



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

MWINGI
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN
2002—2008

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

PRINTED BY THE GOVERNMENT PRINTER, NAIROBI

**MWINGI
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN
2002-2008**

*“Effective Management For Sustainable
Economic Growth And Poverty Reduction”*

FOREWORD

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

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

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

The Plan is divided into four chapters as follows:

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

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

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

**RURAL PLANNING DEPARTMENT
MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND PLANNING**

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AAK	Action Aid Kenya
ACUs	AIDS Control Units
AET	Adult Education Teachers
AI	Artificial Insemination
ASAL	Arid and Semi Arid Lands
CACC	Constituency AIDS Control Committee
CAPS	Community Action Plans
CBAHWS	Community Based Animal Health Workers
CBHC	Community Based Health Care
CBO	Community Based Organizations
CBPP	Contagious Bovine Pleuro – Pneumonia
CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics
CCF	Christian Children Fund
CLRC	Community Learning and Resource Centres
CNSP	Children in Need of Special Protection
CSOs	Community Service Supervisors
CT	Cattle Troughs
CWP	Community Water Points
DACC	District AIDS Control Committee
DALEO	District Agriculture and Livestock Extension Officer
DC	District Commissioner
DCAC	District Children Advisory Committee
DCIO	District Criminal Investigation Office
DCO	District Cooperative Officer
DCR	District Civil Registrar
DDC	District Development Committee
DDP	District Development Plan
DEB	District Education Board
DEC	District Executive Committee
DEO	District Education Officer
DFEO	Division Forest Extension Officer
DFO	District Forest officer
DIDC	District Information and Documentation Centre
DLASO	District Land Adjudication and Settlement Officer
DLPO	District Livestock Production Officer
DO	District Officer
DPU	District Planning Unit
DROP	District Registrar of Persons
DSO	District Surveyor
DTDO	District Trade and Development Officer
DWO	District Water Officer
FFS	Farmers Field Schools
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
FMD	Foot and Mouth Disease
GASP	Goat and Sheep Project
GOK	Government of Kenya
GTZ	Germany Technical Cooperation
HH	Household

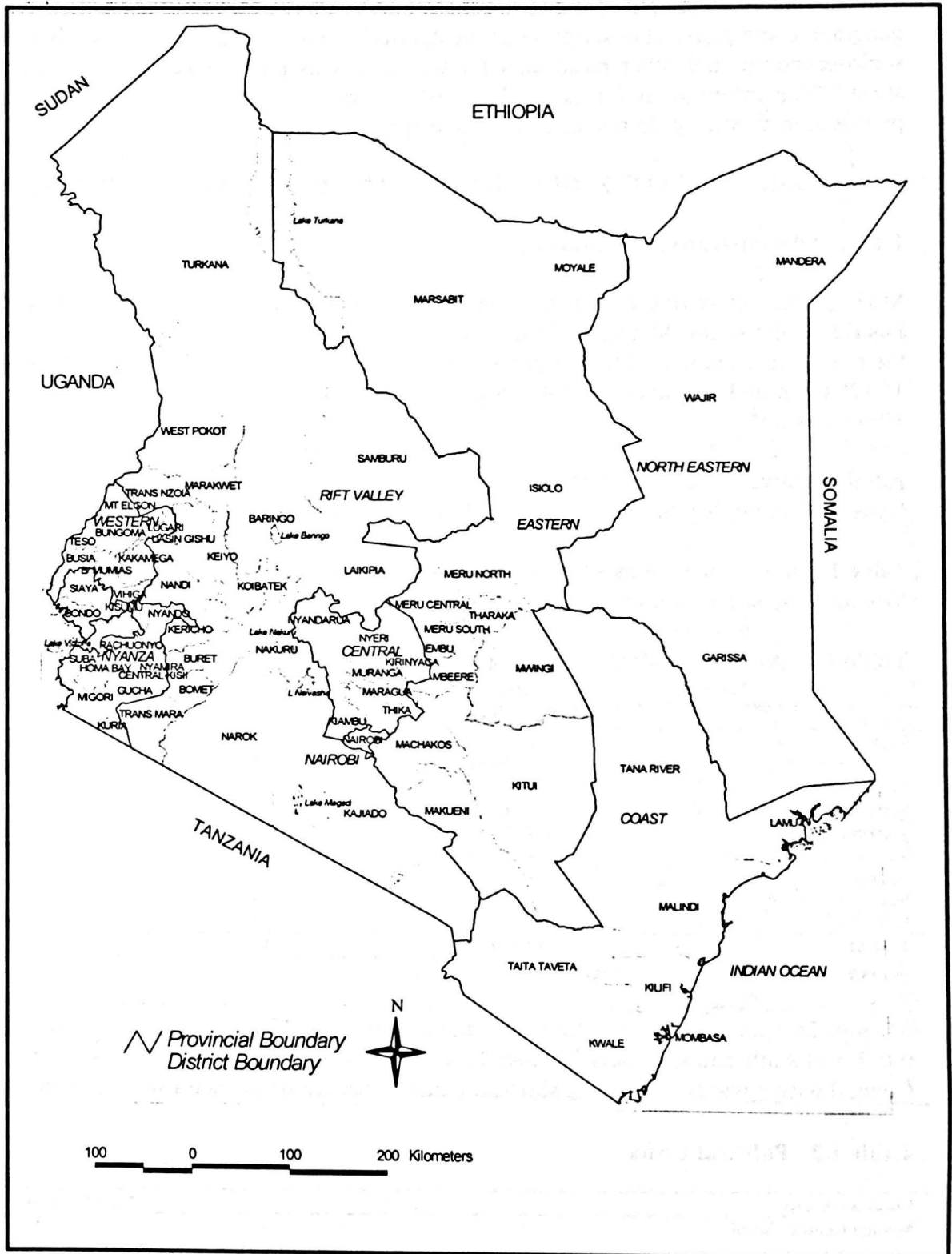
HQS	Headquarters
IC	Identity Card
IFSP-E	Integrated Food Security Programme
IGA	Income Generating Activities
IT	Information Technology
KCB	Kenya Commercial Bank
LATF	Local Authority Transfer Fund
LSD	Lumpy Skin Disease
MOH	Medical Officer of Health
MSETP	Micro Small Enterprise Training Project
NCD	New Castle Disease
NEP	National Extension Programme
NGOS	Non Governmental Organizations
NID	National Immunization Days
NO	Number
OCPD	Officer Commanding Police Division
OM	Operation and Maintenance
OPD	Out Patient Department
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PRISM	Primary School Management
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PTA	Parents Teachers Association
SACCO	Saving and Credit Cooperative
SAYE	Save As You Earn
SCAs	Soil Conservation Assistants
SPRED	Strengthening Primary Education
STDS	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infections
TAC	Teachers Advisory Centre
TB	Tuberculosis
TBA	Traditional Birth Attendants
TLK	Telecommunications Kenya Limited
VIP	Ventilated Improved Pit Latrines
WMS	Welfare Monitoring Survey

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CHAPTER ONE
DISTRICT PROFILE

LOCATION OF MWINGI IN KENYA



Prepared by CBS, 1999 Pop. Census

This map is not an authority over administrative boundaries

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter gives the background information of the district. It outlines administration, geographic and physical description of the district's natural conditions and a summary of socio-economic and other basic data for the district as represented in the district fact sheet. The information forms the basis of the strategies, priorities and programmes proposed in an attempt to reduce poverty and spur economic growth.

1.1 ADMINISTRATIVE, GEOGRAPHIC AND PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

1.1.1 Administrative Boundaries

Mwingi District is one of the thirteen districts in Eastern Province. It borders Kitui District to the south, Machakos District to the west, Mbeere and Meru South District to the north and Tana River District to the east. The district lies between latitude $0^{\circ} 03'$ and $1^{\circ} 12'$ south and longitudes $37^{\circ} 47'$ degrees $38^{\circ} 57'$ east. The district covers an area of $10,030.30 \text{ km}^2$.

Administratively the district is divided into 9 divisions. These are Central, Migwani, Kyuso, Mumoni, Nguni, Ngomeni, Nuu, Mui and Tseikuru.

Table 1.1 shows the various administrative units in the district by division and number of locations and sub-locations

Table 1.1 Area and Administrative Units by Division

Division	Area km^2	No. of Locations	No. of Sub-locations
Central	1,204.50	8	29
Migwani	565.6	6	24
Mumoni	1,066.30	7	21
Kyuso	804.4	4	12
Tseikuru	1,326.10	3	12
Nguni	1,751.10	3	8
Ngomeni	1,618.10	2	7
Nuu	1,324.4	3	7
Mui	369.8	2	6
TOTAL	10,030.30	38	127

Source: DC's Office, Mwingi, 2001.

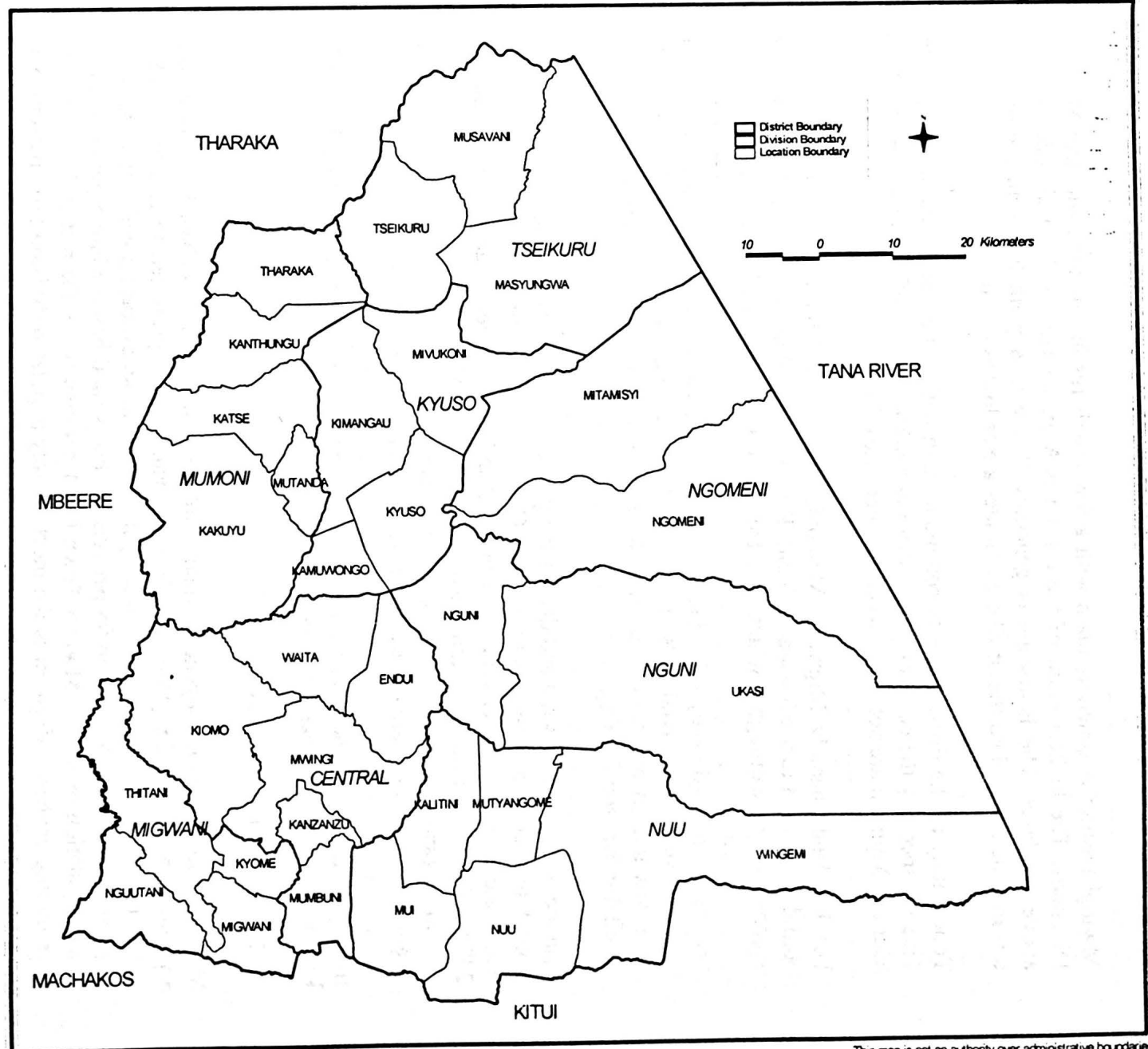
Mwingi District has two constituencies namely Mwingi North and Mwingi South, and two Local Authorities, namely Mwingi Town Council with 28 wards and Mwingi County Council with 6 wards. Table 1.2 shows the number of wards in each Local Authority.

Table 1.2 Political Units

Local Authority	No. of Wards
Mwingi County Council	28
Mwingi Town Council	6
Total	34

Source: Electoral Commissioners office, Mwingi, 2001.

MMINGI DISTRICT (Administrative Boundaries)



1.1.2 Physiographic and Natural Conditions

Mwingi District is generally plain with a few inserbergs in Mumoni, Nuu and Migwani Divisions. The highest point of the district is Mumoni Hill, with an altitude of 1,747 above sea level. The landscape is generally flat, with a plain that gently rolls down towards the east and northeast where altitudes are as low as 400m.

Topography of the district affects communication within the district and other districts. This is especially the case for the southern and northern parts of the district where Nuu, Mui and Mumoni are not easily accessible because of the hills

The highlands namely Migwani, Mumoni, Central and Mui Divisions receive more rainfall compared to the lowlands Nguni, Kyuso and Tseikuru Divisions. The drier areas experience severe droughts, which have led to livestock deaths and food shortages.

The district has red sandy soils, loamy sand soils and patches of blackcotton soils. River valleys have saline alluvial soils of moderate to sometimes high fertility. Otherwise, soils are of low fertility and prone to erosion. Most hills are covered by shallow and stony soils unsuitable for crop farming.

Climate of the district is hot and dry for the greater part of the year. The maximum mean annual temperature ranges between 26⁰ C and 34⁰ C. The minimum mean annual temperatures in the district vary between 14⁰ C and 22⁰ C. Average annual temperature is 24⁰ C. The district has two rainy seasons, i.e. March -May (long rains) and October - December (short rains). Rainfall ranges between 400mm and 800mm per year, but is erratic. The short rains are more reliable than the long rains.

In Migwani, Central and Mui Divisions, crop farming is more prominent than livestock keeping because of higher amounts of rainfall received.

1.1.3 Settlement Patterns

Mwingi District is an homogeneous district inhabited mainly by Kambas. The district has a population of 303,828 (1999 population census) and is projected to rise to 377,081 people in 2008 with a growth rate of 2.4 per cent. It has an average population density of 30 persons per km². More than 95 per cent of this is rural based while 5 per cent is the urban population of which, Mwingi Town has 4 per cent while the rest is distributed in other trading centres. Migwani is the most densely populated division (101 persons per km²), followed by Central, Kyuso, Mui, Nuu, Mumoni, Tseikuru, Nguni and finally Ngomeni being the least population (7 persons, per km²). Table 1.3 shows population density in the divisions.

Table 1.3 Population Density by Division

Division	1999	2002	2004	2006	2008
Central	69	75	78	82	86
Migwani	101	108	113	119	125
Muumoni	35	38	40	42	44
Kyuso	43	46	48	50	53
Tseikuru	18	19	20	21	22
Ngomeni	7	7	7	8	8
Nguni	12	13	13	14	14
Nuu	16	17	18	19	20
Mui	42	45	47	49	52

Source: District Statistics Office Mwingi, 2001.

Central Division registered the highest population, which stood at 83,687 in 1999 and is projected to increase to 103,864 by the year 2008. The high population can be attributed to urban status where Mwingi Town is situated, as well as higher potential for agriculture. Central Division has a population density of 69 persons per km² and is projected to increase to 86 people per km² by the end of plan period.

Ngomeni Division had the least population of 10,712 and is projected to increase to 13,294 by the year 2008. The low population can be attributed to low and unreliable rainfall for cultivation. Ngomeni Division is predominately a livestock zone with a population density of 7 persons per km².

The district shows a very high prevalence of poverty, which is estimated at 60 per cent with the poor residing in the driest divisions in the district namely Tseikuru, Kyuso, Ngomeni, Nguni, and Nuu Divisions. Migwani, Central and Mui have least poverty prevalence.

1.2 DISTRICT FACT SHEET

The fact sheet provides data on important socio-economic variables in the district as at the start of the plan period.

