmes on environmental conservation, protection of water catchments areas and rehabilitation of degraded areas will be initiated with the involvement of the community. The community will also be trained on environmental management through the various environmental groups and water users associations.

Mining at Kanziku ranges will employ all youth without paying regard to natural diversity, gender and their health.

3.5 Human Resources Development Sector

The most vital resource for a country is the existence of its people. In order to plan for people, it is necessary to have information about them as correctly as possible. This involves the preparation of inventory of the existing human resources and skills, their health status, relative poverty status and position in terms of demographic transition.

Human Resource Development sector encompasses; Medical Services, Public health, Education, Labour and Human Resources Development.

3.5.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision

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

Mission

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

3.5.2 District Response to the Vision and Mission

The rate of success of all the other sectors depends on a well-trained and healthy human resource base. To achieve, this Ministries of Medical Services and Public Health will implement activities that promote integrated management of childhood illnesses, control of malaria and good reproductive health. Resources will therefore be channelled towards improving the services in all the health facilities.

In education, steps will be put into place to raise the enrolment and retention rates especially in primary and secondary schools. To improve training, tertiary level institutions will be constructed, graded and encouraged to introduce new curriculum that will be geared towards producing all round graduates. Resources will also be mobilized to provide bursaries for needy children and for improving the physical facilities.

Socially, efforts will be intensified to change the cultural beliefs that retard development. The communities will be further mobilized and sensitized to participate in development activities.

3.5.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

A well-educated human resource base is an important reservoir in the development of the district. The major concern therefore, is for the development of the human resource to ensure that it is involved properly in the economic activities in the district.

The Medical Services and Public Health Sub-sectors provide both preventive and curative services. It ensures a healthy population that can at any time participate in development activities in the district. The enormous challenge, however, is the continued health burden due to the high poverty and high AIDS prevalence against a shrinking budgetary allocation for government health facilities. The district will therefore try to utilize the cost-sharing money to provide health services. The education sub-sector will strive to improve the literacy levels and skills. The education sub-sector is however threatened by shortage of teachers. The district has therefore taken measures to rationalize balanced posting of teachers to maintain educational levels throughout the district as it continues to champion for employment of more teachers.

3.5.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
NGOs,CBOs and Faith Based Organizations	Awareness creation, educating and training
Private sector	Alternative medical care
Churches & Missions	Alternative education and health provision
Government	Policy direction in health and education

3.5.5 Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Medical services and Public Health	Malaria prevention and treatment	Inadequate community mobilization; Few trained community resource persons; Drug resistant strains and High poverty level.	Improve case management at all facilities; Promote use of treated bed nets and Increase availability of drugs to the community.
	STI/HIV/AIDS, STB prevention and management	Stigma attached to the diseases; Few trained counsellors; Lack of accurate data; Lack of relevant drugs	Social mobilization to promote behaviour change; Build capacity for counsellors; and Avail the anti-retroviral drugs.
	Control of communicable diseases	Poor sanitation; Ignorance	Promotion of environmental health activities; and Protection of water sources.
	Reproductive health	Few trained personnel; Poor facilities; Weak referral, reporting and supervisory systems.	Build capacity of the health staff; and Purchase basic equipment.
	Health management systems	Lack of an equipment and a proper information system	Procure equipment; and Train staff on health data management systems.
	Human resource development	Lack of skills; Inefficiency among the staff	Training of the staff

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	Drugs and other medical supplies	Lack of drugs; Misuse of drugs; Erratic supply of drugs.	Rationalize drug distribution; Strengthen supervision mechanisms.
	Infrastructure	Dilapidated infrastructure; Lack of maintenance.	Increase funding for maintenance
Education	Increase enrolment rates	Poverty affecting the people; High cost of education.	Provide bursaries for poor children. Remove some of the levies.
	Reduce dropout rates	High poverty levels Early marriages	Increase bursary; Enforce children's Act.

