



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

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

KANGUNDO
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN
2008–2012

KENYA
VISION 2030

Towards a Globally Competitive and Prosperous Kenya

June 2009

DISTRICT VISION AND MISSION

Vision

A highly productive District with diverse and sustainable socio-economic development

Mission

To promote productivity through the incorporation of all the sectors and stakeholders for increased and sustainable socio-economic development

FOREWORD

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

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

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

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

The Plan is divided into four chapters as follows:

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


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

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

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

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

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



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

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS/ACRONYMS

AIE	Authority to Incur Expenditure
AIP	Annual Investment programme
AWP&B	Annual Work Plan and Budget
BCR	Benefit-Cost Ratio
CAP	Community Action Plan
CBO	Community Based Organization
CDC	Constituency Development Committee
CDF	Constituency Development Fund
CDTF	Community Development Trust Fund
CHW	Community Health Worker
CIP	Community Implementation Plan
CoDC	Community Development Committee
CPMR	Community Project Monitoring Report
CPMR	Community Project Monitoring Report
DDA	District Development Analysis
DDC	District Development Committee
DDF	District Development Fund
DDO	District Development Officer
DDP	District Development Plan
DDP	District Development Planning System
DDPF	District Development Plan Framework
DEC	District Executive Committee
DFRD	District Focus for Rural Development
DIDC	District Information Development Centre
DMEC	District monitoring and evaluation committee
DMOH	District Medical Officer of Health
DO	District Officer
DPMU	District Planning and Management Unit
DPT	District Planning Team
DRB	District Roads Boards
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ERS	Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation
FBO	Faith-Based Organization
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GNI	Gross National Income
GPS	Geographical positioning System
HH	Household
IP-ERS	Investment Programme for Economic Recovery Strategy
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
LATF	Local Authority Transfer Fund
LDC	Location Development Committee
LPG	Liquid Petroleum Gas
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MoR&PW	Ministry of Roads and Public Works
MPND	Ministry of Planning and National Development
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework

MTP	Medium Term Plan
NEP	North Eastern Province
NGO	Non Governmental Organizations
NSEC	National Socio-Economic Council
PC	Project Committee
PEAP	Post Election Action Plan
PESTLE	Political, Economic Social, Technological and Legal Environment
PFP	Physical and Financial Plan
PID	Participatory Integrated
PM&E	Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation
PMC	Project Management Committee
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PTA	Parents Teachers Association
RPD	Rural Planning Department
RTPC	Rural Trade and Production centres
SACCO	Savings and Credit Cooperative Society
SIP	Sectoral Investment Programmes
SMART	Specific, Measurable, Achievable Realistic and Time-bound
SP	Sector Programme
SRA	Strategy for Revitalizing Agriculture
SSI	Semi Structured Interviews
SWG	Sector Working Groups
SWOT	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats Analysis
TBA	Traditional Birth Attendant
VDC	Village Development Committee
VIP	Ventilated Improved Pit (Latrine)
WRMA	Water Resource Management Authority
WRUA	Water Resource Users Association

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Kangundo District was carved from the larger Machakos District in March 2007. The District borders Machakos District to the East, Yatta District to the North, Thika District to the North West and Nairobi City to the West. It lies between latitudes 0°45'South and 1°31'South and longitudes 36°45'East and 37°45'East and covers a total area of 812.5 Km².

The district has two administrative divisions which are further subdivided into 12 locations and 48 sub-locations. Matungulu division is the largest with an area of 634.3 km² while Kangundo division has an area of 178.2 km². The district population according to the 1999 census stood at 190,969 people. At the end of 2012, it projected to 275,026 people with an average population density of 303 persons per Km² in 2008 and an annual growth rate of 2.8%.

The District has 6 electoral wards namely Matungulu West, Matungulu East, Matungulu North, Kangundo West, Kangundo East, and Kangundo North as shown in the Table 2 below. These Wards are under Kangundo Town council.

The base altitude for Kangundo District is generally 1500m above sea level from which the Ngulini, Kithatani and Matetani-Muisuni Hills rise to achieve altitudes of up to 1800m above sea level. The hills in Kangundo are rugged mass of earth, which is in sharp contrast to the generally undulating topography of surrounding low lying areas of the district. The general relief intensity on the hills is of the order of 15% but sections with localized high relief intensities of up to 30% are common especially on the highly settled sites.

Though the relief intensity around the hilly areas makes the area prone to water borne erosion, the latter is not as prevalent as would be expected probably due to the high porosity nature of the local sandy loam soil.

The district receives a bimodal regime of rainfall of which the most reliable is short rains which come in October – December, while the long rains come in March-May. The annual average rainfall is between 500mm and 1300mm, but it is mostly unevenly distributed and unreliable. The district therefore experiences crop failure occasionally and water shortages in most years. Temperature varies between 18°C and 25°C throughout the year. The coldest month is July and the warmest are October and March prior to the rains. Dry periods are experienced in January-March and August-September.

The climate around the Kangundo hills, gentle going down to areas around Tala is generally semi humid, characterized by an annual rainfall averaging 765mm. Annual rainfall is distributed in two seasons with peak in April and November. Though April is the wettest month receiving an average of 234mm, it is followed by a 5 month long dry season between June to October during which monthly rainfall is almost close to nil. On the contrary, both November and December receive over 100mm and are only followed by a short dry spell lasting January and February followed by onset of the long rains in March 97mm. Thus though the short rain period is inferior in rainfall content, it is more superior ecologically as it is followed by a short less severe dry spell.

The district monitoring and evaluation committee (DMEC) will monitor and evaluate progress of projects at the district level. The committee will be composed of the relevant government departments, NGOs, CBOs and other relevant stakeholders in development.

While monitoring will be done frequently throughout the project life, evaluation will be done mainly in the project midterm and end of the project period

CHAPTER ONE: DISTRICT PROFILE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

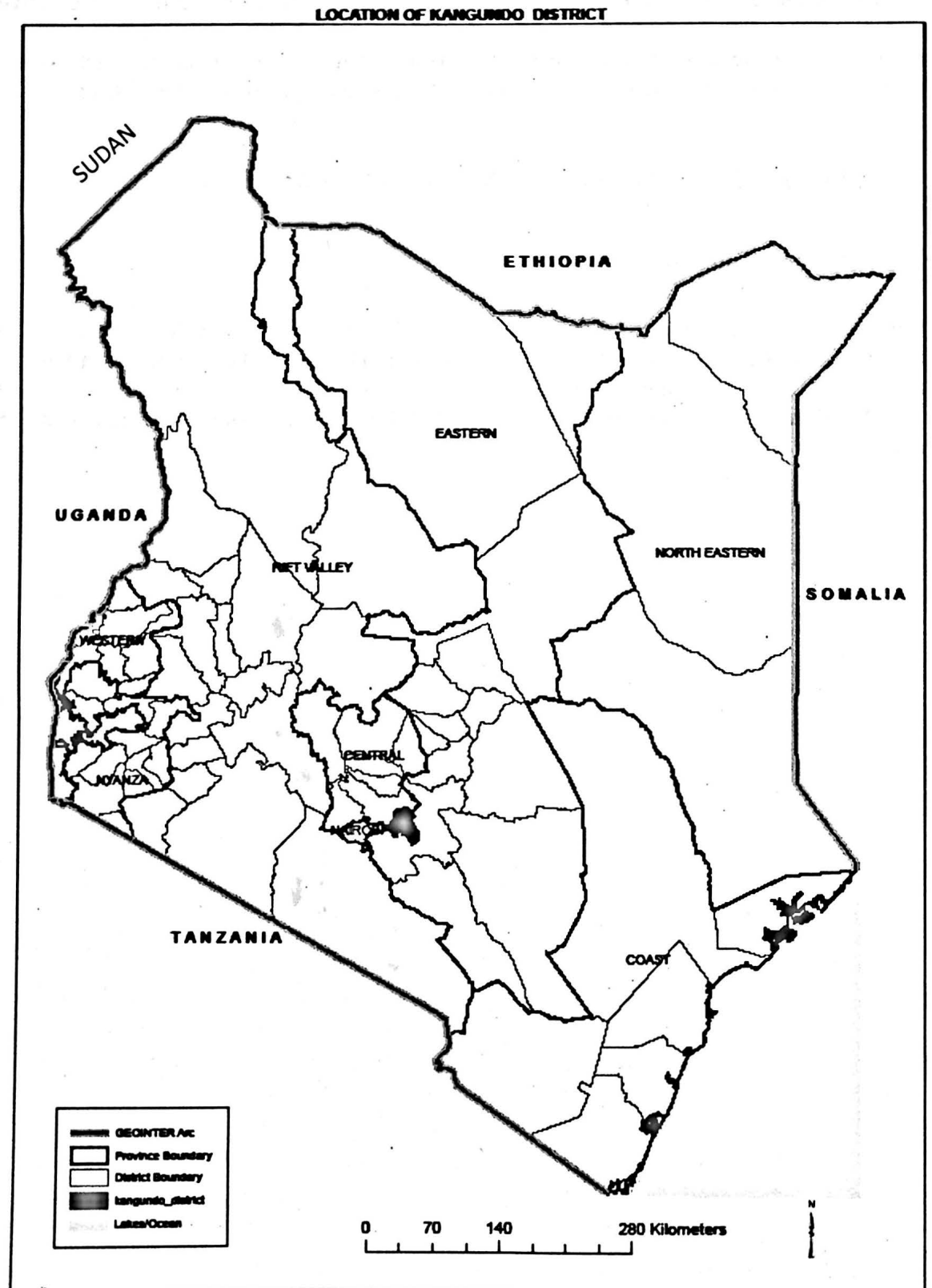
This Chapter gives information on the location, area, administrative divisions and the main physical features of the district. The chapter further has a profile on all the active sectors in the district. The chapter also has a fact sheet that gives basic statistical information of the district at a glance. Information contained in this chapter acts as the basis in addressing the major development challenges and strategies of the district.

1.1 FEATURES AND SETTLEMENT PATTERNS OF THE DISTRICT:

1.1.1 Position and Size of the District

Kangundo District was carved from the larger Machakos District in March 2007. The District borders Machakos District to the East, Yatta District to the North, Thika District to the North West and Nairobi City to the West. It lies between latitudes 0°45'South and 1°31'South and longitudes 36°45'East and 37°45'East and covers a total area of 812.5 Km².

Map 1 Map Showing Location of Kangundo District in Kenya



1.1.2 Administrative and Political Units

The district has two administrative divisions which are further subdivided into 12 locations and 48 sub-locations. Matungulu division is the largest with an area of 634.3 km² while Kangundo division has an area of 178.2 km². The district population according to the 1999 census stood at 190,969 people. At the end of 2012, it projected to 275,026 people with an average population density of 303 persons per Km² in 2008 and an annual growth rate of 2.8%.

Table 2 Area and Administrative Units by Division

Division	№ of Locations	№ of Sub-locations	Area (Km ²)
Kangundo	5	21	178.2
Matungulu	7	27	634.3
Total	12	48	812.5

Source: District Commissioner's Office, Kangundo

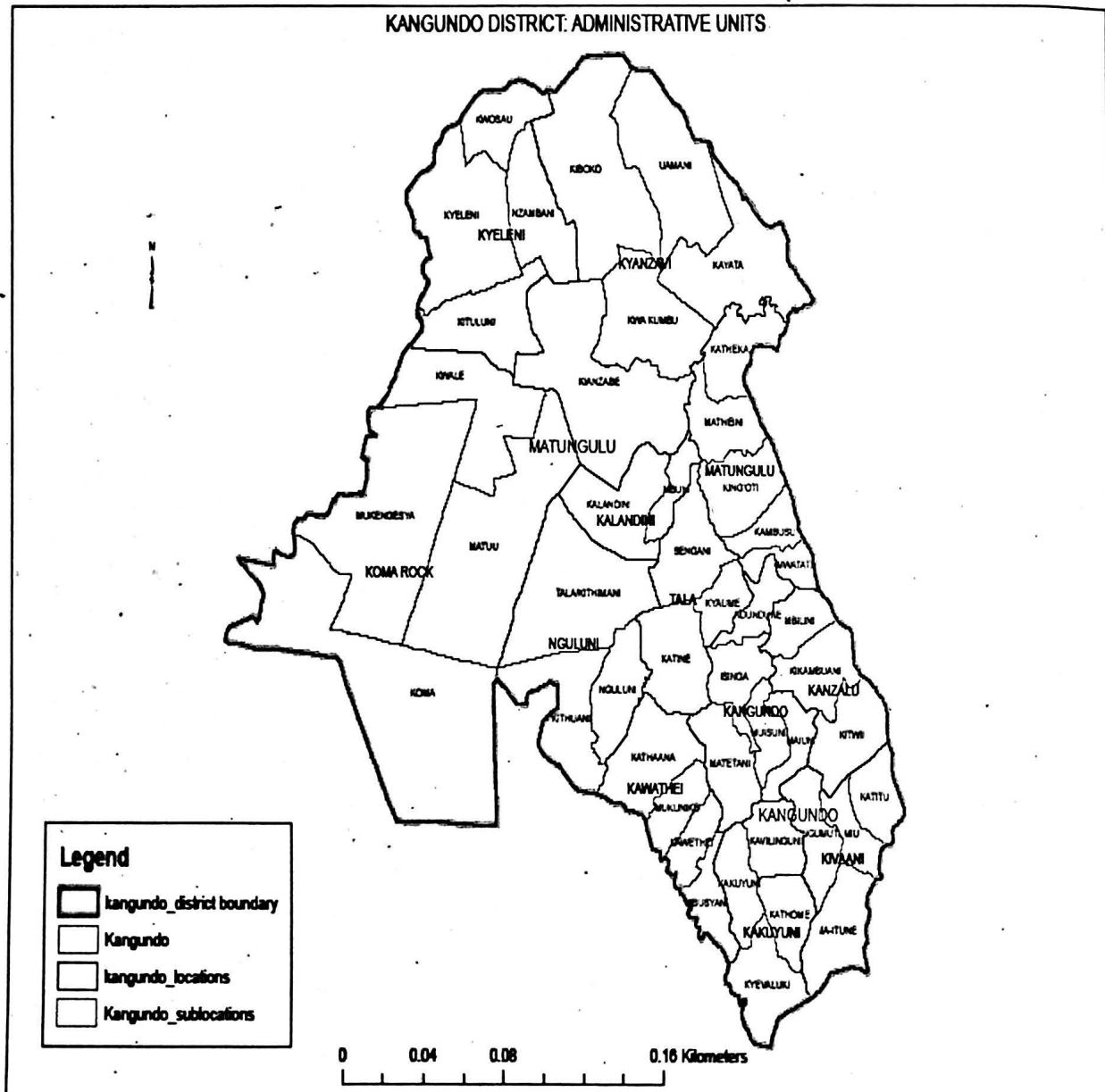
The District has 6 electoral wards namely Matungulu West, Matungulu East, Matungulu North, Kangundo West, Kangundo East, and Kangundo North as shown in the Table 2 below. These Wards are under Kangundo Town council.

Table 2; Political Units

Local Authority	Wards
Kangundo Town Council	6

Source: Kangundo Town Council 2008

Map 2 District Administrative Boundaries



1.1.3 Settlement Pattern

The settlement patterns are based on ecological zones and availability of social amenities and facilities. The table 1 shows the population and number of households within the district.

Table 3 Population Projections by Urban Areas

	Males	Females	Pop			Pop			Pop			
			1999	2008	2010	2008	2010	2012	2010	2012	2012	
Kangundo	445 17	46,72 1	91,23 8	57,65 3	59,87 6	1175 29	6097 1	6232 3	1242 99	6468 4	6678 4	1314 68
Matungulu	486 61	51,07 0	99,73 1	62,95 8	65,38 5	1283 43	6658 0	6916 5	1357 35	7063 5	7292 9	1435 64
Total	931 78	97,79 1	190,9 69	120,6 11	125,2 61	2458 72	1275 51	1314 88	2590 39	1353 19	1397 13	2750 26

Source: District Statistics Office Machakos 2008

1.2 PHYSIOGRAPHIC AND NATURAL CONDITIONS

1.2.1 Topographic features

The base altitude for Kangundo District is generally 1500m above sea level from which the Ngulini, Kithatani and Matetani-Muisuni Hills rise to achieve altitudes of up to 1800m above sea level. The hills in Kangundo are rugged mass of earth, which is in sharp contrast to the generally undulating topography of surrounding low lying areas of the district. The general relief intensity on the hills is of the order of 15% but sections with localized high relief intensities of up to 30% are common especially on the highly settled sites.

Though the relief intensity around the hilly areas makes the area prone to water borne erosion, the latter is not as prevalent as would be expected probably due to the high porosity nature of the local sandy loam soil.

1.2.2 Climate

The district receives a bimodal regime of rainfall of which the most reliable is short rains which come in October – December, while the long rains come in March-May. The annual average rainfall is between 500mm and 1300mm, but it is mostly unevenly distributed and unreliable. The district therefore experiences crop failure occasionally and water shortages in most years. Temperature varies between 18^oc and 25^oc throughout the year. The coldest month is July and the warmest are October and March prior to the rains. Dry periods are experienced in January-March and August-September.

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the wettest month receiving an average of 234mm, it is followed by a 5 month long dry season between June to October during which monthly rainfall is almost close to nil. On the contrary, both November and December receive over 100mm and are only followed by a short dry spell lasting January and February followed by onset of the long rains in March 97mm. Thus though the short rain period is inferior in rainfall content, it is more superior ecologically as it is followed by a short less severe dry spell.

1.3 - POPULATION PROFILES AND PROJECTIONS

The settlement of kangundo district is spread to the surrounding areas of Matungulu and Kangundo divisions. The overall population of the District by 1999 census was 190,969 persons of which 93,178 were males while 97,791 were females.

Table 4: Population Profiles and Projections.

AGE COHORT	1999 POPULATION			2008 POPULATION			2010 POPULATION			2012 POPULATION		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Totals	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	13,264	12,857	26,121	17065	16542	25,849	18048	17495	35543	19088	18502	37590
5-9	12,956	12,241	25,197	16669	15749	32418	17629	16656	34285	18645	17616	36261
10-14	14,343	13,831	28,174	19371	18713	38084	19517	18820	38337	22234	20497	42731
15-19	13,716	11,963	24,609	16959	14703	31662	18937	16552	35489	18968	16446	35414
20-24	7,892	8,772	16,664	10653	11786	22439	10739	11936	22675	11857	13221	25078
25-29	5,991	7,019	13,010	7708	9031	16739	8152	9551	17703	8621	10101	18722
30-34	4,440	5,223	9,663	5712	6720	12432	6042	7107	13149	6292	7516	13808
35-39	4,183	5,093	9,276	5382	6553	11935	5692	6930	12622	6020	7329	13349
40-44	3,625	4,223	7,848	4664	5433	10097	4933	5746	10679	5217	6077	11294
45-49	2927	3438	6365	3766	4423	8189	3983	4678	8661	4212	4948	9160
50-54	2386	2776	5162	3070	3572	6642	3247	3777	7024	3434	3995	7429
55-59	1587	2080	3667	2042	2676	4718	2159	2830	4989	2284	2993	5277
60-64	1663	1954	3617	2140	2514	4654	2263	2659	4922	2393	2812	5205
65-69	1105	1479	2584	1422	1903	3325	1504	2012	3516	1590	2128	3718
70-74	1142	1512	2654	1469	1945	3414	1554	2057	3611	1643	2176	3819
75-79	837	857	1694	1077	1103	2180	1139	1166	2305	1205	1233	2438
80-84	440	605	1045	566	778	1344	599	823	1422	633	871	1504
85+	681	868	1549	876	1117	1993	926	1181	2107	980	1249	2229
Total	93,178	97,791	190,969	120611	125261	245872	127063	131976	259039	135316	139710	275026

Source; District Statistical Office ,Machakos

The population is approximated to have grown to 245872 of which males are 120611 and 125261 females in 2008 and the total of 275026 in 2012. The population density in the area is influenced by land productivity and rainfall patterns. The people tend to be concentrated around the Kangundo forest which has fertile lands and a reliable rainfall patterns.