Area		
Total area		10,030.30 km ²
Arable area		4,513.6 km ²
Non-arable land		5,516.7 km ²
Water mass		Not available
Gazette Forest		439.4 km ²
Urban area		Not available
Topography and Climate:		
Altitude		400m -1,737m
Rainfall		450mm - 900mm
Rainfall by seasons:	Long rains	(March - May) 450mm- 650mm.
		Average per year- 550mm
	Short rains	(October - December) 500mm- 750mm.
		Average per year 625mm
Temperature range:	Mean annual minimum	14 ^o C - 22 ^o C
	Mean annual maximum	26 ^o C - 34 ^o C
Temperature Average		24 ^o C
Demographic and Population Profile		
Population Size		326,506 (2002)
Population Structure:	Total Number of males	152,359
	Total number of females	174,147
Male /Female sex ratio		0.87:1
Total No. Of youthful population (15-25)		67,473
Total population of primary school going age (6-13)		83,742
Total population of secondary school going age (14-17)		33,220
Total labour force (15-64)		149,525
Dependency ratio		1.46:1
Population growth rate		2.4%
Density		
Highest Density		101 persons per km ²
Lowest Density		7 persons per km ²
Average Density		30 persons per km ²
Rural population	Start of Plan Period	316,723
	End of Plan Period	393,086
Urban Population		
Number of towns		1
Urban population at the start of the plan period		5,653
Crude Birth Rate		43 per 1000
Crude Death rate		11 per 1000
Life expectancy		55 years
Infant mortality rate		98 per 1000
Under 5 Mortality Rate		122 per 1000
Total fertility rate		5.89
Socio-Economic Indicators		
Total no of households		60,099 (2002)
Average household size		5.3
Number of female headed households		19,621
Number of children headed households		589
No. of disabled		16,119 (approximately 5% of the total population)
Children Needing Special Protection		1,983
Absolute poverty		60 %
Average household incomes: Sectoral Contribution to household income:		
Agriculture		75%
Rural Self-employment		6%
Wage Employment		15%
Urban self employment		2%

Other		2%
No. of unemployed		98,452
Agriculture		
Average Farm size (small scale)		7 acres
Average Farm size (large scale)		15 acres
Main food crops produced		Maize, beans, sorghum, b/millet, cowpeas, pigeon, peas, green grams
Main cash crops produced		Cotton, castor, sisal, sugarcane, pawpaws, sun flower
Total acreage under food crops		75,000 hectares
Total acreage under cash crops		1,250 hectares
Main storage facilities (on and off-farm)		On farm – cribs, traditional granaries, dwelling houses Off-farm – National Cereals and Produce Board (NCPB) stores
Population working in the agriculture sector		80%
Total No. of ranches		2
Average size of ranches		100 Hectares
Main livestock bred		Cattle, Goats, Sheep, Donkeys, Rabbits, Poultry, Bees
Land carrying capacity		20 hectares per livestock unit
Main species of fish caught		Tilapia, Common Carps, Eel, Mud fish, and Momyrus
Population of fish farmers		10
No. of fish ponds		0
No. of landing beaches		1 (Katooni Beach in Kiambere Dam)
Size of gazetted forests		43,938 hectares
Main forest products		Timber, Fire wood, Wild fruits
% of people engaged in forest related activities (Saw mills, furniture works etc)		5%
Water and Sanitation		
Estimates given using 1999 population census		
Number of households with access to piped water		6,786
Number of households with access to portable water		15,110
Number of permanent rivers		None
Number of wells		70
Number of protected springs		17
Number of boreholes		22
Number of dams/earth pans		91
Number of households with roof catchments		2,943
Average distance to the nearest potable water point		During the dry season is 10km and rainy season is 3km
Number of VIP latrines		5,886
Education Facilities		
Pre-Primary		
Number of pre-primary schools		422
Total enrolment rates:	Boys	77.2%
	Girls	72%
Total drop-out rates:	Boys	3.5%
	Girls	2.9 %
Teacher/pupil ratio		1:35
Average years of school attendance:	Boys	1
	Girls	1
Primary		
Number of primary schools		356
Total enrolment rates by sex:	Boys	87.6%
	Girls	92%
Total drop-out rates by sex:	Boys	14.52%
	Girls	10.94%
Teacher pupil/ratio		1:27
Average years of school attendance by sex:	Girls	6
	Boys	6
Secondary		
Number of secondary schools		36
Total enrolment rates by sex:	Boys	19%,
	Girls	16.1%

Total drop-out rate by sex:	Boys Girls	7.3%, 12.72%
Teacher/Pupil ratio		1:25
Average years of school attendance by sex:	Girls Boys	2 3
Tertiary		
Number of other training institutions:	Polytechnics Commercial Colleges	13 15
Main type of training institutions		Computer colleges, Auto-mobiles, Carpentry etc
Adult Literacy		
Number of adult literacy classes		105
Enrolment by sex:	Males Females	228 1380
Literacy levels by sex (0-pre-primary)	Males Females Total	37,972 53,903 91,878
Semi-literate (1-4):	Males Females Total	33,558 33,116 66,674
Literate (5-8 – University):	Males Females Total	37,637 43,143 80,870
Energy		
Number of households with electricity connections		300
Number of trading centres with electricity		6
% Rural households using solar power		0.3%
% Households using firewood/charcoal		95.7%
% Household using kerosene, gas or biogas		4%
Transport Facilities		
Total kilometres of roads (i.e. earth, murrum (RAR), Bitumen, by division, location		Total Roads A, B, C – 250 km. Class E and Minor - 1,240 km. Tarmack Roads – 73 km
Total length of railway line and number of stations		NIL
Number of airports and airstrips		NIL
Number of waterways		NIL
Number of public services vehicles		Approximately 250
Communication		
Number of households with telephone connections		103
Number of private and public organizations with telephone connections		250
Mobile service coverage		Nil
Number of post/sub-post offices:	Post Sub-post	4 7
Number of telephone booths		39
Number of households without radios		44,147
Number of cyber cafes		4
Cooperatives		
Active Cooperatives Societies by type:		
SACCOS		2
Agricultural		1
Ranching		1
Multi-purpose		1
Traders		1
Total		6
Key Coops which have collapsed in the last 5 years - Muruu SACCO		1
Total Registration of members by type		
SACCO		755
Agricultural		26
Ranching		673
Multi-purpose		287
Traders		23
Total		1,764

Total turnover by type (Kshs)		
SACCO		17,734,487
Agricultural		Not available
Ranching		150,000
Multi-purpose		338,129
Traders		57,250
Total		2,324,857
Health		
Most prevalent diseases		Malaria, disease of respiratory system, intestinal worms and amoebiasis, disease of skin, urinary track infections, eye infections, ear infections, Anemia, malnutrition.
Doctor patient ratio		1:50,071
Number of health posts:	Hospital	1
	Health Centres	8
	Dispensaries	28
Number of health clinics:	Public registered	8
	Privately registered	6
Average distance to the nearest health centre		30 km
Trade, Commerce and Tourism		
Number of trading centres		172
Number of hotels		273
Number of tourist class hotels		Nil
Main tourist attractions		1
Number of registered hotels		273
Number of licensed businesses		3,312
Total number of informal sector enterprises		486
Banks And Financial Institutions		
Number of banks		2 (KCB, Post Bank)
Volume of credit provided		Not available
Number of other financial institutions		1 (Mwalimu)
Volume of credit provided		Not available
Number of Micro-finance institutions		Nil

CHAPTER TWO

MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

2.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter examines the implementation status of the 1997-2001 Development Plan, constraints, lessons learnt and the way forward. It also provides an analysis of major development challenges and cross cutting issues that the current district plan should have to content with and the linkages of the current District Development Plan with the National Development Plan and other policy documents.

2.1 OVERVIEW OF 1997-2001 PLAN

The 1997 – 2001 Mwingi District Development Plan focused on the path of industrial transformation, which would enable the district to increase its Gross Domestic Product in response to national policy of industrialization by the year 2020.

During the start of the plan (1997), the major constraints towards identified industrialization were inadequate infrastructural facilities which included road network, telecommunications services, water supply and energy, undeveloped yet abundant supply of human resources, poor marketing system, poorly developed local raw materials for industrialization, inaccessibility to credit facilities which discouraged the potential investors in the district to invest in income generating activities and insecurity due to banditry attacks in some parts of the district.

After identifying the above constraints the plan proposed strategies that would create an enabling environment for the districts' industrial transformation. They included:

Improve the entire infrastructure, i.e. complete all the existing road projects as well as improving roads by routine maintenance of existing ones, extending telephone facilities to Nguni, Nuu, Ngomeni and other major urban and market centers in the district, extension of electricity grid to cover Kyuso, Tseikuru, Nguni and Nuu Divisions, complete Kiambere Water Supply and improving all water supplies in all urban/market centers.

Develop the abundant human resources by establishing training facilities, increasing enrollment in the existing institutions, reducing the school drop out rates and providing quality health care.

Improve the exploitation of local raw materials by adding value to them through establishment of agro-based processing industries to process honey products, production of wax and sweets, maize milling and livestock products. In addition the plan proposed to establish collection centres for storage of farm produce, e.g. honey, hides and skins.

Streamline the marketing system by forming marketing cooperatives societies in the district. This was to enable the farmers take full advantage of collective bargaining thus enjoying economies of scale. Improved marketing system was also to be realized through improved infrastructural facilities and encouraging the formation of Jua Kali Associations.

Increase access to credit by encouraging financial institutions to open up branches in Mwingi Town as well as encouraging the setting up of Micro Finance Institutions in the

district, and also hastening the processing of land title deeds to be used as collateral by those in need of loans from financial institutions.

Establish anti-stock theft units and Police posts in areas of insecurity; coupled with improved road network.

The above strategies were among the proposed programmes and projects in various sectors in order to achieve the objective of the plan. However, a close scrutiny of implementation by sector of the proposed programmes and projects reveals that less than 26 per cent was achieved due to various constraints as highlighted in the next section.

2.2 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 1997-2001 PLAN

In the 1997-2001 Mwingi District Development Plan, a total of 144 projects and programmes were proposed for implementation within the 5-year period. Out of which only 38 projects/programmes were implemented and some were partly done accounting for 25.6 per cent. This is illustrated in table 2.1. The low rate of implementation was mainly due to low funding or lack of funding for the proposed programmes and projects.

Table 2.1 Implementation of 1997-2001 Plan

Department	No. of Projects Proposed	No. of Projects Implemented	Projects Carried Forward	% Implementation Status of Projects (Physical and Financial)	Total Cost of Projects
Water	11	8	3	28	8,million
Municipal Council	8	9	2	90	16million
County Council	6	4	5	50	-
Health	10	5	10	20	11million
Roads	5	2	2	10	-
Planning	2	2	1	70	-
Education	5	3	1	50	-
Veterinary	5	3	3	50	-
Agriculture	4	1	2	10	-
Provincial Administration	9	2	4	5	-
Police	1	1	1	7	3 million
Forest	5	3	1	20	-
Information	2	1	2	25	-
Statistics	2	1	1	10	-
Registration	1	1	1	50	-
Lands & Settlement	3	0	0	-	-
Survey	3	0	0	-	-
Physical Planning	2	0	0	-	-
Trade	4	1	3	2	-
Culture	3	0	2	-	-
Social Services	3	0	2	-	-
Adult Education	5	1	1	5	-
Sports	2	0	1	-	-
Probation	2	0	1	-	-
Prisons	2	0	1	-	-
Cooperative	9	2	1	2	-
Electoral	10	0	0	-	-
Fisheries	6	0	3	-	-
Judicial	4	0	4	-	-
Energy	6	1	5	2	-
Transport and Communication	8	0	8	-	-
TOTAL	144	38	71		

There are other projects and programmes, which were implemented but were not in the 1997-2001 Development Plan. These involved Government departments, NGOs, community projects, IFSP-E and other development agencies.

Constraints: The main constraints to successful implementation of the proposed projects and programmes were lack or delay of GOK funding as most of the proposals involved GOK financial input. However, high implementation was achieved in donor/community supported projects and programmes.

Lessons Learnt: Communities were not involved in project cycle management thus jeopardizing sustainability of the projects. Monitoring and evaluation system was not in place during the plan period except for donor-supported projects/programmes.

2.3 DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN LINKAGES WITH THE 2002- 2008 NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN AND OTHER POLICY DOCUMENTS

The main challenge facing our economy at National and District level is the high incidences of poverty amongst the majority of the people. The National Development Plan and District Development Plan theme of "Effective Management for Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction" is drawn from this challenge. The National Poverty Eradication Plan covering 15 years is a long term, policy document and Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) of 3 years is a medium term document outlining strategies and priority actions to be financed through the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) in fighting against poverty. The District Development Plan of 7 years covers two PRSP terms. At the district level a consultative forum consisting of all stakeholders was conducted in which all aspects of poverty reduction were addressed and possible priorities to be funded under MTEF outlined. The district PRSP consultations prioritised the sectors as follows; Agriculture and Rural Development, Human Resources Development, Physical Infrastructure, Trade, Tourism and Industry, Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order and Information Communications Technology.

Mwingi District Development Plan (2002-2008) project/programme proposals are drawn from the district PRSP priorities identified. The link from the district level is expected through the funding of proposals in this plan.

The Local Authorities in the district i.e. Mwingi Town and Mwingi County Councils have drawn their five year plan which have addressed poverty issues in their areas of jurisdiction. Most of NGOs activities in the district are also geared towards poverty reduction.

2.4 MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

The main challenge that the district is likely to face in trying to achieve the objective of poverty reduction is the mobilization of resources to implement the strategies and priorities that are enumerated in chapter three. Other challenges and cross cutting issues include shortage of water especially during the dry season, poor infrastructure, undeveloped human resource, poor marketing systems and inadequate and poorly developed local raw material coupled with the HIV/AIDS epidemic in the district, high population growth rate, poverty, gender inequality and environmental problems.

2.4.1 Population Growth

Mwingi District had a population of 303,828 (1999) people and is projected to increase to 377,078 people by the end of plan period.

The population structure is skewed towards youth. The young population (0- 14 years) accounts for 49.6 per cent of the total population. The aged, population (60 years and above) accounts for 6.2 per cent of the population. The two groups add up to 55.8 per cent, which is more than half of the total population. This implies that the dependency ratio in the district is very high, thus reducing the levels of savings of the economically active population, hence reducing the district investment. This translates to low incomes and low economic growth hence increasing the levels of poverty in the district.

The table 2.2 shows the population projections distributed across both sex and age

Table 2.2 Population Projections by Sex and Age Groups – 1999 - 2008

Age	1999		2002		2004		2006		2008	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-4	27,827	27,313	29,904	29,352	31,375	30,795	32,917	32,309	34,536	33,898
5-9	24,560	24,263	26,393	26,074	27,691	27,356	29,053	28,701	30,481	30,113
10-14	23,886	23,391	25,669	25,137	26,931	26,373	28,256	27,670	29,645	29,030
15-19	17,203	18,473	18,487	19,852	19,396	20,828	20,350	21,852	21,351	22,927
20-24	8,693	13,817	9,342	14,848	9,801	15,579	10,283	16,345	10,789	17,148
25-29	6,998	11,054	7,520	11,879	7,890	12,463	8,278	13,076	8,685	13,719
30-34	5,588	8,115	6,005	8,721	6,300	9,150	6,610	9,599	6,935	10,071
35-39	5,056	7,196	5,433	7,733	5,701	8,113	5,981	8,512	6,275	8,931
40-44	3,867	5,386	4,156	5,788	4,360	6,073	4,574	6,371	4,799	6,685
45-49	3,621	5,183	3,891	5,570	4,083	5,844	4,283	6,131	4,494	6,433
50-54	3,241	4,517	3,483	4,854	3,654	5,093	3,834	5,343	4,022	5,606
55-59	2,603	3,170	2,797	3,407	2,935	3,574	3,079	3,750	3,231	3,934
60-64	2,385	2,974	2,563	3,196	2,689	3,353	2,821	3,518	2,960	3,691
65-69	1,799	2,178	1,933	2,341	2,028	2,456	2,128	2,576	2,233	2,703
70-74	1,822	2,152	1,958	2,313	2,054	2,426	2,155	2,546	2,261	2,671
75-79	1,062	1,134	1,141	1,219	1,197	1,279	1,256	1,341	1,318	1,407
80+	1,567	1,734	1,684	1,863	1,767	1,955	1,854	2,051	1,945	2,152
TOTAL	141,778	162,050	152,359	174,149	159,852	182,710	167,712	191,690	175,960	201,119

Source: Department of Statistics, Mwingi, 2001

According to 1999 population census, the male population was 141,778 compared to female population of 162,050 giving a male / female ration of 1:1.15

The table 2.3 shows population of selected age groups

Table 2.3 Population for Selected Age Groups

Age Group	1999		2002		2004		2006		2008	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
6-13 (Primary)	39,639	39,042	42,189	41,553	43,075	42,426	43,979	43,317	44,803	44,227
14-17 (Secondary)	15,369	15,843	16,358	16,862	16,701	17,216	17,052	17,578	17,410	17,947
15-49 (Female)		69,224		74,391		78,050		81,886		85,914
15-64 (Labour force)	59,255	79,885	63,677	85,848	66,809	90,070	70,093	94,447	73,541	99,145

Source: District Statistic office Mwingi, 2001

Primary School Going Age (6-13): The population in this age group was 78,681 in 1999 and is projected to increase to 89,030 by the year 2008. Compared to available primary schools in the district (356), the district must build more schools to cater for the age group. The district is currently faced with primary school understaffing of 450 teachers.