3.5.6 Projects and Programme Priorities

A: On-going projects: Health

Project name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Mwamba Dispensary Mutomo Division	To improve access to health services and medical care	One health facility completed	Equipping; Staffing.
Mwenge Dispensary Mutomo Division	To improve access to health services and medical care	One health facility completed	Equipping ; Staffing.
Muthue Dispensary Mutomo Division	To improve access to health services and medical care	One health facility completed	Equipping; Staffing and Completion work-30%
Mwala Dispensary Mutomo Division	To improve access to health services and medical care	One health facility completed	Completion work-70%
Kyang'ombe Dispensary	To improve access to health services and medical care	One health facility completed	The project to be jump-started; Staffing and Equipping.
Kalambani Dispensary Mutha Division	To improve access to health services and medical care	One health facility completed	Staffing and Equipping.
Kisangu Dispensary Mutha Division	To improve access to health services and medical care	One health facility completed	Equipping and Staffing Completion work-35%
Kalivu Dispensary Ikutha Division	To improve access to health services and medical care	One health facility completed	Equipping Staffing Completion work-50%
Nduundune Dispensary Ikanga Location	To improve access to health services and medical care	One health facility completed	Equipping and Staffing Completion work-65%
Kimweli Dispensary Kanziku Division	To improve access to health services and medical care	One health facility completed	Equipping and Staffing
Ekani Dispensary Kanziku Division	To improve access to health services and medical care	One health facility completed	Equipping and Staffing Completion work 15%

B: New Project proposals: Health

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Mutomo District Hospital	1	To have a referral hospital in the district	1 referral hospital completed	Land acquisition; Project design; BQ –Construction and work; Equipping; Staffing.
Mutha Health Centre Mutha Division	2	To improve access to health services and medical care	1 health centre completed	Upgrading Mutha Dispensary; Staffing; Equipping.
Mutomo Youth Friendly centre	3	To improve access to health services and medical care	1 Youth Friendly centre completed	Construction work; Equipping and staffing
4 Dispensaries Mutomo District	4	To improve access to health services and medical care	4 dispensaries completed	Land acquisition; Construction works; Equipping and Staffing.

A: On-going Projects: Education

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Mathima Secondary School Laboratory Mutha Division	Improve schools performance and education standards.	1 lab to be completed	Construction works and Equipping
Bursary Disbursement in all constituencies	Increase retention in secondary schools	Bright students from poor families in boarding secondary school.	Identification of the beneficiaries and disbursement of the funds
Nzoani Primary School-construction of classrooms: Mutha Division	Improve schools performance and education standards.	2 classrooms completed	Construction works; Equipping and Staffing.
School Bus –Ikutha Boys' Ikutha Division	Ease transportation problems	1 school bus acquired	Buying
School Bus-Ikutha Girls	Ease transportation problems	1 school bus acquired	Buying
Kyoani Sec School Ikutha Division	Improve schools performance and education standards.	Administration Block	Under construction
Kyandula Secondary Kalivu Location	Improve learning	Administration Block	Under construction
Ikanga Boys Mutomo Division	Ease transportation problems	1 school bus acquired	Buying
Ikanga Girls Mutomo Division	Improving learning in the school	1 dining hall constructed	Under construction
Tuvila Primary School Mutomo Division	Improve schools performance and education standards.	2 classrooms to be constructed	Construction work
Kanziko Sec School Dormitory Kanziko Division,	To improve on Education standards in the area	Community positive perception of wildlife hence enhances our conservation	Construction of standard dormitory

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Kitui south Constituency		initiatives.	
Kasaala Primary School Ikutha Division	Create a conducive learning environment hence improve education standards.	Community to appreciate the importance of wildlife conservation	Renovation of classrooms and construction of a VIP latrine and construction of one classroom

B: On-going projects: Adult Education

Project name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Community Learning Resource Centre Mutomo Disrict, Mutomo Division	Improve literacy in the district	2,000 adults	Construction works
Poultry keeping	Increase food security	500 heads	Poultry rearing
Goat keeping	Increase food security	1000 heads	Goat rearing
Green Grams Growing	Increase food security	10 acres to be cultivated	Cultivation of Green Grams.