Table 5 Population projections for special age groups:

Age groups	Base Population (Last Census) 1999			Beginning of Plan Period 2008			Mid-term Period Population 2010			End-term Period Population 2012		
	Male	F/male	Total	Male	F/male	Total	Male	F/male	Total	Male	F/male	Total
Under 1	2668	2576	5244	3433	3314	6747	3630	3505	7136	3847	3707	7554
Under 5	13264	12857	26121	17065	16542	33607	18048	17495	35543	19088	18502	37628
Primary school Age (6-13)	22297	21313	43610	28687	27421	56108	30340	29001	59340	32151	30671	62822
Secondary School age (14-17)	11099	9878	20977	14280	12709	26989	15102	13441	28543	16004	14215	30219
Youth Population (15-29)	27064	27219	54283	34820	35020	69840	36826	37037	73863	39025	39170	78195
Reproductive age - female (15-49)	-	45196	45196	-	58149	58149	-	61498	61498	-	65040	65040
Labour force (15-64)	47875	52006	99881	61596	66911	128506	65144	70765	135908	69034	74840	143874
Aged Population (65+)	4205	5321	9526	5410	6846	12256	5722	7240	12962	6063	7657	13721

Source; District Statistical Office, MACHAKOS

Age group 0- 1 year: In this age cohort, there were 5244 children under one year in 1999 and this population is projected to increase to 7554 in 2012. The district has achieved infant mortality rate of 53 per 1000. This has been made possible by immunization rate of 78 per cent. Over the plan period the district will strive to achieve immunization of over 80 per cent hence reduce infant mortality to 41 per 1000.

Age Group Under 5: This age cohort comprised of 26121 children in 1999. This population is 33607 in 2008 and is projected to increase to 37628 by the year 2012. There is therefore need to build more pre-schools and primary schools for these children. This population is also vulnerable to diseases and therefore immunization programmes should be stepped up for this group.

Primary School Age Group (6-13): The population of primary school going age currently stands at 56108 in 2008 which is a significant increase from the 43611 registered in 1999 and is projected to 62,822 in 2012. This accounts for about 22.8% of the population. This in turn implies that there is need to expand learning facilities in the existing primary schools and construct new schools, health and social facilities to cater for the expected increase in student population.

Secondary School Age Group (14-17): The population of the secondary school age children was projected to increase from 20977 in 1999 to 26989 in 2008. The current projection is expected to increase to 30219 in 2012. The current FPE coupled with the

FDSE is expected to result in an increased transition rate. There is therefore an increasing need to expand the secondary school facilities and also improve the existing ones in order to achieve high quality education for the children.

Female Reproductive Age Group (15-49): Women between 15-49 years represents the reproductive age. In 1999, the age group accounted for 23.7 per cent (45,196) of the total population. The age group is projected to be 58149, 61498 and 65040 in 2008, 2010 and 2012 respectively. Maternal, child health care and other related services will need to be improved and expanded through establishment of adequate facilities and education.

Labour Force Age Group (15-64): By 1999, the district labour force was 99,881 people, which was 52.3 per cent of the total population. The labour force was projected at 128,504 at the start of plan period, 13,5908 in mid-plan period and 143,074 at end of the plan period. Creation of employment opportunities in the district is also emphasized in this Plan. Agriculture and livestock sub sector is the largest employer and contributor to household incomes in the district. Therefore strategies for transforming the sub sector are necessary if the district is to fully absorb its labour force.

Table 6 Population projections for urban areas 2008, 2010 and 2012

Urban centres	1999			2008			2010			2012		
	Males	F/males	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	F/males	Total	Males	F/males	Total
Kangundo/	1883	1630	3513	2097	2097	4194	2562	2218	4780	2710	2346	5055
Tala	2241	2066	4307	2883	2658	5541	3049	2811	5861	3225	2973	6198
Total	4124	3696	7820	4980	4755	9735	5611	5029	10641	5934	5318	11254

Source: District Statistical Office Machakos

Though Tala and Kangundo are viewed as different urban centres by the residents, the distance between them is barely 3 Km and with continuous structures along the road. For purposes of planning, the two will be considered as one. This population recorded for Kangundo and Tala is so high and with land becoming a problem, other productive sectors like agriculture are likely to suffer as land sub division continues.

Table 7 Population projection, distribution and density per Division over the plan period

Division	Area (Km ²)	Pop	Density (Km ²)	Pop	Density (Km ²)	Pop	Density (Km ²)	Pop	Density (Km ²)
		1999	1999	2008	2008	2010	2010	2012	2012
Kangundo	178.2	91,238	512	117529	660	124299	697	131468	738
Matungulu	634.3	99,731	157	128343	202	135735	214	143564	226
Total	812.5	190,969	235	245872	303	259039	319	275026	338

Source District Statistical Office Machakos

1.4 SECTOR PROFILE

1.4.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

This sector comprises of sub-sectors like Agriculture, Livestock Development, Cooperative Development, Lands, Forestry and Wildlife and Fisheries Development among many others. This is the major sector in the district since almost 80% of the people depend on agriculture and livestock production and the informal sector for their livelihood. It also acts as the engine of growth of the economy of Kangundo District.

The main objectives of this sector is to promote and facilitate production of food and agricultural raw materials for food security and income generation, to advance agro-based industries agricultural exports, and enhance sustainable use of resources as a basis for agricultural enterprises. The sector also aims at providing and facilitating livestock extension services and promotion of agriculture development.

The sector is the largest employer and by extension the largest contributor to household incomes in the district. An estimated 30125 people are engaged in crop farming in the district. The area under arable land in the district to cater for the needs of this population is 41,700 Ha.

The production of the main crops in the district, including maize, has been fluctuating over the years due to low, unpredictable, erratic and inadequate rainfall. This has created food insecurity amongst the general population. Other key issues affecting farmers in the district include declining soil fertility and high percentage of post harvest crop losses. All these factors have been influenced by the use of poor quality seeds, inadequate farm inputs, frequent droughts, and poor storage practices amongst other causes. Due to the

erratic nature of the rainfall farmers have been advised to plant drought tolerant varieties e.g. pulses, especially cow peas, beans and pigeon peas.

The climate and soils favour production of cotton, fruits crops (mangoes and citrus) and agro-forestry trees. The district has a high potential in livestock production but is faced with the constraints such as poor dairy cattle breeds/inbreeding, limited credit and financial support to farmers, disease outbreaks and poor marketing systems.

The major cash crop grown in the district is coffee and horticulture in some parts of Kayatta and Kwa Mutalia (malaa)

On forests, the district has a total of 7,420 hectares of gazetted forests. The major threat is the forest destruction for timber and firewood.

1.4.2 Trade, Tourism and Industry Sector

This sector comprises the following sub-sectors; Trade, Tourism, Industrialization, East African Community and National Heritage. In the district, the sector is characterized by low levels of trade development. Most of the registered retail and wholesale traders are small scale in nature and fall in the informal category. The remaining are informal micro enterprises and hawkers and this forms the majority. Some of the major factors impeding trade development in the district include poor infrastructure, unavailability of trading premises, high levels of poverty and low access to credit facilities.

The district has the factors which make it suitable for industrialization such as availability of land, electricity supply, availability of labour, proximity to capital city of Nairobi. The district possesses huge potential for industrial development in a number of areas including agro-processing, production of leather and leather products as well as processing of livestock other products among others.

The revitalization of Kenya Meat Commission (KMC) has provided a ready market for livestock which for this district, is fortunately among its key economic activities. In addition, the tourism potential in the district is also high due to the existence of various physical features of Ndonyo Sambuk National Park.

1.4.3 Physical Infrastructure Sector

This sector comprises of the following sub-sectors: Kenya Wildlife Service (roads, airstrips and other Infrastructure in the national parks and reserves), Transport, Energy, Housing, Public Works and Roads. Modern and well-maintained physical infrastructure is a key catalyst to economic growth, development and poverty reduction. Production costs are high if physical infrastructure is undeveloped or poorly maintained. Competitiveness and access to markets depend to a large extent on the efficiency of the physical infrastructure. For efficient economic management and poverty reduction, the focus on this sector will be to rehabilitate and regularly maintain the existing infrastructure. In the long run however, there will be need to modernize and expand the infrastructure network to make it more efficient.

Presently, the district has a road network of about 311.2 kilometres with classified roads of which 34 kilometres are to bitumen standards 61.5 Km gravel and 214.7 Km earth

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road. These roads were improved to bitumen standards. In addition 7 major drifts were completed using the Road Maintenance Levy Funds (RMLF) under the bridge programme.

1.4.4 Environment, Water and Sanitation

This sector comprises of water and Irrigation and the Environment and Mineral Resources sub-sectors. The district's economy primarily depends on its natural resource base and the activities include agriculture, industry, livestock production, mining and quarrying. The natural resource in the district include land and water, forestry, wildlife, and commercial minerals which include building sand, limestone, granite, gypsum, quartz and coal.

Access to water has remained a problem owing to the fact that most of the rivers are seasonal and major water springs have not been fully exploited. The water supply coverage remains below 45 %. About 15% of the population receive piped water. The average walking distance to the nearest water point is 3 kilometres in the dry season. This reduces to 2 kilometres during the rainy season. The general condition of water in the district is saline. On sanitation, the proportion of households with latrines is currently estimated at 90% whilst that for households with VIP latrines is a mere 55 %.

There has been low level of awareness and low social responsibility at individual and corporate levels on environment matters, inadequate solid waste collection and disposal infrastructure and facilities i.e. lack of adequate sewerage system especially in Tala and Kangundo Towns and facilities leading to poor liquid waste management and increased land degradation due to increased, sand harvesting, quarrying activities, deforestation, charcoal burning and overgrazing resulting in the destruction of the main water catchment areas.

The district has in the recent past been experiencing degradation of natural resources and biodiversity loss at an alarming rate. This has continued to undermine the livelihoods of the majority poor. The Kangundo District Environment Committee has been formed to address the environmental conservation issues in collaboration with other lead agencies and civil society).

1.4.5 Human Resource Development Sector

The Human Resource Development sector comprises of Medical Services, Education, Public Health and Labour and Human Resources Development sub-sectors. The education sub-sector is mandated to provide, coordinate and promote the development of human resource through higher education, training, research, science and technology. In addition, the sector is responsible for promotion of science technology and innovation as well as formulation of policy guidelines on education, science and technology.

The main aim of the health sub-sector is to create an enabling environment for the provision of sustainable quality health care that is acceptable, affordable and accessible to the residents. The sub-sector is mainly concerned with formulating policies, setting

standards, providing health care services, creating an enabling environment and regulating provision of health service delivery.

The district has 140 primary schools with a total enrolment of 52751. There is inadequate classroom space, desks and chairs, poor/low quality of classroom buildings and inadequate sanitation facilities. There are 40 public secondary schools in the district. Total enrolment at secondary school is estimated at 12548. The dropout rate stands at 1.1%. The district has 190 ECD centres and 269 ECD teachers.

In general, education standards in the district are low. This is attributed to a number of factors including low enrolment transition, retention and completion rates, poor curriculum implementation, low literacy levels among parents leading to complacency, poor infrastructure, poor learning/teaching materials, understaffing and staff imbalances as well. The district however faced the dire need to develop its human infrastructure so that it can contribute adequately to the achievement of Vision 2030. In particular a strategy must be put in place to develop the youth who are the main beneficiaries of the Vision and they include the age group which are today in the primary and secondary schools.

The government health facilities comprise of 1 district hospital, 1 health centres and 17 dispensaries. The HIV prevalence rate stands at 4% whereas the Crude Birth Rate and Crude Death Rate is 35.8/1000 births and 13.1/1000 respectively. The need to address reproductive health particularly of the reproductive population age 15-49 will be addressed if the district is able to expand its network of health facilities and use this platform to create awareness amongst the female population on issues of their reproductive health.

Access to quality health care services in the district remains poor. This is due to a host of factors including high levels of poverty, understaffing, long walking distances to nearest health facility and lack of supportive infrastructure at health care institutions. In terms of health care personnel for instance, there are only five doctors serving the whole district, which translates into a doctor/population ration of 1:26,546. The average distance to the next health facility is 7km.

Shortage of transport means, staff and vastness of the district has made some areas not to be covered properly. The topography of the district in the upper zones and lowland areas has favoured the multiplication of vectors causing malaria.

1.4.6 Research, Innovation and Technology Sector

The sector includes Higher Education, Science and Technology, and Information and Communications, the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS), ICT services providers, e-government and institutions undertaking research activities. The sector aims at ensuring availability of efficient, reliable and affordable information communication services.

The sector is yet to develop to its full potential in the district, particularly in the area of ICT. Usage of internet and e-mail services in the district is very low mainly due to lack of knowledge and skills on ICT. The district has very few cyber cafés and they are in Tala,

Kangundo and upcoming centres of Josca, Nguluni, Kisukioni, Kakuyuni, Kawethei and Ndonyo Sambuk.

Although e-government is a very important programme with one of its objectives aimed at enhancing planning and monitoring in the districts, it is yet to develop in the district. This sector provides an answer to the districts need to develop her human resource, in particular its labour force which is currently mostly semi-skilled to access higher levels of education and training which are relevant to the development needs.

1.4.7 Governance, Justice, Law and Order Sector

This is a very vital sector and comprises the Provincial Administration and Internal Security, Office of the Vice President (OVP) and Ministry of Home Affairs, Justice, National Cohesion and Constitutional Affairs, State Law Office, Judiciary, Kenya National Audit Office, National Assembly, Electoral Commission of Kenya, Immigration and Registration of Persons, Kenya Anti-Corruption Commission, and Immigration and Registration of Persons sub-sectors.

The sector plays a crucial role in the district through maintenance of law and order, rehabilitation of offenders, timely provision of services and general coordination of government policy. Even though the district is located near Nairobi City the incidences of crimes are high especially in Tala, Kangundo towns and the Nairobi –Kangundo highway.

The district has only one law court with children's court in Kangundo.

1.4.8 Public Administration Sector

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

Provision of services by sub-sectors in this sector is aimed at ensuring efficiency and effectiveness in coordination and management of public resources with a view to promoting sustainable socio-economic development at the grass-root level. In particular, the office of DDO engages in correct interpretation, dissemination and implementation of the government's national policies, mobilization of resources as well as effective planning and coordination of development activities. Further, it promotes and enhances participatory approaches with respect to selection, implementation and M&E of feasible community projects.

1.4.9 Special Programmes Sector

There are two special programmes that have been running in the district. These are the HIV and AIDS programme funded by NACC (National Aids Control Council)/ Total War against AIDS (TOWA) project and the Arid Lands Resource Management Project (ALRMP), which aims at drought and natural resource management to ensure that

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communities are resilient and less vulnerable. ALRMP is a joint Government of Kenya/World Bank (GoK/WB) funded project which will run until 2010

The Youth Department has since undertaken activities aimed at ensuring that all the youth polytechnics in the district are up and running and offering quality training to youths. This includes ensuring that enrolment is significantly improved since it is currently quite low partly due to lack of tools and equipment and inadequate infrastructure at the institutions. This is expected to take care of the development of the districts youth which constitute its potential labour force and prepare them from leadership roles in their communities and in the country.

The district is characterized by poor and/or inadequate sporting facilities. This has over the years inhibited growth and development of sporting talent in the district. The potential for sports exists in the district and is presently inadequately tapped.

HIV and AIDS cut across all sectors and therefore it is imperative that interventions be mainstreamed in all development activities in the district to facilitate enhanced control of new infections as well as taking care of the infected and affected.

1.5 DISTRICT FACT SHEET

This is a summary of statistics that describe the district at a glance, and is completed using data obtained from the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, DIDC, Line ministries etc. Different Districts use the guidelines in the context of what prevails in their areas, and may thus omit some statistics or even add others depending on their perception of what is relevant in the circumstances.

INFORMATION CATEGORY		STATISTICS
District Area:		
Total area Km ²		812.5
Water mass Km ²		17
Gazetted Forests(Ha0)		7420
National Parks/Reserves		1
Arable land(Ha)		41, 700
Non-arable land (Ha)		80 000
Total urban areas		2
No. of towns		2
Topography and climate		
Lowest altitude m		1500
Highest		1800
Temperature range:		
	High °C	25
	Low °C	18
Rainfall:		
	High mm	1300
	Low mm	500
Average relative humidity		
Wind speed (Km/h)		90
Demographic profiles		
Total Population (2008)		245872
Total Male population		120611
Total female population		125261

INFORMATION CATEGORY		STATISTICS
Sex ratio		1:1.03
Projected population:		
	Mid plan period 2010	259039
	End of plan period 2012	275026
Infantile population:		
	Female	3314
	Male	3433
	Total	6747
Population under five:		
	Female	16542
	Male	17065
	Total	33607
Pre-school population:		
	Female	16542
	Male	17065
	Total	33607
Primary school age group:		
	Female	27421
	Male	28687
	Total	56108
Secondary School age group:		
	Female	12709
	Male	14280
	Total	26989
Youthful population:		
	Female	35020
	Male	34820
	Total	69840
Labour force:		
	Female	66911
	Male	61596
	Total	127507
Aged population		
	Female	6846
	Male	5410
	Total	12256
Eligible voting population:		
	Name of Division	
	Kangundo	58177
	Matungulu	62330
	Total (District)	120507
Urban Population:		
	Female	4755
	Male	4980
	Total	9735
Rural Population:		
	Female	120506
	Male	115631
	Total	236137
Population density		
	Highest	660
	Lowest	202
	District	303
Crude Birth rate		35.8/1000

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INFORMATION CATEGORY		STATISTICS
Crude Death rate		13.1/1000
Infant Mortality rate (IMR)		53/1000
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (NNMR)		32/1000
Post Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (PNNMR)		34/1000
Child Mortality Rate (CMR)		44/1000
Under Five Mortality Rate (USMR)		78/1000
Life expectancy		45
Total number of households		49175
Average household size		5
Female headed households; (WVBS)		17.9%
Children needing special protection:		
	Children in labour	Negligible
	Orphans	1824
Number of the physically handicapped		Not determined
Child- Headed households;		5464
Poverty Indicators		
Absolute poverty:		
	Percentage	45
	Number	110642
Contribution to national poverty		4.1
Urban poor:		
	Percentage	4.1
	Number	12,180
Rural poor:		
	Percentage	51
	Number	125394
Food poverty:		
	Percentage	4.1
	Number	29,112
Income per capita		
Sectoral contribution to household income:		
	Agriculture%	70
	Rural self-employment %	10
	Wage employment %	11
	Urban self-employment %	5
Number employed per Sector:		243036
	Agriculture	30, 125
	Rural self-employment	15, 400
	Wage employment	9, 500
	Urban self-employment	8, 500
Crop farming:		
Average farm size (Small scale) (Ha)		0.756
Average farm size (Large scale) (Ha)		10
Percentage of farmers with title deeds		Not determined
Total acreage under food crops (ha)		50, 800
Total acreage under cash crops (Ha)		3, 800
NCPB Depot, Granaries, Traders stores; NCPB Depot, Granaries, Traders stores.		
Population working in agriculture		30, 125
Livestock farming:		
Number of Ranches		
	Company ranches	Nil
	Group ranches	Nil
	Individual	Nil
	Cooperative	Nil

INFORMATION CATEGORY		STATISTICS
	Institutional	Nil
	Total	None
Average size of ranches		None
Main livestock bred; Bovine, Caprine, ovine, Poultry, Porcine, Equines, rabbits & Apiculture		
Land carrying capacity ; Lu per hectare		0.8
Total Number of Ranches		N/a
Bee apiaries		10
Bee hives; Langstroth: KTBH: Long Hives: Respectively		800;1200;2500
Milk production:		
	Quantity (Lt/yr)	5,040,200
	Value (Kshs)	126, 005, 000
Beef production:		
	Quantity (kg/yr)	576, 840
	Value (Kshs)	115, 368, 000
Mutton Production:		
	Quantity kg/yr	14,940
	Value (Kshs)	2,988,000
Egg production:		
	Quantity (trays/yr)	204, 864
	Value (Kshs)	36,875,520
Poultry meat Production:		
	Quantity (kg/yr)	2,520,000
	Value (Kshs)	579,600,000
Honey Production:		
	Quantity (kg/yr)	12,800
	Value (Kshs)	3,840,000
Pork Production:		
	Quantity (kg/yr)	900
	Value (Kshs)	180,000
Fish farming:		
Fishermen		20
Number of fish farm families		3
Fish ponds		12
Area of fish ponds (m ²)		3382
Main species of fish catch		3
Number of landing beaches		2
Fishing gear:		
	Fishing nets	230
	Hooks	800
	Traps	110
	Fishing Boats	5
Fish harvest:		
	Weight Kg	179,680
	Value	4978117
Forestry		
Number of gazetted forests		1
No. of Non-gazetted forests		5
Size of non gazetted forests Ha		524
Main forest products; Wood products like timber, poles, withies and wood fuel. Honey, Dyes, Gum, resins, fibre and wild fruits.		
Wild animals		
No. of people engaged in forestry; per year.		20, 000
Seedlings production; million seedlings per year		1.5

INFORMATION CATEGORY		STATISTICS
Quantity of timber produced; tons/yr		2000
Cooperatives		
Number of cooperative societies		37
Active cooperative societies		19
Dormant cooperative societies		16
Collapsed societies		1
Total Registered membership		16133
Total turn-over		128,227,992
Health		
Number of health posts:		
	Hospitals	1
	Nursing homes	2
	Health centres	1
	Dispensaries	17
	Private clinics	41
Beds capacity		155
Doctor/patient ratio		1:26,546
Nurse/population ratio		1:23892
HIV prevalence		4
Average distance to health facility Km		7
Antenatal care (ANC) %		2.6
Health facility deliveries %		1.2
Contraceptive acceptance %		49.7
Children vaccination %		61
No. of TBAs		17
Education		
Pre-school:		
	No. of ECD centres	190
	No. of ECD teachers	269
	Teacher/pupil ratio	1:26
	Total enrolment	8069
	Drop-out rate %	1.60
	Average years of attendance	
Primary school:		
	Number of primary schools	140
	Number of teachers	1402
	Teacher/pupil ratio	1:38
	Total enrolment	52,751
	Drop-out rate %	1.9
	Average years of attendance	
Secondary schools:		
	Number of secondary schools	40
	Number of teachers	483
	Teacher/pupil ratio	1:29
	Total enrolment	12548
	Drop-out rate	1.1
	Average years of attendance	3
Tertiary institutions		
Adult literacy:		
	Number of adult literacy classes	27
	Enrolment, Men, Women	42; 538
	Attendance	303.
	Literacy rate Males, Females respectively.	74.1%; 73.2%
Water and sanitation		

INFORMATION CATEGORY		STATISTICS
Households with access to piped water%		15
Households with access to potable water%		45
Number of permanent rivers		1
No. of shallow wells		Not determined
No. of protected springs		65
No. of un-protected springs		38
No. of water pans		85
No. of Dams		63
No. of Bore holes		
Households with roof catchment systems		
Average distance to nearest water point; Km.		2-3
Households with Latrines%		90%
Household with VIP Latrines%		55
Energy		
Households with electricity connection		3200
Trading centres connected with electricity		8
Households using wood fuel		3560
Households using kerosene		500
Households using solar energy		18
Households using Bio-gas		560
Transport & Communication		
Road length:		
	Bitumen surface(Km)	34
	Gravel surface Km	61.5
	Earth surface Km	214.7
	Total Km	311.2
Railway line length		10
Railway Stations		None
Sea/Lake Ports		None
Airports		None
Number of Telephone connections		64
Mobile network coverage		90
No. of Cyber cafes		3
No. of private courier services		4
Number of Post offices		1
Number of Sub-post offices		2
Licensed stamp vendors		1
Trade, Tourism & Industry		
No. of Trading centres		9
Registered Retail traders		450
Registered wholesale traders		23
Bakeries		1
Manufacturing industries		1
Hotels		67
Commercial Banks		2
Micro-finance Institutions		2
Village banks		1
Jua Kali Associations		3
Jua Kali Artisans		250
Registration of Births and Deaths:		
Expected No. of: Births		7960
Deaths		3457
Eligible No. Persons with ID cards		119926
No. above 18 with ID Cards		119926
No. above 18 without ID cards		

CHAPTER TWO: DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS

2.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents a review of the 2002–2008 Development Plan, focusing on the implementation status of Projects and Programmes, constraints encountered and lessons learnt. In addition, it highlights areas of linkage with other national policies including the Kenya Vision 2030 and its 1st Medium Term Plan for 2008-2012, sectoral policies as well as country's international commitments to the global development agenda, particularly the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

Further, the chapter highlights the current situation in the district including cross-cutting issues that influence the future situation of the district. In other words, development issues and problems facing the district are highlighted. In addressing these, the district potentials to be exploited as well as the development objectives and strategies to be pursued in line with the district vision and mission are identified.

2.1 REVIEW OF 2002-2012 DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The 2002 to 2008 development plan was done and implemented while Kangundo was still part of Machakos District. Though there were a number of projects that were targeting Kangundo, cost estimates for the curved districts may be very hard to arrive at. A number of initiatives also came up during the plan period that was implemented that resulted in project implementation that was not in line with the DDP at the time.

Government and donor funded programs like CDF, LATF, RMFLF, HIV/AIDS, CDTF, FPE, Constituency bursary Fund, etc. District programmes like NALEP, EPHTFC (IFAD), ADB, cotton development etc increased significantly over the same period. The increased funding at the district level led to improved performance in most of the sectors.

Most NGOs also had regional plans that covered relatively smaller administrative units like the Divisions, Locations or even sub-locations. Most of this was drawn after the 2002 – 2008 DDP plans had been drawn and generally reflected their areas of interest or funding preferences at the time. It is however noted that this supplemented the overall initiatives by the government in development.

The major constraints to development that were identified at the start of the plan period included inadequate infrastructural facilities such as water and roads, undeveloped human resource and poor marketing systems among others. The situation has improved moderately over the plan period but not as projected by the various sectors.

In the 2002-2008 plan period, the mother district Machakos, district proposed to complete 67 projects of which 39 were completed 19 on going, 3 stalled and the total cost was Kshs. The sector performance during the plan period varied from sector to sector; but on overall the district achieved 50 per cent implementation of the proposed projects. The low implementation could be attributed to lack of funds for the planned activities, especially the government funded projects. Donor and community funded projects recorded high rates of implementation.

Change of project priorities over time affected Plan implementation over time. The table 4 below shows the implementation status.

Table 8 Implementation status as December 2007

Department	No. of proposed projects	No. of projects completed	No of Ongoing projects	No of Stalled projects	Total Project cost
Agriculture	7	6	2	0	13m
Livestock	7	4	3	0	14m
Veterinary	2	1	1	0	7m
Water	1	1	0	0	19.5m
Environment	4	2	4	0	4.8m
Forestry	0	0	0	0	0
Land and Settlement	2	1	1	0	4.5m
<u>Roads/Bridges</u>					
Roads	4	4	0	0	61.8m
Drift/Bridges	1	1	0	0	
Small scale industries	4	2	1	1	18.5m
Trade	4	2			15.5m
Health	1	1	0	0	4.7m
Education	4	3	4	0	20m
Social Services	2	2	0	0	2.8m
Public Administrator	0	0	0	0	4.5m
Civil Registrar	2	1	1	1	
Children department	4	2	1		5.4m
National Registration	1	1	1	0	3m
Prisons	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	67	39	19	3	3333.7m

Lack of commitment to the DDP while setting priorities within sectors also contributed to the low levels of implementation. Most of the projected targets we met partially or not met at all. Most departments implemented other projects than those proposed in the Plan while most of donor funded projects were not included in the Plan.

2.2 CONSTRAINTS

The implementation of 2002-2008 DDP encountered a number of constraints which included; Poor infrastructure, lack of political good will; financial and procurement procedures which delayed implementation of planned projects; shortage of technical staff especially the public works; late release of GOK funds towards the end of financial year limited implementation capacity, piece-meal allocation of GOK funds; lack of clear monitoring and evaluation system for plan implementation; low participation by the locals in the implementation of planned activities and shift of priorities due to

uncertainties like outbreak human and Livestock diseases and prolonged drought and famine.

2.3 LESSONS LEARNT FROM THE PREVIOUS PLAN

The introduction of devolved funds such as CDF, LATF, District Roads Maintenance Levy Fund, FPE, Youth Fund, Women Enterprise Fund, Njaa Marufuku Kenya Fund led to the improvement of the implementation rate of projects. However the capacity of the community to manage these funds effectively is low. There is therefore need to build the capacity of the community to enable them utilize the devolved funds effectively.

There is little reference to the district development plan when it comes to resource allocations especially by line ministries and other funding agencies. Most departments prepare annual work plans based on activities and project expenditure guidelines determined by their headquarters and not the district development plan. The budgeting and planning processes need to be properly linked through the MTEF budgeting process for the effective implementation of projects and programmes.

Coordination was partially effective due to lack of harmonious implementation of plans at the district level; some plans were being implemented parallel to the District Development Plan. This can be addressed by giving the District Development Committee a legal backing to be able to effectively control and co-ordinate development activities.

Low community involvement in the development activities affected implementation of DDP. Therefore, there is need for all stakeholders to be involved in planning, budgeting, implementation and monitoring of development projects. Thus, community participation should be encouraged in order to own and sustain projects.

Poor and inadequate monitoring and evaluation coupled with lack of DDP review affected implementation of the DDP. This calls for an efficient and effective Monitoring and Evaluation system and need for annual review of the DDP. The new planning system adopted herein has therefore taken due cognizance of the need to set up an inbuilt M&E framework from the outset based on performance/ national indicators as well as activity indicators as outlined in the NIMES

Poor road networks and lack of proper facilities to facilitate monitoring and evaluation has also been one of the constraints affecting the district.

2.4 LINKAGES WITH THE 2008-2012 NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND OTHER POLICY DOCUMENTS

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

gender, youth, sports and culture. The Political Pillar on the other hand aims to realize a democratic, issue-based, people-centred and accountable political system that respects the rule of law and protects the rights and freedoms of every individual in Kenya.

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

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

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

2.5 MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES, CONSTRAINTS AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

2.5.1 Challenges

Inadequate water

Generally, the district has inadequate water for domestic, livestock, crop and industrial use since rainfall is inadequate and unreliable. 15% of the districts' inhabitants have access to portable water. The ground water resources are low and saline because of the basement rock systems. This has greatly affected agricultural and livestock production since most farmers depends on the rains for production. The majority of the populations depend on surface and sub-surface dams for water, which often do not hold sufficient water due to high evaporation rates during the dry seasons. The existing water supplies systems are overstretched and cannot supply enough water for the increasing population.

Inaccessible Roads

The road network in the district is poorly developed and mainly consists of gravel and earth roads; 276.2 compared to a total of 311.2. These are often rendered impassable

Kangundo District Development Plan 2008 - 2012

during rainy seasons. This has affected agricultural production and marketing of produce as well as provision of important services.

Persistent Famine

The district is prone to droughts and famines that occur periodically. This has continued to undermine development efforts in Kangundo district. Lack of pastures and water causes loss of a large percentage of livestock which is one of the major sources of income to the community notwithstanding.

2.5.2 Cross Cutting Issues

Gender Inequality

The district is mainly agricultural and women provide most of the agricultural labour. However, they do not have control or access to the benefits realized from the proceeds. This is because land ownership is mainly by men. The district has a male to female ratio of 1:1.03 and the gender imbalance prevalent in the district means that a significant portion of the population is not fully participating in the development of the district.

SWOT Analysis

Strength	Weakness	Opportunities	Threats
Existence of gender in the district. Supportive gender Programmes.	Poor access and control of resources: Weak extension: service by gender: Lack of land Ownership women.	Active gender Forums e.g. MYWO.	Less women in political Representation: Gender discrimination.
Strong gender Programmes. Strong gender supporting NGOs	Poor attitude to projects and NGOS.	Viable projects by gender in the district: Funds.	Political interference: Cultural barriers to Participation.

Disaster Management

Periodically, the district experiences disasters that are either natural or man-made. The frequency and severity of drought is in the rise in Kangundo. This has adverse impacts on economic activities. For example, extreme drought affects both agriculture and livestock production due to low rainfall and increase in disease incidences and pests. Drought also disrupts livelihoods and social setting since it disproportionately affect women and children more than men.

The district is prone to landslides exacerbated by sand harvesting activities. The harvesting activities have been uncoordinated making some of the rivers bare and causing high soil erosion during the rainy seasons. Where the activities have been extended to underground caves, some of them have collapsed occasioning loss of life.

Nairobi-kangundo highway transverses the district and many accidents occur along the road, sometimes leading to loss of life and exerting a lot of pressure on Kangundo District Hospital where most of the victims are referred.

SWOT Analysis

Strength	Weaknesses
<p>Well endowed with natural capital including livestock, tourists attraction sites, rangeland, and space:</p> <p>A resilient local community with developed mechanisms for coping and adapting to harsh environment especially drought:</p> <p>Availability of emergency kitty in CDF:</p> <p>Presence of NGOs and development partners assisting in quick response to emergencies:</p> <p>Existence of good highway code of conduct:</p> <p>Existence of effective District hospital.</p>	<p>Rampant conflict over dwindling internal resources;</p> <p>Weak human capital base due to low investment in education:</p> <p>Poor or non-existence of physical infrastructure such as roads, factories hospital and telecommunication services:</p> <p>Bad/impassable roads during rainy season;</p> <p>Absence of ALRMP II:</p> <p>Existence of Loose soils.</p>
Opportunities	Threat
<p>Increased government and development partner interest in development:</p> <p>Drive for peaceful co-existence with other communities in the region:</p>	<p>Endemic poverty and rising population;</p> <p>HIV/AIDS endemic;</p> <p>Low interest to private sector investment;</p> <p>Growing frequency of climatic shocks;</p> <p>Lack of system to protect indigenous intellectual property rights;</p>

Environmental Conservation and Management

The district is faced with a number of environmental challenges. The most common challenges are; climatic and human factors that have accelerated aridity in the district. Poor farming methods and increased population pressure on the available land have led to clearing of land, which was originally reserved for forests. Demand for agriculture land means that more fragile land is being converted to settlement and cultivation. Consequently only 1.5 per cent of total area is left under forest cover.

High population growth rate will also likely increase pressure on the fragile environment along the hills of Kanzalu Kangundo Kaukauna, Matungulu and Kyevaluki

SWOT Analysis

Strength	weakness	Opportunities	Threats
Supportive policy against industrial Pollution.	Lack of social responsibility by industrialists.	Existence of local raw materials.	Effects of drought and Population growth.
Strong law enforcement against Pollution by EMCA.	Poor attitude to pollution.	Effective EMCA Law.	

High Levels of Poverty

According to 2003 Central Bureau of Statistic estimates, the district had 45% of its district population living below the poverty line; not able families to meet basic needs such as food, clothing, housing, health and education. The majority of the poor

households are found in the dry areas with frequent droughts. The recurrent drought affects agricultural production leading to low yields and perpetual food shortages.

Matungulu Division has the lowest incidences of poverty of 41. % while Kangundo has the highest poverty levels of 47%.

SWOT Analysis-Youth

Strengths	Weaknesses
Availability of devolved funds such as CDF, CDTF, LATF; Existent donor funded projects; Availability of natural resources e.g. sand, quarry, land and forest; Reasonable revenue from LATF, cess, business permits; Presence of a number of NGOs addressing poverty alleviation programmes.	Poor infrastructure and harsh topography; High Illiteracy levels; High dropout rates in school; Inadequate financial institutions to offer credit facilities; Drought; Lack of electricity in the rural areas.
Opportunities	Threats
Existence of Donyo Sambuk national park Establishment of community sanctuaries for ecotourism; Availability of the Kenya Vision 2030; Increased government and development partner interest in the district development; Youth Enterprise Fund and Women Enterprise Fund; Strong poor supporting NGOs.	HIV/AIDs pandemic; Overdependence on donor assistance; Low literacy level; Environmental degradation e.g. illegal sand harvesting, deforestation, quarrying.

HIV AND AIDS

The high prevalence of 4% is responsible for the increasing number of orphans, currently estimated to be over 120,000 children. The number is expected to increase if the preference is not arrested. There is also a challenge in providing medical care and support for the infected. In addition there is the problem of stigmatization of PLWAs, a fact attributed to most people being ignorant of their status.

To deal with the HIV/AIDS pandemic, the district has embarked on several programmes, e.g. Prevention from Mother-to-Child programme, administration of ARVs to AIDS patients, establishment of functional VCT centres, treatment of STI and STDs, blood safety and Condom distribution. There is also community awareness programmes aimed at de-stigmatization of PLWAS.

SWOT analysis-HIV/AIDS

Strength	Opportunities
Dedicated staff; Well trained community health workers; Availability of essential drugs in health facilities; Availability of ART; Presence of numerous collaborators in the fight against HIV/AIDs; Presence of DTC and CACCs;	Availability of a global Fund to boost the fight against the scourge; Improvement of services offered in health facilities through infrastructural development; Institutional capacity building of health management boards and committees; Proposed HIV/AIDs Bill in parliament;

Strength	Opportunities
Mobile VCT clinics; Presence of PMTCT centres; Supportive programs for PLWALS; Strong HIV/AIDS programs; Strong NGOs; VCT centres.	Training of health personnel on management skills; Renewed support from the development partners through initiatives such as TOWA; Numerous publicities campaign against HIV/AIDS pandemic in the media.
Weaknesses	Threat
Cultural beliefs; Stigma; Long distances to health centres; Inadequate health facilities; Inadequate health personnel; High HIV/AIDS prevalence rate.	Limited and inconsiderate resource allocation which don't take into account the size of the district; Difficulty in communication in case of emergency; Multi-drug resistance to certain opportunistic infections e.g. Multi Drug Resistant TB; Insecurity causing communities to abandon health facilities; Inbuilt stigma against HIV+ patients.

High Population Growth

The district has an increasing younger population and a shrinking elderly population. In the plan period, planning initiatives and resources will target the young generation which form the bigger part of the district population. Nevertheless, proper planning must be done to ensure that resources reach the elderly.

SWOT analysis-Population Growth

Strength	Weakness
Bigger pool of labour force; Diverse investment opportunities in the district.	Illiteracy rate; Retrogressive cultural practices.
Opportunities	Threats
Diverse devolved funds; Political good will; Government- community partnership and collaboration.	Frequent droughts; Drugs and substance abuse among the active labour force age group.

Gender Inequality

In the District just like any other parts of the country, gender inequality must be taken in account in the planning process. Females provide labour force to almost all the sectors in the district. However, they have not been given opportunities like their male counterparts. Therefore, they are not able to attain more knowledge on how to improve productivity, thus leading to decline in food production.

This means that the capacities of females are not utilized efficiently. Community sensitization about gender issues is crucial to alleviate these inequalities. This will facilitate proper application of gender in planning, programming and implementation for the benefit of all.

SWOT Analysis for Gender and Inequality

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Creation of Ministry of Gender and Ministry of Youth Affairs and	Non-recognition and representation of women in major forums and	Existence of law on gender balance; Existence of support	Entrenched cultural practices.

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Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Sports; Existence of MYWO; Existence of Women and Youth Empowerment Programmes e.g. KWFT, K-Rep, Youth fund and Women Fund; Adult education programmes.	district	programmes.	

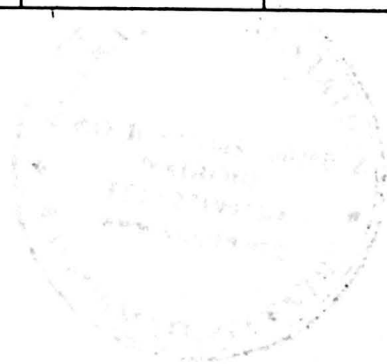
2.6 ANALYSIS OF DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT ISSUES, CAUSES, DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES, IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVES/ TARGETS AND STRATEGIES

This section provides the analysis of the Major development issues and their causes which will need to be addressed during the plan period. This includes; food insecurity, water inaccessibility, and environmental degradation. This section provides the District Development objectives which will drive the district towards the achievement of Vision 2030 and Millennium Development Goals. The achievement of the development objectives will lead to a highly productive, health and self sustainable district.

Development issues	Causes	District Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives / Targets	Strategies
Food insecurity	Poor agronomic practices; Poorly developed market systems; Non prevalence of value addition practices; Overdependence on nature for the growing of the crops; Low moistures content (in adequate rainfall); Post harvest losses; High cost of farm inputs; Crop pest and diseases.	Ensure food security (we have enough food).	Promote better agronomic practices; Monitor and disseminate market information; Set up cottage value addition plants; promote irrigation practices; Promote proper post harvest handling of farm produce; Promote soil and water conservation; Increased extension services.	Initiate extension services under NALEP; Increase awareness on water harvesting technologies for irrigation; Monitor input prices and advise farmers accordingly; Encourage farmers to adopt modern agronomic practices; Encourage the establishment of farmers' cooperative societies; Monitor and disseminate product market information.
	Few extension staff; High cost of livestock inputs; Frequent droughts; Low producing breeds;	Ensure food security (we have enough food).	Livestock; Increase extension services; Affordable livestock inputs; Improved breeding animals; Put in place droughts	Training on animal upgrading feed production and Water harvesting; Initiate extension services through NALEP; Initiate crop pest and

	Animal diseases.		mitigation measures.	disease control; Intensify disease surveillance and control.
Water inaccessibility	Long distance to water points; Poor water harvesting methods; Inadequate water points; inaccessibility to clean drinking water; Poor operation and maintenance of water points.	Ensure clean portable water.	Goal 3: Improve Water accessibility; Increase accessibility to reliable clean water; Rehabilitation of existing water points and supplies.	Initiate borehole, earth dam, springs, wells and roof catchment programmes; Initiate clean piped water projects.
Poor Health status	Inadequate health facilities; Low Doctor / Nurse patient ratio; Inoperative health facilities; Long distances to health facilities; Understaffing; Lack of essential drugs.	Ensure high standards of health (we are healthy).	Goal 2: Improve Health Status; Increase accessibility to proper medical care; Increase health facilities; Increase control and prevention of endemic diseases; Increase immunization coverage.	Initiate immunization programmes; Construct/ equip more health facilities; Control of endemic diseases; Initiate nutrition and balanced diet programmes.
Poor road infrastructure	Inadequate funding for road upgrading and routine maintenance; Many unclassified roads; Poor Terrain and Soil texture.	Ensure that we have proper road network (infrastructure).	Goal 4: Improve road network; Ensure proper maintenance of road networks; Increase classification of roads; Increase road network	Initiate routine road maintenance through RMFLF; Initiate classification of roads; Initiate the construction of trunk roads and bridges.
Low literacy levels	Low literacy; High dropout rates; Inadequate education facilities and teaching staff; Low enrolment, transition, and retention rates.	Ensure that we get good education.	Goal 5: Increase Literacy Rates; Improve performance in national exams; Improve enrolment, transition, and retention rates.	Intensified assessment; Mounting in service courses; Hold awareness meetings; Improve facilities e.g. Science Laboratories.

Environmental degradation	High rate of deforestation; Poor sand harvesting methods and uncoordinated Quarrying.	Ensure that our environment is well conserved and health.	Goal 6: Environmental Management and Conservation; Increase afforestation; Protect our rivers; Ensure that waste is properly disposed.	Undertake Afforestation and re-afforestation; Initiate river bank protection along River Athi; Initiate proper waste disposal and sanitation.
Unemployment	Lack of job opportunities for locals; Lack of appropriate skills and technologies; Lack of entrepreneurial spirit to undertake business potentials; Lack of electrification network to enhance industrialization into the rural areas.	Unemployment	Goal 7: Unemployment; Increase awareness on the importance of cottage/small scale industries; Increase the number of skilled manpower available by 60%; Enhance Rural Electrification Programme.	Initiate skills training / workshops and seminars; Promotion of investment programmes in the district; Enhance Rural Electrification Programme.
Orphans and Vulnerable Children	Death of parents due to HIV/AIDs related illnesses; High levels of poverty; Breakdown of family values and irresponsible parenthood.	Orphans and vulnerable Children.	Goal 8: Improve the situation of OVCs; Ensure proper care and protection for OVCs; Ensure that OVCs get access to Education, Health care, Birth certificates.	Work towards poverty reduction with development partners such as CCF and Bidii; Increase awareness to the general public on the rights of the child and responsible parenthood; Enforce children maintenance orders.



<p>1. The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the position of the various regions. It also deals with the economic and social conditions of the population.</p>	<p>2. The second part of the report deals with the agricultural sector and the role of the state in the development of agriculture. It also deals with the problems of rural development and the role of the state in the development of rural areas.</p>	<p>3. The third part of the report deals with the industrial sector and the role of the state in the development of industry. It also deals with the problems of industrial development and the role of the state in the development of industrial areas.</p>	<p>4. The fourth part of the report deals with the services sector and the role of the state in the development of services. It also deals with the problems of services development and the role of the state in the development of services areas.</p>
<p>5. The fifth part of the report deals with the infrastructure and the role of the state in the development of infrastructure. It also deals with the problems of infrastructure development and the role of the state in the development of infrastructure areas.</p>	<p>6. The sixth part of the report deals with the environment and the role of the state in the development of the environment. It also deals with the problems of environmental development and the role of the state in the development of environmental areas.</p>	<p>7. The seventh part of the report deals with the social sector and the role of the state in the development of the social sector. It also deals with the problems of social development and the role of the state in the development of social areas.</p>	<p>8. The eighth part of the report deals with the foreign relations and the role of the state in the development of foreign relations. It also deals with the problems of foreign relations development and the role of the state in the development of foreign relations areas.</p>
<p>9. The ninth part of the report deals with the conclusion and the role of the state in the development of the country. It also deals with the problems of development and the role of the state in the development of the country.</p>	<p>10. The tenth part of the report deals with the annexes and the role of the state in the development of the annexes. It also deals with the problems of annexes development and the role of the state in the development of annexes areas.</p>	<p>11. The eleventh part of the report deals with the bibliography and the role of the state in the development of the bibliography. It also deals with the problems of bibliography development and the role of the state in the development of bibliography areas.</p>	<p>12. The twelfth part of the report deals with the index and the role of the state in the development of the index. It also deals with the problems of index development and the role of the state in the development of index areas.</p>



CHAPTER THREE: DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS



3.0 INTRODUCTION

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

3.1 AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

The Sector comprises the following sub-sectors: Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries Development, Cooperatives, Lands, Forestry and Wildlife. It contributes about 49.5% to the Kenyan economy and therefore plays a major role towards poverty reduction and creation of employment opportunities. The Sector is envisaged to play a significant role towards achievement of the targets set in the Vision 2030, especially the Economic Pillar

This is major sector in the district since the majority (80%) of the people depend on agriculture for their livelihood. Agricultural production however varies over the years depending on the amount of rainfall received per year. During the consultations, the district prioritized the areas of intervention as rural water, food security and land settlement. This section therefore presents the priority actions the sector will undertake during the plan period.

3.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The vision of the sector is "An innovative, commercially-oriented and modern Agriculture and Rural Development Sector"

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

3.1.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

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

In addition, access to potable water will be increased through roof catchments, drilling of more boreholes and shallow wells, and protection of springs along the hills. The management of water projects will also be handed over to the communities. The district will utilize small-scale irrigation by the encouraging community earth pans and dams to promote high yielding mangoes and bananas. The area under these crops will be increased from the current 999 ha and 1692 ha to 1650 and 1842 ha respectively during the plan period.

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

3.1.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

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

3.1.4 Role of stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Government Departments	Government through the relevant departments will be actively involved in the implementation of projects through financing and giving of technical support as well as a regulatory role
Government Parastatals: HCDA, CBK, NCPB, CRF, KARI, KBD	Offer technical, regulatory or research support in the specific commodities/activities of interest.
IFAD, SIDA, ADB	Offer financial support to the projects to be implemented in this sector.
Private Firms: Tropical Farm Management, Sasini, Socfinaf, Thika Coffee Mills, KHE, Del Monte (K) Ltd	Coffee production and marketing, Macadamia nuts marketing, marketing of horticultural produce for processing and fresh export market, pineapple production, processing and export.

3.1.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Crop development	Improve food security; Production of high quality produce and improve crop productivity	Unreliable rainfall/overdependence on rainfed production High cost of farm inputs; Inappropriate credit facilities and high cost credit; Low market prices for the products	Encourage irrigated production Revitalize the coop sector to offer loans and inputs at reduced prices; More appropriate credit facilities/ scheme to be pursued; source for external markets.
Livestock development	Improve the quality of products; Increase quality of pasture	Poor/Low quality breeding, High disease incidence, Inadequate/poor quality pasture due to frequent drought leading to high mortality, poor fodder Preservation methods, poor livestock management techniques.	Improve skills on proper husbandry; Intensify vaccination campaigns. Improve skills on proper pasture and fodder management techniques.
Research and development	To improve on the crops and livestock quantity	Inadequate resources to carry out long term research on breeding, High costs of research seeds making replication difficult.	Collaboration with other stakeholders, Dissemination of seeds to organized groups.
Food security	Provision of sufficient food to the people.	Inadequate and unreliable rainfall, Inherently infertile and highly erode-ably soils, Low usage of improved technology.	Development of early maturing/ drought tolerant varieties, Train farmers on soil fertility through use of organic manure/ inorganic fertilizers.
Cooperative Development	Revitalization of the sector	Poor management of cooperatives	Intensive training of the cooperative members.
Irrigation Development	Utilize the potential along the major rivers	High costs of laying channels; poverty	Organize farmers into groups and let them cost share.
Fisheries	Increase the fish production in the main dams	Lack of interest among the people.	Promote the market for fish.
Land and settlement	Increase number of people having titles.	Many land disputes	Start a crush programme to deal with the cases.

3.1.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

A: On-going Projects - Agriculture

Project Name, Location/Division/Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Njaa Marufuku Kenya District Wide	Eradication of Extreme hunger	Five groups per year	Provision of an average of Kshs. 120,000 per year to groups involved in food security provision.
National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme. District Wide	Provision of pluralistic and demand driven extension services	An average of 2,000 farm families per division per year	Provision of extension services to farmers in the focal areas and the rest of the divisions
Orphaned crops project District Wide	Provision of clean planting materials.	1000 farmers per year.	Provision of bulking materials and seeds.
National Agricultural Accelerated Input Access Program	Enhance the use of certified farm inputs to increase productivity	1000 farmers per year.	Facilitation of farmers with vouchers to access maize seed as well as planting and topdressing fertilisers from approved stockist stores

B: New Project Proposal: Agriculture

Projects/programmes	Issues/problems	Priority ranking	Causes	Development objectives	Target/Immediate objectives	Description of activities.
NALEP-GOK NALEP-SIDA District Wide	Low agricultural productivity and output	1	Diseases, pests and mycotoxins	Increase surveillance of major pests, mycotoxins by half in the year 2012	Solicit for additional budgetary allocation by 20% by the year 2012	pests and mycotoxin surveys Campaigns against pests and Mycotoxins
NALEP-GOK NALEP-SIDA District Wide	Low agricultural productivity and output	2	Poor enterprise choice & low technology adoption. Enhance farmers, staff and stakeholders knowledge and skills and improve productivity	Enhance farmers, staff and stakeholders knowledge and skills and improve productivity	Solicit for additional 40% funds by the year 2012 to aid in capacity building for farmers	Strengthen liaison with research, relevant institutions Undertake information sourcing Develop technical commodity based brochures Organise field days & farmer barazas

Projects/programmes	Issues/problems	Priority ranking	Causes	Development objectives	Target/Immediate objectives	Description of activities.
						Conduct farm based Research in collaboration with relevant institutions
Njaa Marufuku Kenya District Wide	Low agricultural productivity and output	3	Lack of diversification & low investment facility	Increase campaigns on proposal development and farmer recruitment into groups by 30% in 2012	Raised farmer recruitment to registered groups by 50% by 2012 ; Increased development of proposals .by 50 % by 2012; Solicit for additional 40% funds for campaigns by 2012.	Promote group formation Train farmers on proposal development
NALEP-GOK & NALEP-SIDA District Wide Orphaned crops project District Wide	Food Insecurity	4	Inadequate & unreliable rainfall Infertile & highly erodible soils Low acreage under cash crops Population increase	Increase campaigns on orphaned crops by 50% in the year 2012 to promote food & nutritional security Increase campaigns on fruit tree nurseries establishment & water melon production by 50% in 2012	Improve on bulking & redistribution of orphaned crops by 20% in 2012 Improve on fruit tree establishment & water melon production by 20% in 2012	Strengthen the capacity of Cotton Development Committees, cotton clusters and cotton stakeholder forum Train farmers on cotton husbandry aspects Monitor food balances Establish early warning systems on food security Establish bulking sites & redistribution of bulked orphaned crops

Projects/programmes	Issues/problems	Priority ranking	Causes	Development objectives	Target/Immediate objectives	Description of activities.
NALEP-GOK & NALEP-SIDA District Wide	Inappropriate land use practices	5	Rampant sand harvesting Tree felling Insufficient ground cover	Heighten capacity building on soil & water conservation by 20% in all the 5 focal areas by 2012	Scale up river bank protection and conservation by 10% in 2012	River bank pegging Capacity building on water harvesting Train on conservation agriculture
	Low commodity prices.	6	Seasonality. Poor marketing systems.	Increase the commodity prices by 20% by 2012.	Strengthening existing groups. Solicit for more funding by 30% by 2012 to initiate cottage industries.	Value addition, Group marketing.
National Agricultural Accelerated Input Access Program (NAAIAP)	Low crop yields, Food insecurity	7	Low use of certified farm inputs (fertilisers and certified seed)	Increase the farmers access to certified seed and fertilisers	Provide inputs adequate to plant one acre for 1000 farmers district wide per year	Issuing of vouchers to farmers, issuing of inputs, redemption of voucher, payment to stockists, field follow ups and field days
Purchase for Production (P4P)	Seasonal food scarcity	8	Low food produce prices at harvest, and high food prices few months after	Encourage production of food crops	Buy food produce from organised farmers/farmer groups	Training of farmer groups on climate aspects, facilitating the buying of quality produce

A: On-going project: Livestock / Veterinary

Project Name, Location/Division/Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme (NALEP) District Wide	To promote the socio economic development of the agricultural sector, at the same time contributing towards poverty alleviation	90 common interest groups formed and trained and 400 farmers visited in financial year	Activities fall under 4 components: 1 Planning, monitoring and evaluation 2 Training 3 Collaboration and research 4 Gender and Poverty focus

B: New Project Proposal: Livestock

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
NALEP in Kangundo district	1	To promote the socio-economic development of the agricultural sector, at the same time contributing towards poverty alleviation	90 common interest groups formed and trained and 400 farmers visited in financial year	Activities fall under 4 components: Planning, monitoring and evaluation Training Collaboration and research Gender and Poverty focus

B: New Project Proposal: Veterinary

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
PATTEC Kangundo District	1	Control/ eradicate tsetse flies To promote the socio economic development of the agricultural sector, at the same time contributing towards poverty alleviation	Common interest groups to be formed and trained. Farmers to be visited in financial year	Planning, monitoring and evaluation Training Collaboration and research Gender and Poverty focus

A: On-going projects – Fisheries

Project Name, Location/Division/C onstituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Fisheries District Wide	Commercial aquaculture development	Inadequate funding Inadequate extension services Low quality fish seeds and feeds. Conflict in water resource use. Lack of credit facilities for fish farmers.	Provision of high quality fish seeds(fingerlings) Training of fish farmers on fish production and feed formulation Aquaculture extension services. Promote integrated fish farming. Commercialization of aquaculture.
	Stocking/Restocking of dams and sustainable utilization of dam fisheries.	Inadequate funding Environmental degradation leading to dam siltation. Inadequate dam fishing technology.	Collaboration with local communities towards dam fisheries utilization and conservation. Community sensitization and capacity building towards dam fisheries. Formation of dam management committees.

B: New Project Proposal: Fisheries

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Dam Stocking/Restocking and dam fisheries utilization programme District wide.	2	Increase the fisheries resource base in the district Sustainable utilization of dam fisheries in	Stock/restock one dam in every location per year. Mobilize the local communities towards sustainable utilization of 2 dam	Restocking/stocking of dams/temporary water bodies. Sensitize the local community on Co-management approach of dam fisheries.

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
		the district.	fisheries in every division per year.	Formation of dam management committees. Harvesting of dam fisheries

A: On-going Projects: Forestry

Project Name, Location/Division/Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Farm forest programme Kangundo and Matungulu divisions	Promote farm forestry commercial tree farming, efficient utilization and marketing of forest products.	Farm visits -34 On farm tree planting(10) Plantation establishment (20Ha) Tree nursery production (150,000)	Visit farmers and promote farm forestry Promotion of commercial tree planting Planting of 20 Ha in gazetted areas. Tree seedling production
Plantation development programme District Wide	Increased productivity of both industrial forest plantations and farm forestry as well as enhance conservation and efficient utilization	Farm visits (50) On farm tree planting(20 Ha) Tree nursery (200,000) Rehabilitate degraded sites (5) Forest protection (242Ha)	Visit farmers and promote farm forestry Promotion of commercial tree planting Planting of 20 Ha in gazetted areas. Tree seedling production

B: New Project proposals: Forestry

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Increase of farm forestry and industrial plantation products. Kangundo ,Kanzalu Hills	1	Promote farm forestry commercial tree farming, efficient utilization and marketing of forest products.	Plantation establishment (20Ha) Farm visits (50) On farm tree planting (20 Ha) Tree nursery (200,000)	Planting, Mobilization And protection.
Rehabilitation of degraded sites Kangundo and Kanzalu Hills	2	Promote farm forestry commercial tree farming, efficient utilization and marketing of forest products.	Rehabilitate degraded sites (5)	Planting, Mobilization And protection.
Tree seedlings production All Division	3	Increased productivity of both industrial forest plantations and	Tree nursery production	Raising seedlings, Mobilization and Technical support

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
		farm forestry as well as enhance conservation and efficient utilization	(150,000)	
Sustainable forest conservation and protection. Hill Sites	4	Increased productivity of both industrial forest plantations and farm forestry as well as enhance conservation and efficient utilization	Farm visits -34 On farm tree planting(10) Forest protection (242Ha)	Training on efficient ---- Forest resource conservation. Efficient energy utilization demonstration.

A: On-going Projects: Land and Settlement

Project Name, Location/Division/Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Land Adjudication 2 divisions	To ensure accuracy of the records	To clear all the cases in the 5 sections: Cover 70% of each section area.	Hearing land objections; Handle filed queries; Check the adjudication registers; Demarcation and survey.

B: New Project proposals: Land and Settlement

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

3.1.7 Cross-Sector Linkages

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

3.1.8 Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross Cutting Issues

There will be deliberate efforts to mainstream crosscutting issues; some of the measures to be undertaken are the following: _

- Ensuring access to credit by the women and youth.
- Training of farmers on environmental conservation and appropriate farming methods so as to reduce environmental degradation.

- There will also be capacity building of women and youth groups with an aim of strengthening them, and also equipping them with skills that are good for income generating activities.

3.2 PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

The Physical Infrastructure sector consists of Roads, Public Works, Housing including Kenya Wildlife Services, roads and airstrips in national parks and reserves, Transport and Energy. In the Kenya's Vision 2030, infrastructure sector has been recognized as an enabler for sustained development of the economy and particularly the six key sectors identified under the Economic Pillar Vision strategy.

3.2.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The vision is "To provide cost-effective, world-class infrastructure facilities and services in support of Vision 2030."

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

3.2.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

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

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

3.2.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The roads link various sectors and allow access to inputs for production and outputs for consumption. It also provides direct employment opportunities for the people during construction and maintenance. The link to Nairobi has necessitated the growth of industry, access to employment, inputs and services among others. The provision of proper waste disposal and sewerage systems avails a clean environment for the residents and reduces the occurrence of water borne diseases.

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

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3.2.4 Role of Stakeholders

Stakeholder	Role
Public Workers Department and the Local Authorities	The main stakeholder in the road sub sector is the Public Workers Department and the Local Authorities. The department undertakes the maintenance and construction of the classified road networks within the district while the local authorities maintain the other roads within their jurisdiction
The private sector	The private sector will play a key role in the maintenance of roads, as contractors or in hiring of equipment to the other stakeholders.
Water Department, Local Authorities, national Water Conservation and Pipeline Corporation (NWCPC), and the NGOs	In the major water works sector, the stakeholders include the Water Department, Local Authorities, national Water Conservation and Pipeline Corporation (NWCPC), and the NGOs. The Department of Water has the responsibility of defining the policy framework while at the same time undertaking the construction of major water works. The NWCPC is responsible for distribution of water and sewerage disposal. Over the plan period, efforts will be put to increase the water output from the major works in the district.

3.2.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constrains and Strategies

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Roads and Building	Increase accessibility to the rural areas	Lack of sufficient funding; High cost of equipment	Develop and enhance road maintenance management capabilities of both public and private sector under the new KRB; Train casual contractors.
	Streamline ownership arrangements in the roads sector and foster transparency, accountability and efficiency	Lack of fully established autonomous body to oversee all road works in the country	Operationalize road agents under the KRB; Effective supervision
	Ensure that the main road network is maintained to high standards		Facilitate efficient and better road policy' Look for donor funding
	Improve shelter situation in rural and urban areas	Lack of funding	Operationalize the national housing policy within the district
	Provision of decent and affordable housing		Identify and disseminate low cost building materials and appropriate building technologies
	Instil professionalism in	Lack of technical	Training the technical staff

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	the roads sector	training	in the district and ensure only competent contractors are awarded contracts in the district
Transport and Communications	Improve performance	Lack of office premises, Bureaucracy and lack of support from other stakeholders	Improve on the operational standards, Close non-profitable outlets.
	Become leading IT provider	Lack of funds Lack of trained staff	Diversify services to include email transmission, offering of bureaux services and video exchange on library services; Offer agency services to other organizations e.g. payment of salaries, training, etc.

3.2.6 Project and Programme Priorities

A: New project proposals: Roads.

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Project: Access roads. District Wide	1	Make road accessible, to ease movement of factors of production.	Road Users	Grading Spot gravelling Culvert Installation
D520-C100 Kabaa-C98 Tala Market. Grading Spot gravelling Culvert Installation	2	Make road accessible, to ease movement of factors of production.	Road Users	Grading Spot gravelling Culvert Installation
D521-D520 Tala-DB Thika D/Sabuk. ▪ Grading ▪ Spot gravelling Culvert Installation	3	Make road accessible, to ease movement of factors of production.	Road Users	Grading Spot gravelling Culvert Installation
E483-C99 Matetani D518 Kivani. ▪ Grading ▪ Spot gravelling	4	Make road accessible, to ease movement of factors of production.	Road Users	Grading Spot gravelling Culvert Installation
E485-D521 Katangini – C98 Ngonda – Mbitini C98 Maiuni ▪ Manual Shaping ▪ Spot gravelling ▪ Culvert Installation	5	Make road accessible, to ease movement of factors of production.	Road Users	Grading Spot gravelling Culvert Installation
E487-D520 Ngomano D521 Mukamukuu. ▪ Manual Shaping ▪ Spot gravelling	6	Make road accessible, to ease movement of factors of	Road Users	Grading Spot gravelling Culvert Installation

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Culvert Installation 		production.		
E. 817 E 483 – Kanzia E1802 Miumbuni. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Manual shaping. ▪ Spot gravelling ▪ Culvert Installation. 	7	Make road accessible, to ease movement of factors of production.	Road Users	Grading Spot gravelling Culvert Installation
RAR 8 C98 Kitwii- E487 Kanzalu. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Grading ▪ Culvert Installation 	8	Make road accessible, to ease movement of factors of production.	Road Users	Grading Spot gravelling Culvert Installation
RAR 27 – D521 Donyo Sabuk – 521 Kitmbasye. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Manual Shaping ▪ Spot Gravelling 	9	Make road accessible, to ease movement of factors of production.	Road Users	Grading Spot gravelling Culvert Installation
UR F1 Kisukioni –Matuu. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Spot Gravelling ▪ Culvert Installation 	10	Make road accessible, to ease movement of factors of production.	Road Users	Grading Spot gravelling Culvert Installation
UR F21 – Komarock – Matuu –Katulye. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mannual Shaping ▪ Spot Gravelling 	11	Make road accessible, to ease movement of factors of production.	Road Users	Grading Spot gravelling Culvert Installation
E 484 – C99 Kithayoni – E 483 Kakuyuni. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bush Clearing ▪ Manual Shaping 	12	Make road accessible, to ease movement of factors of production.	Road Users	Grading Spot gravelling Culvert Installation
E1805 – E484 Kyevaluki – D518 Vyulya. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bush Clearing ▪ Manual Shaping 	13	Make road accessible, to ease movement of factors of production.	Road Users	Grading Spot gravelling Culvert Installation
C98 – DB Athi River Bridge – C 100 Syathani. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bush Clearing ▪ Grading ▪ Culvert Cleaning 	14	Make road accessible, to ease movement of factors of production.	Road Users	Grading Spot gravelling Culvert Installation

B: New project proposals: Energy

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

3.6.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The achievement of the physical infrastructure sector will depend on the performance of the identified stakeholders in undertaking their responsibilities. It will also depend on the level of community mobilization by the Social Services Department. Provincial Administration will also play a major role in awareness creation and coordination.

3.2.8 Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross Cutting Issues

The Ministry of Roads and that of Public Works is striving to ensure that all the roads that are commonly used in the district are light graded. This will improve accessibility to markets and agricultural inputs by farmers. It will also improve access to health and education facilities by all members of the community. The cost of transporting goods to the markets will also be reduced thus raising the income of the rural poor.

There will also be regular site meetings by the District Commissioner, District Development Officer the Procurement Officer and other relevant departmental heads to ensure that the contractors given tenders for construction of water intakes and grade roads do their job to the required standards so that it serves the community for a long period of time.

3.3 TOURISM, TRADE AND INDUSTRY

The Trade, Tourism and Industry Sector comprises of the following sub-sectors: Trade, National Heritage and Culture, Tourism and Industrialization. The sector contributes about 30% to the Kenya Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and therefore plays a major role towards poverty reduction and creation of employment opportunities. The sector will play a significant role towards achievement of the targets set in the Economic and Social Pillar of the Vision 2030

3.3.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The vision of the sector is “To create a harmonious and globally competitive industrial and investment society that thrives as a destination of choice with citizens operating freely across borders.”

The mission is “To facilitate sustainable tourism, diversified trade and investment, vibrant industrial base, regional integration and preservation of national heritage and culture for sustainable development.”

3.3.2 District Response to the Vision and Mission

Over the plan period, the district will provide necessary incentives for investment especially in the small- scale industries. New physical infrastructural facilities will also be built in order to promote marketing of Jua-Kali products.

3.3.3 Importance of the sector in the District

The sector has a potential for providing the highest source of employment opportunities. It is the main source of wage employment contributing 11 per cent of the household

income in the district. In the main market centres, there are a lot of trading activities such as retail shops, groceries and metal shops forming the bulk of business activities contributing significantly as a source of income for many households.

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

3.3.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Kenya National Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KNCCI), KIE, ICDC, NGOs and the commercial banks	To enable it perform its work effectively, the sector relies on other stakeholders for provision of services. Most of these organizations provide credit to the entrepreneurs and also offer trainings on business and managerial skills. Other collaborators include the local authorities, Jua Kali associations and the Department of Micro and Small Enterprises Development.
Department of Trade	The Department of Trade will continue in the provision of training for entrepreneurs on business skills, loans and relevant business information to the local entrepreneurs. It will also promote and encourage investments in both trade and industrial ventures.
local authorities	The local authorities will undertake proper planning of the towns and markets, leaving areas for industrial parks.- The councils will also intensify garbage collection and sewerage disposal.

3.3.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

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

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

3.3.6 Project and program Priorities

A: On-going projects: Trade & Industry

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
JLB Loan Disbursement District Wide	To provide financial support to the Business Community	To issue a loan amount of kshs.1.5m every year	- Issuing of loan application forms' - Vetting the businesses of the loan applicants; - Issuing of loan applicants to successful loan applicants after approval by Joint Loan's Board.
JLB Loan Recovery	To recover money lent to business community	To recover Ksh. 1 million every year	- Collect loan money from regular loan payees - Tracing loan defaulters to recover the loan
Traders Training Courses District Wide	To train business community on how to manage their businesses better	To train minimum of 130 people every year.	- Holding training courses - Using Barazas to create awareness for the courses - Using posters for awareness creation about the courses.
Entrepreneurs/ Traders Training Courses District Wide	To sensitize on the available industrial potentials for	To train and sensitize minimum of 100 people every	- Holding training courses - Using barazas to create awareness.

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
	investment and train business community on how to manage them better.	year.	- Using poster for awareness creation about the courses. - Project proposal writing.
Sub contracting i.e. Firm to Firm linkages District Wide	To link small potential firms with big firms in order to improve their market base and product quality	To link at least 3 firms in a year.	- Identification of the firms to be linked. - Sensitizing them on the need to link.

B: New project proposals: Small Scale Industries

Project name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Voucher Training programme District Wide	1	To provide access to skills and appropriate technology for the informal sector	Train artisans per year	Recruitment of trainees. Training, monitoring and evaluation. Justification: Many of the artisans are not trained.
Micro-Finance District Wide	2	To make available finance for the sector	Train Jua Kali entrepreneurs on financial management	Identify and link the Jua Kali with potential financial institutions. Justification: This will improve the capital base for the artisans.
Jua Kali Sheds District Wide	3	To provide work sites for the artisans	Building sufficient sheds in upcoming market centres.	Construct Jua Kali sheds Justification: Most of the activities are carried out in the open air.
Technology and Business Development Service programme District Wide	4	To provide necessary skills to the artisans; To allow diversification and innovation in the sector.	Train 40 artisans per year	Sensitize and recruit trainees on the programme. Train, monitor and evaluate the training. Justification: The market demand for quality products is pushing some of the artisans out of business.

3.3.7 Cross Sector Linkages

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

3.3.8 Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross Cutting Issues

This sector is a source of employment in the district. Therefore loans will be provided to small scale traders in the district to boost their working capital. This will enable these businesses to thrive and provide more employment opportunities within the district. The sector will also educate people on issues related to hiv/aids during workshops and seminars.

3.4 HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

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

3.4.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The vision of the sector is “To have a globally competitive, quality, effective, healthy and well educated human resource for sustainable development.”

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

3.4.2 District Response to the Vision and Mission

The achievement in all the other sectors is dependent on a well-trained and healthy population. To achieve this, the Health Sub Sector will implement activities that promote integrated management of childhood illnesses, control of malaria and good reproductive health. Resources will therefore be ploughed towards improving the services in all the health facilities.

In education, measure will be put into place to increase the enrolment and retention rates especially in primary and secondary levels. To improve training, tertiary level and institutions will be encouraged to introduce new curriculum. Resources will also be mobilized to provide bursaries for needy children and for improving the physical facilities.

On the social front, campaigns will be intensified to change the cultural behaviour that negates development efforts. The communities will be further mobilized to participate in development activities.

3.4.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

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

The Health Sub Sector provides both preventive and curative services. It ensures a healthy population who participate in development activities in the district. The big

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challenge, however, is the continued health burden due to the high poverty and HIV/AIDS prevalence levels against a shrinking budgetary allocation for government health facilities. The district will therefore endeavour to utilize the cost-sharing money to provide facilities to improve the literacy levels and acquiring of skills. The sub sector is however, threatened by shortage of teachers. The district has therefore taken measures to rationalize the posting of teachers to maintain educational levels throughout the district.

3.4.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
NGOs, CBOs and other organizations involved in social, health and educational aspects of the communities.	The sub sector will continue to provide education to the public on disease preventive measure and health promotion. It will also continue to provide curative services and conduct immunization for preventable diseases. In education, efforts will be made to provide teachers, supervisors and inspectors of education institutions in order to improve the performance in national examinations. The communities will be encouraged to fully participate in the sub sector through provision of facilities and taking of their children to school.

3.4.5 Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

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

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
		staff	
	Drugs and other medical supplies	Lack of drugs; Misuse of drugs; Erratic supply of drugs.	Rationalize drug distribution; Strengthen supervision mechanisms.
	Infrastructure	Dilapidated infrastructure; Lack of maintenance.	Increase funding for maintenance
Education and Training	Increase enrolment rates	Poverty affecting the people; High cost of education.	Provide bursaries for poor children. Remove some of the levies.
	Reduce dropout rates	Poverty affecting the people. Regular famine.	Sustain the school feeding programme. Stakeholders to cost share.
Culture Recreation and Sports	Training groups on group dynamics, Leadership skills, Resource mobilization, marketing, gender and development.	Poverty levels in the communities; Lack of sufficient capacity within the department.	Incorporate other stakeholders in the activities in order to mobilize sufficient resources; Staff income generating activities for the vulnerable groups.
Population	Formulation and evaluation of employment policy and programmes; Capacity building for the staff.	Large number of unemployed youth and women; Increasing child labour.	Develop guidelines for mainstreaming special groups into the labour force; Enhance collaboration between employers and their workers.

3.4.6 Projects and program Priorities

A: On-going projects: Health

Project name Location/Division constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Identification and staffing of dispensaries constructed through the CDF and other devolved levels of funding. District Wide	To bring health services closer to the Community (i.e. to improve accessibility to health care.	To provide 2 staff to the Dispensaries constructed by CDF and other devolved funds.	Finishing of the health facilities. Equipping the health facilities. Staffing of the health facilities
Outreach programmes by health workers in all the divisions in the District.	To improve access to health services for the community in the District	To reach all the residents of Kangundo with the services.	Offering curative services; Offering preventive services; Immunization services; Rehabilitative services; Offering health education to the community;
Family planning programs.	To improve access to family planning	To reach all the women of child	To distribute family planning commodities;

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Project name Location/Division constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Marie Stopes Community based distributors (CBDs) at selected locations of the district as per the funding criterion.	services in the community	bearing age with the commodities. To offer family planning services to the men in the community	Community health education.
Construction of a resource centre and a central Registry. Kangundo	To offer a facility for Library Services and registry for health workers in Kangundo District hospital	1 resource centre and registry	Construction and equipping
P.S.I/MOH insecticide treated nets ITN programme. (In all health facilities in all constituencies in the District)	To reduce morbidity and mortality due to Malaria	To reach all pregnant women and children under 5's in utilization of ITNs. Reach other members of the community in nets utilization	Distribution of nets to the Community through health facilities and other delivery points.
Community strategy programme: District wide.	To involve community in their health and health development issues/matters.	Set up community units comprising; 5000 members; 50 CHWs 2 Community health extension workers (CHEWs) 1 community health committee	Training of community health workers (CHWs). Training CHEWs.; Household mapping and registration.; Prevention and promotive health services.

B: New Project proposals: Health

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
To construct and equip an intensive care unit (ICU) in Kangundo general hospital	1	To establish an ICU in Kangundo General hospital in order to improve care for the critically ill.	1 (ICU)	Construction of ICU; Equipping the ICU; Staff deployment to ICU.
Establishing an orthopaedic care centre in Kangundo general hospital	2	To enhance orthopaedic patients care in the institution	1 Centre	Construction Equipping Deployment of staff. Avail the necessary supplies and Logistics
Reproductive health Programme All facilities in the constituencies	5	To offer high quality reproductive health services	All health facilities	Train health workers Equip facilities. Sensitize communities
PSI/Global fund/MOH, nets programme in all health facilities in the constituencies.	6	To reduce morbidity and mortality due to Malaria	All health facilities	Community education Health workers education Provision of nets

A: On-going Projects: Education

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Free Primary Education in all the 2 divisions	Increase access to education	All school age going children i.e. 6 – 13 years	Disbursement of F.P.E. funds Buying of instructional materials Monitoring of F.P.E. implementation
Bursary Disbursement in all constituencies	Increase retention in secondary schools	Bright students from poor families in boarding secondary school.	Identification of the beneficiaries and disbursement of the funds
Infrastructure development in all schools through CDF and other levels of devolved funding. District Wide	Improvement of physical facilities Improve quality of education	Schools with inadequate facilities Centres of excellence.	Disbursement of funds Construction Monitoring
Provision of laboratory equipment funds District Wide	Improved performance in Science subjects in secondary schools	Schools with inadequate laboratory facilities/ equipment	Identification by D.E.O. Disbursement Monitoring
Equity Bank [Sponsorship program for bright students]. District Wide	Improve competition in schools and among students for the awards.	All students are eligible.	Part time Jobs while pursuing higher education.
Kenya Commercial Bank [Support co-curricular activities] District Wide	Development of the curriculum.	Academic days, like education days.	Funding of events in the academic calendar.

B: New project Proposals: Education

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Free Secondary Education District Wide	1	To improve access and retention in Secondary Schools	All secondary school age i.e. 14 – 18 children	Disbursement of funds and monitoring
Laboratory Project In secondary school	3	To improve access and retention in Secondary Schools	Laboratory Equipment project for 2 secondary schools.	Equipping of the laboratory

B: Ongoing: Adult Education

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Basic literacy program District Wide	Eradication of illiteracy. Semi literacy. Proficiency examination.	Adults with low levels of education, these who lack basic education.	Teaching the adults on basic education
	Teach basic English to		

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
	candidates graduating from the basic literacy program. Environment education, Health education, basic Kiswahili and Fasihi.		

New project proposals: Adult Education

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Objective	Target	Description of Activities.
Establishment of community resource centres. Kangundo	1	Develop a reading culture in the community in order to improve literacy levels.	Adult and out of school youth within the community.	Equip the CLRCS with furniture and renovate the structures available.
Train and equip the communities learning resources facilities and committees District Wide	2	To improve knowledge and skill to the CLRCS committees on management strategy	15 member committee in each CLRC per location.	Training for at least 3 days per CLRCS.
Training of adult education teachers and supervisors on CLRC management. District Wide	3	To equip the teachers and supervisors with knowledge and skills on mobilisation and management of CLRCs.	Adult education supervisors and 20 adult education teachers.	2 days trainings.
Establish and train a board of adult education in the district. District Wide	4	To formalise the members of the board with the BAE ACT and their role in the adult education program.	Board members	Trainings and workshops.

3.4.7 Cross Sector Linkages

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

3.4.8 Strategies to mainstream cross cutting issue

In mainstreaming cross-cutting, ICT will be introduced especially secondary school through computer studies in school. On HIV/AIDS the sector will promote behavior change. Communication using youth friendly strategies while in environment the sector will promote environmental clubs to teach children on the need to protect environment.

The girl child education will also be supported to increase enrolment as well as improving relation rate in primary and secondary schools.

HIV/AIDS is no longer a health issue but a developmental issue. The sector will work with other sectors to improve the lives of people affected or infected with the virus. The sector will focus on increasing the accessibility to VCT services and PMTCT, the sector will also target men to bring them on board in PMTCT and encourage couple testing, the sector will also target to increase care given to those infected, through provision of nutrition supplements, drugs and involving the community specifically care givers to provide home based care services. On mainstreaming of gender issues, the sector will work to involve women and youth in health issues. The sector will also involve women and youth in community trainings and community health services.

3.5 RESEARCH INNOVATION AND TECHNOLOGY

The Research, Innovation and Technology Sector is one of the key components central to the success of the Government's policy priorities and programmes outlined in Kenya Vision 2030 through integration of Science Technology and Innovation in the development agenda. This is particularly important within the context of demands for global economic competitiveness, sustainable development and equity concerns. Consequently the development of the necessary scientific infrastructure, as well as the technical and entrepreneurial skills is an essential prerequisite to the transformation of Kenya into a knowledge based economy.

The sector comprise of e-government, KNBS, GITS, Information and Communication and Higher Education, Science and Technology.

3.5.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The Vision is "Excellence in creation and provision of technology, information and knowledge."

The mission is "To improve quality of life of Kenyans through research, innovations and technology."

3.5.2 District Response to the Sector Vision and Mission

In its response to the Sector vision and mission, the district has endeavoured and will continue to increase the coverage of telecommunication infrastructure. Several trading centres have been linked with telephone networks. The centres have also been provided with electricity, which has spurred the growth of bureau services.

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

It is also expected that in the medium term the DIDC will be improved to offer the necessary data and information for planning. The improvement will entail the renovation of the building and installation of modern technology like computers. The necessary training will also be undertaken to equip the staff with modern data and information management systems.

3.5.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

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

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

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

3.5.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Government	The government maintains law and order in the district, which in turn attracts the investors who want to invest in the sector. It also provides the necessary infrastructure like telephone and electricity connections
Private sector	The private sector on the other hand provides the services needed by the people in supply of newspapers, operation of cyber cafes and telephone bureau
DIDC	The District Information and Documentation Centre (DIDC) acts as a resource and reference centre for any development information. It collects materials from all stakeholders and avails
Media houses	Over the plan period, the media houses will be encouraged to continue to provide high quality newspaper with information that is relevant, while the radio, television and mobile phone providers will be encouraged to increase their coverage within the district.
Private entrepreneurs	Private entrepreneurs will be facilitated to open new businesses in other main towns while the communities will be encouraged to adopt new information technology both at home and in offices.

3.5.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

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

Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Strengthen the ICT capacity in departments; Increase telecommunication coverage.	Inadequate infrastructure; High costs involved in putting up new exchanges.	Involve the stakeholders in subsidizing the infrastructure.
Human Resource Requirements		
Build the capacity	Lack of IT training facilities	Promote institutions offering IT curriculum.

3.5.6 Project and program Priorities

B: New projects Information

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Purchase of Equipment District Headquarters	1	To offer better services	2 video cameras 2 computers	Procuring modern equipment. Justification: The equipment is old and breaks often.

3.5.7 Cross sector linkages

The growth of this sector will be realized if there is well developed physical infrastructure in telecommunication and energy.

3.5.8 Strategies to mainstream cross cutting issues.

The sector provides a conducive avenue in disseminating data and information in HIV/AIDS, environment, gender issues. It creates an opportunity in information sharing and feedbacks on crosscutting issues for intervention.

The development of them in the district will require human resource/manpower, and education sectors to train and import skills. Consequently governance, safety, law and order will be expected to provide environment necessary for development and growth of a dynamic

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

3.6 GOVERNANCE, JUSTICE, LAW AND ORDER

Some of the key responsibilities of the Government include the provision of security, making laws, ensuring good governance and accountability and transparency in the management of public resources, management of electoral process, rehabilitation of all

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categories of offenders, providing immigration services and maintaining justice law and order for its citizens. This sector facilitates a stable environment for the flourishing of other sectors in the economy.

3.6.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The vision of the sector is to achieve a secure, just, accountable, transparent and conducive environment necessary for a globally competitive and prosperous Kenya.

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

3.6.2 District Response to the Vision and Mission

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

3.6.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

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

3.6.4 Role of Stakeholders

Stakeholder	Role
public, the judiciary, the police, the prisons, rehabilitation and juvenile homes	<p>In maintaining law and order, the sector relies very much on the collaboration of the members of the public, the judiciary, the police, the prisons, rehabilitation and juvenile homes among other collaborators.</p> <p>The role of the Judiciary is to listen and determine cases of offenders while the Prisons keep in custody and rehabilitates inmates with a view to making them better citizens. The probation Department is responsible for giving information to courts regarding offenders and rehabilitate youths convicted by the law courts</p>
Civil Registration Department	Civil Registration Department registers the birth and deaths occurring in the district and maintains records on the same. To achieve the mission of the sector, the activities of all these departments will be strengthened, through provision of extra resources.

3.6.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Provincial Administration	Maintenance of security	Increased insecurity; Inadequate corrective facilities; Inadequate trained manpower; Inadequate funding; Community abetting crime.	Reduce illegal firearms in the hands of the public; Address community conflicts and enlist them in maintaining their own security; Retrain and train the personnel; Provide adequate resources.
Judiciary	Strengthening law and order	Inadequate manpower and resources; Slow dispensing of justice; Lack of coordination between the various actors; Increased poverty levels.	Train more manpower; Introduce non-custodial sentences; Improve the prisons and other corrective centres; Enhance proper coordination between stakeholders.
Prisons	Improve rehabilitation facilities; Expansion of Existing Facilities	Lack of funds Lack of funds	Mobilize enough resources; Avail enough funds to expand the current prison facilities

3.6.6 Project and programme Priorities

A: Ongoing Projects: Public Administration

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of Dos office In the two Divisions	1	Avail good working environment.	District Headquarters
Installation of Unihuts, construction of AP Houses In the two Divisions	2	Avail housing for administration police.	District Headquarters
Installation of fire fighting equipment. In the District Headquarters	3	Safety of government buildings.	District headquarters and divisional headquarters.

B: New Project Proposals: Provincial Administration

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of district headquarters.	1	Provide good working environment	Provide good working environment	Construction works, the current house is dilapidated and requires condemning.
District Commissioners house.	2	Avail good housing for DC.	Dos office and DOS residence.	Construction of offices/Residence.
APs Houses	4	Avail good housing for APS officers	At the HQs and at the 12 location offices.	Installation of Uni-Huts. Construction of Houses.
DOI, DO Houses and office for Kangundo and Matungulu.	5	Avail good residential houses for strategic officers and a	Dos at district headquarters.	Construction works.

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
		good working environment.		

B: New Project Proposals: Civil Registration

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

A: On-going Projects: National Registration Bureau

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Issuance of Identity Cards District Wide	Identify citizens of 18 years and above	Increase the present issuance of identity cards from 20,000 to 30,000 per year	Issuing and processing of registration forms Justification: It is a legal requirement to have an ID.
Rehabilitation of the current Registration Offices District Headquarters	Avail a favourable environment for working	Renovate 2 rooms per year	Renovation of the offices Justification: Current offices are dilapidating.

B: New Project Proposals: Probation

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Office block toilet construction/ Office furniture replacement District Headquarters	1	Improvement of office accommodation	1. Construction of: 3 new offices A toilet and A board room 2. Store renovation	Construction

3.6.7 Cross Sector Linkages

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

3.6.8 Strategies to mainstreaming crosscutting issues

The sector will play an important role ensuring that the crosscutting issues are mainstreamed in all other sectors as it coordinates activities in the district and collaborate with many stakeholders.

For fast and efficient service delivery the sector will continue to build the capacity for its institutions in ICT together in installing facilities such as radio calls, computers, faxes and E-mail to improve information storage and communication. In gender issues the sector will incorporate the youth and women in decision making bodies and encourage girl child education through enforcement of laws and sensitization of the communities. The sector has already incorporated HIV issues in its programmes and it will intensify sensitization and dissemination on prevention and control HIV/AIDS. It will also liaise with other sectors to support youth programmes and environmental conservation initiatives

3.7 SPECIAL PROGRAMMES

This sector comprises of the following sub-sectors: Regional Development Authorities; Gender, Children and Social Development; Special Programmes; Youth Affairs and Sports; and Northern Kenya and other Arid lands.

3.7.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The sector vision is, "Sustainable and equitable socio-economic development and empowerment of all Kenyans"

The mission is "To formulate, mainstream and implement responsive policies through coordinated strategies for sustained socio-economic development of the country and empowerment of vulnerable and marginalised groups"

3.7.2 District Response to the Vision and Mission

The sector will promote the development of the community mobilization and capacity development through training and provision of supportive materials and resources. Efforts will be made to enhance the welfare of women and youth through the respective devolved funds and also with resources from other stakeholders. The youth will specifically be addressed through the construction and operationalisation of the Youth Resources Centre, Polytechnics and formation of a Youth Council. The district will also aim at making sports activities within the district a source of alternative employment for youths. Such activities will also be used to disseminate information on HIV/AIDS.

3.7.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector is responsible for mainstreaming and safeguarding gender, children and youth issues in development. In the district, the women and children are the most affected by recurrent droughts thus there is need to safeguard their interests in development. Further, the sector is responsible for ensuring that, welfare of the marginalised in the district is addressed.

3.7.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Ministry of youth Affairs	Funding for youth activities; Rehabilitation of youth polytechnics and centres; Provision of seed money to micro Finance and Banking Institutions.
Youth polytechnics and Centres	Offer training services and facilities.
Micro finance institutions	Provision of credit facilities.
Children affairs	Ensure children rights while implementing.
NGOS	Funding.
NACC	Funding.
CACC	Monitoring and Evaluation.

3.4.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Social services	Mobilise the community for sustainable development process	Dependency attitude among community members Marginalization of special needs groups e.g. people with disabilities Management wrangles among groups	Train group leaders in management skills Strengthen social development committees Linking community based organization with relevant sectors
Culture	Preservation of culture and historical sites	Inadequate funding Persistence of negative traditional practices Poor staffing Poor skill among target group	Registration and training of artists, cultural groups Organize frequent cultural festivals
Sports	Promote recreation activities	Inadequate funding Poor leadership among sports organizations Under developed sports infrastructure	Development of sports infrastructure Solicit for sponsors to support sporting activities
Youth	Mobilization and support youth based development initiatives	Poor entrepreneurship skills among the youth Leadership wrangles among youth groups Poor participation of the youth in community development activities High unemployment levels	Capacity build youth groups and individuals to develop their entrepreneurship skills Training of youth leaders on management
Children's Dept	Ensure children's basic rights are safeguarded Ensure children offenders are rehabilitated and reintegrated to their families	Inadequate staff Inadequate facilitation Unscrupulous children protection units Lack of trained staff to deal with children with behaviour problems Poor infrastructural facilities	Increase utilization of VCOs in the district Sensitize the community on children's rights Collects and disseminate data on OVCs Increases staff capacity through training Rehabilitate existing infrastructural facilities Involvement of stakeholders in handling of children issues

3.7.6 Projects and Programme Priorities

A: On-going Projects: Gender & Social Development Department

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Women Enterprise Fund District Wide	To facilitate enterprise and development initiatives among women To improve access of business opportunities to all women	Women who are entrepreneurs	Ksh. 50, 000 per group
Devolved grant to support community groups initiatives District wide	Support/ strengthen the effort of group members	To make the funds accessible to 20 established community groups per division	Sensitization of group members to initiate meaningful activities
Devolved revolving loan to women groups district wide	To create wealth among women	Make the fund accessible to 40 community groups per division	Incorporate other stakeholders in sensitization and support
Mobilization	To ensure active participation in community and national development To enhance gender capacities for socio economic development	Registration of self help groups Initiation of meaningful community projects	Sensitization and mobilization of community members to form and register self help groups
Capacity building	Enhance skills and knowledge in project planning/group management	2000 number of group leaders to be trained	Organize training per division every quarter Collaboration
Women empowerment and gender mainstreaming for gender equality	To promote gender mainstreaming in sustainable development To supervise the presidential directive on affirmative action	Fair representation of all gender in decision making Involvement of all gender in sustainable development	Monitor/facilitate the compliance of 30% affirmative action in all development committees Dissemination of gender policy in community meetings

B: New project Proposals: Gender and Social Development

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Construction of district gender & social dev. offices	1	Creation of conducive working environment and	Constructing and equipping the office	9 rooms to be constructed and equipped

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
		delivery service improvement		
Training of beneficiaries of women enterprise fund	2	To empower them with entrepreneurship skills and knowledge	Quarterly training to be conducted	Hold training seminars
Development of self help groups data base	3	To be able to plan and control	Preparation of departmental updated statistical abstract	Data collection District data base

A: On-going Projects: Youth Affairs and Sports

Project Name	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Youth Enterprise Development Fund District Wide	Create employment opportunities; Provide opportunity for youth to acquire knowledge and develop skills for self reliance.	20 youth groups trained and receive loans in every financial year	Training; Planning, M&E; Awareness programs for the youth.
Community sports	Rehabilitate existing stadium, construct two district stadiums Promote recreation activities, scout for sporting talent among the youth	All sporting activities, sports clubs at the grassroots	Identify land and incorporate stakeholders Sensitization and conducting tournaments Monitoring and evaluation.

B: New Project Proposals: Youth Affairs and Sports

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Youth Resource Centre. District Headquarter	1	Provide access to information; Promote a reading culture among the youth.	Establish and equip one resource centre which is all inclusive.	Land acquisition; Source for funds; Constructing and equipping the centre.
Youth polytechnic rehabilitation and equipping	2	Equip youth with technical skills, mainstream youth into developmental activities	Youth in polytechnics	Identify, construct and supply equipment
National Youth	3	Improve effective	All youth and	Sensitize the youth

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Council District Headquarter		youth participation in all structures of decision making Promote youth issues and youth-led initiatives; Implement the national youth policy.	youth leaders.	and community through barazas; Conduct elections from sub-locations up to district level.
Youth and ICT National Action Plan District Headquarter.	4	Improve access to information and provide opportunities for the youth to advance their participation in society; Establish communication and information channels. Create a vibrant information culture among the youth.	Youth	Identify stakeholders engaged in spearheading youth and ICT enterprises; Collect data on youth and ICT activities in the district; Mobilize and organize forums to disseminate NPA on youth and ICT; Disseminate information on opportunities and events on youth and ICT;
Youth Entrepreneurs' Clubs in learning Institutions District Wide	5	Nurturing a business culture; Initiating self employment and respect for work business.	Youth in Secondary schools and Polytechnics.	Mentorship talks in schools; Establishment of business entrepreneur clubs; Management of school canteens.

3.7.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The Agriculture and Rural Development sector provides the necessary food for the people. This sector is also linked to others sectors because it is involved in gender issues, youth, disaster management, conflict resolution, and people with disabilities, cultural issues and health sub-sectors.

3.7.8 Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross-cutting Issues

The sector aims at alleviating poverty through various strategies such as drought management, community driven development support to local development, promotion of cultural tourism, youth and women enterprise funds, youth polytechnics etc. Similarly, this sector is made up of ministries that deal directly with youth affairs, gender, concerns of the physically challenged and environmental issues through the Ministry of special programmes. HIV/AIDS issues are also mainstreamed through capacity building efforts by the special programmes sub-sector and community campaign drives targeting the youth.

3.8 ENVIRONMENT, WATER AND SANITATION

The sub-sectors include Water and Irrigation, and Environment and Mineral Resources

3.8.1 SECTOR VISION AND MISSION

The sector vision is “To ensure a clean and secure environment, sustainable management of mineral resources, irrigation development, access to clean and affordable water and sanitation for all.” The mission is “To promote conservation and protection of the environment, in order to support exploitation of mineral resources, integrated water resource management for enhanced water availability and accessibility as well as quality sanitation for national development”

3.8.2 DISTRICT RESPONSE TO VISION AND MISSION

The district is on course in ensuring that there is sufficient rural water supply. The target is to provide clean water within a reasonable distance to communities in the district. This is despite the challenge of frequent droughts and widespread poverty. Efforts will go rehabilitation and expansion of various water facilities. In addition, focus will be directed to irrigation development and environmental management to ensure a clean and sustainable environment.

3.8.3 IMPORTANCE OF THE SECTOR IN THE DISTRICT

A clean and secure environment will ensure that the entire district population is safe and healthy. The provision of proper waste disposal and sewerage systems and clean environment for the residents and reduces the occurrence of water borne diseases. Soil In the medium term also, the residents will be able to access safe water within a reasonable distance, while the sanitation facilities like sewerage will be extended to cover residential areas outside the main town. Electricity supply will also be increased from the current 55 market centres to about 120 while over 2,500 more households will be supplied.

3.8.4 ROLE OF STAKEHOLDERS

Stakeholders	Role
MWSSC	Funding of water projects; Monitoring and Evaluation.
ARSWC	Funding of water projects; Monitoring and Evaluation.
DDC	Monitoring and Evaluation.
Community	Provision of unskilled and Semiskilled Labour; contractors -equipments; Monitoring and Evaluation.
DWO	Policy and survey.
CDF	Co-funding of projects water programmes.
NEMA	Technical advice and provision of manpower.

3.8.6 SUB SECTOR PRIORITIES, CONSTRAINTS AND STRATEGIES

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Water	Construction of a new intake and pipeline; Rehabilitation of existing water supplies and pans; Drilling of boreholes; Conserve and preserve water catchments areas;	Inadequate funds; Inadequate road network; Vastness of the district; Ignorance on the part of the community in water management; Harsh environmental conditions; Poor ground water yields; Frequent drought which leads to poor water yields.	Provide adequate funding; Strengthen water management committees; Open up strategic watering points; Streamline security in the district; Promote modern water harvesting methods in the district; Lack of alternative sources of water from outside the district.
Irrigation Development	Utilize the potential along the canal and the major rivers; Development smallholder irrigation systems; Promote and develop group based horticulture schemes; Rehabilitate the existing irrigation schemes; Start new irrigation schemes.	High costs of laying channels; poverty; Lack of knowledge on irrigation potentials; Weak irrigation farmers' organization and water users; Mismanagement of irrigation schemes; Inadequate extension services; Decreasing water levels.	Organize farmers into groups and let them cost share; Development of district irrigation master plan; Identification, formation and training of various irrigation clusters; Rehabilitation of irrigation infrastructure; Opening up of new irrigation schemes; Carry out field demonstrations; trials and on farm research on proper irrigation, techniques; Increase collaboration.
Environment and Mineral Resources.	Operationalize the environmental coordination and management act; Awareness creation on individual rights under the new Act; Promote other sources of energy; Reduce environmental degradation to minimal levels; Proper regulation of existing NEMA guidelines on mineral resources exploitation.	Inadequate soil moisture; Poor infrastructure; Poor land preparation; Inadequate extension services; Inadequate farmer/ extension research linkages; charcoal burning; Forest encroachment; Lack of defined forest boundaries.	Initiate aggressive campaign on tree planting, re-afforestation and best practice on mining; Environmental Days and Awards; Increase surveillance and enforcement of existing regulation on charcoal trade mining; Resettlement of squatters on settlement schemes; Increase surveillance and ensure enforcement of the EMCA ACT; Increase education on integrated pest management and the extension services; Aggressive campaign on proper waste disposal/management and use of bio degradable materials; Promotions of an integrated approach of conservation initiative; Farmer's/ Community participation in designing of environment activities; Promotions of conservation initiatives focused on certain catchment areas; Emphasis on conservation for production or activities/outputs that farmers can derive and share.

3.8.7 Programmes and Projects and Priorities

A: New project Proposals: Rural Water Supply

Project Name, Location/Division/Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Kangundo/Tala water system rehabilitation	Supply safe drinking water	Rehabilitate the water system	Extension of line

B: New project Proposals: Environment

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Environmental Awareness Programme, District Wide	1	Provide every person with an opportunity to acquire knowledge and develop skills to manage the environment	To carry out awareness to 2 groups and 2 schools/ colleges per year	Train the communities on environmental assessment and reporting; formulate localized environmental awareness programmes for schools/ colleges. Justification: There has been massive environmental degradation
Pollution/ Waste management District Wide	2	To reduce the levels of pollution and minimize, volumes of wastes, to encourage waste recycling and re-using	Visit all industries and local authorities; prepare environment management plans for 15 industries and 2 local authorities per year.	Promote the use of cleaner production strategies by industries; implement standards on air, water and land. Justification: Cases of pollution of the environment are increasing.
Prepare Environment Management Plans for sand harvesting, quarrying and other mining activities. District Wide	3	Promote sustainable management and utilization of the natural resources	Prepare environment management plans for 2 sand harvesting societies; 2 quarrying societies and 1 mining society per year	Create awareness on the Environment Management and Coordination Act Justification: The activities are adversely affecting the environment.

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
District Environment Action Plan (DEAP). District Wide	4	To integrate environment concerns into the district development	1 plan for the next 5 years	Prepare a DEAP. Justification: This will integrate programmes from other stakeholders and will improve environmental management.

3.8.8 Cross Sector Linkages

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

3.8.9 Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross-cutting Issues

Campaign for water harvesting will be extended to all public gatherings and also the sensitization on HIV/ AIDs will be up scaled in all forums. Most of the projects being labour intensive will employ large population of youths thus mainstreaming their agenda. Tree planting in schools will be enhanced to increase the forest cover in the district. Environmental conservation will be encouraged in schools through environmental clubs formed to teach children the need to conserve the environment.

3.9 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

The Public Administration Sector comprises of the following sub-sectors; Planning, National Development and Vision 2030, Finance and Local Authorities. The sector plays a critical role, which cuts across various sub-sectors and enhances the organization and coordination of Government business through planning and financing in the district.

3.9.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: "A leading sector in public policy formation, implementation, coordination, supervision and prudent resource management".

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

3.9.2 District Response to the Sector Vision and Mission

To ensure the active participation of the communities in the development process, the government in collaboration with NGOs will undertake trainings to enhance their capacity in development planning. At the same time, a monitoring, evaluation and

Kangundo District Development Plan 2008 - 2012

reporting mechanism will be put in place to ensure that feedback is received from the implementers in good time. Other responses in the Plan period include: development of a district database, computerisation of the district treasury and capacity building of staff.

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

3.9.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector provides the people with development information that help them to undertake their activities effectively. The sector is not well developed in the district due to the costs involved in accessing the facilities. During the plan period, this sector will be strengthened so that people have access to the development information they need. The sector also facilitates the implementation of projects and programmes through efficient disbursement and management of public funds.

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

3.9.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Government (DDO. Local authorities and finance)	Provision of security for investment purpose; Providing information to general public; Embracing of E- Government; Ensure prudence in utilization of public resources.
Private Sector	Monitor and evaluate performance of the sector.
Community / individuals	Make use of development information.

3.9.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
District Treasury	Offering financial advice to all departments maximize revenue collection for all revenue centres; Ensure Prompt payments to goods and services supplied to the government.	In adequate funds; inadequate transport; Limited training opportunities; Poor staffing levels.	Computerization of all accounting procedures at district treasury; Regular checks of all revenue collection centres to ensure that revenue is collected.
Planning and Vision 2030.	Ensure all development stakeholders operate within the legal frameworks; Enhance partnership and collaboration among the stakeholders.	Low-staffing levels; lack of transport facilities; Inadequate I.T facilities; Inadequate funding.	Provision of transport facilities; Construct, Equip and stock the DIDC with updated district as well national data.

3.9.6 Project and programme Priorities

(A) New Project Proposals: Finance

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Computerization and interlinking of District Treasury	1	To provide link between the District HTQS.	To improve on revenue collection.	To computerize all the transactions.
Training of accounts, Audit and supplies staff. District headquarters	2	To improve on efficiency and service delivery.	Train all staff members.	To train the staff members on accounting systems.

(B) New Project Proposals: Planning and Vision 2030.

Project Name Location /Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of DDO,s Office and DIDC and Equipping	1	Improve service delivery.	Construction and equipping the Office and DIDC by 2009.	Construction and equipping. Justification: Improve service delivery.
Monitoring and evaluation	2	Ensure proper implementation of projects and programmes.	Conduct monthly monitoring and evaluation visits.	DMEC meetings; Monitoring and Evaluation visits.
Feasibility and Rural appraisal systems	3	Enhance proper project identification and management.	Carry out studies twice a year.	Mobilization; data collection; Development of CAPS.
Development of District Development database and Statistical Abstract	4	Enhance proper planning.	Update database quarterly and prepare a District Statistical Abstract.	Data collection; Collation; Development of database.

3.9.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Public Administration sector is very crucial for the operation of all the other sectors in the district as they use the technology in planning and implementation of their activities. The construction of a DIDC will provide the database for use by sectors for planning their projects. The Human Resource Development sector can influence the performance of the sector by introducing IT training in the local learning institutions starting from primary school level. The sector needs infrastructure, security, and social services in order to grow.

3.9.8 Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross-cutting Issues

The sector will mainstream cross cutting issues into all planning and budgeting process and also advocate for allocation of resources to all cross cutting issues. The sector will also undertake monitoring and evaluation of various strategies on cross cutting issues. Include in this section how the mainstreaming is actually going to be done to each of the cross cutting issues.

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3.9.6 Project and programme Priorities

(A) New Project Proposals: Finance

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
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Project Name Location /Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
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DEPARTMENT OF
PLANNING, MONITORING AND
EVALUATION

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

4.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter deals with the procedure that will be adopted to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the projects outlined in chapter three. The chapter also indicates the monitoring and evaluation indicators to be used to measure the progress realised.

Monitoring and evaluation will be done at various levels. At the community level, execution and monitoring of projects progress will be at the onus of various project committees. This will be realized mainly through field visits. A project committee will be mainly composed of representatives from all the stakeholders involved in development planning and implementation.

The district monitoring and evaluation committee (DMEC) will monitor and evaluate progress of projects at the district level. The committee will be composed of the relevant government departments, NGOs, CBOs and other relevant stakeholders in development. While monitoring will be done frequently throughout the project life, evaluation will be done mainly in the project midterm and end of the project period.

4.1.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

Agriculture:

Project Name	Project Cost: (Kshs.)	Time Frame Year	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders responsibility
NALEP GOK, NALEP SIDA	16,000,000	5	Increased surveillance of major pests, mycotoxins and incidences halved in the year 2012	Pest and mycotoxins surveys, campaigns against mycotoxins and pests.	NALEP GOK, NALEP SIDA through the district agricultural office.	Increase surveillance of major pests, mycotoxins by half in the year 2012.
Njaa Marufuku Kenya	885,750	5	Number of proposals, and farmer groups.	Reports	Njaa Marufuku Kenya through the District Coordinating Unit (DCU)	Increased campaigns on proposal development by farmers and farmer recruitment into groups by 30% by 2012.
NALEP GOK, NALEP SIDA	3,341,250	5	Number nurseries and fruit trees established	fruit tree establishment and water melon production	NALEP GOK, NALEP SIDA, through the district agricultural office.	Improve fruit tree establishment and water melon production by 20% in 2012.

Project Name	Project Cost: (Kshs.)	Time Frame Year	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders responsibility
Water harvesting (gok)	1, 500, 000	5	Number of earth pans/dams constructed, number of farmers harvesting road runoff	Reports on levels of erosion and farmer knowledge on prevention methods	NALEP GOK, NALEP SIDA, through the district agricultural office.	Heighten capacity building on soil and water conservation by 20% in all the five focal areas by 2012.
National Accelerated Agricultural Input Access Program (NAAIAP)	36, 500, 000	5	Yields per unit area, amount of input purchased	Reports, Food security surveys	NAAIAP through the District Agricultural Officer	Availability of certified seed, fertilizer, training, accreditation and licensing of Agro-input traders

Livestock/Veterinary Department:

Project Name	Project Cost	Time frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agencies.	Stakeholders responsibility
ASAL based Livestock and Rural Livelihoods Support Project	To be determined.	5Yrs	Increase Off take of beef cattle 14% by end of plan period. off take of small stock from 24% to 30% by end of plan period. establishment of an efficient data collection and monitoring system established. number of farmers accessing international markets. No of farmers producing 6 tons of honey and reported incidences of epizootic diseases.	Increase off take for beef cattle from 10-14% by 2013. Increase off take for small stock from 24-30% by 2013. Efficient data collection and monitoring system established. Access to local, regional and international markets increased. 120 bee farmers producing 6 ton of honey and 1.5 tons of bees wax by 2013. 150 KTBHs available to bee farmers. Incidence of epizootic diseases decreased by 30% by 2013	Ministry of Livestock and donor agencies.	The government departments will provide technical support during the program; the development partners will provide finance together with the government and jointly study the M & E reports from the field from time to time.
National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Program (NALEP)	To be determined.	5Yrs	90 common interest groups formed and trained and 400 farmers visited in financial year	To promote the socio-economic development of the agricultural sector. at the same time contributing towards poverty alleviation	"	The government departments will provide technical support during the program; the development

Project Name	Project Cost	Time frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agencies.	Stakeholders responsibility
						partners will provide finance together with the government and jointly study the M & E reports from the field from time to time.
NALEP District Wide	To be determined.	5Yrs	Control/ eradicate tsetse flies. Socio economic development of the agricultural sector. levels of poverty alleviation	PATTEC		The government departments will provide technical support during the program; the development partners will provide finance together with the government and jointly study the M & E reports from the field from time to time.
Construction works.	5,200,000	3Yrs	Office block.	Office Block for Livestock department and Veterinary offices		The government will provide the finance; the department will do the tendering as per the regulations and supervise the construction works as per the engineers design.

Irrigation:

Project Name	Project Cost	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing agencies.	Stakeholders responsibility
Mithini Irrigation Scheme	9,500,000	5Yrs	Productivity	Irrigation hectares	GOK, beneficiaries	Training on extension services in agriculture Marketing strategy by HCDA Repair of roads by public works
Kiboko proposed	34,000,000	5Yrs	"	Design document	GOK	Water abstraction

Project Name	Project Cost	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing agencies.	Stakeholders responsibility
irrigation project				Construction of civil works		authorization letter
Katulu dam	6,000,000	5Yrs	"	Excavation works for storage	GOK	Land availability
Munyu Mweu dam	8,000,000	5Yrs	"	Rehabilitation works	GOK	Participation by the group
Kwa Kei dam	10,000,000	5Yrs	"	Excavation works for storage	GOK	Land availability

Fisheries Department:

Project Name	Project Cost	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing agencies.	Stakeholders responsibility
Fish seed production	4 m	5 Yrs	Produce 10,000 Nile Tilapia and 5,000 Catfish fingerlings per year, Train at least 20 contact fish farmers per year	Production of Nile Tilapia fingerlings for farmers in Dams, Propagate Cat Fish fingerlings for sale to fish farmers, Training of fish farmers on good pond management practices	Min of Fisheries	Rehabilitation of fish ponds. Stocking of 5 ponds with Tilapia and Catfish brooders, Training of Contact fish farmers
Dam restocking / Stocking and dam fisheries utilization program.	3 m		Stock/restock one dam in every location per year. Mobilize the local communities towards sustainable utilization of 2 dam fisheries in every division per year.	Dam Stocking/Restocking and dam fisheries utilization program	Min of Fisheries	Restocking/stocking of dams/temporary water bodies, Sensitize the local community on Co-management approach of dam fisheries. Formation of dam management committees, Harvesting of dam fisheries.

4.1.2 Environment Department

Project Name	Project Cost.	Time Frame	Monitoring indicators.	Monitoring Tools.	Implementing agency (s).	Stakeholder's responsibility.
Environmental awareness program.	2 M	5 yrs	Communal initiatives on environmental conservation.	Environmental Awareness Program, District Wide.	Min of Environment & Natural Resources, DANIDA, UNEP, UNDP and other donors.	Train the communities on environmental assessment and reporting; formulate localized environmental awareness programs for schools/ colleges.
Pollution/ Waste management program.	1.5M	5 yrs	Adherence to Nema's regulation on waste disposal.	Pollution/ Waste management – District Wide.	Min of Environment & Natural Resources, DANIDA, UNEP, UNDP and other donors.	Promote the use of cleaner production strategies by industries; implement standards on air, water and land.
District environmental action plan.	2 M	5 yrs	Environment Management Plans	Prepare Environment Management Plans for sand harvesting, quarrying and other mining activities. District Wide	Min of Environment & Natural Resources, DANIDA, UNEP, UNDP and other donors.	Create awareness on the Environment Management and Coordination Act
District environmental action plan	2 M	5 yrs	Environment Action Plan	District Environment Action Plan (DEAP). District Wide	Min of Environment & Natural Resources, DANIDA, UNEP, UNDP and other donors.	Prepare a DEAP. Justification: This will integrate programmers from other stakeholders and will improve environmental management.

Forestry Department:

Project Name	Project Cost(KSHS)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing agencies.	Stakeholder's responsibility.
Farm forestry and industrial plantation products.	2,000,000	5 Yrs	Number of farm forestry sites and industrial plantation products.	Increase of farm forestry and industrial plantation products.	Min of Forestry and Donors	Planting, Mobilization and protection

Project Name	Project Cost(KSHS)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing agencies.	Stakeholder's responsibility
Sites rehabilitation.	2,000,000	5 Yrs	Number of sites rehabilitated.	Rehabilitation of degraded sites	Min of Forestry and Donors	Planting, Mobilization and protection
Tree seedling production.	2,000,000	5 Yrs	No. Of tree seedlings produced and distributed yearly	Tree seedlings production	Min of Forestry and Donors	Raising seedlings, Mobilization and Technical support
Sustainable forest conservation and protection.	1,500,000	5 Yrs	Efficient energy utilizing technology adopted, like Kuni mbili Jikos.	Sustainable forest conservation and protection.	Min of Forestry and Donors	Training on efficient methods of forest resource conservation, efficient energy utilization demonstration.

Land and Settlement:

Project Name	Project Cost.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency.	Stakeholder's responsibility.
Settlement and adjudication program.	6,000,000	5 Yrs	Number of titles issued, number of arbitration board cases heard and determined, number of demarcations.	Adjudication	Ministry of Lands & Settlement.	Demarcation and survey, Issuing of land owners with plot numbers, Filing of committee cases, filling of arbitration board cases, filling of objective board cases, hearing of objection cases. Checking of objective register, Accuracy of information in AR, Insertion of acreage in ARS/Rough books, Random checking of RIMS, solving of field queries', solution to queries in AR, comparison of typed and original objective register.

Project Name	Project Cost.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency.	Stakeholder's responsibility.
Settlement and adjudication program.	3,000,000	5 Yrs	No. Of letters of offer.	Settlement	Ministry of Lands & Settlement.	Solving of field queries' if any, Fair drawing and issuing of letters of offer, Issuing of letter of offer, Collection of SFT loans.

4.1.3 Environment, Water and Sanitation

Water Department:

Project Name	Project Cost	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing agency.	Stakeholders' responsibility.
Kangundo Water Project	14,830,000	5 Yrs	Rehabilitated works as per activities	Rehabilitation works	Min of Water & Irrigation	Rehabilitation of the rising main, 2km long, Replacement of the pumping unit, Rehabilitation of the storage tanks, 2 NO., Purchase of fittings, Putting up a distribution backline parallel to the rising main, Construct 2. No. Water Kiosks, Put up a distribution line to Kwa Akamba Market, Purchase a stand by pump coupled with mortar, Construction of laboratory, Purchase of 100meters, Fencing the three projects, Sewerage feasibility

Project Name	Project Cost	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing agency.	Stakeholders' responsibility.
						study for Kangundo and Tala town
Tala Water Project	6,240,000	5 Yrs	Increase in water coverage.	Water coverage reports	Min of Water & Irrigation	Extension of the distribution network especially around Kinyui road junction and national housing, Construction of 4 No. Water Kiosks, Purchase of laboratory equipment and Test Kits.
Nguluni water project	5,500,000	5 Yrs	Rehabilitated system as per activity 3	No. of bore holes, rising main and reports on water production capacity.	Min of Water & Irrigation	Rehabilitation of the distribution systems and storage tanks, Sink and equip bore hole and lay rising mains to the existing tanks to boost towns production, Construction of three new tanks 150m ³ , Put up distribution systems, Put up 15 No. Water Kiosks
Rural water project: Boreholes Project -Ngalalya -Kwa Mwaura -Syanthi -Mukuyuni -Iia Itune -Kalandini	12,000,000	5Yrs	Boreholes drilled and equipped	Number of boreholes sunk	Min. of Water & Irrigation	Borehole drilling and equipping, laying rising main, distribution systems and construction of storage tanks
Sub-surface	24,000,00	5Yrs	Sub-surface	Number of	Min. of	Dams

Project Name	Project Cost	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing agency.	Stakeholders' responsibility.
dams/Earth dams -Katine 3No. dams -Miu river 3No. dams -Kalala river 4No. dams -Maindindu 2No. dams	0		dams constructed	sub-surface constructed	Water & Irrigation	construction
Desilting/Development earth dams -Muisuni dam -Kwa Kyeti dam -Kwa Thiongo -Mbiani -Kwa Nzuuna -Katulu -Kwa Luusa -Kwa Mathala -Ngangani	29,000,000	5Yrs	Desilting works	Number of earth dams desilted	Min. of Water & Irrigation	Earth dams desilting and development
Sanitation facilities VIP latrines -Katheka Location -Kivaani Location -Koma Location -Syanthi sub-location/Katine -Kyevaluki Location	3,000,000	5Yrs	VIP latrines	Number of VIP latrines	Min. of Water & Irrigation	Construction of ventilated improved pit latrines
Water harvesting -Plastic tanks to 10 primary schools, capacity 20m ³	1,000,000	5Yrs	Plastic tanks	Number of plastic tanks purchased and constructed elevated structure	Min. of Water & Irrigation	Construction of elevated structure and plastic tanks
Catchments conservation -Kanzalu range -Donyo sabuk 100,000 seedlings	1,500,000	5Yrs	Seedlings	Number of seedlings planted	Min. of Water & Irrigation	Planting seedlings
Kathaana/Katine earth dam water supply project	20,000,000	5Yrs	Increase in water coverage	Water coverage reports	Min. of Water & Irrigation	Construction of the earth dam, rising main, distribution and storage tanks and treatment works
Kangundo/Tala sewerage system feasibility study	2,000,000	5Yrs	Data collection during the feasibility study	Survey and data collection reports	Min. of Water & Irrigation	Feasibility study for Kangundo and Tala township
Springs Protection and Development -Mbilini	4,000,000	5Yrs	Rehabilitated springs	Rehabilitation works done on	Min. of Water & Irrigation	Rehabilitation of the springs,

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Project Name	Project Cost	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing agency.	Stakeholders' responsibility.
-Katheka -Kwa Nthambaa -Tala/Kithimani -Kilalani -Kalanza				7No. springs		construction of sumps. rising main and distribution lines

4.1.4 Human Resource Development

Health Department:

Project name	Project Cost.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stake Holder responsibility
Upgrading of Health facilities.	15,500,000	5 Yrs	Fully constructed, maternity unit, Operating main theatre, Laundry unit, Fully equipped laboratory, Borehole and water storage facilities, Staff houses, Other facilities recommended for upgrading.	Kangundo being the referral hospital should be fitted with the following facilities: Complete maternity unit, Operating main theatre, Wards, Laundry unit, fully equipped laboratory, and Borehole and water storage facilities, Staff houses, other facilities recommended for upgrading.	Min of Health, CDF, LATF and other development partners. The civil society organizations	Construction works for maternity unit, Operating main theatre, Laundry unit, Fully equipped laboratory, Borehole and water storage facilities, Staff houses, and Other facilities recommended for upgrading.
Upgrading of Health facilities.	3,000,000	5 Yrs	Upgraded facilities, Staffing requirements met and improved attendance form clients.	Upgrading of Matungulu to sub-district Hospital.	Min of Health, The civil society organizations	Construction works, Equipment upgrading and Staffing
Reproductive Health services.	3,000,000	5 Yrs	Quality reproductive health services	Reproductive health program in all facilities in all divisions	Min of Health, The civil society organizations	Train health workers, Equip facilities and Sensitization campaigns.

Project name	Project Cost.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stake Holder responsibility
PSI/Global fund/MOH. nets program	4,000,000	5 Yrs	Reduced morbidity and mortality due to Malaria.	PSI Global fund MOH. nets program in all health facilities. All constituencies	Min of Health. The civil society organizations	Community education, Health workers education, Provision of nets
Transport	10,000,000		Motor vehicles	Purchase motor vehicles for operations		Procurement of 8 Units of Motor vehicles

Education Department:

Name of Project	Project Cost.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools.	Implementing agency.	Development Indicators
School renovation project.	40,300,000	5 yrs	321 Units will be of classrooms in the primary section. 103 Class rooms for secondary.	Class rooms construction.	Ministry of Education. CDF. LATF and Community contribution.	Construction works
School renovation project.	41,500,000	5 yrs	40 Schools primary. 12 secondary provided with desks.	Provision of furniture	Ministry of Education. CDF. LATF and Community contribution.	Procurement and distribution
School renovation project.	52,000,000	5 yrs	100 primary. 12 secondary provided with office blocks	Provision of Office block	Ministry of Education. CDF. LATF and Community contribution.	Construction works
School renovation project.	16,500,000	5 yrs	100 primary. 10 for secondary: provided with kitchen facilities.	Provision of Kitchen facilities	Ministry of Education. CDF. LATF and Community contribution.	Construction works
School renovation project.	262,000,000	5 yrs	1664 for primary and 64 for secondary section: renovated.	Renovation of schools dilapidated facilities.	Ministry of Education. CDF. LATF and Community contribution.	Renovation works

4.1.5 Trade, Tourism and Industry:

Project Name:	Project Cost:	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholder's responsibility.
Voucher Training programs	2,000,000	5 Yrs	Number of trainees	Voucher Trainings'	Ministry of Trade& Industry	Recruitment of trainees, Training, monitoring and evaluation.
Financial access to Jua Kali traders.	2,000,000	5 Yrs	Number of groups linked with the financial institutions.	Micro-Finances processed.	Ministry of Trade& Industry	Identify and link the Jua Kali with potential financial institutions.
Juakali sheds.	6,000,000	5 Yrs	Number of sheds constructed	Jua Kali Sheds,	Ministry of Trade& Industry, CDF, LATF	Construct Jua Kali sheds
Technology and Business Development Service program	4,000,000	5 Yrs	Number of trainees in technology related issues	Technology and Business Development Service programme, District Wide	Ministry of Trade& Industry	Sensitize and recruit trainees on the programme, Train, monitor and evaluate the training.

4.1.6 Special Programme

Gender and Social Development

Project Name	Project Cost	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators.	Monitoring tools.	Implementing agency.	Stakeholders' responsibility.
Empowerment of community members: Women Enterprise Fund	16,000,000	5Yrs	Number of groups funded	Reports	Min. of Gender & social Dev.	Community members registered, self help groups, collaboration

Project Name	Project Cost	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators.	Monitoring tools.	Implementing agency.	Stakeholders' responsibility.
Construction of district Gender & social dev. office	3,700,000	2Yrs	Office rooms constructed	Number of rooms built	Min. of Gender & social Dev.	Construction works
Community mobilization and capacity building	7,500,000	5Yrs	Trainings held, topics covered, people trained, awareness	Number of new groups formed and projects initiated	Min. of Gender & social Dev	Collaboration

Youth Affairs and Sports

Project Name	Project Cost	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders' Responsibility
Youth Resource Centre	Not Determined	2Yrs	Land acquired Resource centre constructed Centre fully equipped	Construction of the centre Furniture and internet services	CDF, LATF, Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports	Provide land Funds and personnel
Youth Enterprise Development Fund	Not Determined	On-going	20 youth groups funded each financial year; Training on entrepreneurship skills; Number of youth linked with financial institutions.	Provision of loans; Loans processed by financial intermediaries; Training conducted	Financial Institutions, Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports	Sensitize and recruit trainees Train, monitor and evaluate the beneficiaries; Link the youth with potential financial intermediaries
National Youth Council	Not Determined	1Yr	Number of youth leaders trained; Number of youth sensitized	Training and Sensitization district wide.	Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports, Provincial Administration	Organizing training and sensitization workshops and barazas.
Youth and ICT National Action Plan	Not Determined	2Yrs	Number of youth in self employment and ICT; Number of ICT equipments availed to youth Resource Centre equipped with	Training and Sensitization district wide.	NGOs, Private Companies, Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports.	Workshops Act as a link between youth and ICT entrepreneurs and companies Provide equipment and software

Project Name	Project Cost	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders' Responsibility
			ICT: Number of e-literate population.			
Youth Entrepreneurship Clubs in learning institutions	Not Determined	1Yr	Number of clubs established in learning institutions; Number of youth equipped with business skills; Number of businesses established by youth	Clubs established in learning institutions; Businesses established by youth Business skills imparted to school youth.	Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports. Ministry of Education. Stakeholders	Conduct training: Identify schools to partner with Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports; Provision of start up capital

4.1.7 Governance, Justice, Law and Order

National registration bureau:

Name of Project	Project cost	Time Frame	Monitoring indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing agency.	Stakeholder's responsibility.
Registration of persons.	4,000,000	5 Yrs	Number of Identity cards issued. Increase the present issuance of identity cards from 20,000 to 30,000 per year	Issuance of Identity Cards, District Wide	Ministry of Immigration & Registration of Persons	Issuance of Identity Cards
Rehabilitation of office space.	1,500,000	5Yrs	Office space renovated.	Rehabilitation of the current Registration Offices	Ministry of Immigration & Registration, of Persons	Rehabilitation works
Construction of Division offices: -Kakuyuni -Matungulu -Kyanzave	6,000,000	5Yrs	Offices constructed	Offices completed	Ministry of Immigration & Registration of Persons	Construction works
Construction of office toilets	750,000	5Yrs	Toilets constructed	Number of toilets constructed	Ministry of Immigration & Registration of Persons	Construction works

Provincial administration:

Project Name	Project Cost.	Time Frame.	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency.	Stakeholder's responsibility
Office Complex	6,000,000	5 Yrs	Office complex at Head Quarters.	Construction of District Headquarters.	GOK. Provincial Admin.	Construction works
Housing for Commissioner	3,000,000	5 Yrs	Housing for Commissioner	Construction District Commissioner's House	GOK. Provincial Admin.	Construction works
Dos Office	2,000,000	5 Yrs	Office and Housing units for Kyanzavi DO.	Provision Dos office and residence for Kyanzavi	GOK. Provincial Admin. CDF	Construction works
APs Housing	3,000,000	5 Yrs	Housing Units for APs	Provision of Housing for APs.	GOK. Provincial Admin. CDF	Construction works

4.1.8 Physical Infrastructure

Roads:

Project Name	Project Cost	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators.	Monitoring Tools	Implementing agency.	Stakeholder's responsibility
D520-C100 Kabaa-C98 Tala Market. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Grading ▪ Spot gravelling ▪ Culvert Installation 	6,480,000 5,400,000 640,000	5 Yrs	KM graded. No. of Culverts	Total road length at the end of the plan period.	MOPRW	Own facility. provide labor and materials.
D521-D520 Tala-DB Thika D/Sabuk. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Grading ▪ Spot gravelling Culvert Installation 	7,560,000 5,400,000 68,600	5 Yrs	KM graded. No. of Culverts	Total road length at the end of the plan period.	MOPRW	Own facility. provide labor and materials.
E483-C99 Matetani D518 Kivani. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Grading ▪ Spot gravelling 	3,600,000 10,800,000	5 Yrs	KM graded. No. of Culverts	Total road length at the end of the plan period.	MOPRW	Own facility. provide labor and materials.
E485-D521 Katangini – C98 Ngonda – Mbitini C98 Maiuni <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Manual Shaping ▪ Spot gravelling 	3,960,000 5,400,000 640,000	5 Yrs	KM graded. No. of Culverts	Total road length at the end of the plan period.	MOPRW	Own facility. provide labor and materials.

Project Name	Project Cost	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators.	Monitoring Tools	Implementing agency.	Stakeholders responsibility
▪ Culvert Installation						
E487-D520 Ngomano D521 Mukamukuu. ▪ Manual Shaping ▪ Spot gravelling ▪ Culvert Installation	7,290,000 5,400,000 640,000	5 Yrs	KM graded, No. of Culverts	Total road length at the end of the plan period.	MOPRW	Own facility, provide labor and materials.
E. 817 E 483 – Kanzia E1802 Miumbuni. ▪ Manual shaping. ▪ Spot gravelling ▪ Culvert Installation.	3,036.000 8,640,000 640,000	5 Yrs	KM graded, No. of Culverts	Total road length at the end of the plan period.	MOPRW	Own facility, provide labor and materials.
RAR 8 C98 Kitwii-E487 Kanzalu. ▪ Grading ▪ Culvert Installation	3,960,000 384,000	5 Yrs	KM graded, No. of Culverts	Total road length at the end of the plan period.	MOPRW	Own facility, provide labor and materials.
RAR 27 – D521 Donyo Sabuk – 521 Kitmbasye. ▪ Manual Shaping ▪ Spot Gravelling	11,440,000 5,400,000	5 Yrs	KM graded, No. of Culverts	Total road length at the end of the plan period.	MOPRW	Own facility, provide labor and materials.
UR F1 Kisukioni – Matuu. ▪ Spot Gravelling ▪ Culvert Installation	6,480,000 384,000	5 Yrs	KM graded, No. of Culverts	Total road length at the end of the plan period.	MOPRW	Own facility, provide labor and materials.
UR F21 – Komarock – Matuu - Katulye. ▪ Manual Shaping ▪ Spot Gravelling	4,290,000 10,800,000	5 Yrs	KM graded, No. of Culverts	Total road length at the end of the plan period.	MOPRW	Own facility, provide labor and materials.
E 484 – C99 Matetani – E 483 Kakuyuni. ▪ Bush Clearing ▪ Manual Shaping	310,400 10,648,000	5 Yrs	KM graded, No. of Culverts	Total road length at the end of the plan period.	MOPRW	Own facility, provide labor and materials.

Project Name	Project Cost	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators.	Monitoring Tools	Implementing agency.	Stakeholder's responsibility
E1805 – E484 Kyevaluki – D518 Vyulya. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bush Clearing ▪ Manual Shaping 	4,092,000 5,400,000	5 Yrs	KM graded, No. of Culverts	Total road length at the end of the plan period.	MOPRW	Own facility, provide labor and materials.
C98 – DB Athi River Bridge – C 100 Syathani. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bush Clearing ▪ Grading ▪ Culvert Cleaning 	2,120,000 3,600,000 17,150	5 Yrs	KM graded, No. of Culverts	Total road length at the end of the plan period.	MOPRW	Own facility, provide labor and materials.

4.1.9 Research, Innovation and Technology

Project Name	Project cost	Time Frame Years	Monitoring indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing agency.	Stakeholder's responsibility
Purchase of Equipment District Headquarters	4M	5	Equipment Procured	No of Equipment Procured	MPND & V 2030	Procure and own facility

4.2 SUMMARY OF MONITORING AND EVALUATION IMPACT AND PERFORMANCE INDICATORS:

Sub Sector	Current situation 2008	Midterm projection	End term projection.
Population projection	245872	259039	275026
Crude Birth rate	35.8/1000	37.1/1000	37.5/1000
Crude Death rate	13.1/1000	12.8/1000	12/1000
Infant Mortality rate (IMR)	53/1000	50/1000	46/1000
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (NNMR)	32/1000	30/1000	29/1000
Post Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (PNNMR)	34/1000	32/1000	30/1000
Child Mortality Rate (CMR)	44/1000	42/1000	40/1000
Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR)	78/1000	76/1000	72/1000
Life expectancy	45	48	50

Sub Sector	Current situation 2008	Midterm projection	End term projection.
Total number of households	49174	51807	55005
Average household size	5.8	5	4.5
Female headed households	17.9% (WVBS)	16%	15%
Children needing special protection:			
Children in labour	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Poverty Indicators			
Absolute poverty:			
Percentage	45	40	38
Contribution to national poverty	4.1	3.8	3.5
Urban poor:			
Percentage	4.1	3.8	3.5
Rural poor:			
Percentage	51	47	40
Food poverty:			
Percentage	4.1	3.8	3.5
Income per capita			
Sectoral contribution to household income:			
Agriculture%	70	75	80
Rural self-employment %	10	15	20
Wage employment %	11	14	16
Urban self-employment %	5	7	9
Number employed per Sector:	243036	250,000	270000
Agriculture	30, 125	50,000	70,000
Rural self-employment	15, 400	17,000	20,000
Wage employment	9, 500	12,000	15000
Urban self-employment	8, 500	90000	12000
Crop farming:			
Average farm size (Small scale) (Ha)	0.756	1.5	2
Average farm size (Large scale) (Ha)	10	13	15
Percentage of farmers with title deeds	Not determined	Not determined	Not determined

Sub Sector		Current situation 2008	Midterm projection	End term projection.
Total acreage under food crops (ha)		50, 800	50,500	50,000
Total acreage under cash crops (Ha)		3, 800	3,800	3, 750
Population working in agriculture		49, 174	51, 808	55, 005
Livestock farming:				
Number of Ranches				
	Company ranches	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Group ranches	Nil	1	2
	Individual	Nil	1	3
	Cooperative	Nil	3	6
	Institutional	Nil	1	2
Land carrying capacity		0.8 Lu per hectare	1	1.5
Bee apiaries		10	25	50
Bee hives		Langstroth: 800 KTBH: 1200 Long Hives: 2500	1500, 1600, 3500 Respectively.	3000, 2500, 4500 respectively.
Milk production:				
	Quantity (Lt/yr)	5,040,200	6,000,000	6,700,000
Beef production:				
	Quantity (kg/yr)	576, 840	650,000	700,000
Mutton Production:				
	Quantity kg/yr	14,940	17,000	20,000
Egg production:				
	Quantity (trays/yr)	204, 864	250,000	300,000
Poultry meat Production:				
	Quantity (kg/yr)	2,520,000	3,000,000	3,2000,000
Honey Production:				
	Quantity (kg/yr)	12,800	15,000	17,000
Pork Production:				
	Quantity (kg/yr)	900	1500	2500
Fish farming:				
Fishermen		20	30	35

Sub Sector	Current situation 2008	Midterm projection	End term projection.
Number of fish farm families	3	7	8
Fish ponds	12	17	25
Area of fish ponds (m ²)	3382	4000	4500
Main species of fish catch	3	6	8
Number of landing beaches	0	0	0
Fishing gear:			
Fishing nets	230	300	350
Hooks	800	1000	1200
Traps	110	150	200
Fishing Boats	5	9	15
Fish harvest:			
Weight Kg	179,680	180,000	230,000
Forestry			
Number of gazetted forests	1	2	3
No. of Non-gazetted forests	5	4	3
Size of non gazetted forests Ha	524	400	350
No. of people engaged in forestry	20, 000 per year.		
Seedlings production	1.5 million seedlings per year	1.9 Million s/yr	2.3m s/yr
Quantity of timber produced	2000 tons/yr		
Cooperatives			
Number of cooperative societies	37	45	50
Active cooperative societies	19	20	25
Dormant cooperative societies	16	10	9
Collapsed societies	1	0	0
Total Registered membership	16133	20,000	30,000
Total turn-over	128,227,992	150,000,000	200,000,000
Health			
Number of health posts:			
Hospitals	1	2	2
Health centres	1	3	4

Sub Sector		Current situation 2008	Midterm projection	End term projection.
	Dispensaries	17	20	24
Beds capacity		155	200	250
Doctor/population		2:100,000	3:100,000	3:100,000
Nurse/population		3:100,000	5:100,000	6:100,000
HIV prevalence		4	3.7	3.2
Average distance to health facility Km		7	4	3
Antenatal care (ANC) %		2.6	3	3.5
Health facility deliveries %		1.2	2	3
Contraceptive acceptance %		49.7	55	60
Children vaccination %		61	68	73
Education				
Pre-school:				
	No. of ECD centres	190	215	250
	No. of ECD teachers	269	300	350
	Teacher/pupil ratio	1:26	1:35	1:35
	Total enrolment	8069	10,000	12,000
	Drop-out rate %	1.60	1	0.7
Primary school:				
	Number of primary schools	140	150	160
	Number of teachers	1402	1500	1600
	Teacher/pupil ratio	1:38	1:40	1:40
	Total enrolment	52, 751	60,000	70,000
	Drop-out rate %	1.9	1.5	1
Secondary schools:				
	Number of secondary schools	40	43	45
	Number of teachers	483	550	600
	Teacher/pupil ratio	1:29	1:40	1:40
	Total enrolment	12548	14000	16000
	Average years of attendance	3	3.5	3.9
Adult literacy:				

Sub Sector		Current situation 2008	Midterm projection	End term projection.
	Number of adult literacy classes	27	30	35
	Enrolment, Men, Women	Male: 42 Women: 538	Male: 70 Women: 650	Male: 150 Women: 1000
	Attendance	26 Male: Female: 303.	100 Male: Female: 500.	200 Male: Female: 1000.
	Literacy rate	74.1% Males 73.2% Females	80% Males 85% Females	85% Males 90% Females
Number of permanent rivers		1	1	1
No. of protected springs		65	70	75
No. of un-protected springs		38	45	50
No. of water pans		} 85	90	100
No. of Dams				
No. of Bore holes		63	70	80
Average distance to nearest water point		2-3 Km.	2	1-2
Households with Latrines		90%	95	97
Energy				
Households with electricity connection		3200	3600	3900
Trading centres connected with electricity		8	12	16
Households using wood fuel		3560	3000	2500
Households using kerosene		500	450	300
Households using solar energy		18	50	100
Households using Bio-gas		560	600	700
Transport & Communication				
Road length:				
	Bitumen surface Km	34	40	50
	Gravel surface Km	61.5	70	80
	Earth surface Km	214.7	200	180
Number of Telephone connections		64	80	150
Mobile network coverage%		90	95	99
No. of Cyber cafes		3	6	8
No. of private courier services		4	6	7
Number of Post offices		1	2	3
Number of Sub-post offices		2	4	5

Sub Sector	Current situation 2008	Midterm projection	End term projection.
Licensed stamp vendors	1	3	4
Tourism, Trade & Industry			
No. of Trading centres	9	12	15
Micro-finance Institutions	2	4	5
Village banks	1	5	7
Jua Kali Associations	3	5	8
Jua Kali Artisans	250	500	600
Registration of Births and Deaths:			
Expected No. of: Births	7960	8000	9000
Deaths	3457	3000	2800
Eligible No. Persons with ID cards	119926	140000	160000