Secondary School Going Age (14-17): In 1999 this age group had 31,212 people and is projected to increase to 35,357 by the year 2008. Compared to existing school facilities (36), more effort has to be made to absorb the growing number in this age group to schools. The district is currently faced with poorly equipped schools and understaffing of science teachers in secondary school.

For the district to fight poverty, all efforts must be made to make education accessible to the above two age groups

Female in the Reproductive Age (15-49): In 1999 this population accounted for 22.7 per cent (69,224) of the total population and is projected to be 85,914 at the end of plan period. Unless more resources are directed towards family planning, awareness campaigns, the district may experience problems in provision of facilities for maternal and child health care services thus taking away the much needed resources in the fight against poverty.

Labour Force (15-64): According to 1999 population census, Mwingi District had a labour force of 139,140. This constituted 43.9 per cent of the total population, of this totals 59,255 were males while 79,885 were females. The district labour force is projected to increase to 172,686 by the year 2008. Females are more than males and this is attributed to males migrating to major towns to look for employment. The labour force consists of skilled and semi-skilled labourers. According to 1999 population census those unemployed in the district were 98,452 accounting to 73.6 per cent of the total labour force. Agriculture and Industry sector have to grow at a rate of 10 per cent per year if the unemployment rate currently at (73.6 per cent) in the district will be reduced. The high levels of unemployment are a major cause of poverty in the district.

Urban Population: Mwingi District is basically a rural district with only one major trading center i.e. Mwingi Town. Mwingi Town in 1999 had a population of 5,653 and is projected to increase to 7,016 by the year 2008. This high population in Mwingi Town is likely to put pressure on the available social amenities. It will also swell the number of unemployed and the street children. Mwingi Town currently has no existing sewerage facility. There is need for proper and comprehensive physical development plan of

Mwingi Town to take cognizance of industrialization, housing, recreation facilities and other social infrastructure. Table 2.4 gives the population of Mwingi Town, Mwingi Town Council and Migwani Town.

Table 2.4 Urban Population

Centre	1999	2002	2004	2006	2008
Mwingi Town Council	66,215	69,712	72,671	75,755	78,970
Migwani Town	462	491	512	534	557
Mwingi Town	5,653	5,772	5,892	6,017	6,143

Source: District Statistics Office, Mwingi, 2001.

2.4.2 Poverty

Poverty is the inability of an individual or a household to access the basic needs i.e. food, shelter, clothing, education, health etc. In Mwingi District, poverty is a function of recurrent drought, low levels of literacy, low economic base backed by low purchasing power, lack of access to credit facilities, low levels of exploitation of available local resources, and high unemployment,

Table 2.5 illustrates poverty levels at both household and individual level in the district.

Table 2.5 Distribution of Poverty by Type

	Total Number	Food Poverty %	Absolute %	Hardcore %
Individuals	303,828	65.5	60	55
Number of Households	58,433	58.5	66.5	45

Source: Ministry of Finance and Planning Second Report on Poverty in Kenya, Volume III: Welfare Indicators Atlas, December 2000.

In 1997 the food poverty line was estimated at Kshs. 927 per month per adult equivalent in rural areas and Kshs 1,254 for urban areas. This is the amount of expenditure that would on average, meet the recommended daily energy allowance of 2250 calories per adult. A household with food expenditure of less than this amount was deemed to be food poor.

According to WMS 111, Mwingi District had 65.5 per cent of the people falling below the food poverty line while 58.5 per cent of the households in Mwingi fell below the food poverty line

The absolute (overall) poverty line was estimated at Kshs 1,239 per adult equivalent per month in rural areas and at Kshs 2,648 for urban areas. The absolute poverty line is the minimum amount of money necessary to afford on adult equivalent their basic minimum food and non-food requirements. Mwingi District has highest proportion of its people in absolute poverty (60 per cent) while 66.5 per cent of the households are in absolute poverty.

Hardcore poor are defined as those who would not meet the minimum food calorie requirements even if they concentrated all their spending on food. In this case the rural hard-core poor are those whose total expenditure is less than Kshs 927 per month per

adult equivalent, per month. Mwingi District has more than half (55 per cent) of its people living in hardcore poverty and 45 per cent of the household are below the hardcore poverty line.

The poverty situation in the district is evenly distributed but varies from division to division and among each social- economic group. The poverty levels in the district show an upward trend if not checked. This has been worsened by the recurrent droughts in the district, which causes severe food shortage and animal deaths.

2.4.3 HIV/AIDS

The nation has recognized HIV/AIDS as a major development problem and was declared a national disaster by H.E. the President on 25th November 1999. The district prevalence rate has been estimated at 7.6 per cent, which is less than the national average of 14 per cent. The main modes of transmission of HIV/AIDS in the district are sexual contact, blood transfusion and mother to child. The main factors enhancing the spread in the district is promiscuity and cultural factors.

HIV/AIDS has affected all groups of people but the most affected are those in age bracket 15-50 years. However the youths in age bracket of 15-25 years are the most vulnerable. Table 2.6 shows the number of people who tested positive since 1997. The data is not a true representation since it is from the District Hospital only.

Table 2.6 HIV/AIDS Situation 1997 – June 2001

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001(June)	Total
No. of patients treated for STIs	920	1,580	1,850	2,586	1,200	7,836
No. of people tested positive	106	99	157	299	180	841
No. of orphans identified	50	200	400	800	1,000	2,450

Source: Mwingi District Hospital, Mwingi, 2001.

The HIV/AIDS epidemic is impacting negatively on the fight against poverty reduction. Besides putting a lot of strain to the health budget, it strains the finance of the people in trying to treat the opportunistic infections associated with it. It has affected the agriculture sector since the sick population cannot work in their farms.

In education sector, the dropout rate has increased since the orphans cannot afford the school levies. In addition teachers are not able to teach well once they succumb to the epidemic. Socially the district has started to experience increased number of orphan, widows and widowers.

The district has only one hospital and currently there is stress on the available bed capacity as more than a third of all beds is occupied by HIV/AIDS related sickness. In an effort to arrest the situation, the district has constituted two CACCs, DACC and ACUs in most ministries to assist in the awareness and behaviour change campaign. In an effort to reduce the scourge, the Department of Health has been in the forefront in awareness creation, provision of condoms, treatment of STIs/STDs, treatment of opportunistic infections and offering counselling and testing. The CACC is being given the role of mobilizing the communities to take care of the affected and infected in the district. The

DACC plays the major role of mobilizing resources to start income generating activities to increase income levels of the affected people to be able to take care of the infected.

2.4.4 Gender Inequality

The population of women according to 1999 population census was 162,520 people, accounting for 53.5 per cent of the total population in the district while the male population accounted for 46.5 per cent of the total population. Despite the large number of women in the district, in most cases men control the means of production. For instance men own land and therefore women cannot use it as collateral for loans. In addition participation of women in non-farm activities is low in the district because they have no capital base to start income generating activities.

However, women are the most productive members of the district particularly in agriculture. To increase food production in the district the agricultural extension workers will have to focus their attention on women. There is need to reduce the distances women travel in search of water during dry period (10 km). This will increase time for women to engage in other productive activities

Some degree of awareness has been created on issues of gender in Mwingi District. Women have become leaders on their own right. They have become Chiefs in an area that was traditionally viewed as men's domain. Women are no longer looked upon as underdogs. They fend for themselves and their families. They are decision makers who only consult men on an equal footing.

Women head 80 per cent of women groups and CBOs in the district and are majority in their management committees. The district recognizes the role-played by women in development bearing in mind that they are the majority both in urban and rural areas.

District strategies should address issues relating to education of girl child. Many girls in the district never join primary schools. There is need to increase gender awareness campaign and sensitisation in the district through GOK, Donor, NGOs etc. The campaign should address issues relating to; increasing training opportunities for women, participate in decision making especially in rural areas, encourage and increase enrolment of the girl child in both primary and secondary schools, discourage girl child dropout rate in schools, appoint more women in leadership positions in the district, and participation and involvement of women in the development process in the district.

2.4.5 Disaster Management

Mwingi District, being within the ASAL, is vulnerable to various forms of disaster. To deal with these disasters, the district has established a District Disaster Management Committee chaired by the District Commissioner. The committee's main role is to establish ways and measures to militate against disasters when they occur. There is also the District Security Committee that addresses all matters pertaining to security. The major hazards, which have been occurring in Mwingi, are: drought, disease pandemics, fire out breaks, environmental degradation, cattle rustling, food insecurity and accidents among others.

Drought: Mwingi is an ASAL district. Rainfall is low and unreliable. The district is therefore faced with recurrent droughts, which threatens the livelihood of over 300,000 people and 900,000 livestock. The history of the district shows clearly that after every five years, one year is of good rains and four years of drought. This leads to food and water shortage and animal deaths. This has had adverse effect on development because the only available savings are used to purchase food. This has been the main cause of poverty in the district since it affects agricultural production.

To address these recurrent droughts in the district, the Ministry of Agriculture and the District Statistics Office prepare a monthly drought monitoring report. The mission of the drought monitoring system is to send early drought warning signals to stakeholders for proper planning. Data collected is on rainfall, temperature amounts, vegetation and pasture, livestock water, food and livestock prices at household level, welfare and nutrition and response activities by different organizations. These monthly reports are sent to Ministry of Agriculture and Office of the President.

Disease Pandemics: While the rapid spread of HIV/AIDS is the greatest concern of the authorities at the moment, the district has been having recurrent out break of other diseases such as malaria, typhoid and cholera among others. Provision of drugs by GOK donors whenever there is emergency is essential. Provision of personnel to man the local health facilities that have been put up by communities is recommended. At the same time, the formation of small social awareness groups at the locational level to sensitise community on preventive measures is encouraged.

Fire: Fire out-breaks in the district is common mostly at household level. The district presently lacks the capacity to handle huge fire out breaks. The district needs to have at least two water buzzers to assist in the event of fire. All government departments have been advised to take precaution on fire prevention measures. A committee was formed to visit all learning institutions in the district to see and assess their safety in the event of fire. Municipal Council of Mwingi is in the process of purchasing fire-fighting equipments to cater for Mwingi Town, which is growing fast.

Cattle Rustling: Mwingi is a bandit-prone area mostly due to livestock movement and theft. This has some negative impacts on economic growth and poverty reduction. The most affected areas are Kyuso, Nguni, Ngomeni, Tseikuru, and Nuu Divisions. It is very hard to undertake meaningful development without adequate security. Crops such as green grams, castor oil and cotton, which could be used as raw materials for industry, do well in these areas but their potential is not fully exploited due to insecurity.

To militate against the above, the Government should beef up security in these areas by increasing the number of police posts and stations, and establish more anti-stock thefts units. In addition communication network in these regions should be improved.

Food Insecurity: The district being an ASAL and receiving low and unreliable rainfall is faced with recurrent food shortage in most of the seasons. This has negative impact on development and poverty reduction because the only available savings are used to purchase food.

There is need for the GOK to support already existing seed bulking and soil conservation programmes supported by GTZ in which farmers are supplied with planting seeds. The

GTZ supported programme ends in April 2002. Food situation in the district should be properly monitored and farmers encouraged to plant alternative crops (drought resistant), which sometimes can supplement cereals.

2.4.6 Environmental Conservation and Management

Less than 8 per cent of the district is under forest cover, however cultivation on hill tops especially in Mumoni and Migwani Divisions is of major concern. Most of the hills are covered by shallow soils thus susceptible to serious soil erosion.

The district is faced with the problem of tree felling for charcoal production. Once the trees are cut they are not replaced.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Department of Agriculture has formed committees in the communities and trained some of them as Conservation Assistants. They have been given the elementary tools to help and advise on soil conservation techniques.

The Forest Department is monitoring and regulating the burning and movement of charcoal in the district. In addition the Local Authorities have been controlling sand harvesting by designating particular rivers for the activity.

CHAPTER THREE

DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES AND PRIORITIES

3.0 INTRODUCTION

The chapter has been prepared in line with eight MTEF sectors, through which specific poverty reduction measures have been outlined. The chapter covers sectoral strategies and district priorities on projects and programme to enhance agriculture production, improve infrastructure facilities, human resource development, trade, tourism and industry, public safety, law and order as well as improving information technology in the district.

3.1 AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

3.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

3.1.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

In response to the above stated mission and vision, the district has mapped out strategies in all the sub-sectors of the sector to address issues pertaining to low productivity in crops, resulting from unavailability of quality seeds, poor production technology, declining moisture content, unreliable rains, poor marketing of livestock and livestock products, livestock diseases and lack of cash crops among others. This includes: -

Through IFSP-E, drought resistant crop seeds have been availed to the farming community. Seed multiplication by few selected farmers has been on-going. The programme has trained a total of 200 seed bulkers’ district wide.

Soil and water conservation structures have been laid in the district. This has been enhanced through few selected Community Soil and Water Conservation Assistant (SCAs). The SCAs are identified by the community and are trained by the Department of Agriculture while the Department of Livestock has trained farmers on improvement of the local breeds through the introduction of quality beef and dairy bucks and cockerel exchange.

The Department of Water and other water actors have constructed/run and maintained several water supplies in the district. The district has 22 boreholes, 70 wells, 17 protected springs and 91 earth pans. Through IFSP-E more than 108 micro- projects in water have been constructed, e.g. shallow wells, earth pans and subsurface dams.

3.1.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Agriculture is the lifeline of the people in the district. Over 80 per cent of the district’s population depends on agriculture for subsistence. Agriculture contributes more than 65 per cent of incomes and revenues in the district. The economy of Mwingi District is subsistence since there are no industries or factories. In order for the district to spur economic growth and reduce incidences of poverty, agriculture development should be

given priority. This will catalyse growth in other sectors, i.e. industry, tourism and trade and infrastructure development.

3.1.4. Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Government	Provision of effective extension services, capacity building to CBO, and the civil society, provision of farm inputs e.g. seeds, infrastructure development, and provide policy guidance.
NGOs/CBOs	Capacity building; provision of farm inputs to the communities and organized groups.
Donors	Provision of funds; farm inputs to assist in implementing the CAPS.
Civil Society	Accept and adopt the new technologies in farming.
Private Sector	Provision of market for the sectors products and potential investors in agro-based industries.

3.1.5. Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Rural Water Supply	Rehabilitation and equipping of existing water supplies; Construction of 39 boreholes, and 130 earth-dams; Protection of water catchments areas; Constituting and capacity building of water committees.	Water shortage; Poor management; Catchments degradation.	Construction of new, rehabilitation and upgrading existing water supplies; Initiate/develop a permanent water solution by constructing a canal from Tana River and Matuu/Yatta Furrow; Train and build capacities of the existing water committees to improve management; Gazettment of water catchments areas.
Crop Development	Supply of planting seeds to the farmers in good time; Introduction of cash crops in the district; Training farmers on modern production technologies.; Increasing SBF to cover the whole district.	Low production of food crops due to unavailability of quality seeds locally; Inadequate production technology; Declining moisture content.	Strengthening existing and increasing the number of community based seed multiplication schemes; Training and facilitating community based Soil Conservation Assistants in laying structures, composite manure preparation and application, and water harvesting techniques; Nursery establishments for agro-forestry, and training; Develop irrigation saving device systems where possible e.g. River Tana; Strengthening/improving on the extension delivery system to the community.
Livestock Development	Construction of water point, cattle dips in grazing areas.; Introduction of camels in the district.; Provision of security in patrol areas; Adequate extension services and training of parapets.; Establishment of small scale refineries and honey refineries in the district.	Inadequate water; Poor marketing of livestock and livestock products; Animal diseases.	Construction of dams, bore-holes, earth-pans, rock catchments and shallow wells; Construction of an abattoir, auction yards; Establishment of large scale tanneries; Establishment of User Associations; Establishment of community based honey refineries; Intensification of security in pastoral areas; Provision of adequate extension services; Training of parapets; Improved levels of extension services delivery system; Establish marketing societies.