B: New project Proposals: Education

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Free Secondary Education	1	To improve access and retention in Secondary Schools	All secondary school age i. e. 14 – 18 children	Disbursement of funds and monitoring
Nduundune Secondary School	2	To improve access and retention in Secondary Schools	1 classroom constructed	Construction works
Ikandani Primary School	3	To improve access and retention in Primary Schools	2 classrooms constructed	Construction works

B: New project Proposals: Social Services

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Training and sensitization District Wide	1	Equip women and groups with relevant skills	Train 12 women groups per year; Train 12 CDAs as TOTs	Conduct training.
Devolved grants the support community group initiatives	2	Increase more awareness/ sensitization on the fund and cover all divisions in the district.	To make the fund accessible to ten (10) community groups per division in FY	Organize one sensitization meeting in every division by end of every FY; Incorporate other stake holders in sensitization campaigns viz Chefs, Dos, Civil Society, other government departments.
Devolved revolving loan to women groups	3	Increase more awareness/ sensitization on the fund and cover all divisions in the district.	To make the fund accessible to ten (10) community groups per division in FY	Organize one sensitization meeting in every division by end of every FY; Incorporate other stake holders in sensitization campaigns viz Chefs, Dos, Civil Society, other government departments.

3.5.7 Cross Sector Linkages

A healthy human resource is very important for development. To ensure this, the Agricultural Sector will have to provide the necessary food for the people. The Physical Infrastructure Sector will avail good roads to transport produce from the farms and also good educational and health facilities, while the public administration will maintain law and order. Provision of electricity, telecommunication and land will also be necessary for the sector to achieve its targets.

3.5.8 Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross Cutting Issues

The Ministries of Health and Medical Services will focus on increasing the accessibility to VCT and PMCT services. The sector will also target to increase care given to those infected, through provision of nutrition supplements and drugs as well as involving the community specifically care givers to provide home based care services.

The youth in and out of school will be targeted to communicate HIV/AIDS behaviour change to their peers. This age group has been identified as being vulnerable to HIV/AIDS. Specific measures will be taken to introduce youth friendly services. Introduction of abstinence clubs in secondary schools will also be used as measure that will mainstream HIV/AIDS in this education sub-sector.

3.6 Research, Innovation and Technology Sector

This sector comprises of: Higher Education, Science and Technology; Information and Communications; KNBS; GITs; e-Government; and Research Institutions.

3.6.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision

Excellence in creation and provision of Technology, Information and Knowledge

Mission

To improve quality of life of Kenyans through Research, Innovations and Technology

3.6.2 District Response to the Sector Vision and Mission

In its response to the sector vision and mission, the district will will continue to increase the coverage of telecommunication infrastructure. Mutomo trading centre and trading centres have been surveyed to be linked with telephone networks. The town centres will be provided with electricity, which is expected to spur the growth of bureau services and metal works for the *jua kali* sector.

The circulation of the daily newspapers also, has been intensified by the private sector while mobile telephone providers have covered three divisions of the district. There are two cyber cafes that have been opened offering internet services.

It is also expected that in the medium term that the District Information and Documentation Centre (DIDC) will be improved to offer the necessary data and information for planning. The improvement will entail construction of a new office

block and installation of modern equipment like computers. The necessary training will also be undertaken to equip the staff with skills for modern data and information management.

3.6.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector provides the people with development and political information that help them to undertake their activities effectively. The sector is not well developed in the district due to the costs involved in accessing the facilities and lack of enough investors in this business discipline.

During the plan period, this sector will be strengthened so that people have access to the development information they need. Training institutions will be encouraged to adopt new curriculum that include ICT.

The sector has gained importance over the last few years with investment in computer bureau, expected investment in computer-training colleges and in e-mail and internet cyber cafes while the main centres such as Ikutha, Athi and Ikanga have the services at slightly lower levels. Over the plan period, ICT is expected to play a very key role in the development of the district.

The government maintains law and order in the district, which in turn attracts the investors who want to invest in the sector. It also provides the necessary infrastructure like telephone and electricity connections. The private sector on the other hand provides the services needed by the people in supply of newspapers, operation of cyber cafes and telephone bureaus. The DIDC acts as a resource and reference centre for any development information.

Over the plan period, the media houses will be encouraged to continue to provide high quality newspaper with information that is relevant, while the radio, television and mobile phone providers will be encouraged to increase their coverage within the district. Currently these services are concentrated in Mutomo Town. Private entrepreneurs will be facilitated to open new businesses in other main towns while the communities will be encouraged to adopt new information technology both at home and in offices.

3.6.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Government	Provide regulatory framework to guide investors
Private Sector	Spearhead investment in ICT
Religious Institutions	Establishment of cyber cafes
CBOs and Communities	Spearhead awareness in investing in telephone, mobile, ICT, and other investment opportunities

3.6.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
ICT Policy		
Formulate an IT policy in the district; Promote use of IT in the district.	High costs involved in purchase of IT equipment; Lack of an IT policy	Involve stakeholders in developing the IT policy

Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Adoption of IT in the District		
Strengthen the ICT capacity in departments; Increase telecommunication coverage.	Inadequate infrastructure; High costs involved in putting up new exchanges.	Involve the stakeholders in subsidizing the infrastructure.
DIDC		
Improve the DIDC infrastructure; Improve on information coverage and storage.	Poor infrastructure; Lack of up to date information.	Renovate the current DIDC; Involve other stakeholders in provision of reference materials
Human Resource Requirements		
Capacity building	Lack of IT training facilities	Promote institutions offering IT curriculum.

3.6.6 Project and Programme Priorities

A: New Projects: Planning-ICT Division

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
District Information and Documentation Centre	1	Improve planning and service delivery	DIDC block	Internet connection; Provision of resource materials and Acquisition of computers
Office block	2	Improve planning at the district; Improve service delivery.	1 office block	Construction and equipping of the office block

B: New projects: Information

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Purchase of Equipment District Headquarters	1	To offer better services	video cameras 2 computers	Procuring modern equipment. Justification: The equipment is old and breaks often.
Office block	2	Bring services closer to the people.	1 office block	Construction and equipping the office

3.6.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The use of new information and communication technology is not wide spread within the district. The role of the government would therefore be to promote the use of ICT. Through the DIDC, the information on the sector will be disseminated to the stakeholders. This therefore, calls for the government to make the DIDC fully operational. The education sub-sector will promote the sector by introducing curricula that trains students on new innovations in the sector. The sector also requires improvement of the already existing telecommunication and energy infrastructure.

3.6.8 Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross Cutting Issues

Research, Innovation and Technology will provide an effective avenue in disseminate information on HIV/AIDS, environmental and gender issues. It creates an opportunity in information sharing and feedback on issues such as poverty, HIV and AIDS, environmental conservation and management. Adapting modern technologies in agriculture and livestock production will ensure increased access to food and income as a way of addressing poverty. The youth will be encouraged on the use of computers and mobile technology and identify business opportunities in the sector.

3.7 Governance, Justice, Law and Order Sector

The sector comprises of the following sub-sectors: Immigration and Registration of Persons; OVP and Ministry of Home Affairs; Justice, Constitutional Affairs and Cohesion; Provincial Administration and Internal security; State Law Office; Judiciary; Kenya Anti-Corruption Commission; Kenya National Audit Office; National Assembly; and Electoral Commission of Kenya.

3.7.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision

To achieve a Secure, Just, Accountable, Transparent and Conducive Environment necessary for a Globally Competitive and Prosperous Kenya.

Mission

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

3.7.2 District Response to the Vision and Mission

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

Planning of development activities will be more prudent and the input from all stakeholders will be taken into consideration. Efforts at resource mobilization both at the government, NGOs, and donor levels will be increased. To ensure the active participation of the communities in the development process, the government in collaboration with NGOs will undertake trainings to enhance their capacity in development planning. At the same time, a monitoring, evaluation and reporting mechanism will be put in place to ensure that feedback is received from the implementers in good time.

3.7.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Maintenance of law and order is very vital for any development in the district. Investors cannot invest in an environment of uncertainty. Therefore the sector plays a very crucial role in availing a favourable environment for investment. The sector is also responsible

for establishing and coordination of national policies. In the district, the coordination is done by the District Development Committee, which heavily relies on the District Development Plans for project and programme priorities.