Land Administration, Survey and Human Settlement	Finalize issuance of Title Deeds to already adjudicated parcels/sections; Opening up new sections for adjudication; Adjudication of identified land for the settlement of landless.	Insecurity of land tenure; Disorderly use of land; Landlessness.	Open up new sections for adjudication and finalize the ones under adjudication; Dispose of pending objection cases; Protection of catchments areas; Subdivision of group ranches and cooperative farms for subsistence farming; Adjudication of identified land for the settlement of landless.
Co-operative Development	Introduction of credit facilities in the district; Mobilization and training of co-operative members.	Lack of commitment by officials and society members; Lack of working capital; Mismanagement.	Rejuvenate and mobilize the members; Functionalise the cooperative societies through training; Initiate incentive schemes for the members; Provision of credit facilities to the societies.
Environmental Management	Protection and gazettement of major hills in the district; Support and training of farmers on agro-forestry.	Depletion of existing forests.	Support agro-forestry and agro-forestry related activities; Community sensitisation and gazettement of major hills in the district e.g. Nuu, Endui, Mumoni and Kea.
Irrigation Development	Development of irrigation systems along River Tana.	Declining moisture content due to low and unreliable rainfall amounts.	Develop irrigation systems where possible e.g. River Tana.
Agriculture and Other Rural Financial Services	Establishment of agricultural service institution in rural areas; Establishment of simple micro-processing industries in the district.	Lack of agricultural financial services.	Establishment of agricultural financial service institution to aid farmers to start simple micro-processing industries in the district.
Agricultural Research and Development	Construct small research centre in the district.	No locally based agricultural research.	Establish a small-scale research station in the district.
Fisheries	Repair of existing permanent dams; Construction of new permanent dams; Encourage existing fishermen along River Tana.	Lack of permanent water source; Cultural preferences.	Construction of new and rehabilitate the existing permanent dams; Encourage more community involvement.

3.1.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

A: On- going Projects/Programmes: Rural Water Supply

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Rehabilitation of Earth-dams District wide	To ensure clean and sufficient water to people and livestock.	15 earth dams rehabilitated by end of 2008.	Survey and redesign, desilting, catchments protection.
Nuu Water Supply Nuui Location Nuui Division	Ensure clean water to consumers and enhance revenue collection.	Complete rehabilitation by 2002.	Rehabilitate intake.
Kiwani Water Project Kalitin Location Mui Division	Ensure clean water for domestic use.	Rehabilitation completed by 2003.	Rehabilitation.
Kaangaani Spring Nguku Location Mumoni Division	Ensure clean water for domestic use.	Rehabilitation completed by 2004.	Repair of intake.

B: New Project Proposals: Rural Water Supply

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Mui Borehole Mui Location Mui Division	1	Avail potable water for domestic and livestock	All works completed by 2004.	Remove old system (piping); Supply of pumping set; Construction of: 50m ³ storage tanks CWP, cattle troughs, pipelines; Training in operation and maintenance. Justification: This will serve the divisional headquarters and it's population of 5,000.
Rehabilitation	2	Avail good potable water for domestic and livestock.	Nguni, Ngalange, Mulangoni, Tseikuru, Mivukoni; Musavani boreholes by 2004.	Construction of:- 50m ³ store tank, CWP, cattle troughs, pipelines; Training in operation and maintenance. Justification: The boreholes serve the entire sub location.
Kakunike Borehole Mbuvu Sub-Location Nguni Division	3	Avail good potable water for domestic and livestock.	Works to be completed by 2004.	Supply of a pumping set; Construction of :- 50m ³ storage tank, CWP, cattle troughs, pipelines; Training on Operation and Maintenance. Justification: The borehole serves the entire sub-location
Drilling of New Boreholes	4	To provide reliable water for domestic use.	Drill and equip 45 boreholes in the next 7 years.	Drilling and equipping. Justification: To reduce the distances in search of water.

A: On-going Project/Programmes: Agricultural Research and Development

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Seed Bulking District wide	Improve food security.	300 SBF trained; Supplied with seeds.	Identification of focal areas; Identification/selection of farmers; Identification of seeds to be bulked; Availing seeds; Training of (SBF); Linking SBF to seed stockist.
Horticulture Development and Small Holder Irrigation District wide	Improve income generation for the farmers.	Various irrigation methods introduced by 2002; Various horticulture crops introduced by 2002; 100 tree nursery owners trained by 2002; 10 irrigation kits by 2003.	Identification of focal areas; Sensitisation forum; Introduction and expansion of horticulture crops; Introduction of drip irrigation kits; Training of tree nursery owners.
Soil and Water Conservation Programme District wide	Increase and sustain agricultural production with minimum damage to the environment.	288 focal areas; 1,152 SCAS trained; 2,400km physical soil construction; 50 field days by 2003.	Identification of focal areas; Training of (SCAs); Promotion of agro-forestry; Water harvesting activities; Equipping of SCAs field days.

B: New Project Proposals: Agricultural Research and Development

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Farmers Field Schools Kyuso, Mumoni and Central Division	1	Collective and collaborative action for community development.	36 staff/36 farmer ran FFS established by end of 2003; 50 field days by 2003.	Identification of focal areas; Identification of FFS; Sensitisation barazas; Training of farmers; Field days, 100 farmers trained. Justification: There is wide disparity of information and dissemination between farmers and extension staff.
Cotton Revitalization District wide	2	To enhance farmers income.	125 Cotton Committees formed by 2003; Increased cotton hecterage from 640 Ha. to 10,000 Ha. by 2004.	Constitution of Cotton Committees; Training; Linking Cotton Committees to the sources of inputs. Justification: The district has a potential of cotton growing as a cash crops.
Sunflower/Oil Crop Promotion	3	Improve farmers incomes.	Sunflower production increased from current 0.5 Ha. to 2 Ha. by 2004.	Training; Demonstrations; Formation of network groups. Justification: This will boost the incomes of farmers.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Livestock Development

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Beef/Dairy Cattle Improvement. Mui Division.	Improve meat and milk output.	To have 120 sahiwal boran offspring (calves) by end of 2002; Change local breeds into sahiwal crosses in 50% of households in the division by 2008.	Introduction of six sahiwal bulls; Training on animal husbandry.
Poultry Improvement Migwani, Mui, Central Divisions	Improve growth rates and size of marketed chicken of local poultry.	200 farmers 25% of HHs in the 3 divisions to improve their local breeds by 2005.	Cocks availed; Training on poultry management.
Commercial Egg Production Project (Migwani – Cheupe Women Group)	Income generation.	Each group member to start an individual poultry project (35 members) by 2004.	Acquire 100 layers (chicks) and initial feeds; Training; Vaccinations.
Goat improvement Programme Kyuso, Nguni, Nuu Divisions	Improve milk and meat production of local goats.	50% of households to have Galla goats by 2005.	Introduction of 20 galla bucks for crossing breeding; Training .
Range Land Rehabilitation District wide	Sustain land productivity.	To have 12 communal demonstration sites in each division; To have 50% of denuded areas rehabilitated by 2007.	soil and water conservation fencing of conserved area; Training.
Bee Keeping District wide	Improve incomes.	200 individuals trained by 2003; 4 carpenters per division trained on bee keeping equipment.	Training on, harvesting and processing technologies; Training in bee keeping equipment.

B: New Project Proposals: Livestock Development

Project name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Artificial/ Insemination Project Central and Migwani Divisions	1	Improve livestock productivity.	Formation of a dairy farmers co-operative society by 2003; Acquire 2 cylinders and accessories by 2003-4; Inseminators trained.	Form co-operative societies; Plan for purchase of one AI kit and accessories; Train community inseminators. Justification: To increase milk production hence income.
Quality Pasture and Livestock Feeds Production All Divisions	2	Secure continuous availability of livestock feeds.	50% of households to have ¼ of their farms set aside for improved pasture by 2006; Have feed processing industries in the district by 2008.	Introduce quality legume pastures to farmers; Training on livestock feed production. Justification: Have feed reserves during dry period.
Industry Processing Plant	3	Increase the value of livestock products; Create employment; Improve incomes.	Honey centrifuge and processing plant in every division by 2008; One leather processing plant in the district by 2008.	Setting up of honey refinery and packaging plant; Leather processing factory. Justification: To add value to livestock based products.
Diseases and Pests Control Programmes District wide	4	Increase livestock production.	Reduce losses both of livestock and products annually by 5%; Vaccinate 100,000 heads of cattle annually against CBPP, rinderpest; 200,000 goats against CCPP; 500,000 chicken against N.C.D.	Vaccination of major livestock diseases: CBPP, FMD, LSD CCPP, Anthrax and newcastle. Justification: Need to reduce livestock losses in the district.
Pastoral Clinical Services and Community Based Animal Health Programmes District wide	5	Increase livestock production.	Treat 10,000 cases of sick animals annually.	Respond to sick cases; Treatment of all species of livestock; Train and retrain CBAHWS. Justification: This will minimize livestock mortality.
Rabies Control Programme	6	Improve human and livestock health.	Vaccinate 3,000 dogs annually; Bait 80% of stray animals.	Vaccinate canines against rabies; Bait stray dogs and cats. Justification: To reduce the high rates of dog bites.
Livestock Movement Control and Marketing Information	7	Promoting H/hold income levels.	Promote livestock marketing through reduction of quarantines by 20% by 2008; Facilitate good prices by distributing relevant information to 10 important marketing centres.	Harmonize livestock trade, carry out regular patrols. Justification: To increase information on livestock markets.
Disease Surveillance for Major Livestock Killer Diseases	8	To maintain healthy herds for increasing lives- tock production and quality.	Improve and increase the existing disease response system by 10% annually.	Disease research; Disease reporting. Justification: To have information on major livestock diseases.
Tick Control Programme	9	Promote livestock	Rehabilitate and strengthen 12 dip	Construction/ rehabilitation of dips; Operationalization of dip

		production.	committees.	committees. Justification: To improve the quality of animals.
Artificial Insemination Services	10	To improve milk production.	Inseminate 500 animals annually.	Provide AI kit for Migwani and Central Divisions. Justification: Increase income of the dairy farmers.
Leather Hides and Skin Improvement Programme	11	To improve quality of leather products.	Establish two tanneries and train 100 leather workers annually.	Establish two rural tanneries; Provide training to leather workers. Justification: To add value to hides and skins to fetch more money.

B: New Project Proposals: Fisheries

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Fish Landing Beach (Banda) Katooni Diambere Dam Dumoni Division	1	Enhance the income of fishermen.	Targeting the existing 10 fishermen and attracting more to the beach by 2004.	Develop fish landing bay and marketing centre for fishermen. Justification: There is no banda for fish landing in Kiambere
Aquaculture Development District wide	2	Alternative source of income and improve protein food supply.	Two dams for stocking viz. Nzeluni and one in Nguutani.	To stock suitable dams with Tilapia and mudfish. Justification: This will increase fish production and income to fish farmers.
Fishermen Loan Scheme	3	To increase output hence improve their income.	10 fishermen and attracting more by 2003.	Avail loan to fish farmers Justification: It will increase fish production
Fish Demonstration Ponds Nuu and Kyuso Divisions	4	Increase fish production and alternative source of income.	Population of 100 people and produce enough fingerling by 2004.	Training for fingerling production. Justification: The district lacks this facility for fingerlings production.

B: New Project Proposals: Cooperative Development

Project Name Location /Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Revival of Dormant Societies District wide	1	Enhance the members' income through improved financial management of co-operatives.	Ensure that at least by the end of 2006, 9 out of the 13 dormant societies were received.	Education/sensitisation campaign; Training. Justification: The district has got only six active societies.
Formation of New Viable Societies District wide	2	To improve community's income by organizing and exploring better markets for their products.	15 societies are formed i.e. at least 2 per year.	Education and sensitisation campaigns. Justification: To increase the bargaining power through collective bargaining.
Provision of Grants and Credit District wide	3	To boost and enhance the society's' working capital.	Ensure that at least 1,000 members are given credit/grant within the 7 years plan period.	Access by members to either grants or credit. Justification: To enable members start income generating activities.

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

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Registration of Adjudication Section District wide	Secure land ownership.	11 Adjudication section registered by 2002.	Conduct random checks of the demarcations shown in the enlarged photos
District Map Revision	To revise topographic map and show the new developments	Forward map revision to Director of Survey by 2003	Collection of data

B: New Project Proposals: Land Administration, Survey and Human Settlement

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Kavaini, Nzawa, Kyusyani, and Winzyieei adjudication Sections Registration	1	Secure land ownership.	4 adjudication sections by 2003.	Finalize random checks, produce fair prints and solve field queries. Justification: To facilitate issuance of title deeds.
Mbondoni, Kanyaa, Ngoo, Kanzazu, and Nzeluni. Adjudication Sections Registration	2	Secure land ownership.	5 adjudication sections to have fair prints produced by 2004.	Facilitate production of fair prints; Solve emerging field queries. Justification: To facilitate issuance of title deeds.
Kiomo and Waita Adjudication Registration	3	Secure land ownership.	2 adjudication sections by 2003.	Finalize hearing pending objections; Random checks; Produce fair prints and solve field queries. Justification: To facilitate issuance of title deeds.
Declaration of Kivou, Ngaani, Nyaani, and Mutwangombe Adjudication Sections	4	Secure land ownership.	Achieve registration and issuance of title deeds by 2002.	Demarcate; Publish, and produce fair prints for production of title deeds. Justification: To facilitate issuance of title deeds.
Mwambui Aadjudication Section Publication and Registration.	5	Secure land ownership.	1 adjudication section published and registered by 2003.	Finalize demarcation; Random checking and production of fair prints, and solve field queries. Justification: To facilitate issuance of title deeds by 2002.
Amendment of Administrative Boundaries District wide	6	Amend the district administrative map.	Forward the amendments to the Director of Survey by 2004.	Data collection. Justification: The current map needs amendment.
Open New Adjudication Sections for Registration	7	Secure land ownership.	50% coverage of the district in the land registration exercise in the next 2 years.	Demarcate and conduct random checks. Justification: Facilitate issuance of title deeds.

B: New Project Proposals: Environment

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Catchments Protection and Gazettement	1	Conserve land and soils.	8 hills to be gazetted within 7 years; 8 committees formed.	Forest management committees formed; Hills gazetted. Justification: To stop further destruction.

Tree Nurseries Project All Divisions	2	Conserve land and oils.	200 groups/CBOs; 200,000 trees and fruit trees by 2004.	Seedlings production by individuals and groups; Establishment of nurseries. Justification: Improve afforestation in the district.
Agroforestry and Improved Charcoal Production All Divisions	3	Fuel wood Production; Land protection.	400 farms are placed under intensive agro-forestry by 2007; Reduction of charcoal wastage by 20% by 2007.	Run-off control by use of improved soil structures; Reduce charcoal production by use of modern skills. Justification: To stop further destruction.
CAPS All Divisions	4	Poverty reduction.	5 CAPs to be implemented in the next 3 years.	Beekeeping; Drip irrigation; Fruit orchard establishment; Provision of clean water from hills; Sub-surface earth dams, shallow wells and rock catchments. Justification: To reduce incidences of poverty.
Capacity Building District wide	5	Increase income generation from forestry activities.	700 farmers; 20 foresters trained by 2005.	Training of selected CBO's, farmers and extension staff on forest management. Justification: To improve management of forest activities.

3.1.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Agriculture and livestock sectors dominate the economic activities of the district. Poor infrastructure facilities in the district affect agricultural production and marketing of agricultural produce. The district has inadequate/impassable roads especially during the rainy season. The physical infrastructure sector will address this during the plan period.

Access road in the district do not link adequately the potential agricultural production areas and market centres. This affects the delivery of farm inputs and farm products from production to collection points.

Mwingi District also lacks small-scale agro-processing plants. e.g. abattoirs, leather tanneries, oil processing, honey processing etc. The sector of trade and industry will seek to address these problems.

Agriculture and rural development is linked to all other sectors either direct, or indirectly, as it is the engine that can develop the other sectors in the district.

Human Resource Development depends entirely on agriculture sector to provide it with food. In turn the sector provides both skilled and unskilled labour to agriculture sector and provision of extension services and market for agricultural sector.

3.2. PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

This sector constitutes sub-sectors like roads, electricity, transport and communications, energy (including hydro-electricity, power generation), major water works and sanitation and buildings.

3.2.1 Sector Vision and Missions

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

3.2.2. District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The district has formed a District Roads Committee, which will give priority to routine maintenance of classified road network, focus on periodic maintenance of the main trunk roads and provide basic access by spot improvement of unpaved feeder roads. Local Authority will focus attention on improving the unclassified road networks; this will improve accessibility to markets.

The Rural Electrification Programme which can promote the establishment of home based small scale food processing plants will be given priority and expanded in the district.

Telephone facilities will be extended to cover all urban centres in the district hence improving communication, security and promoting growth and development.

Major water works especially Kiambere Water phase II, Tharaka Water Supply and Yatta Furrow will be improved and expanded along the pipelines to serve market centres and all institutions in the district. This will assist in provision of sufficient and reliable water to promote development and growth in the District.

3.2.3. Importance of the Sector in the District

Provision of well maintained physical infrastructure is key to economic growth, employment generation and in the long run poverty reduction. Good road network will enhance transportation of agricultural produce from rural areas to the market centres. The current poor state of the infrastructure is a major constraint on the districts’ economic performance and is a major factor in the rising levels of poverty.