In maintaining law and order, the sector relies very much on the collaboration of the members of the public, the judiciary, the police, the prisons, rehabilitation and juvenile homes among other collaborators.

The judiciary listens and determines cases of offenders while the prisons keeps in custody and rehabilitates inmates with a view to making them better citizens. The Probation Department is responsible for giving information to courts regarding offenders and rehabilitate youths convicted by the law courts. The registration of people for the purpose of attaining an identity card is the responsibility of the Registrar of Persons while the Civil Registration Department registers the birth and deaths occurring in the district and maintains records on the same. To achieve the mission of the sector, the activities of all these departments will be availed and strengthened, through provision of extra resources

3.7.4 Role of Stakeholders

Stakeholder	Role
Government	Policy formulation, provide security and protection of life and property, etc
CBOs and NGOs	Enlighten people on their legal and human rights, create awareness and participate in implementation of the policies
Local Authorities	Formulation and implementation of local by-laws and provision of various services

3.7.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Police	Maintenance of security	Increased insecurity; Inadequate corrective facilities; Inadequate trained manpower; Inadequate funding and Community abetting crime.	Reduce illegal firearms in the hands of the public; Address community conflicts and enlist them in maintaining their own security; Retrain and train the personnel and Provide adequate resources.
Judiciary	Strengthening law and order	Inadequate manpower and resources; Slow dispensing of justice ; Lack of coordination between the various actors and Increased poverty levels.	Operationalize the law courts which are under construction
Prisons	Construction of prison facilities	Lack of funds and Lack of funds	Mobilize enough resources to construct prison facilities

3.7.6 Project and Programme Priorities

B: New Project Proposals: Provincial Administration (Administration police)

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Kanziku AP lines	1	Ease staffing congestion	4 unit houses for Administration Policemen	Construction of AP houses

B: New Project Proposals: Civil Registration

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

A: On-going Projects: Children's Department

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
OVC-CT	Retain OVCs in the normal family set up; and Ensure OVCs get access to education' medical care, Birth registration, food and other basic need.	Care givers of OVCs	Take OVCs to school, health facilities

A: On-going Projects: National Registration Bureau

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Issuance of Identity Cards District Wide	Identify citizens of 18 years and above	Increase the present issuance of identity cards from 2500 per year to 5000 per year	Issuing and processing of registration forms Justification: It is a legal requirement to have an ID.
Rehabilitation of the current Registration Offices	Avail a favorable environment for working	Renovate 2 rooms per year	Renovation of the offices Justification: Current offices are dilapidating.

B: New Project Proposals: Judiciary

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Office block and court at District Headquarters	1	Improvement of office accommodation	Construction of: 1 new office A toilet 2 in one A board room Store	Construction And equipping

3.7.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The sector is linked to all the other sectors. The activities in the other sectors cannot be implemented without proper administration and maintenance of law and order. There will be close coordination between the courts, police and provincial administration for crime prevention. The Human Resources Sector will play a crucial role in education and moral upbringing of the youths while the Information Sector will be used to provide the people with positive messages and also provision of modern communication equipment for efficient crime prevention.

3.7.8 Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross Cutting Issues

The major challenges that Kenya faced at the time of independence were: - Poverty, Hunger and Disease. These problems remain core today. Through formulation of strategies that address the policies that are set to fight poverty, hunger and disease, the community will be expected to implement those policies that will solve their societal problems such as famine, food, insecurity, rising cases of HIV prevalence and rising poverty levels occasioned by high birth rate and poor planning and absence of an extensive family planning method and health care.

3.8 Public Administration Sector

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

3.8.1 Sector Vision and Mission**Vision**

A leading Sector in Public policy formulation, implementation, coordination, supervision and prudent resource management

Mission

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

3.8.2 District Response to the Vision and Mission

The district will formulate policies that are beneficial to the society, implement what has been agreed upon, coordinate and supervise for successful implementation and provide the necessary leadership and policy direction in resource mobilization. It will also ensure

leadership in implementing policies that will stem out of the national policies and repackage them to suit the common man at the grassroots level. It will mobilize the required resources and lead their usage efficiently and sustainably as possible to ensure the people own the projects and programmes that they undertake.