Telecommunication development is a necessary requirement for industrial growth in the district. Adequate water supply will boost industrial growth since industries need a lot of water. Once the sanitation is improved it will reduce the incidences of waterborne diseases, which are the most prevalent diseases in the district especially in Mwingi Town.

3.2.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Roles
Government Parastatals Regional Authority	Put most of the basic infrastructure in place by providing funds for their establishment and maintenance, e.g. roads, electricity, communication system, and provision of technical know-how or qualified staff. Capacity building to communities
Donors	Avail funds for project implementation either by the communities or the government.
NGOs/CBOs	Capacity building to communities.
Community	Implementation of CAPs

3.2.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Roads	Regular maintenance of district roads to make them all weather; Opening up of feeder roads in the district and reducing duties to enhance competition.	Poor road network; Expensive means of transport/communication; Inadequate transport and communication means.	Regular maintenance of roads and opening up of feeder roads; Reduction of duties and other levies; Liberalization of the market to enhance competition.
Energy	Hasten the implementation of rural electrification programme to cover the whole district; Reduction of tariffs on equipments.	Lack of electricity in rural areas; High cost of energy.	Facilitate the implementation of rural electrification; Following the DDC recommended priorities; Measures to reduce tariffs on equipment, services and on petroleum products etc.
Major Water Works	Expansion of Phase II and III of Kiambere Water Supply; Construction of sewerage system in Mwingi Municipality; Expansion of Yatta furrow to serve southern part of Mwingi and another furrow from Tana river to serve Northern part of the district.	Insufficient water supplies; Lack of sewerage system in the district; Water-borne diseases.	Facilitate the expansion of phase II and III of Kiambere projects; Extension of Yatta furrow to serve Mwingi south and another furrow tapping water from Tana river to serve Mwingi north; Facilitate to have a functional sewerage system in the municipality; Avail clean (safe) drinking water and proper sanitation.
Buildings	Fire preventive measures to be improved in all public buildings/ institutions in the district; Improve present conditions of all GOK houses in the district; Proper planning of all new upcoming buildings to be put in place.	Expensive building materials; Unplanned buildings.	Encourage use of locally available materials for building; All buildings to have proper and approved plans.

3.2.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

B: New Project Proposals: Roads

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Maintenance of Roads District wide	1	Promote economic development of the district.	1,240 km of road network; 20 drainage structures by 2005.	Periodic maintenance and construction of drainage structures; Spot improvement and gravelling of selected areas. Justification: To facilitate easy movement and marketing of farm produce.
Mbondoni-Kabati Road (C94) Migwani Division	2	Promote economic development of the district.	50 km of road; Increase volume of trade between Mwingi, Kitui and other districts.	Gravelling; Justification: The road connects Mwingi and Kitui District.
Mwingi-Kandwia Katse-Irira (C93) Central, Kyuso, Mumoni Division	3	Facilitate marketing of farm produce in Mwingi and other districts e.g. Mbeere.	100 km tarmacked by 2008.	Tarmac road and construct drainage structures. Justification: Facilitate movement and marketing of farm produce.
Kandwia-Tseikuru- Usueni Road (D478/E800) Kyuso /Tseikuru Divisions	4	Facilitate easy movement and marketing of farm produce.	80 km tarmacked by 2008; Have a well- maintained road network.	Tarmac road; Construction of drainage structures. Justification: The road connects the Kora National Park.
Concrete Box Culvert D507 Across Mui-river Mui Location, Nuu Division	5	To be able to cross the river at all seasons.	1 culvert by 2003.	To construct a box culvert across River Mui. Justification: The river is impassable during the rainy season.

B: New Projects Proposals: Building

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
All Buildings Mwingi District	1	Improve the conditions of existing houses in the district.	10 houses annually.	Periodic maintenance of houses. Justification: The houses are in poor conditions.
All Stalled Government Projects	2	Save the government revenue in construction claims.	Have all the stalled projects completed.	Prepare final accounts; Review their financial status. Justification: To have proper records of GOK projects.

B: New Project Proposals: Energy

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Electricity Line Installation	1	Improve communication and security; Promote growth and welfare.	To have 6 divisions served with electricity line in the next 7 years.	Installation of Mwingi electricity line. Justification: The division headquarters are growing fast hence need to be served with electricity.
Rural Electrification Central and Migwani Divisions	2	Promote growth and welfare.	14 (Mumbuni, Nzeluni, Waita, Kiomo) and five km-radius of Mwingi Town, Thitani, Kanyaaa, Nzauni, Itoloni, Kyome and Ndaluni by 2008.	Supply electricity to major division headquarters and schools. Justification: Electricity will stimulate establishment of small-scale industries.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Transport and Communication

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Information Office Construction District Headquarters	To accommodate the district staff.	Have own office instead of a rented one in order to ease operations by the year 2003.	Complete construction.

B: New Projects Proposals: Transport and Communication

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Automatic Exchange Installation	1	Improve communication and security; Promote growth.	Installation of 2 automatic exchange in Kyuso Town. and Ukasi (Nguni) by 2005.	Installation of automatic exchange. Justification: The areas have been selected as exchange centres due to potential subscribers.
Extension of Telephone Service Line.	2	Promote development.	To have Ngutani, Thitani, Kanyaa Nzeluni and Mumbuni served with telephone services by 2008.	Extension of telephone services to these areas. Justification: For faster development improved communication is necessary.
Open Sub-Post Office	3	Promote growth.	Nzeluni, and Kandwia, and Mui sub-post office operational by end of 2003.	Opening of sub-post office. Justification: People in these areas travel for long distances for postal services.
Staff Development District Hqs	4	Improve efficiency in service delivery.	1 Vehicle by 2004; 1 TV camera; Computer; Fax by 2005; 3 staff trained.	Purchase a vehicle; Purchase TV cameras; Fax; Training of staff. Justification: To have better coverage in the district.

B: New Project Proposals: Major Water Works

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Kiambere water Phase 11	1	Sufficient and reliable water to promote health.	Completed phase 11 and be fully operational by the year 2007.	Facilitate completion of phase 11 of Kiambere Water supply. Justification: The water supply will serve three divisions.
Yatta Furrow Ngutani Location Migwani Division	2	Sufficient and reliable water to promote health.	Completed extension of Yatta furrow by the year 2008.	Facilitate extension of Yatta furrow. Justification: The area has no permanent water source.
Tharaka Water Supply Mumoni Division	3	Sufficient and reliable water to promote health.	Completed Tharaka water supply and fully operational by year 2003.	Facilitate completion of Tharaka water supply. Justification: The water facility will serve a population of over 10,000 people.
Water and Sanitation District wide	4	To reduce incidence of waterborne diseases by 40%.	Protect 18 springs and 18 wells in the district by the year 2008; Conduct 750 barazas by the year 2004; 9 rock catchments; 40 water tanks constructed by the year 2007;	Construct 2 wells with pump in each division; Conduct barazas; Provide rock catchments and water storage tanks; Sampling and analysing of various water sources. Justification: To reduce waterborne diseases which have high prevalence in the

			Take and analyze 50 water samples by 2003.	district.
Sanitation	5	Reduce incidence of diseases associated with poor sanitation by 30%.	Provision of 40 VIP demonstration toilets by 2005.	Construction of demonstration VIP toilets in organized groups. Justification: To reduce incidences of diseases in the district outbreaks.

3.2.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Good infrastructure will boost agricultural development but also trade, tourism and industry. Human resource development will use the physical infrastructure in order to produce. Infrastructure development is depended on the other five sectors. It is demand driven.

To have good roads, electricity and communication facilities are depended on agricultural development, growth of industries, trade and tourism and human resource development. There is need to have good road network for the delivery of farm inputs and farm products from production to collection points. Good communication network will connect or link the potential industrial centres with raw material. Electricity is needed for any meaningful industrial development.

3.3 TOURISM, TRADE AND INDUSTRY

3.3.1 Sector Vision and Mission

“Contributing to the socio- economic development of the country through facilitation of an enabling environment for sustainable growth and promotion of trade, industry, tourism and regional integration with view to improving the welfare of Kenyans”.

3.3.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission.

The district strategy for increasing private investment and stimulating economic growth is by forming Mwingi District Joint Loans Board. This will give loans for small-scale businesses. To promote tourism the council is committed to improving road network in Kora National Reserve. In addition the two councils are constructing and fencing markets in their areas of jurisdiction.

3.3.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Industries such as oil refinery/processing (sunflower, castor oil.) honey processing, abattoirs, leather tanneries have potential in the district.

Industrial development will be a source of employment, thus improving purchasing power and boosting trade in the district, providing ready market for the locally available raw materials in the district.

Agro-based industries in the district will not only increase levels of income but also savings thus increased investment. This will stimulate economic growth hence reduce poverty.

The district is endowed with coal deposits in Mui Division, and limestone in Mutitu. Once fully exploited, they will be a source of income to the district.

3.3.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Government	<p>Creating an enabling environment for private sector investment.</p> <p>Capacity building to small-scale business/persons.</p> <p>Train traders on simple business management and accounts</p>
NGOs/CBOs	Capacity building to small-scale business/Jua kali and provide credit facilities
Private Sector	Invest in the relevant area in the district. Look for funds to exploit the district Potential in industry, trade and mining.

3.3.5. Sub- sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Trade/Small Scale Business	Formation of District Joint Loans Board; Establishment of Jua Kali SACCO's in the district.	Absence of Joint loans Boards; Lack of Jua kali sheds; Lack of market for their produce; Licensing and harassment by the Local Authorities.	Establishment of District Joint Loans Board; Establishment of Jua kali SACCOs.
Industries	Introduction of small-scale industries in the district.	Low capital base to start industries like tannery, honey refinery, fruits/vegetable drying.	Facilitate credit to start up the said industries.
Mining	Full exploitation of the available mineral resources.	Low exploration and exploitation of the available mineral resources e.g. coal in Mui Location, lime in Mutitu and Mui, and fluorspar.	Facilitate credit to start up the said industries
Tourism	County Council of Mwingi to make Kora National Park attractive; Marketing of Kora Park to local and international tourists.	Low turn out of local and international tourists.	Measures to be taken to make Kora National Park attractive
Financial Sector	Introduction of more micro-financial institutions in the district; Locals to be provided with Title Deeds to enable them borrow loans.	Only 2 financial institutions in the district headquarter; The Community lack collateral security to borrow loans from the financial institutions.	Have more micro-finance institutions in the district.

3.3.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

B: New Project Proposals: Trade

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objective	Targets	Description of Activities
Promotion of Small Scale Trade District wide	1	To train traders; To avail loans to traders; Avail licenses to trades.	1,400 traders to be trained; Avail loans to 1,800 traders by 2004; All traders issued with licences each year.	Capacity building; Formation of Mwingi Joint Loans Board; Issue Licenses. Justification: This will promote the growth of small-scale businesses.
Stamp and Calibrate Weights and Measures District wide	2	To ensure fair trading practices.	Stamp and calibrate 343 scales in 18 centres in the district by the year 2003.	Scale stamping; Calibration of scales. Justification: To improve on trading practices.

B: New Projects Proposal: Industry

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objective	Targets	Description of Activities
Industrial Rehabilitation District wide	1	Raise Industrial production.	48 medium and small scale industries to be rehabilitated by the year 2004.	Industrial registration; Industrial rehabilitation. Justification: To have data bank on industries in the district.
Construction of Jua Kali Sheds Mwingi Town, Kyuso, Migwani, Katse Nuu, Mathuki, Tseikuru,	2	Raise industrial production.	7 Jua kali sheds constructed and functional in the district by the year 2006.	Identify and allocate land for Jua kali activities; Construction of Jua kali sheds. Justification: Jua Kali artisans work outside shops, which result, to running battles with council inspectorate.

B: New Projects Proposals: Mining and Tourism

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Coal Exploration and Exploitation Mui Location Mui Division	1	To improve the economic base of the people.	Full exploitation of the coal mines in the next seven years.	Exploitation of coal mines in Mui. Justification: To improve the economic base of the people and for district economic growth.
Development of Infrastructure in Kora National Reserve	2	Improve the district income.	Improve number of tourists in Kora National Reserve by 10% by 2008.	Improve road network in the area. Justification: To attract both local and international tourists.

B: New Projects Proposals: Informal Sector (Jua Kali)

Project Name Location /Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Micro and Small Enterprise Training (MSETTP) District wide	1	Capacity building to the informal sector.	500 potential entrepreneurs trained by 2005.	Training; Justification: Training will improve their management capacity.
Women Training on Weaving (Ciondo Making)	2	Promote women incomes.	1,000 women trained by 2004.	Training women on ciondo making. Justification: This will promote use of local materials in weaving.

3.3.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Trade, Tourism and Industry is closely linked to other sectors. For the sector to act as a source of employment for both informal and formal sector, it needs a highly trained manpower, communication, adequate infrastructure, thriving agricultural sector and an efficient information technology.

3.4 HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

The sector includes education, health, population, social services, labour and employment.

3.4.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

3.4.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

There are several actors in this sector and in order for the district to achieve the mission the DDC will seek a closer working relationship with development partners, NGOs, religious organizations, and other private service providers to increase the range and quality of services provided.

Education in the district is faced with high dropout rates, low completion rates by both girls and boys. Dropout rate of boys is 14.52 per cent and 10.94 per cent for girls. There is poor transition rate from one level of education to another. This has been attributed to high cost of education. The district has poorly equipped and understaffed schools.

The district has been conducting harambees to aid bright students in secondary schools, and to improve the school facilities.

To improve access to basic education, the government in collaboration with NGOs and other development partners in the district is supplementing community efforts in increasing the provision of text books and other learning materials to primary schools, in addition to putting up classrooms.

The district has a problem of endemic disease e.g. malaria, TB, typhoid etc. To respond to this emphasis will be laid on primary health care, preventive rather than curative. Health interventions such as environmental sanitation, water accessibility and safety, food quality control and nutrition will be emphasized.

To respond to HIV/AIDS epidemic the district is carrying out increased awareness campaigns especially targeting the vulnerable groups to educate them on mode of transmission, preventive measures and behaviour change.

The district is planning to construct recreation facilities to promote social- cultural activities and welfare.

3.4.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Human Resource Development is key to development of the other sectors. The district requires a skilled and healthy population for any meaningful economic growth for sustainable management and poverty reduction. Trained manpower increases productivity and incomes and so is population, which is well fed and free of diseases.

Education and training will increase the technical know-how in the district. This will facilitate direct improvement in income levels of the people of the district.

Health and nutrition shall improve the productivity of the people in the district. They shall be able to produce more and thus reduce poverty in the district; they shall be actively engaged in agricultural and industrial production.

Improved shelter and housing which meets minimum standards of durability, sanitation and habitable space, will reduce congestion and improve living condition of the people in the district.

3.4.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Government	Provision of basic social services, particularly education and health.
CBOs/NGOs, Private Sector, Religious Organizations	Supplement Government efforts and fill gaps.

3.4.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Health Nutrition and HIV / AIDS	Increasing HIV/AIDS awareness campaigns: Formulate programme to cater for orphans, widows and widowers; Provision of primary health care preventive rather than curative health interventions: Provision of subsidized treatment for HIV/AIDS patients.	High problem of endemic diseases in the district e.g. malaria, TB, typhoid; High prevalence of HIV/AIDS.	Emphasize on primary health care and preventive rather than curative health; Interventions such as environmental sanitation, water accessibility and safety; Food quality control and nutrition; Focus on control of HIV/AIDS as a strategy of fighting poverty especially by increased awareness campaigns to educate on mode of transmission and preventive measures; Campaigns on behaviour change; Formulate programmes, which will cater for orphans, widows, widowers; Have subsidized treatment for HIV/AIDS and STI patients for the opportunistic infections.
Education and Training	Establishment of active bursary in the district; Equip schools; PTA, GOK to employ teachers; Government to control fees structures strictly.	High dropout rate due poorly equipped and understaffed schools; Low enrolment.	Equip schools and employ trained teachers preferably using quota system; Government to control fees structure strictly; Improve economic status of the communities.
Culture, Recreation and Sports	Creation of awareness to discard some outdated traditional practices;	Traditional practices impacting negatively on development;	Create awareness and discard some outdated traditional practices; Creating awareness on human rights and

	Creation of awareness on human rights and women rights; Construction of a stadium in the district; Training of personnel ; Establish clinics in the relevant fields.	domestic violence; Lack recreational amenities; Lack of trained personnel	women rights; Education on counselling cross cultural matters; Provide recreational amenities; Training of personnel and clinics in the relevant fields.
Population	Provision of training.	Undeveloped human resource.	Provision of skills through trainings.