3.8.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

It is the sector that drives the district when it comes to planning, implementation, coordination monitoring and evaluation. Without policy direction on implementation of projects, duplication of projects would occur.

Funds allocated to the district are taken care of through this sector by ensuring they are prudently managed and suppliers paid on time. Local Authorities play a major role in the society by cleaning the town centres, maintaining roads, supporting the efforts of the central government in providing basic education facilities, among others:

3.8.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
DDO	Offering planning services in the district, Monitoring and evaluation.
GOK	Timely provision of funds and policy formulation
Development Partners	Supplementing government efforts in provision of finances
Local Authorities	Provision of services and provision of funds
NGOs and CBOs	Championing Behavioral change for people to adopt new policies

3.8.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Planning and Development	Provision of planning services in the district	Skeleton staff; Absence of a DIDC equipped with resource materials and computers; Lack of an office space; No means of transport and No electricity.	Construct an office space to serve as a DIDC and equip; Provision of a vehicle; Construct the office.
Finance	Provision of backstopping services related to finance	Few staff; No electricity and There is no vehicle for transport	Provision of a vehicle and
Kitui County Council	Improved revenue Collection. Provision of cleaning services	Low morale among staff who are few Lack of transparency leading to corruption	Raise morale of staff by giving them incentives and employing more

3.8.6 Projects/Programmes

A: On-going Projects: Provincial Administration

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
DC Office Block	Provision of office space and taking services closer to the people	1 administration block	Construction and equipping of office block

On-going Projects-Finance

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Administration Block District Headquarters- Mutomo	Improve on service delivery	1 Administration Block constructed	Acquisition of Bill of Quantities; Construction; Equipping offices

(ii) New Project Proposals-Planning and Development

Project Name Location /Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Planning and Development Office block Mutomo-headquarters	1	Improve planning services	1 office block constructed	Request for funds Obtain Bill of Quantities

3.8.7 Cross –sector linkages

The sector plans for all the others sectors in the district and has to establish the projects which are to be implemented in each sector to avoid duplication of activities. The Finance department controls all other departments on financial matters and is the custodian of all finance related issues for all departments in the district. That means the sector has to work with other departments for it to succeed

3.8.8 Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross Cutting Issues

Through the finance sub-sector, funding will be made available for programmes that will address HIV/AIDS, environmental and gender issues. The sector will also fulfill its role of coordination and dissemination and interpretation of government policies. The District Information and Documentation Centre (DIDC) will provide a one stop shop for information on gender, youth and HIV/AIDS. The District Commissioner and the District Development Officer will continue to mobilize communities to participate during the World AIDS Days.

3.9 Special Programmes Sector

The sector comprises of the following sub-sectors: Regional Development Authorities, Gender, Children Affairs and Social Development, Ministry of State for Special Programmes, Youth and Sports and Development of Northern Kenya and Other Arid Lands.

3.9.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision

Sustainable and equitable socio-economic development and empowerment of all Kenyans.

Mission:

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

3.9.2 District Response to the Vision and Mission

The district has continued to rehabilitate and upgrade youth polytechnics and equip them with tools and equipment that are vital for their development and success. In addition, the youth polytechnics are piloting the newly developed curriculum which has integrated ICT and entrepreneurship modules as part of learning. More youth polytechnics will be established to cater for the big number of school graduates who are not admitted in secondary school owing to lack of positions in the schools and fees.

3.9.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector has a potential of providing the highest source of self employment opportunities. It is the main source of wage employment contributing 16 per cent of the household income in the district. In the main market centres, there are a lot of trading activities such as retail shops, groceries and metal shops forming the bulk of business activities contributing significantly as a source of income for many households.

The financial sub-sector provides banking services and credit facilities that spur economic activities within the district. With the introduction of micro-finance institutions in the district, many small scale businesses have been assisted through training on business and provision of credit.