3:4.6. Projects and Programmes Priorities

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Health and Nutrition

Project Name Location /Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Mwingi District Hospital	To improve quality of health care services.	Complete all construction works renovations and rehabilitation of water supply by 2003.	Construction, extensions, renovations; Rehabilitation of water supply system, within the hospital.
Health Centers District wide	To improve quality of health care services.	All construction works and rehabilitation in Migwani, Tseikuru, Katse, Ngomeni, Nuu, and Kyuso Health Centers completed by 2004.	Complete the on –going construction, and renovations.
Dispensaries District wide	To improve quality of health care services.	Complete all construction works at Thitani, Nzawa, Thitha, Kyethani. Ngugani Waita, Winzyeei, Mataka, Kairungu and Nzanzeni Dispensaries by 2003.	Complete OPD, maternity, inpatient facilities; The security fence.
Supply of Essential Drugs District wide	To improve quality of health care services.	Supply of essential drugs in all health facilities by 2008.	Distribution of essential drugs in all health facilities.
HIV/AIDS Programme District wide	To improve quality of health care services.	To reduce rate of infection by 10% every year.	Treatment of STDs; Awareness campaigns; Condom distribution; Promote HIV/AIDS testing and counselling; Home based health care.
Reproductive Health Project District wide	500 women every year.	Improvement of reproductive health.	Family planning, safe motherhood and child survival –management of infertility; Other reproductive health issues.

B: New Project Proposals: Health and Nutrition

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Dispensary District wide	1	Improve the health of the community.	All construction works completed at Usueni, Kaningo, Mivukoni, Nzatani, Nzeluni, Yumbu, Munyuni, Kamuwongo, Kakululo, and Mulangoni by 2005.	Construction of OPD block; Construction of maternity wing; Construction of 2 staff houses; Fencing; Provision of drugs. Justification: There are no health facilities nearby. The nearest is over 10 km away.
Health and Nutrition District wide	2	Reduce number of disease cases related to malnutrition	20,000 children under five years by 2005; Conduct 450 barazas	Provision of supplementary feeding programme for under fives; Hold barazas on health education. Justification:

		and food-borne diseases.	by 2004.	To reduce the district prevalence rate which is 7.6%.
HIV/AIDS District wide	3	Reduce incidence of HIV/AIDS cases in the district by 10%.	9 training sessions; 1,800 barazas by the year 2005; Initiate 20 income generating projects by the year 2008; Subsidize treatment for 2,000 patients by the year 2004; Distribute 1 million condoms in each year.	Awareness campaigns on mode of transmission and preventive measures; Campaigns against social cultural practices that favour spread of HIV/AIDS; Initiate income generating projects; Subsidized treatment of opportunistic infections; Home based care; Counselling; Distribution of condoms. Justification: To reduce the district prevalence rate which is 7.6%.
HIV/AIDS Gender and Youth Programme	2	Reduce rate of infection; Promote behavioral changes.	All Ministerial staff; 120 women groups; Self-help and youth groups; 4 CBOs by the end of 2006.	Educating staff and CBOs on HIV/AIDS through training and w/shops; Capacity building; CBOS to solicit for funds to assist the HIV/AIDS orphans. Justification: There is need to reduce the HIV/AIDS prevalence in the district which is affecting the farming community.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Education

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Waita Sec. School Water Project Waita Location/Central Division	Provision of clean water to the school.	Complete the water project by 2003.	Laying pipes from the main Mwingi –Kiambere line to the school.
Tyaa-Kamuthale-Science Laboratory Kakuyu Location Mumoni Division	To improve the standard of science subjects.	Complete the laboratory by 2003.	Construction of a science laboratory.
Gankanaga Boy's Dormitory Tharaka Location Mumoni Division	To improve the productivity of students.	Complete the dormitory by 2002.	A boys dormitory under construction.
Nguni Secondary School – Administration Block Mbuvu Location Nguni Division	To improve the efficiency of the teaching staff.	To complete the accommodation block by 2002.	Construction of an administration block and classrooms.
Ukasi Secondary School. –Power Generating Ukasi Location Nguni Division	Improve learning conditions.	Installation of generator by 2002.	Installation of generator.
Ngomeni Sec –Administration Block Laboratory and Renovation. Ngomeni Location Ngomeni Division	To improve the standard of education in the school.	Complete laboratory and administration block by 2003.	Construction of the H/teachers and DH/T offices, staffroom, laboratory and renovation of a girl's dormitory.
Mwingi Sec. – Computer Installation Mwingi Location Central Division	Introduction of computer learning.	Complete installation of computer by 2002.	Installation of computers.
Yambyu Secondary –Science Laboratory and Library Endui Location Central Division	Improve science education in the school.	Enough pupil's learning facilities.	Construction of a laboratory, library and installation of a generator.

B: New Project Proposals: Education

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Improvement of Quality/Access, Equity and Retention of Education in the District	1	Mobilize all stakeholders on the value education for development.	To increase enrolment by 5%, reduce drop out rate by 5% by 2008.	Address issues to do with quality, access, equity, retention, affordability and socio-economic relevance of education from pre-primary, primary, secondary and university. Justification: To reduce the dropout rates; Increase the retention rates; Transition rates in the district.
Life-long Educational Development in the District	2	Mobilize schools to initiate attractive packages in their school e.g. computer studies.	Construct and maintain/equip office by the year 2004.	To provide, promote and co-ordinate lifelong education for sustainable development. Justification: To improve on enrolment in schools.
Construction of Divisional/Zonal Education Offices	3	Improve the quality and effectiveness of learning.	Construction of 20 Zonal offices by the year 2003.	Establish and maintain field offices (divisions and zones). Justification: The officers are occupying rented offices.
Computerize at District Headquarters.	4	Promotion of computer literacy.	Computer installation and training by 2003.	To install computers in the district headquarters. Justification: To improve on data storage.
Inspection /Supervision and Management of Schools	5	Improved school management.	Inspect 392 schools each year.	Institutional capacity building by reinforcing inspection, supervision and school management teams (school committees/PTAs). Justification: This will improve on schools management and improve on school performance.

B: New Project Proposals: Culture, Recreation and Sports

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
District Cultural Centre District H/quarters	1	To improve creative talents in both visual and performing arts.	To construct and equip district cultural centre by 2005.	Construction of a District Cultural Centre. Justification: The district has got no cultural centre.
Capacity Building on Health and Traditional Food Stuffs District wide	2	To improve the health of the people; Promote nutrition status.	100 herbalist trained by 2004; 20 CBOs trained by 2004.	Train herbalists on basic hygiene standards; Train CBOs on balanced diet through increased use of traditional foodstuff. Justification: The district has many herbalists without basic hygiene information.
Office Construction District Headquarters	3	Improve efficiency.	Five roomed office constructed by the year 2005.	Office construction. Justification: The Department of Adult Education currently houses the officers.
Office Accommodation District HQs	4	Improve efficiency.	Office block completed by the year 2006.	Construction of office block. Justification: The department occupies borrowed premises, which are semi-permanent.
Training of Project Committees District wide	5	Improve project performance and sustainability.	100 project committees trained by 2008.	Training of project committees. Justification: To improve on sustainability of the community projects.

Gender Issue District wide	6	Increase gender balanced development.	20 community groups and CBOs sensitised on gender issues by 2008.	Sensitisation seminars, awareness and barazas. Justification: To be able to address gender issues in the district.
Youth and Development District wide	7	Tap the youths talent and improve their welfare.	Complete the social hall by 2006.	Construction of social hall; Micro financial support services. Justification: The district currently has got no social hall.
Mwingi Stadium Mwingi Location Central Division	8	Promote community welfare.	Mwingi stadium constructed in the next seven years of the plan.	Construction of a stadium in Mwingi Town. Justification: The district has got no stadium.

B: New Projects Proposals: Adult Education

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Community Learning Centres District wide	1	Promote literacy.	Complete the construction and equip the centre by 2008.	To construct learning centres. Justification: The district has only one community learning centre.
Capacity Building District wide	2	Promote literacy.	Make all 80 part-time teachers efficient educators, thus achieving high literacy levels in the communities by 2008.	Train adult education teachers. Justification: 75% of part time teachers are new and hence the need to re-orientate themselves.
Teachers Advisory (Center(TAC) District Headquarters	3	Improve efficiency in teaching.	1 Teacher Advisory Centre constructed by 2008.	Construction of a Teachers Advisory Centre . Justification: The district has got no Teachers Advisory Centre.
HIV/AIDS	4	Reduce rate of HIV/AIDS infections.	All 113 AETs to have facilitation skills by 2008.	Organize seminars for all 113 AETs on HIV/AIDS. Justification: To make AETs aware of mode of transmission and prevention.

3.4.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Human Resource Development is the engine to the other sectors of the economy. Agriculture and Rural Development will need both skilled and semi skilled and healthy labour to thrive. For increased agricultural production, it shall require a healthy population free of disease. A well-developed human resource will provide manpower to trade, tourism and industry. Human resources are needed to improve physical infrastructure. You need people to operate machines used in information technology, transport and communications, hydroelectric power generation, roads and buildings.

Human Resource Development provides the manpower to all the other sectors. All sectors depend on it for their development. Human Resource Development relies on agriculture and rural development for food, and water for both domestic and industrial development.

For employment Human Resource Development relies on all the other sectors e.g. Agriculture and Rural Development, Physical Infrastructure Development, Information Communications Technology, Public Administration Safety, Law and Order and Tourism, Trade and Industry.

3.5 INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

3.5.1 Sector Vision and Mission

“For Kenya to be at the forefront in Africa in the use of ICT to improve the quality of life and competencies”. Its mission is “to promote and enable the society by developing a National Information Infrastructure (NII) and skill for all Kenyans regardless of geographical or socio- economic status”.

3.5.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

Through the effort of Kenya Government and IFSP-E (GTZ) the District Information and Documentation Centre was constructed. During the plan period, the district will contribute to the vision by promoting the modernization of information gathering, analysis, processing and dissemination. The district will improve the rural information infrastructure to provide increased access to information for rural people. In telecommunications the district will strive to automate the manual exchanges and increase coverage of telephone services.

3.5.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

It will enable people to access information and empower them to make informed decisions. It influences people to form opinions and bring about change. Information is a vital tool for sensitisation, education and entertainment. The district currently is not advanced in terms of technology. While the internet has increased the quality and quantity of information that one can browse, select and read, majority of people in the district cannot afford the internet services due to inaccessibility of telephone lines due to high cost of connection.

3.5.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
GOK	Take lead and modernize information and communication technology.
Telkom Kenya	Increase access to and extension of telephone lines/services.
Private Sector	News gathering, processing and dissemination and establishment of cyber cafes.
Community	Establishment of rural information and resource centres.

3.5.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraint	Strategies
Information Communication Technology	Computerisation of all public offices, training, and revitalization of DIDC.	Obsolete equipment; High cost of installation, operation and maintenance; Inadequate human resource capacity.	Up-grade or replace the equipment; Provide enough funds for installation, operation and maintenance; Increase training opportunities for GOK offices.

5.5.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Information Communications Technology

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
District Information Documentation Centre District HQS	Increase efficiency of officers by increased access to information.	Equip the DIDC with one computer by 2003; Train 2 officers by 2003.	Equip DIDC with modern technology equipment; Training of officers.
Mwingi Telephone Exchange	To improve the communication network.	1 district exchange by 2003 (level 900 for Mwingi).	Installation of Mwingi exchange; Extend telephone services to other market centres.

B: New Project Proposals: Information Communications Technology

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Modernization of News Gathering	1	To increase efficiency in news gathering and dissemination.	Acquire: 1 electronic news gathering equipment; 1 laptop; 1 TV camera.	Acquisition of equipment. Justification: The district has got no modern equipment for information gathering.
Community Learning Centres	2	Promote literacy.	Establish one community-learning centre in each division (9) by 2008.	Construct building; Acquire books and equipment. Justification: The district has got only one community-learning centre.
District Information System (DMIS)	3	To computerize update information and data.	Collect data from 25 departments; 3 staff members deployed by 2003.	Collection of information and data; Training of staff. Justification: The district currently lacks this important facility.

5.5.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Provision of a well-maintained infrastructure is key to growth of Information Communications Technology (ICT). The current inadequate infrastructure facilities in the district like roads; electricity supply and telecommunications will have to be improved in order to have developed ICT in the district.

3 6 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, SAFETY, LAW AND ORDER

3.6.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The vision of the sector is "Prudent management and governance in order to maximize the welfare of all Kenyans" while its mission is "to promote socio- economic and politically stable development of the country through the provision of good and democratic governance and development administration, efficient management of human resource and capacity building, visionary economic planning and prudent fiscal policies, ensuring overall macro economic stability and creation of an enabling climate for economic growth and development".

3.6.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

To respond to the sector vision and mission the district will ensure that there is general security/protection of life and property by the Kenya police.

The office of the District Commissioner will ensure strict enforcement of law and maintenance of order. The law courts will arbitrate efficiently and justly on all issues relating to commerce and industry, criminal and civil procedures, gender and family protection, vulnerable groups, land, agriculture, water and environment, among other conflicts

The relevant stakeholders will ensure that they protect, conserve, and provide for sustainable use of natural resources, the district will have zero tolerance for corruption by eliminating all systems, roles, and environment that perpetuate and encourage corruption.

For proper financial management the stakeholders in the district will advocate for increased transparency and accountability for all money availed to implement community projects. All development funds shall be deliberated in both District Executive Committee (DEC) and District Development Committee (DDC) and NGOS coordinating committees in the district.

3.6.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

To make the district more attractive to investors the maintenance of law and order is a priority. The decline of Public Safety, Law and Order will destabilize the district in that due to insecurity people will not settle to doing any meaningful economic activities. As a result the level of poverty is bound to rise.

The measures proposed under the sector are intended to ensure that the environment is conducive for development i.e. free of corruption, where the law of the land is upheld, and the poor are not denied the justice in courts and potential investors are assured of security.

3.6.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Government	Provide security; Protect life and property; Promote the Administration of Justice and the rule of law; Promote environmental conservation.
CBOs/NGOs and Civil Society	Provide advocacy/enlightenment and educate the society.

3.6.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Administration of Justice	Post more judicial officers in the district; Provision of training for Para-legal staff in the district.	Shortage of judicial officers; Inadequate training of the para-legal staff.	Provision of judicial officers; Strengthening of disciplinary measures taken against defaulters of professional ethics.
Financial Management	Allocation of adequate funds through normal budgeting.	Inadequate allocation of funds leading to liquidity problem.	Provision of adequate funding through proper budgeting.
Development Planning	Establishment of functional DPU in the district; Provision of adequate funds for monitoring of projects; Provision of funds to empower community through training.	Lack of functional DPU; Allocation of inadequate funding for projects; Lack of ownership of projects and participation of community.	Establishment of DPU; Provision of adequate funding for specific projects; Community empowerment through training.
Penal Institutions	Construction of a G.K Prison in the district; Establishment of Juvenile Court in the district.	Lack of prisons and juvenile remand.	Establishment of prisons and juvenile courts by the year 2008.
Probation and Children Services	Establishment of a rehabilitation centre and borstal institution; Establishment of children's home in the district.	Lack of facilities and qualified personnel; Increased number of street children and juvenile delinquents.	Establishment of a rehabilitation centre and borstal institutions for referral cases and a children's home for orphans.
Public Safety, Law and Order	Increasing the number of Police Posts in crime prone areas; Equipping the officers with serviceable cars and other equipments.	Banditry attacks in Ngomeni, Nuu and Tseikuru.	Increase the number of anti-stock theft units/police posts and equip them accordingly.
Provincial Administration	Construction of Divisional offices and residential houses for administration officers.	Lack of offices and residential houses for the administrators.	Construct offices/residential houses for administration officers.
Prosecution (Police)	Construction of station offices; Provision of proper accommodation for policemen in the district.	Lack or inadequate officers and houses for accommodation of subordinate officers.	Construction of station offices and residential units.

3.6.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Provincial Administration

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
D.Os Office Tseikuru Division	Administrative efficiency	To complete the construction by 2003.	To construct office block for Divisional Officer and staff.

B: New Projects Proposals: Provincial Administration

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Office Block District Headquarter	1	Improve staff efficiency and performance.	To complete the construction by 2005.	To construct office block for district staff. Justification: The existing office block is inadequate.
Construction of Office Blocks and Residential Houses for DOs	2	Improve staff efficiency and performance.	Ngomeni, Kyuso, Nuu, Mui, Mumoni and Migwani Divisions by 2008.	To construct office blocks and residential houses. Justification: DOs in the 6 divisions have got no offices and residential houses.

B: New Project Proposals: Civil Registration

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of Office Block (Rive Rooms) District Headquarters	1	Improve staff efficiency.	Complete construction by 2002.	Construction of offices. Justification: The department has no adequate office space.
Capacity Building	2	Facilitate registration.	39 Public barazas held by 2005; 49 committees formed by 2005.	Awareness through public barazas; Formation of District, Division and Location Committees. Justification: People in the district need sensitisation on need of birth and death registration.

B: New Projects Proposals: National Registration Bureau

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Office Construction	1	Improve staff efficiency; Complete a construction by 2004.	To register 100,000 people by 2005.	Construction of division offices. Justification: The department occupies rented offices.
Mobile Registration Programme	2	Facilitate registration.	Issue ID cards by 2008.	Mobile registration covering every sub/location. Justification: To reduce distances in search of ID cards.

B: New Project Proposals: Planning and Co-ordination

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
DPU/Monitoring Units	1	Improve efficiency in district planning.	To form and functionalise DPU by 2003.	To constitute a DPU and monitoring unit. Justification: The district has got no functional DPU.
Capacity Building	2	Improve project performance and sustainability.	Train 1 DDC; 9 sub-DDC; 38 Locations DDC by 2004.	Training DDC, Sub-DDCs, Loc. DDC, Sub Loc. DDC on planning skills. Justification: Need to equip the members of development committees with planning skills.

B: New Project Proposals: Police Division

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Police Station Offices/Lines District wide	1	To have good working and living conditions for both officers and subordinate officers.	Construction completed in Mwingi, Migwani, Kyuso, and Mumoni police stations by 2006.	Construction of offices and houses for accommodation of about 500 subordinate officers. Justification: The police officers are working and living in poor condition.
Police Post District wide	2	Improve security.	To have Nguni Mitamisiyi, Masyungwa, Tseikuru, Kaningo, and Nuu police post fully operational by 2004.	Acquire land for a police post; Construct a police post and accommodation for 30 officers. Justification: Police post will improve security in these bandit prone areas.

B: New Project Proposals: Mwingi Law Courts

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Judicial officers (Judges and Magistrates)	1	Effective justice.	Established mobile high court judges by 2004.	Provision of judicial officers; Establishment of mobile high court judges within the district. Justification: The district has got only one Resident Magistrate.
Training of Paralegal Staff	2	Improve administration of justice.	20 officers trained by 2003.	Training. Justification: For proper running of the law courts.
Establishment of Courts	3	Improve administration of justice.	Kyuso, Migwani and Nuu by 2004.	Establish other courts within the district. Justification: There is only one law court in the district.
Housing for Magistrates	4	Improve efficiency and morale.	1 house constructed by 2003.	Provision of land to construct magistrates' residential houses. Justification: To improve security for magistrate.
Paralegal Staff	5	Efficient administration of justice.	10 employed by 2003.	Provision of additional paralegal staff. Justification: The whole district has got only 5 paralegal staff.
Mwingi Court	6	Improve performance of staff.	Complete renovations and fencing by 2003.	Renovations; Fencing the court. Justification: The court is old and needs renovations.

B: New Project Proposals: Children's Department

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of an Office Block	1	Improve performance of department staff.	Establishment of an office block by 2004.	Construction of office Justification: The department staff operate in rented offices.
Rehabilitation Centre Mwingi Location Central Division	2	Reintegration of street children.	100 children rehabilitated by year 2006.	Construction; Equipping the centre. Justification: The district has got no rehabilitation centre for street children.
District Data (CNSP) District wide	3	To ensure effective planning for CNSP.	To have collected the data by 2003.	Collection of data on CNSP. Justification: The district currently lacks data on CNSP.

B: New Project Proposals: Probation Department

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Mwingi Prison Central Division	1	To ease congestion of Kitui prison.	To have a functional prison in the next five years in the district.	Acquiring land and construction of prisons. Justification: The district has got no prison.
Office Construction District Headquarters	2	Improve performance.	Four rooms constructed by 2003.	Construction of an office block. Justification: The officers live in rented offices.
Capacity Building District wide	3	Rehabilitation of offenders.	18 case committee members; 100 community service; Supervisors trained by 2007.	Train case committee members; and community service supervisors. Justification: To make the people concerned able to deal with offenders.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Town Council of Mwingi

Project Name Location /Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Grading of feeder roads	To make communication easier	200 km graded by 2003.	Grading of feeder roads.

B: New Project Proposals: Town Council of Mwingi

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construct a Sewerage System	1	To improve hygiene.	Sewerage treatment works and drainage lines constructed by the year 2008.	Sewerage treatment works and drainage lines Mwingi Town Justification: Mwingi Town has no sewerage system and the town is growing fast.
Construction of a Social Hall	2	Improve welfare of residents.	Social hall constructed by the year 2005.	Land acquisition; Construction of a social hall. Justification: Currently the district headquarters has got no social hall.
Grader	3	Promote economic development.	Grader purchased by the year 2005.	Purchase of a new grader. Justification: To facilitate grading of unclassified roads in the council.
Construction of Markets	4	Promote economic development and authorities revenue	To increase the council revenue collected by 5% every year for seven years.	To construct markets in selected areas of all wards; To improve the ward centres. Justification: To improve on the councils revenue collection.

A: On-going Project/Programmes: Mwingi County Council

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Office Block and Chamber District Headquarters	Improve Council performance.	Complete construction by 2003.	Construction of offices.
Roads Grading District wide	Promote economic development.	Grading of 500 km of unclassified roads in Mumoni, Migwani, Mui, Nuu, Nguni Ngomeni, Kyuso Divisions by 2006.	Grading of roads.
Public Toilets District wide	Improve the hygiene.	Public toilets to be completed in Mui, Nguni, Kamuwongo, Nuu Tseikuru and Katse Locations by 2008.	Construction of pit latrines.
Fencing of Markets District wide	Promote economic development.	Fencing of markets-Ngomeni, Katse, Mui Locations by 2004.	Fence all open air markets.
Physical Planning of Urban Centers	Promote economic development.	To have physical development plan for Tseikuru, Kyuso by 2003.	Preparing part development plans.

B: New Project Proposals: Mwingi County Council

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objective	Targets	Description of Activities
Rural Water Supply District wide	1	To avail water for domestic use	9 boreholes; 100 shallow wells; 50 earth dams by 2008.	Digging of new boreholes/shallow wells; Construction of dams; Repairing of old water systems. Justification: To reduce distance travelled in search of water (10 kms).

HIV/AIDS Programme	2	Minimize the spread of HIV/AIDS.	120 barazas held by 2003.	Awareness campaigns on behavioural change. Justification: To fight the HIV/AIDS pandemic in the district.
Survey Equipment	3	Promote economic development	Purchase the survey equipment by 2003.	Purchase of survey equipment plan big markets. Justification: This will make town planning easy.

3.6.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Public Administration, Safety Law and Order give services to the other five sectors. For agriculture and rural development to have positive impact in the economy, the law of the land must be upheld, there is need to have security in the country and land laws followed. For industry, trade and tourism to flourish there must be law and order. Human resource development cannot be achieved unless there is safety, law and order in the country.

CHAPTER FOUR
IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

4.0 INTRODUCTION

The chapter defines the monitoring and evaluation mechanism that will be used to assess the progress made in implementing the proposed projects and programmes. As indicated in the review of the implementation of the 1997-2001 Plan, among the lessons learnt was that, there was no mechanism for monitoring and evaluation. This has been incorporated into the 2002-2008 District Development Plan in order to overcome such shortfall of the last plan.

At the same time, one of the shortcomings of the last District Development Plan was lack of community participation. The current Plan attempts to overcome the same through inclusive participatory approach in implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the projects and programmes proposed in the previous chapter.

4.1 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR M & E SYSTEM IN THE DISTRICT

Monitoring at the district will be done at three levels. There will be monitoring at the village level, sub-location and location levels. The CAPs implementation committees, project management committees, communities and other development partners, will do monitoring and evaluation of Community Action Plans and programmes. The exercise will be continuous.

Monitoring and evaluation at the division level will be coordinated through the District Officer with members being the Division Heads of Departments, NGO's representatives working in the areas, CBOs representatives, and all development partners working in the division. The exercise will be done quarterly in a year.

District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee will conduct monitoring and evaluation at the district level, which need to be strengthened. The composition will be the District Commissioner, Heads of Departments, NGOs and Donors. A system will be established for data collection, analysing, storing, retrieving and channelling of information to all stakeholders to facilitate re-planning and corrective actions.

The department annual work plans will include monitoring and evaluation component and the relevant ministry to allocate funds for the exercise. At the district level there is need to have a joint monitoring of GOK, NGO programmes and project for ownership of projects and programmes.

Capacity building at all levels of monitoring will be important for packaging of information for decision making and feedback at all levels. Information will be got from field visits, quarterly reports, annual reports/reviews and baseline surveys on the district will be used to assess change quantitatively and qualitatively.

The Provincial Monitoring and Evaluation Committee through its defined mechanism will monitor and evaluate both short term and long-term projects and programmes. Lastly the Ministry headquarters will monitor and evaluate medium term and long-term programmes.

4.2 IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX

4.2.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Instruments	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
Farmer Field Schools (FFS)	3 m	2002-2004	Number of staff/farmers run FFS fully operational.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Reports from the community.	DALEO	GOK to train and backstopping; Community to establish and run FFS.
Seed Bulking	20 m	2002-2008	Number of SBF accessing basic seeds from research centres on behalf of the farmers; Number of seed stockists.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Reports from the community.	DALEO	GOK to train, sourcing of seeds, linking of SBFs; Community to identify SBF.
Sunflower/Oil Crop Promotion	7 m	7years	No. of Ha. under sunflower increased from 0.5 Ha.; No. of farmers involved in sunflower production.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Reports from the community.	DALEO	GOK to train community; Community to form groups.
Horticulture Development and Small holder Irrigation	1.5 m	2002-2008	Number of irrigation units; Hectare under horticulture.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Reports from the community.	DALEO	Community to identify, form focused groups, select irrigation methods; GOK avail kits, training and backstopping.
Soil and Water Conservation Associations (SCAs) Programme	12 m	2002-2008	No. of focal areas conserved; No. of active SCAs; No. of physical soil conservation structures.	Reports from the DEC/DDC; Reports from the community.	DALEO	GOK to train/equip SCAs; Community to select focal areas.
HIV/AIDS Education in Relation to Agriculture	2 m	2002-2007	No. of staff trained and incorporating HIV/AIDS education in extension; No of CBOs/ groups trained on HIV/AIDS; No. of CBOs enabled to solicit for funds.	Reports from the DEC/DDC; Reports from the community.	DALEO	GOK to train staff, and CBOs; Community to participate in barazas.
Beef /Dairy Cattle Improvement	5 m	2002-2007	Population of healthy sawihal cattle; Number of farmers keeping sawihal cattle.	Reports from the DEC/DDC; Reports from the community.	DALEO/ DLPO	GOK to train farmers and linking them to sources; Community to access the improved livestock.
Poultry Improvement	4 m	2002-2008	Number of fast growing birds; % of HH keeping improved local birds; % of HH with improved poultry production.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Reports from the community.	DALEO/DLPO	GOK will train farmers and facilitate disease control; Farmers to set up structures for poultry production.

Goat Improvement	4 m	2002-2005	Number of farmers keeping improved breeds.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Reports from the community.	DALEO	GOK will train farmers; Community to access the boar bucks.
Range Land Rehabilitation	4 m	2002-2008	Number of communal/ demonstration sites; % of denuded rangelands rehabilitated.	Reports to the DEC/DEC; Reports from the community.	DALEO	GOK/NGOs will sensitise and train the communities to identify demonstration sites.
Bee Keeping	1 m	2002-2003	Number of carpenters and tailors trained in making bee keeping equipment and clothing.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Reports from the community.	DALEO	GOK will train and link farmers; Farmers to form producer and marketing societies; Funding for pilot projects.
Artificial Insemination	550,000	2002-2005	Fully functional dairy farmers co-operative; Fully operational AI kit (2 cylinders and accessories); Number of AI inseminators trained.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Reports from the community.	DALEO	GOK training on AI kits; Farmers to purchase AI kits.
Pasture Production	1 m	2002-2008	% of HH with 25% of farms set aside for improved pasture; % of HH with hay/silage storage structures.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Reports from the community.	DALEO	GOK training farmers on pasture production.
Livestock Based Industries	100 m	2002-2008	Number of honey processing plants; Number of leather processing plants.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Reports from the community.	DALEO	GOK to provide enabling environment for potential investors; Private sector to invest.
Disease and Pest Control	14 m	2002-2008	No. of cattle/poultry vaccinated per year.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Reports from the community.	DVO	GOK to provide qualified staff; Community to report any out breaks.
Pastoral Clinical Services. Community Based Animal Health Programme	7 m	2002-2008	Number of dogs vaccinated annually; Number of CBHW trained and supervised annually.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Reports from the community.	DVO	GOK to provide technical support; Community to provide acaricides, construction and rehabilitation of dips.
Rabies Control Programme	2 m	2002-2008	Number of dogs vaccinated against rabies annually; Number of animals baited in major markets annually.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Reports from the community.	DVO	GOK to provide vaccine drugs and technical support; Community to present animals.
Livestock Movement Control and Marketing Information Programme	20 m	2002-2008	Existing/established holding ground at Ukasi; Established control and information facility at Ukasi.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Reports from the community.	DVO	GOK to do inspection/testing; Community to support the holding ground.
Disease Surveillance	2.1 m	2002-2008	Monthly disease search schedules	Reports to the DEC/DDC;	DVO	GOK to provide staff, facilities;

Programme			established; Established emergency fund.	Report from the community.		Community to report the outbreaks.
Tick Control Programme	1 m	2002- 2008	Number of dips constructed by 2008; Number of dips rehabilitated by 2008; Number of dip committees supervised.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Report from the community.	DVO	GOK to provide technical support and community to provide drugs and construction of dips.
Leather, Hides/Skins Improvement Programme	5 m	2002- 2008	Number of leather tanneries established by 2008; Number of leather dealers trained annually.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Report from the community.	DVO	GOK to provide technical support and enabling environment.
Drilling of New Boreholes	100 m	2002- 2007	No. of boreholes drilled.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Reports from the community.	DWE	GOK/Donors/NGOs to drill the boreholes and train communities on OYN; Community to own projects.
Boreholes Equipping and Rehabilitation	10 m	2002- 2007	No. of boreholes rehabilitated and equipped.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Reports from the community.	DWE	GOK/Donors/NGOs to drill the boreholes and train communities on OYN; Community to own projects.
Desilting of Earth dams	30 m	2002- 2007	No. of earth dams desilted.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Reports from the community.	DWE	GOK/Donors/NGOs to deposit and train on OYN; Community to conserve the embankments.
Protection of Springs/Wells	5 m	2002- 2007	No. of Springs protected.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Reports from the community.	DWE, Community	GOK/Donors/NGOs to protect the springs; Community to sustain the springs and wells.
Revival of a Dormant Societies	2 m	2002- 2006	No. of dormant societies revived; No. of seminars held.	Reports from the societies; Reports to the DEC/DDC.	DCO	GOK to train farmers/ communities to activate the societies.
Formation of New Viable Societies	3 m	2002- 2008	No. of new societies formed.	Reports from the societies; Reports to the DEC/DDC.	DCO/	GOK to do sensitisation on viable SACCOS.
Provision of Grant and Credit.	50 m	2002- 2008	No. of societies assessed and assisted with finance.	Reports from the societies; Reports to the DEC/DDC.	DCO, NGOs, Donors	GOK/NGOs/CBOs to avail funds; Members to go for loans.
Office Construction	3 m	2002- 2007	Office block complete and operational.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Quarterly progress reports; Contractors report.	D/Surveyor	GOK to provide money for office construction.

Purchase of a Desk Computer	100,000	2002	A computer bought and working.	Quarterly reports/returns.	D/Surveyor.	GOK to provide funds.
Provision of Modern Survey Equipment	600,000	2002-2006	No. of modern survey equipment acquired.	Monthly and quarterly returns.	D/Surveyor	GOK to provide funds
Land Reformation and Registration	555,000	2002-2007	No. of new areas demarcated; No. of demarcated areas completed.	Monthly and quarterly reports; Reports to the DEC/DDC.	D/Surveyor	GOK to provide funds; Communities/individuals to register their parcels of land;
Administrative Boundaries Amendments	300,000	2002-2007	No. of administrative areas amended and maps revised.	Monthly and quarterly reports; Reports to the DEC/DDC.	D/Surveyor	GOK to provide funds.
Registration of Kavaini, Kyusyuni, Winzyeei and Mbondoni	300,000	2002-2004	No. of sections fully registered.	Monthly and quarterly reports; Reports to the DEC/DDC.	DLA&SO	GOK to provide title deeds; Individuals to bring up objections; GOK to solve field queries as they arise.
Registration of Kanyaa, Ngoo, Kanzanzu, Nzeluni, Kiomo and Waita Adjudication Sections	300,000	2002-2006	No. of adjudication sections with fair prints; No. of field queries solved.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Quarterly reports/returns.	DLA&SO	GOK to provide title deeds; Individuals to bring up objections; GOK to solve field queries as they arise.
Publish Mwambui Adjudication Section	300,000	2002-2008	No. of field queries solved; Demarcation finalized.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Quarterly reports/returns.	DLA&SO	GOK to provide title deeds; Individuals to bring up objections; GOK to solve field queries as they arise.
Catchment Protection and Gazettement of Hills	1 m	2002-2006	No. of hills gazetted; No. of management committees formed.	Report to the DEC/DDC; Reports from the community.	DFO and Community.	DFDP to fund activities; Provincial Administration will enforce the Environment Management Act; Communities to report any forest destruction.
Tree Nurseries	2 m	2002-2007	No. of tree nurseries established; No. of seedling planted; No. of groups formed.	Report to the DEC/DDC; Reports from the community.	DFO and the community.	GOK to train groups/individuals; Individuals to establish nurseries and manage them; Group sell seedling to the community.
Intensive Agro-Forestry and Improved Charcoal Production	10 m	2002-2008	No. of farms put under intensive agro-forestry.	Report to the DEC/DDC; Reports from the community.	DFO and the community.	GOK to give technical advice and training supply of necessary inputs; Community/farmers to plant trees and conserve the environment.

C.A.P's Implementation	10 m	2002-2008	No. of CAPS implemented.	Report to the DEC/DDC; Reports from the community.	DFO and the community.	GOK/DFDF to supply required inputs; Community to implement the CAPs and contribute 10% of the required cash.
Capacity Building	1 m	2002-2008	No. of farmers trained; No. of extension staff trained; Exposure tours concluded; Barazas conducted.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Reports from the community.	DFO, Donors	GOK to provide funds for training; Farmers/groups to attend training sessions.

4.2.2 Physical Infrastructure

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholder responsibility
Roads	60 m	2002-2008	No. of km. Of roads improved.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Contractors' reports.	District Works Officer.	GOK to provide funds, supervision and periodic maintenance of completed roads; Private sector not to encroach the road reserves.
Concrete Box Culvert D507 across Mui River	3.5 m	2002	Culvert constructed by 2003	Reports to the DEC/DDC Reports from the Community.	District Works Officer.	GOK/Donor to provide funds
GOK Building in the District	2 m	2002-2008	No of houses improved.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Contractors reports.	District Works Officer.	Ministry of Roads and Public Works to do periodic maintenance.
Electricity Line Installation in Kyuso, Tseikuru, Mumoni, Nguni, Ngomeni, Nuu and Mui Divisions	300 m	2002-2008	No. of centres served with electricity.	Reports to the DEC/DDC.	Kengen	GOK and Donors to avail funds; KENGEN to provide technical support.
Rural Electrification Central, and Migwani Divisions	100 m	2002-2003	No of centres served with electricity.	Reports to the DEC/DDC.	KPL & Co	GOK/Donors to avail funds; KPLC to provide technical support.
Automatic Exchange Installation	5 m	2002-2008	Automatic exchange in place and functional.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Quarterly reports.	Telkom (K)	GOK/Donors to provide funds; Telkom to provide technical advice; Individuals to apply for telephone connections.
Extensions of Telephone Service	5 m	2002-2006	No. of centres served with telephone services.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Quarterly reports.	Telkom (K)	GOK/Donors to provide funds; Telkom to provide technical advice; Individuals to apply for telephone connections.
Sub Post Office	3 m	2002-2003	No. of sub post offices opened.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Quarterly reports.	Postmaster	GOK/Donors to provide fund; Telkom to provide technical advice; Individuals to apply for telephone connections.

Kiambere Water Supply Phase II & III	800 m	2002-2008	Completed and functional water supply.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Quarterly reports.	TARDA/GOK	GOK/Donors to provide funds; Community to avail land for laying pipes and pay water bills.
Tharaka Water Supply	65 m	2002-2003	Completed and functional water supply.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Quarterly reports.	AAK, District Water Officer.	AAK to provide funds; Individuals to pay water bills for operation and maintenance.
Extension of Yatta Furrow to Ngutani	100 m	2002-2008	Completed and functional water supply.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Quarterly reports.	GOK/Donor.	GOK/Donors to provide funds; Individuals to practice safe methods of using water and provide unskilled labour.
Water Sanitation Programme	3 m	2002-2008	No of springs/wells protected; No. of rock catchments and water tanks constructed; No. of barazas conducted.	Reports to the DEC/DDC Monthly reports Community reports	DPHO	GOK to provide technical advice to communities, supervision and M & E; Communities to sustain the water projects.

4.2.3 Tourism, Trade and Industry

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Instruments	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
Promotion of Small scale Traders	5 m	2002-2008	No. of traders trained; No. of traders licensed.	Report to DEC/DDC; Quarterly reports; Reports from traders.	DTDO	GOK to conduct training; Government to issue licenses and give loans.
Stamping and Calibrating Weights and Measures	1 m	2002-2008	No. of scales stamped; No. of scales calibrated.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Quarterly reports; Reports from traders.	DWMO	Department of Weights and Measures to scale, stamp and calibrate scales; Traders to avail scales and weights.
Promotion and Rehabilitation of Industry	5 m	2002-2008	No. of industries registered and rehabilitated.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Quarterly reports; Reports from traders.	DIDO	Industrial Department to register and facilitate rehabilitation of industries; Industrialists to identify industries to be rehabilitated.

4.2.4 Human Resources Development

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Instruments	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
Immunization	3 m	2002-2008	Number of children immunized; Number of expectant mothers immunized.	Reports to DEC/DDC; Quarterly reports.	MOH	GOK to provide drugs and staff; Community to go for immunization.
Nutrition		2002-2008	No. of children benefiting.	Reports to DEC/DDC; Quarterly	MOH	GOK/Donors to provide supplementary

				reports.		feeding; Mothers to bring children.
Communicable Diseases	10 m	2002-2008	No. of health centres equipped with lab equipment and reagents.	Reports to DEC/DDC; Quarterly reports.	MOH	GOK to provide essential inputs and funds.
HIV/AIDS Programme	20 m	2002-2008	No. of HIV/AIDS advocacy groups formed; No. of HIV/AIDS orphans involved in IGAs.	Reports to DEC/DDC; District AIDS Co-ordination reports. Community reports.	MOH	GOK to give technical advice, training and treatment of opportunistic infections; Individuals to avail themselves for counselling and proper use of condoms.
Water and Sanitation	3 m	2002-2008	No. of VIP latrines constructed; No. of training conducted.	Reports to DEC/DDC.	MOH	MOH to give technical advice and supply mosquito nets; Individuals avail nets for treatment.
Improved Access to Health Care	20 m	2002-2008	No. of health facilities constructed, renovated and equipped.	Reports to DEC/DDC; Reports from the community.	MOH	MOH/Donors to provide funds, drugs and staff; Community to avail locally available materials for construction.
Reproductive Health	5 m	2002-2008	Clients attended; No. of expectant/nursing mothers attended.	Reports to DEC/DDC.	MOH	MOH to provide technical advice.
Provide Quality Education for Development	5 m	2002-2008	Increased enrolment transition rates from pre school to primary and primary to secondary and other levels.	Reports to DEC/DDC; Reports from schools; Quarterly reports.	DEO	GOK to provide funds and qualified staff; Community/parents to attend sensitization barazas.
Community Learning Resource Centres (CLRC)	3 m	2002-2008	No. of CLRC in the district.	Reports to DEC/DDC; Reports from learning centres.	DAEO	GOK/Donors to avail funds; Individuals to give personal donations.
Supervision and Inspection	2 m	2002-2008	No. of centres supervised annually.	Reports to DEC/DDC; Reports from learning centres.	DAEO	GOK to provide funds.
Training of AE Teachers	500,000	2002-2008	No. of AE teachers trained.	Reports to DEC/DDC; Reports from learning centres.	DAEO	GOK/Donors to provide funds.
Institutional Capacity Building	1 m	2002-2008	No. of part-time teachers trained.	Reports from learning centres; Reports to DEC/DDC.	DAEO	GOK/Donors to provide funds.

Computerization of the Department	200,000	2002-2003	Computer purchased and operational.	Reports to DEC/DDC; Quarterly reports.	DAEO	GOK to provide funds or procure the computers.
Office Construction	2 m	2002-2004	Completed office block.	Reports to DEC/DDC; Reports from the contractor.	DSDO	GOK to provide funds.
Training of Project Committees	2 m	2002-2008	No. of project committees trained.	Reports to DEC/DDC.	DSDO	GOK/Donors, NGOs CBOs provide funds for training.
District Cultural centre	3 m	2002-2005	Existing and functional district cultural centre.	Reports to DEC/DDC; Quarterly reports.	DCO (Culture).	GOK/Donors to avail funds.
Capacity building on health and traditional food stuffs	2 m	2002-2008	No. of herbalists trained.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Quarterly reports.	DCO (Culture).	GOK/Donors to avail funds.
Office construction	2 m	2002-2004	Existing/constructed office block.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Quarterly reports.	DCO (Culture).	GOK/Donors to avail funds.

4.2.5 Information Communication Technology

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Instruments	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
Equipping DIDC with modern Technology systems	500,000	2002-2008	Number of items bought.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Quarterly reports.	DDO	GOK to provide funds and supervision.
Training of DIDC Staff on IT	200,000	2002-2008	Number of staff trained.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Quarterly reports.	DDO	GOK to provide funds and supervision.
Community Learning Centres	9 m	2002-2008	No. of community learning centres established.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Quarterly reports.	District Culture Officer.	GOK/Donors/Community to provide funds and supervision.
District Information System	3 m	2002-2006	Established District Data Bank.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Quarterly reports.	DDO	GOK/Donors to provide computers and train personnel.

4.2.6 Public Administration, Safety, law and Order

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Instruments	Implementing Agency	Stakeholder Responsibility
Construction of District Headquarters Office Block	4 m	2002-2006	Office block at the District headquarters.	Reports to the DEC/DDC.	District Commissioner.	GOK to provide funds and supervision.
Construction of Divisional Office Blocks for DOs	5 m	2002-2008	No. of division office blocks constructed.	Reports to the DEC/DDC.	District Commissioner.	GOK to provide funds and supervision.
Construction of Residential Houses for the DOs	5 m	2002-2006	No. of houses constructed.	Reports to the DEC/DDC.	District Commissioner.	GOK to provide funds.
Construction of Division Offices	5 m	2002-2008	No. of divisional offices constructed.	Reports to the DEC/DDC.	District Registrar of Persons.	GOK to provide funds.
Mobile Registration Programme	2 m	2002-2008	No. of mobile registration conducted and number of ID cards issued.	Reports to the DEC/DDC.	District Registrar of Persons.	GOK to provide funds.

Police Divisional Offices and Police Lines	10 m	2002-2008	No. of police station offices constructed.	Reports to the DEC/DDC.	OCPD	GOK to provide funds.
Police Post	5 m	2002-2007	No. of houses and police post constructed.	Reports to the DEC/DDC.	OCPD	GOK to provide funds.
Office Block	1.5 m	2002-2003	Completed and operational office block.	Reports to the DEC/DDC.	DCO (Children).	GOK to provide funds.
Rehabilitation Centre for Street Children	3 m	2002-2008	Completed rehabilitation centre; Number of street children rehabilitated.	Reports to the DEC/DDC.	DCO (Children).	GOK/Donors to provide funds.
Vocational Skills to Street Children	1.5 m	2002-2008	No. of street children trained.	Reports to the DEC/DDC.	DCO (Children).	GOK/Donors to provide funds.
Conduct a Baseline Survey	1 m	2002-2008	Completed data on CNSP.	Survey report.	DCO (Children).	GOK/Donor to provide funds.
Train District Children Advisory Committee (DCAC)	1 m	2002-2008	Training reports.	Reports to the DEC/DDC.	DCO (Children).	GOK/Donors to provide funds.
Children Home in the District	2 m	2002-2008	Existing and operational children home.	Reports to the DEC/DDC.	DCO (Children).	GOK/Donors to provide funds.
Mwingi G.K. Prisons	10 m	2002-2008	Existing prison and fully operational.	Reports to the DEC/DDC.	Prison Department.	GOK/Donors to provide funds.
Office Block	1 m	2002-2006	Completed and operational office block.	Reports to the DEC/DDC.	District Probations Officer.	GOK/Donors to provide funds.
Capacity Building	1 m	2002-2006	No. of committee members trained.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Quarterly reports.	District Probations Officer.	GOK/Donors to provide funds.
Reporting Centres	2 m	2002-2005	No. of probationers and community service supervisors recruited.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Quarterly reports.	District Probations Officer.	GOK/Donors to provide funds.
Income Generating Activities Initiation	500,000	2002-2007	No. of income generating activities initiated.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Quarterly reports.	District Probations Officer.	GOK/Donors to provide funds; Community to initiate income generation activities.
County Council Chambers and Offices	10 m	2002-3	Completed chambers and offices.	Reports to the DEC/DDC.	Clerk - County Council.	Local Authority to provide funds
Feeder Roads	2 m	2002-2008	Roads graded or opened up.	Reports to the DEC/DDC.	Clerk - County Council.	Local Authority to provide funds.
Water	2 m	2002-2008	No. of well and dams constructed.	Reports to the DEC/DDC.	Clerk - County Council.	Local authority to provide funds.
Fencing of Markets and Public Toilets	1 m	2002-2004	No. of markets fenced; No. of toilets constructed.	Reports to the DEC/DDC.	Clerk - County Council.	Local authority to provide funds.
Survey Equipment	500,000	2002-2003	Acquired survey equipment.	Reports to the DEC/DDC.	Clerk - County Council.	Local authority to provide funds.
HIV/AIDS	1million	2002-2008	No. of sensitisation campaigns held in a year.	Reports to the DEC/DDC.	Clerk - County Council.	Local authority to provide funds.

Sewerage Treatment Works and Drainage	10 m	2002-2008	Mwingi sewerage system completed.	Reports to the DEC/DDC.	Clerk to Town Council.	GOK/Donors to provide funds.
Social Hall	2 m	2002-2006	Constructed and completed hall	Reports to the DEC/DDC.	Clerk to Town Council.	Mwingi Town Council to provide funds
Grader	2 m	2002-2006	Grader owned by the council	Reports to the DEC/DDC.	Clerk to Town Council.	Mwingi Town Council to provide funds.
Markets	2 m	2002-2006	No. of markets constructed.	Reports to the DEC/DDC.	Clerk to Town Council.	Mwingi Town Council to provide funds.
District Joint Loans Board	200,000	2002	Existing Mwingi Loans Board.	Reports to the DEC/DDC.	Clerk to Town Council.	Mwingi Town Council to provide funds.
Roads	2 m	2002	Repaired pot holes in Mwingi Town.	Reports to the DEC/DDC.	Clerk Town Council.	Mwingi Town Council to provide funds.
Bursary Fund	2 m	2002-2008	No. of students assisted.	Reports to the DEC/DDC.	Clerk to Town Council.	Mwingi Town Council to provide funds.
Division Courts	3 m	2002-2008	No. of division courts constructed and operational.	Reports to the DEC/DDC.	Resident Magistrate.	GOK to provide funds.
Renovations and Fencing of Mwingi Law Courts	1 m	2002-2003	The completed works.	Reports to the DEC/DDC.	Resident Magistrate.	GOK to provide funds.
Capacity Building	500,000	2002	No. of staff trained.	Reports to the DEC/DDC.	Resident Magistrate.	GOK to provide funds.
Magistrates Residential House	1 m	2002-2003	Completed and occupied residential house.	Reports to the DEC/DDC.	Resident Magistrate.	GOK to provide funds.

4.3 SUMMARY OF MONITORING AND EVALUATION IMPACT AND PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Sector	2001 Present situation	2004 Mid- Term	2008 End of the Plan period
Health			
Infant mortality rate	98 per 1000	70 per 1000	60 per 1000
Immunization coverage	80%	85%	95%
Doctor/patient ratio	1:50,071	1:30,000	1:25,000
HIV/AIDS Prevalence	7.6%	5%	3%
Distance between health facilities	30 km	20 km	10 KM
Education			
Primary School Enrolment	89.8%7	90%	95%
Primary School Dropout rate	12.73%	8%	5%
Pupil/Teacher ratio	27:1	25:1	24:1
Secondary school dropout rate	10.04%	8%	6%
Secondary school enrolment	17%	19%	23%
Pupil/Teacher ratio	25:1	20:1	15:1
Roads			
Murram/gravelled	1,490	1,700 km	20,000 km
Tarmack	73 km	200 km	300 km
Water			
No. of households with access to piped water	6,786	8,000	10,000
Average distance to water facility, in dry season	10 km	8 km	6km
Poverty			
Absolute poverty	60%	50%	30%
Energy			
Households with electricity connection	300	500	800

Household using solar power	0.3%	2%	5%
Households using firewood/ charcoal	95.7%	92%	87%
Households using kerosene/gas (cooking)	4%	6%	8%
Telecommunications			
Number of households with telephone connections	103	150	250
Number of post/sub-post offices	11	15	20
Number of telephone booths	39	50	100
Agriculture			
Total Hectare under food crop	75,000 Ha	80,000 Ha	100,000 Ha
Total hectare under cash crop	1250 Ha	1500 Ha	2500Ha.