3.9.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders will be expected to play their roles as shown below:-

Stakeholder	Role
Ministry of youth Affairs	Funding for youth activities. Rehabilitation of youth polytechnics and centres Provision of seed money to micro Finance and Banking Institutions.
Youth polytechnics and Centres	Offer training services and facilities.
Micro finance institutions	Provision of credit facilities.

3.9.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Culture Recreation and Sports	Training groups on group dynamics; Leadership skills; Resource mobilization;	Poverty levels in the communities; Lack of sufficient capacity within the	Incorporate other stakeholders in the activities in order to mobilize sufficient resources; Staff income generating

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	marketing, gender and development.	department.	activities for the vulnerable groups.
Human Resource Management and Employment	Cottage Industries Increase employment opportunities by 50% by the end of the project period and Increase the number of skilled manpower available by 60%; Build the capacity.	Lack of industries to absorb labour force; Lack of job openings for the locals and Most of the labour force in the district are unskilled; Lack of IT training facilities	Initiate skills trainings/ workshops and seminars; Initiate case studies and filed/ industrial attachments and educational tours; Motivation awards of certificates; Promote institutions offering IT curriculum.
Youth and Employment	Link youth to YEDF Loans; Youth market affairs; Facilitate labour export and Emphasis on youth training entrepreneurship.	Lack of viable business ideas; Inadequate funds to organize district market fair; Limited skills and knowledge to run businesses and Education levels in the district very low to carry out any labour export	Give YEDF Loans through C-yes and Sensitization of the youth to attend entrepreneurship skills trainings
Youth Empowerment and Participation	Coordinate workshops among the youth on youth rights and obligation A leadership training among the youth	Limited funds to hold more workshops on empowering the youth	Holding workshops ,seminars which are geared towards addressing the youth gaps already established
Youth and Environment	Clean up exercise by the youth Tree planting	Inadequate rainfall to sustain trees planted	Liaising with the youth and relevant stake holders
Youth and Health	To network with stakeholders on youth health issues and To disseminate information on youth related health issues	Little or no information on health issues that affect the youth	Liaise with the relevant stakeholders
Youth crime and Drugs and Substance abuse	Inventory on the common crimes in the area and Workshops to educate the youth on side effects of drugs and substance abuse	Difficult to do inventory on petty crimes	Establishing a healthy relationship between the police and the youth
Youth and leisure and recreation	Identify the recreational facilities and Educate the youth on positive leisure use	Limited recreational facilities	Creating a network of youth clubs for all disciplines

3.9.6 Projects and programmes priorities

B: New project Proposals:

Social Services

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

B: New projects proposals:

State for Youth Affairs

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Construction of Youth Polytechnics at Ikutha and Kyatune	1	To construct modern type of workshop with modern facilities by 2012.	2 polytechnic	Construct and provide equipment
Loan Youth Fund- District wide	2	To reduce levels of unemployment	80% of the registered youth groups	Creation of a youth fund.
HIV/AIDS –District wide	3	Reduce early marriages	Youth	Carrying out awareness campaigns in the entire district

3.9.7 Cross Sector Linkages

For the special programme sector to achieve its objective it will need the support to governance safety, law and order to provide security to the communities. The sector will also depend on education to provide qualified skilled manpower which is also required by all other sector to carry out their activities. It is also linked with Agricultural and rural

development, tourism, trade and Industry sector which supply goods and services and create jobs for the unemployed youths.

The Physical Infrastructure Sector will avail good roads to transport produce from the farms and also good educational and health facilities, while the public administration will maintain law and order. Provision of alternative sources of electricity, telecommunication and land will also be necessary for the sector to achieve its targets either in the short run or in the long run.

3.9.8 Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross Cutting Issues

The sector will mitigate against disasters that occur in the community occasioned by continuous drought. ALRMP II will also train the DSG in disaster management to improve their preparedness. ALRMP II will assist in water tinkering, vaccination of livestock, sinking of boreholes and equipping them to improve access to water. TARDA will cushion the district from any disaster that may be caused by flooding during the rainy seasons.

CHAPTER FOUR:

IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION