



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

---

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

**MWALA**  
**DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN**  
**2008–2012**

**KENYA**  
**VISION 2030**

**Towards a Globally Competitive and Prosperous Kenya**

**June 2009**

MINN  
RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT  
PLAN  
2008 - 2013



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## **DISTRICT VISION AND MISSION**

### **Vision:**

“To be a leading district in sustainable utilization of natural resources to ensure social and economic sustainability for the prosperity of the district”

### **Mission:**

“To provide conducive environment for social, economic, cultural and political development of Mwala district”

## FOREWORD

The national launch of the Kenya Vision 2030 and its first five-year implementation framework, the Medium Term Plan (MTP) 2008-2012 by His Excellency the President and the Rt. Honourable Prime Minister provided the frameworks and development anchorage for the preparation of the 8<sup>th</sup> 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.

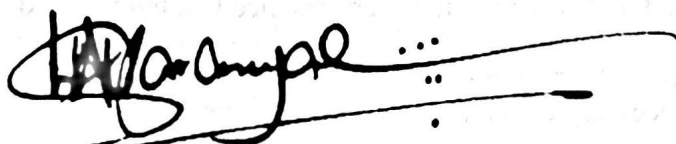
To realize the envisaged benefits from the Plans, critical leadership from the political front will be a key ingredient to inculcate ownership and responsibility toward the actual implementation of planned programmes and projects, as well as the mobilization for the general collective will for participation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

|       |  |
|-------|--|
| ACU   | Aids Control Unit                                    |
| ACE   | Adult Continuing Education                           |
| AIDS  | Acquired Immunity Deficiency Syndrome                |
| ALGAK | Association of Local Government Authorities of Kenya |
| ART   | Anti Retroviral Therapy                              |
| ARVs  | Anti Retrovirals                                     |
| ASAL  | Arid and Semi Arid Lands                             |
| ASL   | Above Sea Level                                      |
| BBS   | Broad Based Survey                                   |
| BCC   | Behaviour Change Communication                       |
| CA    | Conservation Agriculture                             |
| CACC  | Constituency Aids Control Committee                  |
| CAP   | Community Action Plan                                |
| CBO   | Community Based Organization                         |
| CDF   | Constituencies Development Fund                      |
| CDFC  | Constituencies Development Fund Committee            |
| CFA   | Community Forest Association                         |
| CBAHW | Community Based Animal Health Worker                 |
| CHWs  | Community Health Workers                             |
| CIG   | Common Interest Group                                |
| CLRC  | Community Learning Resource Centre                   |
| CoDC  | Community Development Committee                      |
| CPMR  | Community Project Monitoring Report                  |
| CSO   | Civil Society Organization                           |
| DAMER | District Annual Monitoring and Evaluation Report     |
| DC    | District Commissioner                                |
| DDC   | District Development Committee                       |
| DO    | District Officer                                     |
| DEAP  | District Environment Action Plan                     |
| DDO   | District Development Officer                         |
| DDP   | District Development Plan                            |
| DEC   | District Executive Committee                         |
| DFRD  | District Focus for Rural Development                 |
| DIDC  | District Information and Documentation Centre        |
| DMEC  | District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee         |
| DPMU  | District Planning and Management Unit                |
| DTC   | District Technical Committee on HIV/AIDS             |
| DTC   | Diagnostic Testing and Counselling                   |
| EA    | Environmental Audit                                  |
| ECDE  | Early Childhood Development and Education            |
| EFA   | Education for All                                    |
| EIA   | Environmental Impact Assessment                      |
| EMCA  | Environment Management and Coordination Act          |
| FBO   | Faith Based Organization                             |
| FFS   | Farmer Field School                                  |
| FGM   | Female Genital Mutilation                            |
| FPE   | Free Primary Education                               |
| FSE   | Free Secondary Education                             |

|        |  |
|--------|--|
| FY     | Financial Year   |
| GJLO   | Governance, Justice, Law and Order                             |
| GoK    | Government of Kenya  |
| HIV    | Human Immuno-Deficiency Virus                                  |
| Hqs    | Headquarters   |
| ICT    | Information and Communications Technology                      |
| IGA    | Income Generating Activity                                     |
| IDs    | Identification Cards   |
| IEC    | Information, Education and Communication                       |
| IGAs   | Income Generating Activities                                   |
| IMCI   | Integrated Management of Childhood Illness                     |
| ITNs   | Insecticide Treated Nets                                       |
| JAPR   | Joint HIV/AIDS Programme Review                                |
| LAs    | Local Authorities  |
| KEPSA  | Kenya Private Sector Alliance                                  |
| KFS    | Kenya Forest Service   |
| K.HBS  | Kenya Integrate Households Budget Survey                       |
| KM     | Kilometres   |
| KMC    | Kenya Meat Commission  |
| KNASP  | Kenya National HIV/AIDS Strategic Plan                         |
| KNBS   | Kenya National Bureau of Statistics                            |
| KPLC   | Kenya Power and Lighting Company                               |
| KWS    | Kenya Wildlife Services  |
| LATF   | Local Authority Transfer Funds                                 |
| LPG    | Liquefied Petroleum Gas  |
| M&E    | Monitoring and Evaluation                                      |
| MDGs   | Millennium Development Goals                                   |
| MED    | Monitoring and Evaluation Directorate                          |
| MoE    | Ministry of Energy   |
| MSMEs  | Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises                           |
| MTEF   | Medium Term Expenditure Framework                              |
| MTP    | Medium Term Plan   |
| MFI    | Micro Finance Institutions                                     |
| MMF    | Marginal Mixed Farming   |
| NAAIAP | National Accelerated Agricultural Inputs Access Programme      |
| NACC   | National Aids Control Council                                  |
| NALEP  | National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme         |
| NCAPD  | National Coordinating Agency on Population and Development     |
| NDP    | National Development Plan                                      |
| NEMA   | National Environmental Management Authority                    |
| NEP    | North Eastern Province   |
| NIMES  | National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System           |
| NGO    | Non Governmental Organization                                  |
| NMK    | Njaa Marufuku Kenya  |
| NPEP   | National Poverty Eradication Plan                              |
| OVC    | Orphans and Vulnerable Children                                |
| OI     | Opportunistic Infection  |
| PATTEC | Pan African Tsetsefly and Trypanosomiasis Eradication Campaign |
| PITC   | Provider Initiated Testing and Counselling                     |
| PLWHA  | People living with HIV/AIDS                                    |

|        |   |
|--------|---|
| PMC    | Project Management Committee                                    |
| PMTCT  | Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission                      |
| PPO    | Provincial Planning Officer                                     |
| PRSP   | Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper                                |
| PWDs   | Persons with Disabilities                                       |
| RPD    | Rural Planning Directorate                                      |
| RVF    | Rift Valley Fever   |
| SACCOS | Savings and Credit Cooperative Society                          |
| SAGA   | Semi Autonomous Government Authority                            |
| SNE    | Special Needs Education   |
| SOE    | State of Environment  |
| SIDA   | Swedish International Development Agency                        |
| SSE    | Subsidized Secondary Education                                  |
| STIs   | Sexually Transmitted Infections                                 |
| SWOT   | Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats                |
| TB     | Tuberculosis  |
| TBA    | Traditional Birth Attendant                                     |
| TIVET  | Technical, Industrial, Vocational and Entrepreneurship Training |
| UPE    | Universal Primary Education                                     |
| VCO    | Volunteer Children Officer                                      |
| VCT    | Voluntary Counselling and Testing                               |
| VIP    | Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine                                 |
| WB     | World Bank  |
| YEDF   | Youth Enterprise Development Fund                               |
| YP     | Youth Polytechnic   |

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Mwala District was carved from Machakos district in December 2007. The district borders Machakos district to the West, Kangundo district to the Northwest, Kitui to the South East, Yatta district to the East, and Mbooni district to the South. The district lies along longitude 14°42'0" South and latitude 35°26'0" East. The district covers an area of 1,014.5 km<sup>2</sup> most of which is semi-arid. High and medium potential areas where rain fed agriculture is carried out consist of 405.8 km<sup>2</sup>, which is 40 per cent of the total area.

Administratively, the district is divided into two divisions, thirteen locations and fifty-eight sub-locations. The district has one constituency and currently falling under Masaku County Council with a total of twelve electoral wards.

Mwala Division has an area of 481.5 km<sup>2</sup> with 7 locations and 31 sub-locations while Yathui Division has an area of 533 km<sup>2</sup> with 6 locations and 27 sub-locations. 13 locations and 58 sub-locations.

The high-density settlement is along the hill masses of Masii and Mwala Divisions. These hill masses have fertile soils and receive high rainfall, which makes them suitable for agriculture. Spatial settlement is found in the low plains where ranching and dairy farming is carried out. Land use and settlement patterns are based on the agro-ecological zones and are influenced by soil fertility and rainfall. The high-density settlement is along the hill masses of Mwala divisions. These hill masses receive high rainfall and have very great agriculture potential and fertile soils. Spatial settlement is found in the low plains where ranching and dairy farming is carried out. Land use and settlement patterns are based on agro-ecological zones influenced mainly by soil fertility and rainfall.

Mwala Division had the highest population density of 184 persons per km<sup>2</sup> during the 1999 census and 237 persons per km<sup>2</sup> projected for 2008 as it has relatively high economic potential than the other divisions. This division, though covering the least area has fertile soils that support food crops and fruits growing and receive moderate rainfall. This population has, however put pressure on land and will continue to increase over the years. There is, therefore, need to institute aggressive land management programs that will ensure reduced land degradation while increasing agricultural production. Yathui division, which is the biggest in the area, had the lowest density of 121 and 156 persons per km<sup>2</sup> (for 1999 and 2008. Most parts of the division receive low rainfall and have got infertile soils that do not support any meaningful agriculture production.

This DDP provides a review of 2002- 2008 District Development Plan in terms of projects completed, and those which are on-going and stalled. The DDP is linked to Global and National policy documents such as Millennium Development Goals, Vision 2030, Medium Term Plan and Medium Term Expenditure Framework. This ensures that the district does not miss out in the national and international development agenda.

22The implementation of the previous DDP 2002-2008 provides important lessons which will be incorporated during the plan period. Some of the important lessons learnt include the need to embrace private-public partnerships in order to scale up services to the public. There is also a need to build the capacity of local contractors. This is for the purpose of reducing cost of projects. There is also the recognition of the need to implement small community based projects which the community appreciates and have greater impact.



## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

This section gives a brief description of the district in terms of its location, area, administrative divisions and the main physical features as they influence the settlement and development of the district. It also presents a fact sheet that gives basic statistical information of the district at a glance. Information contained in this chapter forms the basis upon which the district will endeavour to address its development challenges.

## 1.1 FEATURES AND SETTLEMENT PATTERNS IN THE DISTRICT

This section provides narrative details of the district profile. It provides background information about the location of the district, the main physical features and settlement patterns.

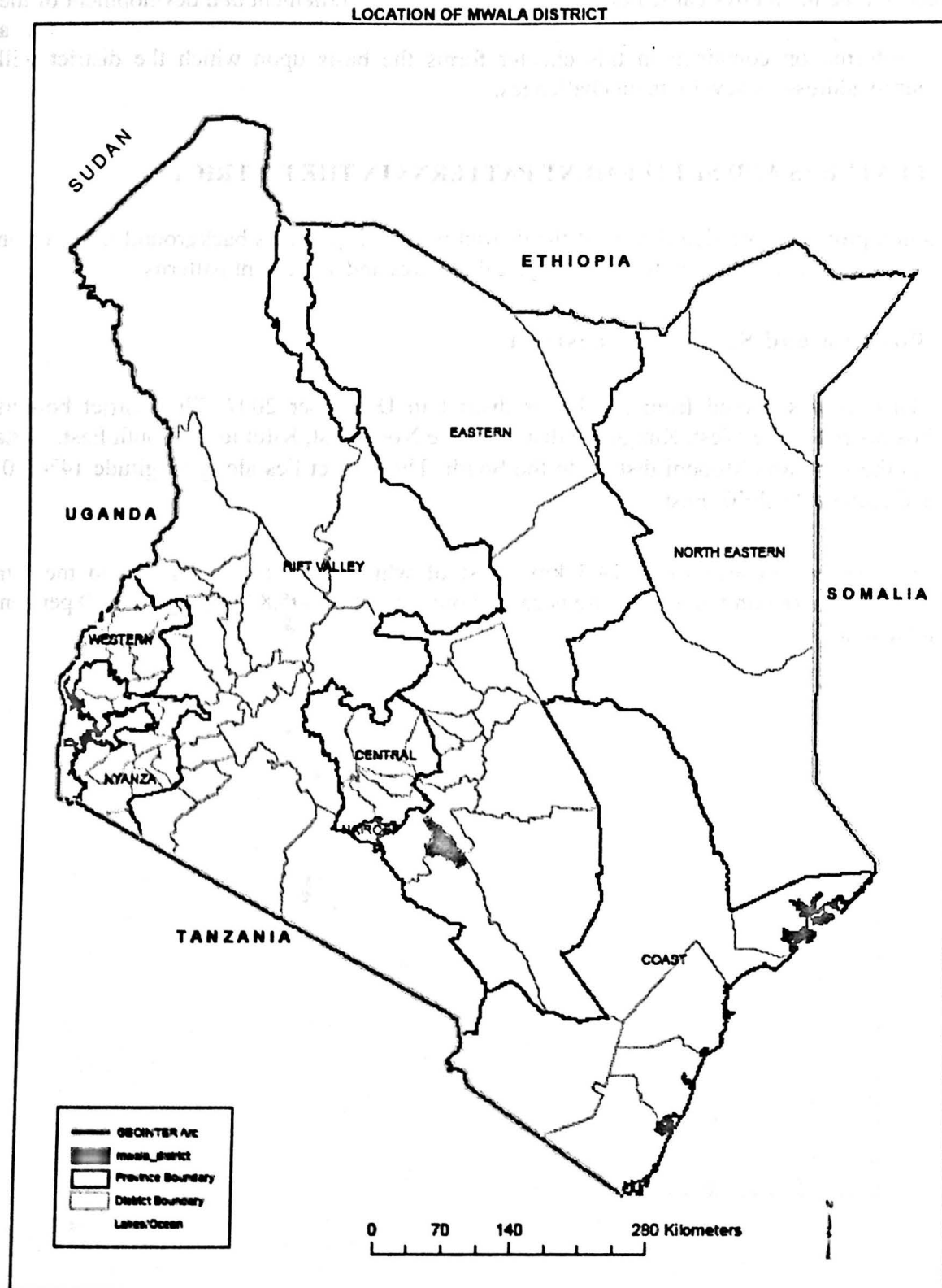
### 1.1.1 Position and Size of the District

Mwala District was carved from Machakos district in December 2007. The district borders Machakos district to the West, Kangundo district to the Northwest, Kitui to the South East, Yatta district to the East, and Mbooni district to the South. The district lies along longitude 14°42'0' South and latitude 35°26'0' East.

The district covers an area of 1,014.5 km<sup>2</sup> most of which is semi-arid. High and medium potential areas where rain fed agriculture is carried out consist of 405.8 km<sup>2</sup>, which is 40 per cent of the total area.



**Map 1: Map showing the location of Mwala District in Kenya**



### 1.1.2 Administrative and Political Units

Administratively, the district is divided into two divisions, thirteen locations and fifty-eight sub-locations as shown in table 1. The district has one constituency and currently falling under Masaku County Council with a total of twelve electoral wards.

**Table 1: Administrative Units by Divisions**

| Division     | Area (km <sup>2</sup> )        | No. of locations | No. of sub-locations |
|--------------|--------------------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| Mwala        | 481.5                          | 7                | 31                   |
| Yathui       | 533.0                          | 6                | 27                   |
| <b>TOTAL</b> | <b>1,014.5(km<sup>2</sup>)</b> | <b>13</b>        | <b>58</b>            |

Source: District commissioner's office, Mwala, 2008

Table 1 show that Mwala Division has an area of 481.5 km<sup>2</sup> with 7 locations and 31 sub-locations while Yathui Division has an area of 533 km<sup>2</sup> with 6 locations and 27 sub-locations. The district has a total of 1,014 km<sup>2</sup>, 13 locations and 58 sub-locations.



### 1.1.3 Settlement Patterns

The high-density settlement is along the hill masses of Masii and Mwala Divisions. These hill masses have fertile soils and receive high rainfall, which makes them suitable for agriculture. Spatial settlement is found in the low plains where ranching and dairy farming is carried out.

Land use and settlement patterns are based on the agro-ecological zones and are influenced by soil fertility and rainfall. The high-density settlement is along the hill masses of Mwala divisions. These hill masses receive high rainfall and have very great agriculture potential and fertile soils. Spatial settlement is found in the low plains where ranching and dairy farming is carried out. Land use and settlement patterns are based on agro-ecological zones influenced mainly by soil fertility and rainfall.

Table 2: Gives the distribution and density of population by division. Settlement is generally influenced by the agricultural potential and availability of social amenities.

**Table 2: Population Distribution by Administrative Division**

| Div/<br>Constituency | 1999          |               |              | 2008 Projected |              | 2010 Projected |              | 2012 Projected |              |
|----------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
|                      | Pop           | Area<br>(Km2) | Density      | Pop            | Density      | Pop            | Density      | Pop            | Density      |
| Mwala                | 112969        | 481.5         | 234.62       | 145342         | 301.9        | 154211         | 320.3        | 162565         | 337.6        |
| Yathui               | 88794         | 533           | 166.6        | 114239         | 214.3        | 121317         | 227.6        | 137776         | 258.5        |
| <b>Total</b>         | <b>201763</b> | <b>1014.5</b> | <b>198.9</b> | <b>259581</b>  | <b>255.9</b> | <b>274530</b>  | <b>270.6</b> | <b>290341</b>  | <b>286.2</b> |

Source: District Statistics office, Machakos, 2008.

Mwala Division had the highest population density of 234.62 persons per km<sup>2</sup> during the 1999 census and 301.9 persons per km<sup>2</sup> projected for 2008 as it has relatively high economic potential than the other divisions. This division, though covering the least area has fertile soils that support food crops and fruits growing and receive moderate rainfall. This population has, however put pressure on land and will continue to increase over the years. There is, therefore, need to institute aggressive land management programs that will ensure reduced land degradation while increasing agricultural production. Yathui division, which is the biggest in the area, had the lowest density of 166.6 and 214.3 persons per km<sup>2</sup> (for 1999 and 2008. Most parts of the division receive low rainfall and have got infertile soils that do not support any meaningful agriculture production.

## **1.2 PHYSIOGRAPHIC AND NATURAL CONDITIONS**

### **1.2.1 Topographic Features**

The topography of the district varies and rises from 700 m above sea level on the Eastern part of the district to 1,700 m above sea level in the North West. This is however interrupted by a series of hill masses, the highest of which is Kanzalu Hills, which rises up to approximately 1900 m above sea level. The underlying geology in the District is basement system rocks. These are mainly gneisses, which outcrop in a number of hills.

Gazetted forests cover an area of 103.7ha. Un-gazetted forests comprise of Kibauni hill covering an area of 1,619 ha, Mango Hill covering an area of 45 ha and the un-surveyed Kanzalu hill covering 110 ha. Kibauni forest hill is being used as a center for the development of protective forests through trial of different tree species that may survive in the lower potential areas.

The soils on the hills and mountains have variable fertility. They are excessively drained, shallow to moderately deep reddish brown friable, rocky and stony; sand clay loam. On the associated footsteps, fairly deep soils with increased clay and moderately low fertility are prevalent while on the plateaus are imperfectly drained very deep dark gray to black firm to very firm boundary and stony cracking clay. There are some places with calcareous slightly saline soils. On the uplands, the soils have very low natural fertility, are well drained, moderately deep to very deep dark reddish brown soils to dark yellowish brown friable to firm sandy clay and loamy sand. In the plains the soils are well-drained shallow, dark red to yellowish red stony loamy sand to clay soils. The district depends upon rivers and streams, dams, boreholes, springs and to small extent roof catchments for sources of water.

### **1.2.2 Climatic Information**

The district receives a bimodal regime of rainfall of which the more reliable short rains (SR) come in October to December and long rains (LR) in March to May. The annual average rainfall is between 250 mm and 1300 mm, but it is unevenly distributed and unreliable. The district therefore experiences crop failure and water shortages in most years.

Temperature varies between 18°C and 28°C throughout the year. The coldest month is July and the warmest are October and March prior to the onset of the rains. Dry periods are experienced in February to March and August to September. The vegetation in the district varies with altitude. The plains, which receive less rainfall, are characterized by open grassland with scattered acacia trees. The high altitude areas that receive high rainfall have dense vegetation and are more suitable for rain-fed agriculture.

## **1.3 POPULATION PROFILES AND PROJECTIONS**

The 1999 population Census indicated that the district had a population of 201,763 people consisting of 96,940 males and 104,823 females representing 48 per cent and 52 per cent of the population respectively. The population of children that is 0 to 14 years is 94,938 representing 36.6 percent in 2008 while labour force (15 – 55 years) comprises a population of 89, 872 representing 34.6 percent. The population of the district is expected to increase over the plan period as shown below.

**Table 3: Population Projections by age Cohorts**

| AGE COHORT | 1999<br>(Census) |         |       | 2008  |         |       | 2010  |         |       | 2012  |         |       |
|------------|------------------|---------|-------|-------|---------|-------|-------|---------|-------|-------|---------|-------|
|            | Male             | Females | Total | Male  | Females | Total | Male  | Females | Total | Male  | Females | Total |
| 0 - 4      | 10245            | 16669   | 26914 | 16427 | 18200   | 34627 | 16258 | 20363   | 36621 | 17365 | 21365   | 38730 |
| 5 - 9      | 11345            | 14104   | 25449 | 15671 | 17071   | 32742 | 15320 | 19307   | 34627 | 16161 | 20461   | 36622 |
| 10 - 14    | 12100            | 15363   | 27463 | 17067 | 18266   | 35333 | 17653 | 19715   | 37368 | 18191 | 21329   | 39520 |
| 15 - 19    | 10743            | 12692   | 23435 | 13650 | 16501   | 30151 | 14265 | 17622   | 31887 | 14253 | 19470   | 33723 |
| 20 - 24    | 7733             | 9745    | 16478 | 9251  | 11949   | 21200 | 10251 | 12170   | 22421 | 10290 | 13422   | 23712 |
| 25 - 29    | 5441             | 7015    | 12456 | 7247  | 8778    | 16025 | 7891  | 9057    | 16948 | 7860  | 10064   | 17924 |
| 30 - 34    | 4519             | 5002    | 9521  | 5670  | 6579    | 12249 | 5323  | 7632    | 12955 | 5698  | 8003    | 13701 |
| 35 - 39    | 4105             | 4500    | 8605  | 4883  | 6188    | 11071 | 4231  | 7477    | 11708 | 6012  | 6371    | 12383 |
| 40 - 44    | 3210             | 3747    | 6957  | 3522  | 5429    | 8951  | 3427  | 6039    | 9466  | 4509  | 5502    | 10011 |
| 45 - 49    | 2855             | 3004    | 5859  | 3657  | 3881    | 7538  | 3261  | 4711    | 7972  | 3961  | 4470    | 8431  |
| 50 - 54    | 2132             | 2445    | 4577  | 2189  | 3700    | 5889  | 2819  | 3409    | 6228  | 2930  | 3656    | 6586  |
| 55 - 59    | 1557             | 2439    | 3996  | 1898  | 3243    | 5141  | 2602  | 2835    | 5437  | 2610  | 3140    | 5750  |
| 60 - 64    | 1405             | 1524    | 2929  | 1629  | 2139    | 3768  | 1968  | 2017    | 3985  | 1904  | 2311    | 4215  |
| 65 - 69    | 1022             | 1175    | 2197  | 1012  | 1815    | 2827  | 1391  | 1598    | 2989  | 1368  | 1794    | 3162  |
| 70 - 74    | 1103             | 1460    | 2563  | 1073  | 2224    | 3297  | 1623  | 1864    | 3487  | 1644  | 2044    | 3688  |
| 75 - 79    | 600              | 865     | 1465  | 682   | 1203    | 1885  | 816   | 1177    | 1993  | 968   | 1140    | 2108  |
| 80+        | 1021             | 1176    | 2197  | 1213  | 1614    | 2827  | 1251  | 1738    | 2989  | 1393  | 1769    | 3162  |

Source: District Statistics office, Machakos, 2008

**Table 4: Population Projections for Spécial Age Groups**

| Age Group                           | 1999  |       | 2008  |       |       |       | 2010  |       |        | 2012  |       |        |
|-------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|--------|
|                                     | M     | F     | M     | F     | M     | F     | M     | F     | M      | F     | M     | F      |
| Under 1                             | 4051  | 4056  | 8107  | 5212  | 5218  | 10430 | 5512  | 5519  | 11031  | 5829  | 5837  | 11666  |
| Under 5                             | 7004  | 6633  | 13637 | 9011  | 8534  | 17545 | 9530  | 9025  | 18555  | 10079 | 9545  | 19624  |
| 6- 13 (Primary School Age)          | 19705 | 19034 | 38739 | 25352 | 24488 | 49    | 26812 | 25899 | 52711  | 28356 | 27390 | 55746  |
| 14 to 17 (Secondary School Age)     | 9295  | 8655  | 17950 | 11959 | 11135 | 23094 | 12647 | 11776 | 24424  | 13376 | 12455 | 25830  |
| 15-49 yrs (Reproductive Age Female) | -     | 35621 | 35621 | -     | 45829 | 45829 | -     | 48468 | 48468  | -     | 51259 | 51259  |
| 15- 64 (Labour Force)               | 34011 | 41094 | 75105 | 43757 | 52870 | 96627 | 46277 | 55915 | 102192 | 48943 | 59135 | 108078 |
| Above 65 (Aged Population)          | 3941  | 5207  | 9148  | 5070  | 6699  | 11769 | 5362  | 7085  | 12447  | 5671  | 7493  | 13164  |

Source: District Statistics office, Machakos, 2008



The District Population at start of the Plan period was 197,247 persons projected to rise to 220,620 persons by the end of the plan period (2012) hence registering an increase of 9 %). The district population is generally youthful with those aged below fifteen years accounting for 48% of the total population. The number of the young population (those below 15 years) stands at 94,938 persons at the beginning of the plan period and is projected to rise to 106,188 persons by the year 2012. This scenario will put a lot of strain especially on learning facilities which are not being expanded at the same rate as that of population growth. The youthful population has also given rise to high levels of unemployment in the district and an overstretched demand for educational health facilities.

**Age group 0- 1 year:** In this age cohort, there were 8107 children under one year in 1999. The infants in this group are expected to increase to 10430 in 2008 and 11666 in 2012. The district has achieved infant mortality rate of 43.9 per 1000. This has been made possible by immunization rate of 79 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 3-5 (pre-primary school going age):** The population is projected to increase from 13,637 in 1999 to 17,545 in 2008 and 19,624 in 2012. The district has achieved an enrollment rate of 47 per cent in pre primary. The challenge is that most of the teachers in this category are not trained. Over the plan period the district will strive to achieve enrollment rate of over 50 per cent and train the teachers through the DICECE Programme while at the same time expand the learning facilities.

**Age group 6 – 13 (This is primary school going age):** In the age cohort, there were 38,739 persons in 1999. The people in this age group are expected to increase to 24,488 in 2008 and 55,746 in 2012. The district has achieved enrolment rates of over 90 per cent in the primary schools. The provision of facilities, however, has not been growing in tandem. Instead there had been a general decline in the condition of the existing facilities. Therefore, this population is expected to overstretch the existing educational facilities. To cater for existing population, there is need to improve the facilities of the existing schools, equip them and employ additional teachers.

**Age 14 – 17:** This is secondary school going age and is projected to increase was 17,950 in 1999, 23094 in 2008 and 25,830 in 2012. The enrolment in the secondary schools is currently 44 per cent. Over the last plan period, 20 new secondary schools were built with the assistance of CDF. Provided that this increase is maintained and facilities availed in the existing schools, the district will be able to absorb the projected student population. The challenge, however, would be the provision of teachers, since most of the schools are already understaffed. The district will therefore undertake to improve the facilities and equipment as well as continuously rationalize teaching staff to ensure quality in education.

**Age group 15 – 49 (Reproductive age group):** The females in the reproductive age are projected to increase from 35621 in 1999 to 51259 in 2012. Provision of health services has continued to be a challenge in the district. The distribution of health facilities is not even as most of them are concentrated in main towns This forces the population in the rural areas to travel for long distances in search of health services. Though modest gains have been achieved in the provision of health services, the health indicators in the population have continued to decline. For example the neo- natal mortality rate is 32 per

1000, post neo –natal mortality rate is 11.9 per 1000 while the contraceptive acceptance in the district is 51 per cent. These are far below the national averages.

The health sector faces challenges of increasing burden of diseases against a shrinking workforce, rising poverty levels that threaten all health gains made, and declining government investment in the sector. The reproductive health needs still persist, especially the need for postnatal care, screening for reproductive cancers and adolescent health. The increase in HIV/AIDS cases, on the other hand, has placed a big burden on the capacity of institutions to cope and this has eaten into the health budget that would otherwise been used in improving reproductive health care.

To cater for the increase in females in the reproductive age, the district will seek to improve contraceptive use to 60 per cent, antenatal coverage to 100 per cent and post-natal coverage to 60 per cent. Efforts will also be put in place to promote health reproductive practices to reduce the HIV/AIDS cases in the district, while availing quality care to all the age groups.

**15 – 64 (Labour force):** As shown in Table.4 in 1999, the total labour force stood at 75,105, of which 34,011 were males and 41094 were females. This shows that males represent 45.2 per cent of the total labour force. The labour force is projected to increase to 43,757 males and 52,870 females in 2008 while at the end of the plan period these will be expected to rise to 48,943 and 59135 respectively. Further analysis reveals that the dependency ratio is 100:33, thus suggesting that for every 33 people in the labour-force, there are 100 dependants.

The main development goal for the district is to achieve a broad based sustainable improvement in the welfare of the people. To achieve this goal and to address the incidence of poverty which now affects 63 per cent of the district population will require focused efforts from all stakeholders in the district. The district is faced by the following challenges.

**Urban population:** Table 4 above shows that Mwala district has very few people living in urban set up. In 1999 urban population made up over 1.4 percent of the total population. This proportion is projected to remain constant throughout the plan period. However the absolute population is projected to grow from 3553 at the beginning of the plan period to 3975 in 2012. Most of the urban population is concentrated in Masii town.

**Table 5: Population Projection by Urban Centres 2008 to 2012**

| Urban centre | 1999        |             |             | 2008        |             |             | 2010        |             |             | 2012        |             |             |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
|              | Males       | Females     | Total       | Male        | Female      | Total       | Males       | Females     | Total       | Males       | Females     | Total       |
| Mwala        | 326         | 326         | 652         | 419         | 419         | 839         | 444         | 444         | 887         | 469         | 469         | 938         |
| Masii        | 852         | 850         | 1702        | 1096        | 1094        | 2190        | 1159        | 1157        | 2316        | 1226        | 1223        | 2449        |
| Wamunyu      | 214         | 194         | 408         | 275         | 250         | 525         | 291         | 264         | 555         | 308         | 279         | 587         |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>1392</b> | <b>1370</b> | <b>2762</b> | <b>1791</b> | <b>1763</b> | <b>3553</b> | <b>1894</b> | <b>1864</b> | <b>3758</b> | <b>2003</b> | <b>1971</b> | <b>3975</b> |

Source: District Statistics office, Machakos, 2008.

## **1.4 SECTOR PROFILE**

This section gives a brief profile of each of the eight Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) sectors. These include:

i) Agriculture and Rural Development, ii) Physical Infrastructure, iii) Human Resource Development, iv) Environment, Water and Sanitation v) Governance, Justice, Law and Order (GJLO), vi) Public Administration Sector (PAS), vii) Special Programmes, viii) Research, Innovation and Technology. ix) Trade, Tourism and Industry. The profile describes the main characteristics, potential and recent performance of each sector, especially during the last five years.

### **1.4.1 Agriculture and Rural Development**

In the district, the sector is represented by the following sub-sectors: Agriculture, Livestock Production, Co-operative Development and Marketing, Lands, Kenya Wildlife Service and the Kenya Forest Service.

Agricultural sector remains the engine of growth for the Mwala district economy. Over 90% of the district population is engaged in activities in the agriculture and livestock production sub-sectors, making the sector the largest employer and by extension the largest contributor to household incomes. Specifically, an estimated 98.7% and 93.3% of households are respectively engaged in crop farming and livestock rearing in the district. However, the activities in both sub-sectors are mainly dependent on rainfall, which is generally low and inadequate, often resulting to droughts. This explains why the district has continued to be vulnerable due to climatic shocks, food insecure and to be characterized by high level of endemic poverty. Most farmers are semi-subsistent and attain occasional surplus during the short rains. Most of the purchased inputs are certified seeds. There is limited use of both organic and inorganic fertilizers. Most of the farm holdings are less than a hectare. There is little specialization in the growing of crops or raising of livestock. The sector recorded mixed results during the past five years. There was growth in the value of crops. This was mainly attributed to better nominal prices of the produce. The district's variety of microclimates makes the area suitable for the production of a variety of crops such as mangoes, citrus, coffee, maize, beans, pigeon peas and cowpeas. The district has a total of 13 registered cooperatives societies out of which 8 are active. The dormant cooperatives have been recommended for deregistration.

### **1.4.2 Trade, Tourism and Industry**

In Mwala District this sector administers Joint Loan Boards, offers training and consultancy services to traders. Commercial activities include wholesaling, retailing, running lodging, bars, hotels, restaurants, petrol stations as well as transport and communications. Agro based industries and leather tannery industries.

There is high potential for Tourism sub-sector growth in Mwala District especially in Wamunyu location; Yathui Division which is widely known for its woodcarvings. There are training and credit facilities hence business enterprises and industries can take advantage to boost business. There is also land and labour for business expansion. Trade and Industry sub-sectors are closely linked by virtue of being in the same Ministry. Trade sub-sector is related to agriculture, wildlife, tourism among others that engage in

### **1.4.3 Physical Infrastructure**

The Physical Infrastructure sector is represented by Roads, Energy, Local Authorities, Transport and Housing sub-sectors. Generally, infrastructure development is the district rated lowly.

During the last two years, there has been a significant improvement in roads infrastructure in the district. This has been with regard to construction of drifts, installation of culverts and other routine maintenance works on existing roads. Little though was achieved with regard to improving the road network in the district since virtually no new roads were opened up.

The energy sub-sector too lags behind. With regard to electricity connectivity, only about 3% of households have a connection to electricity supply whereas the number of trading centres that are connected is only seven. Albeit dismal, the statistics depict a significant improvement over the last 5 years. With regard to geographical coverage Mwala Division, has a wider coverage of electricity connection.

The district has a huge potential for other energy sources that include wind, solar and bio-fuels whose exploitation can be significant.

### **1.4.4 Environment, Water and Sanitation.**

The people of Mwala District depend on perennial rivers and dams, and have to walk for long distances in search of water, which remains a major challenge. Main water supplies, are Wamunyu: serving Wamunyu and environs and Kibauni: serving Ikalaasa, Katulani and its environs. Only about 30 % of the population is adequately served with water. Irrigation infrastructure in the district is scanty. Only about 5 hectares of land are under micro-to-small-scale irrigation schemes operated by individual farmers. The district has an irrigation potential of about 800 hectares of land, with the Irrigation department having established the viability of schemes to irrigate 260 hectares. The estimate is however based on Athi River, the only permanent river associated with the district. Little or nothing has been done towards promotion of other alternative sustainable irrigation technologies in the district.

Access to water is one of those areas the district has remained disadvantaged owing to the fact that it is not endowed with water resources. However, extensions with a view to increasing supply to improve access to piped water have been limited by prohibitive cost since one cubic meter costs Kshs. 173, making it the most expensive water in the country. This is attributed to high electricity cost incurred while pumping water. Other major sources of water in the district include earth dams, earth pans, shallow wells, rock catchments and boreholes. In spite of being plenty, supply of water to communities has remained quite low translating to low access to clean water in the district.

### **1.4.5 Human Resource Development**

Medical Services, Education, Labour and Human Resource Development and Public Health sub-sectors represent Human Resource sector. The education sub-sector comprises two Ministries namely Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Science and Technology. However, there are other ministries with programmes feeding into the mandate, which is to provide, coordinate and promote the development of human

resource through education, training, and research. These include the ministries of Local Government, Youth and Sports, and those that house research and training institutions. At the district level, the sector is represented by the Education and Adult Education departments.

The district has 185 pre-schools, 181 primary schools, 42 Secondary and no tertiary institutions with a total of 8,410; 53,262 and 10,268 students respectively. Generally, the 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.

The health sector aims to reduce inequalities in health care services and reverse the downward trend in health related outcome indicators. In order to realize this goal, the health sector has set out some policy objectives, which include: improving access to health services; improving the quality and responsiveness of services in the sector; and improving the efficiency and effectiveness service delivery. Mwala District has a total of 32 health facilities with 20 being GOK while 12 are private facilities. The health problems include Malaria, respiratory infections, skin diseases, diarrhoea diseases, intestinal worms, urinary tract infections, pneumonia, accidents, eye infections, and Typhoid fever. There has been improvement in the areas of disease Control through various programmes .E.g. prevention and control of Malaria.

Through various programs, the HIV/AIDS prevalence has declined from 9 % in 2003 to the current 4% in 2008 while new cases of TB have reduced over the years. There has been improved immunization coverage over the year through the expanded program on immunization (EPI), 69 % (2003) to 79%. (2006). The health records and information department has also made some exemplary performance over the years, data collection; analysis and interpretation is now efficient. Health infrastructure has been improved, with old infrastructure being renovated over time new buildings / health facilities have also been developed.

The stakeholders have assisted the health sector in the District through capacity building for staff; supplies of drugs and other Logistics; equipping of health facilities; infrastructure development etc. e.g. CDF has highly been involved in development of infrastructure.

#### **1.4.6 Research, Innovation and Technology**

This sector is basically concerned with provision of information and communication based solutions. Also, the sector aims at ensuring availability of efficient, reliable and affordable information communication services countrywide. At the district, the sector is represented by Statistics, Civil Registration, Registrar of Persons and Registrar of Companies departments. The nature of work by these departments is mainly related to registration of data and information as well as dissemination of information. Further, these departments contribute to the provision of services offered by the Civil and Persons Registration department. Comprehensive population services by facilitating creation and maintenance of a comprehensive population database for personal legal records and general registration of timely identification documents.

There are however other key several players whose operations and services in a large way define the ICT sector both at the district level as well as nationally. These include the Postal Corporation of Kenya (PCK), Telkom Kenya, Group 4 Security, and the mobile phone service providers including Safaricom and Zain.

The telecommunications infrastructure of Telkom Kenya supports provision of both fixed telephone line as well as Code Division Multiple Access (CDMA) wireless services. In the last five years there has been no positive growth in telephone connections in the district. In fact, there has been a decline in the number of households with telephone connection. This is attributable to the advent of mobile telephony, which has witnessed a tremendous growth in the country. The company has however managed to provide integrated communications solutions in the district with involving voice and data services as well as network facilities for residential and business customers. The subscription to both services is quite low though.

The PCK, which is responsible for running of post offices in the country, plays the key role of mail and parcel delivery. This enhances communication process within the country. In addition, PCK has been offering data communication services using the satellite-based Very Small Aperture Technology (VSAT) to access the internet. In the district there are two post offices in Mwala and Masii divisions.

The district has a network coverage which is estimated at about 70 per cent, with Zain network having the largest coverage, followed by Safaricom. Telkom wireless network has a very small coverage. With regard to subscription in the district, the numbers are highest for Zain, followed by Safaricom and lastly Telkom wireless.

The use of internet and e-mail services in the district is very low for public officers and the general public alike. This is mainly due to lack of knowledge and skills on ICT. This explains why the district has only one cyber café. Worse still, there is no registered tertiary college offering computer and ICT training in the district.

#### **1.4.7 Governance, Justice, Law and Order Sector**

The GJLO sector comprises of the Police, Children's, Probation, Registration of Persons and Civil Registration departments, the Provincial Administration, and the District Elections Coordination Office. Pursuing the respective mandate of each sub-sector ensures effective and efficient leadership, accountability, security, administration of justice and facilitation of the electioneering process at the district level with a view to promoting governance, justice, law and order towards achievement of socio-economic and political development.

Mwala district has 1 police station and 4 patrol bases. Infrastructural establishment at the Divisions and at the station is however seriously inadequate. Whereas there has been a tremendous increase in manpower at the Division in the last few years, construction of offices and residential houses to cater for this increase has been lacking. Most existing residential houses are far from meeting the criteria of decent housing. Worse still, many are in poor state and in urgent need of rehabilitation.

In the crime front, Mwala is among those districts with low prevalence of crime rate. In addition, the district enjoys relative peace and security. Some communities around the

resource through education, training, and research. These include the ministries of Local Government, Youth and Sports, and those that house research and training institutions. At the district level, the sector is represented by the Education and Adult Education departments.

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The stakeholders have assisted the health sector in the District through capacity building for staff; supplies of drugs and other Logistics; equipping of health facilities; infrastructure development etc. e.g. CDF has highly been involved in development of infrastructure.

#### **1.4.6 Research, Innovation and Technology**

This sector is basically concerned with provision of information and communication based solutions. Also, the sector aims at ensuring availability of efficient, reliable and affordable information communication services countrywide. At the district, the sector is represented by Statistics, Civil Registration, Registration of Persons and Information departments. The nature of work by these departments is mainly related to collection of data and information as well as dissemination of dissemination. Further, the services offered by the Civil and Persons Registration departments contribute to national security by facilitating creation and maintenance of a comprehensive population database for personal legal records and generation of timely, secure registration and identification documents.



There are however other key several players whose operations and services in a large way define the ICT sector both at the district level as well as nationally. These include the Postal Corporation of Kenya (PCK), Telkom Kenya, Group 4 Security, and the mobile phone service providers including Safaricom and Zain.

The telecommunications infrastructure of Telkom Kenya supports provision of both fixed telephone line as well as Code Division Multiple Access (CDMA) wireless services. In the last five years there has been no positive growth in telephone connections in the district. In fact, there has been a decline in the number of households with telephone connection. This is attributable to the advent of mobile telephony, which has witnessed a tremendous growth in the country. The company has however managed to provide integrated communications solutions in the district with involving voice and data services as well as network facilities for residential and business customers. The subscription to both services is quite low though.

The PCK, which is responsible for running of post offices in the country, plays the key role of mail and parcel delivery. This enhances communication process within the country. In addition, PCK has been offering data communication services using the satellite-based Very Small Aperture Technology (VSAT) to access the internet. In the district there are two post offices in Mwala and Masii divisions.

The district has a network coverage which is estimated at about 70 per cent, with Zain network having the largest coverage, followed by Safaricom. Telkom wireless network has a very small coverage. With regard to subscription in the district, the numbers are highest for Zain, followed by Safaricom and lastly Telkom wireless.

The use of internet and e-mail services in the district is very low for public officers and the general public alike. This is mainly due to lack of knowledge and skills on ICT. This explains why the district has only one cyber café. Worse still, there is no registered tertiary college offering computer and ICT training in the district.

#### **1.4.7 Governance, Justice, Law and Order Sector**

The GJLO sector comprises of the Police, Children's, Probation, Registration of Persons and Civil Registration departments, the Provincial Administration, and the District Elections Coordination Office. Pursuing the respective mandate of each sub-sector ensures effective and efficient leadership, accountability, security, administration of justice and facilitation of the electioneering process at the district level with a view to promoting governance, justice, law and order towards achievement of socio-economic and political development.

Mwala district has 1 police station and 4 patrol bases. Infrastructural establishment at the Divisions and at the station is however seriously inadequate. Whereas there has been a tremendous increase in manpower at the Division in the last few years, construction of offices and residential houses to cater for this increase has been lacking. Most existing residential houses are far from meeting the criteria of decent housing. Worse still, many are in poor state and in urgent need of rehabilitation.

In the crime front, Mwala is among those districts with low prevalence of crime rate. In addition, the district enjoys relative peace and security. Some communities around the

district have adopted principles of community policing . In order to ensure that crime rate is kept at the minimum, there will be need to revive the initiative with a view to making it one of the success stories in the country in the coming years.

The wing for women prisoners is yet to be established. Being in the formative stage, a great deal of infrastructural and other supportive facilities are lacking.

#### **1.4.8 Public Administration Sector**

At the district, this sector is represented by the department of District Development and Planning and the District Treasury. The two aim 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**

The departments under this sector at the district include Youth, Sports, Gender and Social Development, and Culture. In addition, there are two special programmes that have been running in the district. These are the HIV and AIDS activities funded by NACC and the Arid Lands Resource Management Project (ALRMP), which aims at ensuring that communities are resilient and less vulnerable through drought and natural resource management. ALRMP is a joint GoK/WB funded project, which will run until 2010. It employs a holistic approach since it aims at tackling the food insecurity issue in the district, meaning that it supports community projects in various sub-sectors including agriculture, livestock, processing, forestry, water, irrigation, health and education. Equally important is the leading role it has played over the years since inception through its coordinating committee, the District Steering Group (DSG), in securing relief food for vulnerable and food insecure district inhabitants.

The district youth form about 55% of the total labor force. However, due to high level of unemployment and lack of vocational skills demanded by the economy, most of them have not been absorbed in the job/labor market. Following the recent creation of the Ministry of State for Youth Affairs, the government embarked on popularisation and revitalization of public youth polytechnics since many have been dormant. This is in cognizance of the fact that it is extremely necessary that appropriate investment in capacity building be initiated to impart vocational and life skills to youth. 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 currently is quite low. Low enrolment is partly due to lack of tools and equipment and inadequate infrastructure at the institutions.

On sports development, the district is unfortunately characterized by poor and/or inadequate sporting facilities. In the whole of Mwala including at the headquarters for instance, there is no public ground that has standard facilities for major sports such as football, volleyball, netball, basketball and track events. The district lacks indoor sports

facilities as well. This has over the years inhibited growth and development of sporting talent in the district.

## 1.5 DISTRICT FACT SHEET

The fact sheet gives basic information on main sectors in the district. It gives the economic and social indicators in various sectors at the start of the plan period.

| INFORMATION CATEGORY                    |                         | STATISTICS |
|---|-------------------------|------------|
| <b>District Area:</b>                   |                         |            |
| Total area (km <sup>2</sup> )           |                         | 1,014.50   |
| Water mass (km <sup>2</sup> )           |                         | 15         |
| Gazetted Forests (Ha)                   |                         | 103.7      |
| National Parks/Reserves                 |                         | Nil        |
| Arable land (km <sup>2</sup> )          |                         | 898        |
| Non-arable land (km <sup>2</sup> )      |                         | 608.7      |
| Total urban areas (km <sup>2</sup> )    |                         | 33.7       |
| No. of towns                            |                         | Nil        |
| <b>Topography and climate</b>           |                         |            |
| Lowest altitude (M)                     |                         | 1,450      |
| Highest (M)                             |                         | 2,060      |
| Temperature range: °C                   | High                    | 25         |
|   | Low                     | 14         |
| Rainfall (mm)                           |                         |            |
|   | High                    | 1,300      |
|   | Low                     | 250        |
| Average relative humidity (%)           |                         | 45-60      |
| Wind speed (KPH)                        |                         | 100-200    |
| <b>Demographic profiles 2008</b>        |                         |            |
| Total Population in numbers             |                         | 197,247    |
| Total Male population in numbers        |                         | 94,057     |
| Total female population in numbers      |                         | 103,190    |
| Sex ratio (Female/Male)                 |                         | 110:100    |
| <b>Projected population: in numbers</b> |                         |            |
|   | Mid plan period 2010    | 208,608    |
|   | End of plan period 2012 | 220,620    |
| Infant population: 1 yr & below         |                         |            |
|   | Female                  | 5,218      |
|   | Male                    | 5,212      |
|   | Total                   | 10,430     |
| Population under five:                  |                         |            |
|   | Female                  | 16,363     |
|   | Male                    | 16,962     |
|   | Total                   | 33,325     |
| Pre-school population: 3 – 5 years      |                         |            |
|   | Female                  | 9,011      |
|   | Male                    | 8,534      |
|   | Total                   | 17,545     |

| INFORMATION CATEGORY  |                  | STATISTICS |
|---|------------------|------------|
| Primary school age group: 6-13 years                        |                  |            |
|   | Female           | 25,352     |
|   | Male             | 24,488     |
|   | Total            | 49,840     |
| Secondary School age group: 14-18 yrs                       |                  |            |
|   | Female           | 13,168     |
|   | Male             | 14,430     |
|   | Total            | 27,598     |
| Youth population: (15-30 yrs)                               |                  |            |
|   | Female           | 29,514     |
|   | Male             | 26,613     |
|   | Total            | 56,126     |
| Labour force: (15 – 55 yrs)                                 |                  |            |
|   | Female           | 49,057     |
|   | Male             | 40,815     |
|   | Total            | 89,872     |
| Aged population: (60 yrs & above)                           |                  |            |
|   | Female           | 8,646      |
|   | Male             | 6,752      |
|   | Total            | 15,398     |
| Eligible voting population:(18 yrs & above                  |                  |            |
|   | Name of Division |            |
|   | Mwala            | 53,637     |
|   | Yathui           | 37,351     |
|   | Total            | 90,988     |
| Urban Population: Town <input type="checkbox"/> 2000 people |                  |            |
|   | Female           | 1,763      |
|   | Male             | 1,791      |
|   | Total            | 3,553      |
| Rural Population:   |                  |            |
|   | Female           | 101,427    |
|   | Male             | 92,266     |
|   | Total            | 193,693    |
| Population density per km <sup>2</sup>                      |                  |            |
|   | Highest - Mwala  | 237        |
|   | Lowest -Yathui   | 191        |
|   | District         | 194        |
| Crude Birth rate/1000                                       |                  | 35.8       |
| Crude Death rate/1000                                       |                  | 13.1       |
| Infant Mortality rate (IMR) /1000                           |                  | 439        |
| Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (NNMR) /1000                       |                  | 32         |
| Post Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (PNNMR) /1000                 |                  | 11.9       |
| Child Mortality Rate (CMR) /1000                            |                  | 29         |
| Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR) /1000                      |                  | 82         |
| Life expectancy in years (District)                         |                  | 52         |
| Males   |                  | 50         |
| Females   |                  | 54         |
| Total number of households                                  |                  | 41,397     |
| Average household size                                      |                  | 4.9        |

| INFORMATION CATEGORY                          |                       | STATISTICS   |
|---|-----------------------|--|
| Female headed households                      |                       | 3,022  |
| Children needing special protection:          | Children labourers    | 1000   |
|   | Orphans               | 1,096  |
| Number of the physically handicapped          |                       | 1,827  |
| Child- Headed households                      |                       | 224  |
| <b>Poverty Indicators</b>                     |                       |  |
| Absolute poverty:                             | Percentage            | 59   |
|   | Number                | 116,376  |
| Contribution to national poverty              |                       | 4.7  |
| Urban poor:                                   |                       |  |
|   | Percentage            | 46.8   |
|   | Number                | 1,711  |
| Rural poor:                                   |                       |  |
|   | Percentage            | 59.6   |
|   | Number                | 118,718  |
| Food poverty:                                 |                       |  |
|   | Percentage            | 54   |
|   | Number                | 109,537  |
| Income per capita                             |                       |  |
| Sectoral contribution to household income:    |                       |  |
|   | Agriculture           | 74   |
|   | Rural self-employment | 10   |
|   | Wage employment       | 11   |
|   | Urban self-employment | 5  |
| Number employed per Sector:                   |                       |  |
|   | Agriculture           | 68,393   |
|   | Rural self-employment | 9,243  |
|   | Wage employment       | 10,167   |
|   | Urban self-employment | 4,621  |
| <b>Crop farming:</b>                          |                       |  |
| Average farm size (Small scale) (Ha)          |                       | 6  |
| Average farm size (Large scale)               |                       | Nil  |
| Percentage of farmers with title deeds (%)    |                       | 30   |
| Total area under food crops (Ha)              |                       | 25,815   |
| Total acreage under cash crops.(Ha)           |                       | 825  |
| Main storage facilities                       |                       | On farm granaries,<br>Community granaries (Cereal banks) |
| Population working in agriculture (%)         |                       | 80   |
| Total area under soil/ land conservation (Ha) |                       | 27,151   |
| Total area under farm forestry (Ha)           |                       | 2,880  |
| Total area under organic farming (Ha)         |                       | 0.5  |
| <b>Livestock farming:</b>                     |                       |  |
| Number of Ranches                             |                       |  |
|   | Company ranches       | Nil  |
|   | Group ranches         | Nil  |
|   | Institution Ranches   | Nil  |
|   | Others                | Nil  |
|   | Total                 |  |
| Average size of ranches (Ha)                  |                       | 20   |

| INFORMATION CATEGORY        |                           | STATISTICS    |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| Main livestock breed        |                           |               |
| Beef cattle                 |                           | 110           |
| Dairy cattle                |                           | 5,370         |
| Goats (meat)                |                           | 80,320        |
| Dairy goats                 |                           | 4,700         |
| Sheep                       |                           | 24,030        |
| Indigenous poultry          |                           | 500,500       |
| Layers                      |                           | 23,900        |
| Broilers                    |                           | 12,100        |
| Turkeys                     |                           | 392           |
| Geese                       |                           | 200           |
| Ducks                       |                           | 501           |
| Ostrich                     |                           | 24            |
| Guinea fowls                |                           | 6             |
| Donkeys                     |                           | 5,043         |
| Pigs                        |                           | 702           |
| Rabbits                     |                           | 3220          |
| Land carrying capacity (Ha) |                           | 7             |
| Total Number of Ranches     |                           | None          |
| Bee apiaries                |                           | 420           |
| Bee hives (total)           |                           | 3,334         |
| KTBH                        |                           | 2,295         |
| Langstroth                  |                           | 712           |
| Log hives                   |                           | 423           |
| Mud hives                   |                           | 4             |
| Milk production             |                           |               |
|                             | Quantity (in litres p.a.) | 7,348,980     |
|                             | Value (Kshs.)             | 220,469,400   |
| Beef production:            |                           |               |
|                             | Quantity (Kgs)            | 343,180       |
|                             | Value (Kshs.)             | 68,636,000    |
| Mutton Production:          |                           |               |
|                             | Quantity (Kgs)            | 14,627        |
|                             | Value (Kshs.)             | 2,632,860     |
| Egg production:             |                           |               |
|                             | Quantity (Trays)          | 55,339,200    |
|                             | Value (Kshs.)             | 9,961,056,000 |
| Poultry meat Production:    |                           |               |
|                             | Quantity ((Kgs)           | 287,900       |
|                             | Value (Kshs.)             | 71,975,000    |
| Honey Production:           |                           |               |
|                             | Quantity (Kgs per annum)  | 7,400         |
|                             | Value (Kshs.)             | 962,000       |
| Pork Production:            |                           |               |
|                             | Quantity (Kgs)            | None          |
|                             | Value (Kshs.)             | None          |
| Fish farming:               |                           |               |
| Fishermen                   |                           | 250           |

| INFORMATION CATEGORY  |                   | STATISTICS                        |
|---|-------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Number of fish farm families  |                   | 5                                 |
| Fish ponds  |                   | 7                                 |
| Area of fish ponds (m <sup>2</sup> )  |                   | 10,944                            |
| Main species of fish catch  |                   | Tilapia, Catfish                  |
| Number of landing beaches   |                   | None                              |
| Fishing gear:   |                   |                                   |
|   | Fishing nets      | Siege nets - 800 Gillnets - 3,000 |
|   | Hooks             | Hook lines- 5,000                 |
|   | Traps             | None                              |
|   | Fishing Boats     | None                              |
| Fish harvest:   |                   |                                   |
|   | Weight (Kgs p.a.) | 13,000                            |
|   | Value (Kshs.)     | 1,950,000                         |
| <b>Forestry</b>   |                   |                                   |
| Number of gazetted forests  |                   | 2                                 |
| No. of Non-gazetted forests   |                   | 2                                 |
| Size of gazetted forests (Ha)   |                   | 103.7                             |
| Woody forest products: Timber, poles, posts, withies and wood fuel. (b)<br>Non Wood forest products/ services: Honey from bee keeping, dyes, gums, resins, fibre and wild fruits. |                   |                                   |
| No. of people engaged in forestry   |                   | 50,000                            |
| Seedlings production per year (million)   |                   | 1.5                               |
| Quantity of timber produced (tones)   |                   | 50                                |
| <b>Cooperatives</b>   |                   |                                   |
| Number of cooperative societies   |                   | 13                                |
| Active cooperative societies  |                   | 8                                 |
| Dormant cooperative societies   |                   | 5                                 |
| Collapsed societies   |                   | 4                                 |
| Total Registered membership   |                   | 1,034                             |
| Total turn-over in Kshs.  |                   | 21,451,205                        |
| <b>Health</b>   |                   |                                   |
| Number of health posts:   |                   |                                   |
|   | Hospitals         | None                              |
|   | Nursing homes     | None                              |
|   | Health centres    | 3                                 |
|   | Dispensaries      | 17                                |
|   | Private clinics   | 12                                |
| Beds capacity   |                   | None                              |
| Doctor/population ratio   |                   | N/A                               |
| Nurse/population ratio  |                   | 1:50,000                          |
| Average walking distance to health facility (km)  |                   | 8                                 |
| Antenatal care (ANC) (%)  |                   | 92.8                              |
| Health facility deliveries (%)  |                   | 42                                |
| Contraceptive acceptance (%)  |                   | 51                                |
| Children vaccination (%)  |                   | 79                                |
| No. of TBAs   |                   |                                   |
| No. of CHWs,  |                   | 180                               |
| CBD,  |                   | 300                               |
| <b>HIV/AIDS:</b>  |                   |                                   |

| INFORMATION CATEGORY                 |                                  | STATISTICS |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------|
| HIV prevalence (%)                   |                                  | 4          |
| Number of VCTs                       |                                  | 2          |
| Number of trained counsellors        |                                  | 3          |
| Number trained at each VCT           |                                  |            |
| Mwala Health Centre                  |                                  | 1          |
| Mbiuni Health Centre                 |                                  | 2          |
| Average number tested per month      |                                  |            |
| Mwala Health Centre                  |                                  | 30         |
| Mbiuni Health Centre                 |                                  | 150        |
| Number of Home based care            |                                  | 1          |
| Youth Clubs                          |                                  | 1          |
| Youth Friendly centres               |                                  | 1          |
| Number of institutions offering ARVs |                                  | 1          |
| <b>Education</b>                     |                                  |            |
| <b>Pre-school:</b>                   |                                  |            |
|                                      | No. of ECD centres               | 185        |
|                                      | No. of ECD teachers              | 860        |
|                                      | Teacher/pupil ratio              | 1:13       |
|                                      | Total enrolment                  | 8,410      |
|                                      | Drop-out rate (%)                | 5.455      |
|                                      | Average years of attendance      | 2          |
| <b>Primary school:</b>               |                                  |            |
|                                      | Number of primary schools        | 181        |
|                                      | Number of teachers               | 2,016      |
|                                      | Teacher/pupil ratio              | 1:39       |
|                                      | Total enrolment                  | 53,262     |
|                                      | Drop-out rate (%)                | 3.9        |
|                                      | Average years of attendance      | 8          |
| <b>Secondary schools:</b>            |                                  |            |
|                                      | Number of secondary schools      | 42         |
|                                      | Number of teachers               | 429        |
|                                      | Teacher/pupil ratio              | 1:22       |
|                                      | Total enrolment                  | 10,268     |
|                                      | Dropout rate (%)                 | 1.411      |
|                                      | Average years of attendance      | 4          |
| <b>Tertiary institutions</b>         |                                  | None       |
| <b>Adult literacy:</b>               |                                  |            |
|                                      | Number of adult literacy classes | 45         |
|                                      | Enrolment                        | 1,226      |
|                                      | Attendance                       |            |
|                                      | Male                             | 45         |
|                                      | Female                           | 760        |
|                                      | Literacy rate                    | 26.6       |
| <b>Water and sanitation</b>          |                                  |            |



| <b>INFORMATION CATEGORY</b>                                    | <b>STATISTICS</b>    |       |
|--|----------------------|-------|
| Households with access to piped water                          | 8,279                |       |
| Households with access to potable water                        | 14,489               |       |
| Number of permanent rivers                                     | 1                    |       |
| No. of shallow wells   | 54                   |       |
| No. of protected springs                                       | 18                   |       |
| No. of un-protected springs                                    | 27                   |       |
| No. of water pans/Earth dams                                   | 130                  |       |
| No. of Sub-surface Dams  | 31                   |       |
| No. of Bore holes  | 15                   |       |
| Households with roof catchment systems                         | 16,559               |       |
| Average walking distance to nearest water point (km)           | 5                    |       |
| Households with Latrines                                       | 12,419               |       |
| Number of Water Resource Users Associations (WRUA) established | None                 |       |
| Water quality  | Fair                 |       |
| <b>Energy</b>  |                      |       |
| Households with electricity connection                         | 1,500                |       |
| Trading centres connected with electricity                     |                      |       |
| Trading centres not connected with electricity                 | 18                   |       |
| Households using wood fuel                                     | 1,410                |       |
| Households using kerosene, gas/ biogas                         | 75                   |       |
| Households using solar energy                                  | 150                  |       |
| Households using Bio-gas                                       |                      |       |
| <b>Transport &amp; Communication</b>                           |                      |       |
| Road length:   |                      |       |
|  | Bitumen surface (km) | 74.5  |
|  | Gravel surface (km)  | 140   |
|  | Earth surface (km)   | 121.3 |
|  | Total (km)           | 335.8 |
| Condition of road (km)   |                      |       |
|  | Good condition       | 242.5 |
|  | Bad condition        | 93.3  |
| Number of Telephone connections                                | 30                   |       |
| Mobile network coverage (%)                                    | 60                   |       |
| No. of Cyber cafes   | 2                    |       |
| No. of private courier services                                | None                 |       |
| Number of Post offices   | 3                    |       |
| Number of Sub-post offices                                     | 4                    |       |
| Licensed stamp vendors   | Not determined       |       |
| <b>Tourism, Trade &amp; Industry</b>                           |                      |       |
| No. of Trading centres   | 45                   |       |
| Registered Retail traders                                      | 1,742                |       |
| Registered wholesale traders                                   | 17                   |       |
| Bakeries   | 1                    |       |
| Manufacturing industries                                       | 1                    |       |
| Hotels   | 253                  |       |
| Commercial Banks   | None                 |       |
| Micro-finance Institutions                                     | 3                    |       |
| Village banks (others)   | None                 |       |
| Jua Kali Associations  | None                 |       |
| Jua Kali Artisans  | None                 |       |

| <b>INFORMATION CATEGORY</b>                     | <b>STATISTICS</b> |
|---|-------------------|
| <b>Wildlife</b>                                 |                   |
| Animal types                                    |                   |
| Types   | 21                |
| Number  | 8,862             |
| Wildlife estates                                | None              |
| Number of KWS staff                             | None              |
| Number of poachers arrested                     | None              |
| Number of firearms confiscated                  | None              |
| <b>Environment</b>                              |                   |
| Number of EIA endorsed                          | 10                |
| Number of Environment Audits executed           | None              |
| Number of solid waste management sites          | None              |
| Number of quarry sited renovated                | None              |
| Sand and ballast quarrying sites                | None              |
| Number of people involved in quarrying          | None              |
| Number of KWS camps                             | None              |
| <b>Housing:</b>                                 |                   |
| Type of housing in urban and rural areas        |                   |
| Registered:                                     |                   |
| HG  | None              |
| MG  | 2                 |
| LG  | 11                |
| Registered:                                     |                   |
| HG  |                   |
| MG  |                   |
| LG  |                   |
|   | None              |
|   | 13                |
|   | None              |
| <b>Community Development and Social Welfare</b> |                   |
| Number of active women groups                   | 180               |
| Number of Community Based projects              | 300               |
| Number of Youth Groups                          | 250               |
| Number of Self Help Groups                      | 566               |

*Mwala District Development Plan 2008 -2012*

**CHAPTER TWO:**  
**DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS**



DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS  
CHAPTER TWO



## 2.0 INTRODUCTION

The Chapter provides an overview of the 2002-2008 Plan and the district sectoral performance over the same period. It further discusses the linkage of the current DDP and the national Development Plan and other policy documents. It also highlights the major development challenges faced by the district and other cross cutting issues that influence the development of the district.

### 2.1 REVIEW OF 2002-2008 PLAN

At the start of the 2002 -2008-plan period, the district faced many developmental challenges that needed to be addressed. These included among others inadequate infrastructural facilities such as water supplies, poor roads infrastructure, undeveloped human resource and poor marketing systems, inadequacy of water for domestic use and irrigation and shortage of health facilities. The situation has improved moderately over the plan period but not as projected by the various sectors.

The implementation status of the plan is summarized in table 6 below: -

For realization of the theme of plan, which was 'Effective Management for Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction', the plan had identified appropriate strategies and programmes in areas such as improvement of infrastructure, promotion of small scale and jua kali sector, development of human resource base and sustainable utilization of the available natural resources as a basis for Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty reduction.

**Table 6 Implementation Status of 2002 – 2008 Plan**

| Department             | No. of Projects Proposed In 2002 | No. of projects Completed | No. of ongoing projects | No. of stalled projects/not started | Total project Expenditure (Kshs.) |
|------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Agriculture            | 7                                | 6                         | 1                       | 0                                   | 25m                               |
| Livestock              | 8                                | 6                         | 1                       | 1                                   | 8m                                |
| Veterinary             | 2                                | 1                         | 1                       | 0                                   | 6.8m                              |
| Water                  | 1                                | 1                         | 0                       | 0                                   | 4.8m                              |
| Environment            | 4                                | 2                         | 0                       | 2                                   | 7.2m                              |
| Forest                 | 1                                | 1                         | 0                       | 0                                   | 5.8m                              |
| Land And Settlement    | 1                                | 0                         | 1                       | 0                                   | 13m                               |
| Roads                  | 6                                | 5                         | 0                       | 1                                   | 70m                               |
| Postal Corporation     | 5                                | 2                         | 0                       | 3                                   | 14.7m                             |
| Small Scale industries | 4                                | 2                         | 0                       | 2                                   | 8m                                |
| Health (MOH)           | 1                                | 0                         | 1                       | 0                                   | 7m                                |
| Social Services        | 2                                | 1                         | 0                       | 1                                   | 5.6m                              |
| Civil Registrar        | 2                                | 1                         | 1                       | 0                                   | 9.3m                              |
| Children's Department  | 3                                | 1                         | 0                       | 2                                   | 13m                               |
| National Reg. Bureau   | 1                                | 0                         | 1                       | 0                                   | 8.3m                              |
| <b>TOTAL</b>           | <b>48</b>                        | <b>29</b>                 | <b>7</b>                | <b>12</b>                           | <b>206.5m</b>                     |

Source: District Planning Unit Machakos 2008

At the start of the plan period (2002) the district had poor roads and other infrastructural facilities like electricity and inadequate telephone coverage all of which have greatly improved. The completion of the Masii – Tawa road and the rehabilitation of the Machakos-Masii road and Masii -Wamunyu Road has greatly facilitated transportation of goods particularly perishable horticulture products that needed to be moved from the interior to larger markets in Machakos and, Nairobi although road infrastructure still remains a major problem in the newly created district. The Murruming of classified roads and routine maintenance has improved road accessibility.

The district is prone to droughts and famines that occur periodically. This state of affairs has over the years continued to thwart development efforts in Mwala district. The community consumes most of the income during famine leaving very little saving that can be ploughed to investments. Lack of pastures and water causes huge losses to a large percentage of livestock farmers. This, to some extent, impacted negatively on the local communities participating in development undertakings.

The low availability of credit at the beginning of the plan period improved moderately with more micro finance institutions being established. These included Kenya Women Finance Trust, AFC, Mwala Traders SACCO and banking institutions like K.C.B. It is important to note that Mwala district has no financial institution for they are all located in Machakos Town. Some Micro-financial institutions especially K-REP are offering credit facilities to the local people to enable them set up income generating activities thereby raising living standards. However accessibility of credit to the local people has always been difficult owing to the unavailability of title deeds and other collateral especially among farmers. The government has however accelerated the issuing of title deeds to the farmers and it is expected that they will take advantage of this and borrow from the banks and increase their investment capacity.

The lack of or limited existence of cooperatives or organized marketing groups has given way to middlemen who exploit the farmers to the extent that they never get value for their products. This has been a disincentive to investment especially in the horticulture and livestock industry. It has also led to marketing problems especially for livestock and livestock products as well as agricultural produce and products. However the Government has already introduced measures to protect farmers from exploitation by the middlemen. The measures include purchasing of the farmers produce especially maize at a given minimum price and offering storage facilities for free for those farmers who are not willing to sell.

The plan period (2002 -2008) also witnessed the coming of a new Government into power, which introduced Constituencies Development Fund (CDF), which was aimed at empowering the communities into making decisions on the kind of projects they want to undertake and fully participate in their implementation. The fund has continued to attract a lot of interest especially among the community members. Through this fund the district has been able to undertake a lot of development projects across all sectors of our economy.

It is also in this same plan period that the Donors started resuming funding to the government. Throughout the plan period the district enjoyed quite a number of donor funded projects key among them being Eastern Province Horticultural Traditional Food

Crop Project {EPHTFCP} which was funded by GOK/IFAD. The project undertook a lot of projects in the entire district especially in areas to do with promotion of irrigation and traditional Food Crops. The project was successfully brought to an end in June 2006. SIDA -NALEP was another project that was funded by the Government of Sweden and Kenya. It's funding targeted promotion of agricultural as well as livestock farming, capacity building of farmers and self-help groups.

During the plan period the Government introduced-Free Primary Education that saw the enrolment rates increase from 60 percent in 2003 to 80 percent in 2008.

In the 2002-2008 plan periods, the district proposed to implement 48 projects across the sectors. Overall the district achieved 60 per cent implementation level with significant differences on sector performance. The low implementation is mainly attributed to lack of funds that affected projects particularly those funded by the Government. Donor and community funded projects recorded high rates of implementation. In addition, changes in priorities overtime affected plan implementation and resulted in some projects abandoned mid way or not started at all.

## **2.2 CONSTRAINTS**

During the plan period the implementing departments faced a number of constraints, which include: inadequate rainfall, which resulted to crop failure, poor physical infrastructure especially roads which increased the cost of doing business, high cost of farm inputs affecting farm produce, insufficient technical personnel to render the required services, poor marketing infrastructure, increasing number of orphans, unwillingness to observe approved work plans. Low implementation could also be attributed to low funding levels of projects.

## **2.3 LESSONS LEARNT**

Although the implementation of the projects outlined in the plan was low, a number of projects outside the plan were implemented by various ministries. This reveals weakness in planning and budgeting process in the district.

Projects funded by donors and through decentralized funds had high completion rates. This is due to consistence in funding and fast implementation approaches.

Lack of legal mandate by the District Development Committee hindered coordinated approach to development and these results to duplication of project activities.

Most of the devolved funds in the district level do not draw their projects from the DDP but identify projects from the community level.

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 at all. Most departments implemented other projects than those proposed in the Plan, while most of donor funded projects were not captured in the Plan.

## **2.4 LINKAGES WITH VISION 2030, NATIONAL, MEDIUM TERM PLAN AND MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS.**

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

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

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

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

## **2.5 MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES**

### **2.5.1 Development Challenges**

#### **i) Inadequate Water**

Generally, the district being ASAL has inadequate water for domestic, livestock, crop and industrial use. The rainfall is inadequate and unreliable while water from the permanent rivers and dams has not been fully harnessed. The ground water resources are



low and saline because of the basement rock systems. The degree of salinity ranges from low to high depending on the rock type. Where the rocks are deeply weathered the ground water tends to be saltier. This has greatly affected agricultural and livestock production since most farmers depends on the rains for production. The majority of the population depends 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 already existing water supplies systems are overstretched and cannot supply enough water for the increasing population.

## **ii) Land Degradation**

The majority of the people in the district depend on agriculture for their livelihood. Farm holdings range from small to large company and cooperative farms with a variety of both food and cash crops and livestock. The highly productive areas in the district are along hilly terrain and land holdings range from 0.5-2 acres. Over cultivation has left it bare, exposing it to erosion.

## **iii) Poor Infrastructure**

Poor infrastructure is major development challenge in the district. Roads are important since they ensure easier movement of people, access to markets, hospitals and are key to development of the district. The road network in the district is poorly developed and mainly consists of gravel and earth. These are often rendered impassable during rainy seasons.

## **2.5.2 Cross Cutting Issues**

### **i) Gender Inequality**

There are fundamental challenges of gender equity within the district. The district is mainly agricultural and women provide most of the agricultural labour especially cultivation, weeding and harvesting. However, they do not have control or access to the benefits realized from the proceeds. This is because land ownership is mainly dominated by men while women have little say over what happens in the farms. Also the women lack title deeds hence they are unable to access loans from financial institutions due to lack of collateral.

The district has a female to male ratio of 110:100, the enrolment rate in schools, however indicates that 49 per cent, 51 per cent and 48 per cent of those enrolled in pre-primary, primary and secondary schools are girls respectively. The dropout rate for girls is lower than for boys but their performance is poorer. The high drop out for boys is attributed to the fact that they leave school in search for casual employment especially in the sand-harvesting sector. The low performance of girls is due to the fact that the girl child performs household chores alongside the mother after school, leaving her little time for studies.

The gender imbalance prevalent in the district means that the significant portion of the population is not fully participating in the development of the district.

## SWOT Analysis

| Strength   | Weaknesses   |
|--|--|
| High level of awareness on social sector on development;<br>Presence of donor programmes addressing women issues;<br>Presence of CBOs; | High dependence on donor assistance;<br>High illiteracy;<br>Retrogressive cultural practices;<br>Insecurity; |
| Opportunities  | Threats  |
| Women Enterprise Fund and Youth Enterprise Fund  | HIV/AIDS;<br>Political instability and Drought   |

### ii) Disaster Management

Periodically, the district experiences disasters that are either natural or man-made. The natural disasters experienced include drought and famine while the man made include landslides.

The frequency and severity of drought phenomenon is in the rise in Mwala District. This has had adverse impacts on economic activities, as most of them are sensitive to climate change. For example, extreme drought affects both agriculture and livestock production due to low rainfall and increase in incidences of disease and pests. Drought also disrupts livelihoods and social setting since it disproportionately affect women and children more than men.

The district is also generally prone to landslides. The vulnerability of the district to landslides is 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 the caves have collapsed occasioning loss of life.

## SWOT Analysis

| Strength  | Weaknesses  |
|---|---|
| A resilient local community with developed mechanisms for coping and adapting to harsh environment;<br>Availability of emergency kitty in CDF;<br>Presence of NGOs and development partners assisting in quick response to emergencies; | Poor or non-existence of physical infrastructure such as roads, factories, hospital and telecommunication services;<br>Poor land tenure systems and;<br>Bad/impassable roads during rainy season; |
| Opportunities   | Threat  |
| Increased government and development partner in the district;<br>Drive for peaceful co-existence with other communities in the region;  | Endemic poverty and rising population;<br>HIV/AIDS;<br>Low interest to private sector investment;<br>Growing frequency of climatic shocks;  |

### iii) Environmental Conservation and Management

The district is faced with a number of environmental challenges both natural and anthropogenic. The most common challenge is: -

**Desertification:** The climatic and human factors have accelerated desertification 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 0.5 per cent of total area is left for forest activities. Of these, the forest department manages a partly 0.3 per cent.

## SWOT Analysis

| <b>Strength</b>  | <b>Weaknesses</b>   |
|--|---|
| Sectors collaboration and partnerships;<br>Presence of an active District Environment Committee;<br>Renewed commitment by the locals to conserve the environment;<br>Presence of NGOs, which addresses Environmental issues; | Limited staff in the district;<br>Inadequate financial resources facilities and equipment;<br>Low client responsiveness due to inadequate capacity and illegal settlements in the forestland;<br>Low adherence to EIA requirements; |
| <b>Opportunities</b>   | <b>Threats</b>  |
| Partnerships and collaboration with stakeholders;<br>Indigenous knowledge;<br>Availability of a proper legal framework addressing environmental issues.  | Unclear delineation of some roles for lead agencies in environment matters;<br>High pollution of the environment<br>Global warming;<br>Destruction of water catchment areas.  |

### iv) High Poverty Levels

People in the district define poverty as inability by families to meet their basic needs such as food, clothing, housing, health and education. The majority of the poor households are found in the dry areas of the district where frequent droughts have affected their livelihoods. The recurrent drought affects agricultural production leading to low yields and perpetual food shortages. Livestock production is also affected since the drought depletes pasture leading to body weight loss as animals travel for long distances to watering points.

The table below shows distribution of poverty by Division.

**Table 7: Distribution of Poverty by Division**

| Division/ Location    | No. of Individuals. From 1999 Census Living Below Poverty Line | Percent Of Individuals Below Poverty Line |
|-----------------------|--|---|
| <b>Mwala Division</b> | <b>84,356</b>  | <b>63.71</b>                              |
| Masii                 | 19,792   | 58.52                                     |
| Mbiuni                | 27,786   | 64.39                                     |
| Mwala                 | 27,088   | 66.66                                     |
| Vyulya                | 9,690  | 63.53                                     |

| Division/ Location             | No. of Individuals. From 1999 Census Living Below Poverty Line | Percent Of Individuals Below Poverty Line |
|--------------------------------|--|---|
| <b>Yathui Division</b>         | <b>62,510</b>  | <b>61.21</b>                              |
| Ikalaasa                       | 8,128  | 66.35                                     |
| Kibauni                        | 8,570  | 71.60                                     |
| Miu                            | 10,720   | 54.37                                     |
| Muthetheni                     | 14,473   | 61.89                                     |
| Wamunyu                        | 10,490   | 57.06                                     |
| Yathui                         | 10,129   | 59.21                                     |
| <b>District Poverty Levels</b> |  | <b>61.4</b>                               |

**Source:** projections based on Geographic Dimensions of Well-Being in Kenya, CBS, 2003

According to Geographic Dimensions of Well –Being in Kenya (Where are the poor?), 2003 Central Bureau of Statistics, the district had 61.4 percent of its district population below the poverty line. From table 8 above Yathui Division is the richest but the poorest location in the district is found in the same division that is Kibauni Location. Poverty levels in the district tend to be decreasing as indicated in the recent survey on Basic Report on Well- Being in Kenya, Based on Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey - 2005/06 where the individuals living below poverty line stood at 58.8 per cent.

Kibauni Location leads in terms of poverty levels of 71.6 per cent. The Location is affected by drought on a regular basis and receives rainfall that is low to sustain meaningful agriculture. There is water shortage and people have to travel long distance up to 10 KM in search of water.

In terms of the impact, women and children are vulnerable. In poor households women and children perform most domestic as well as commercial tasks and some cases are the breadwinner. The situation is made worse by the fact that women do not control income from agricultural produce and have very little access to credit. According to research done by Kenya National Bureau of Statistics in 2008 on Constituency well-being in Kenya, Mwala District is number 159 contributing to poverty in Kenya.

### SWOT Analysis

| <b>Strengths</b>   | <b>Weaknesses</b>  |
|--|--|
| Strong community interest and participation in development related activities;<br>Hospitable community members;<br>Relative peace and tranquillity;<br>Low crime rate;<br>Huge potential for livestock production;<br>Huge potential for horticultural production;<br>Relatively low level of HIV prevalence;<br>Rich tradition and culture;<br>Plenty of land, an important factor of | High poverty levels;<br>High levels of illiteracy;<br>Poor and underdeveloped infrastructure;<br>Low natural resources base;<br>Limited employment opportunities leading to low employment rate;<br>Lack of adequate collateral to spur investments;<br>Retrogressive cultural, traditional and religious practices;<br>Low access to health services;<br>Gender inequality; |

| <b>Strengths</b>   | <b>Weaknesses</b>  |
|--|--|
| production;<br>Labour availability;<br>Presence of CSOs;<br>Political good will;<br>Average performance in National examinations;  | Over reliance on relief food;<br>Low connectivity to electricity;<br>Low education and awareness on environmental issues;<br>Low investment by the private sector;   |
| <b>Opportunities</b>   | <b>Threats</b>   |
| Tourism development through Culture and Sports;<br>Exploitation of river Athi for agricultural development through large scale irrigation;<br>Establishment for Light-to-Medium ;processing and manufacturing Industries<br>Development of fisheries by tapping river Athi potential;<br>Free Primary Education and Subsidized Secondary Education;<br>Community empowerment through devolved funding including CDF and LATF ;<br>Informal sector development through promotion of Jua Kali enterprises and MSMEs;<br>Mobile VCT and PMTCT services; | Lack of an effective devolved M&E system;<br>Weak mechanism and framework for development coordination Fragile;<br>ecosystem aggravated by destruction of the environment;<br>Lack of a clear policy on ASAL development;<br>Harsh climate in some parts of the district;<br>Effects of climate change;<br>Frequent droughts;<br>HIV and AIDS pandemic;<br>Food and nutrition insecurity;<br>Animal disease outbreaks; |

**v) High Prevalence of HIV /AIDS.**

Mwala district has 2 VCT centres. The HIV prevalence rate in the district is estimated at 4 per cent. The table 9 below shows the number of people tested in the district since January to December 2007.

**Table 9: HIV/AIDS Cases in 2007**

| <b>Name of VCT</b> | <b>No. Tested</b> | <b>No. Positive</b> | <b>No. Negative</b> |
|--------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Mwala              | 188               | 15                  | 173                 |
| Mbiuni             | 1814              | 29                  | 1785                |
| <b>TOTAL</b>       | <b>2002</b>       | <b>44</b>           | <b>1958</b>         |

Source: projections based on Geographic Dimensions of Well –Being in Kenya, CBS, 2003

From the table above, out of 2002 people who were screened, 44 were found to be HIV Positive representing a prevalence rate of 2.2 per cent. The biggest challenge facing the district is the increasing number of orphans. Currently the district estimates that there over 3,000 children who are in need of special care and the number is expected to increase if the HIV preference does not show a downward trend. There is also a challenge in providing medical care and support for the infected. In addition to the above there is

| <b>Development Issues</b> | <b>Causes</b>  | <b>Development Objectives</b>                            | <b>Immediate Objectives / Targets</b>   | <b>Strategies</b>   |
|---------------------------|--|--|---|---|
|                           | Inadequate water points; inaccessibility to clean drinking water;<br>Poor operation and maintenance of water points.   |  | reliable clean water;<br>Rehabilitation of existing water points and supplies.  | catchment programmes;<br>Initiate clean piped water projects.   |
| Poor Health status        | Inadequate health facilities;<br>Low Doctor / Nurse patient ratio;<br>Inoperative health facilities;<br>Long distances to health facilities;<br>Understaffing.<br>Lack of essential drugs. | Ensure high standards of health                          | Improve Health Status<br>Increase accessibility to proper medical care;<br>Increase health facilities;<br>Increase control and prevention of endemic diseases;<br>Increase immunization coverage. | Initiate immunization programmes;<br>Construct/ equip more health facilities;<br>Control of endemic diseases;<br>Initiate nutrition and balanced diet programmes. |
| Poor road infrastructure  | Inadequate funding for road upgrading and routine maintenance;<br>Many unclassified roads;<br>Poor Terrain and Soil texture;   | Ensure that we have proper road network (infrastructure) | Improve road network<br><br>Ensure proper maintenance of road networks;<br>Increase classification of roads;<br>Increase road network.  | Initiate routine road maintenance through RMFLF;<br>Initiate classification of roads;<br>Initiate the construction of trunk roads and bridges;                    |
| Low literacy levels       | Low literacy;<br>High dropout rates;<br>Inadequate education facilities, and teaching staff;<br>Low enrolment, transition, and retention rates.  | Ensure that we get good education.                       | Increase Literacy Rates;<br>Improve performance in national exams;<br>Improve enrolment, transition, and retention rates;   | Intensified assessment;<br>Mounting in service courses;<br>Hold awareness meetings;<br>Improve facilities e.g. Science Laboratories.                              |
| Environmental degradation | High rate of deforestation;<br>Poor sand harvesting methods, and uncoordinated Quarrying.  | Ensure that our environment is well conserved and health | Environmental Management and Conservation;<br>Increase afforestation;<br>Protect our rivers;<br>Ensure that waste is properly disposed.   | Undertake Afforestation and re-afforestation;<br>Initiate riverbank protection along River Ena;<br>Initiate proper waste disposal and sanitation.                 |

| <b>Development Issues</b>                                | <b>Causes</b>   | <b>Development Objectives</b>   | <b>Immediate Objectives / Targets</b>   | <b>Strategies</b>  |
|--|---|---------------------------------|---|--|
| Unemployment   | Lack of job opportunities for locals;<br>Lack of appropriate skills and technologies;<br>Lack of entrepreneurial spirit to undertake business potentials;<br>Lack of electrification network to enhance industrialization into the rural areas. | Unemployment                    | Create employment<br>Increase awareness on the importance of cottage/small scale industries;<br>Increase the number of skilled manpower available by 60%;<br>Enhance Rural Electrification Programme; | Initiate skills training / workshops and seminars;<br>Promotion of investment programmes in the district;<br>Enhance Rural Electrification Programme.  |
| Orphans and Vulnerable Children                          | Death of parents due to HIV/AIDs related illnesses;<br>High levels of poverty;<br>Breakdown of family values and irresponsible parenthood.  | Orphans and vulnerable Children | Improve the situation of OVCs<br>Ensure proper care and protection for OVCs;<br>Ensure that OVCs get access to Education, Health care, Birth certificates.  | Work towards poverty reduction with development partners such as CCF and Bidii;<br>Increase awareness to the general public on the rights of the child and responsible parenthood;<br><br>Enforce children maintenance orders. |
| High population growth rate, development and environment | High poverty levels at 58 percent of the population under poverty level;<br>Low uptake of contraceptives.   | Population.                     | Poverty reduction programmes.<br>Family planning programmes.  | Initiate income generation activities;<br>Family Planning campaigns.   |

## **CHAPTER THREE:**

# **DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES AND PRIORITIES**



### **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**

This sector covers sub-sectors like Agriculture, livestock, veterinary, fisheries Land adjudication and settlement and cooperatives. This is major sector in the district since the majority of the people depend on agriculture and livestock production and informal Sector 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, food security and livestock production. This section therefore presents the priority actions the sector will undertake during the plan period.

#### **3.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission**

The sector vision is "An innovative, commercially oriented and modern Agriculture and Rural Development".

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 resistant crops and promotion of small-scale irrigation. In addition, vigorous campaigns will be undertaken to promote the production of alternative anchor crops like cotton and horticultural crops. This will reduce the districts over dependence on maize and beans and increase the incomes for the people. Traditional food crops such as millet, sorghum, cowpeas and cassava will also be promoted and farmers trained on new recipes.

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

### 3.1.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Agriculture and Livestock production are major activities in the district. The majority of the people in the district depend directly or indirectly on 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. The majority 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. The district has over 132 cooperatives of different types with a turnover of over Kshs.. 360 million annually.

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 lots 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.

### 3.1.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

To implement the plan appropriately different stakeholders will be expected to play their roles respectively as shown below

| Stakeholder                                    | Role   |
|--|--|
| Catholic Diocese of Machakos                   | Agricultural extension and water harvesting;   |
| Mwala Cotton Growers Association               | Promotion of cotton growing in the district;   |
| ACK Diocese of Machakos                        | Agricultural extension services;   |
| Kenya Agricultural Research Institute (KARI)   | Crop research & provision of certified planting materials;   |
| Kitui Cotton Ginnery and Makeni Cotton Ginnery | Cotton ginning, seed provision & promotion;  |
| SACDEP   | Processing of Traditional food crops & water harvesting;   |
| Community members                              | Project Monitoring   |
|  | They are the backbone of any cooperative organization; They are the supreme decision making organ of the society at the annual general meeting (AGM); They elect Management Committee members to manage affairs of the society on their behalf.  |
| Co-operative Committee members                 | They are elected by members to implement the process of planning, organizing, directing and controlling the resources of the society for the achievement of the society objectives efficiently and effectively;<br>They enter into contracts on behalf of the society and employ workers who sit in the society on daily basis to attend to normal routine work; |
| Cooperative officers                           | Ensure that the societies abide by the Co-operative Society's Act, rules and bylaws; In other words, they offer guidance and advise the Co-operatives on matters relating to co-operative policy and other regulations;  |
| Catholic diocese of Kitui                      | Partnering in community forestry;  |

| Stakeholder  | Role  |
|--|---|
| Green belt movement                                    | Rural Afforestation;  |
| Forest and Environment department                      | Natural Resources Conservation;   |
| Ministry of water                                      | Springs and river line conservation;  |
| Masaku County Council                                  | Hill Forestry management;   |
| Business Community                                     | Establish Trade & Industrial Enterprises/Investment;<br>Consumer of goods and services;<br>Advocacy for efficient service delivery;<br>Provision of feedback on trade and industry issues;<br>Supplier of goods and services;   |
| Financial Institution AFC & Other credit organization) | Provide financial assistance;<br>Provide business advisory services;  |
| Government   | Provide an enabling environment for promotion of Trade and Industrial investment by initiating the formulation of necessary policies in collaboration with all stakeholders;<br>Contribute funds for financial assistance to MSME's;<br>Gives technical backstopping; |

### 3.1.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

| Sub-sector               | Priorities   | Constraints   | Strategies   |
|--------------------------|--|---|--|
| Agriculture              | Improve food security; Production of high quality produce;   | High cost of farm inputs; Inappropriate credit facilities and high cost credit; Low market prices for the products;   | Revitalize the coop sector to offer loans and inputs at reduced prices; More appropriate credit facilities/ scheme to be pursued; source for external markets. |
| Livestock                | 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              | Revitalization of the sector.                                | Poor management of cooperatives   | Intensive training of the cooperative members.   |
| 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<br>Location/Division/<br>Constituency                          | Objectives   | Targets  | Description of Activities   |
|---|--|--|---|
| Njaa Marufuku Kenya, Mwala Constituency                                     | Reduce extreme hunger by 50% by 2012.  | 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; Mwala Constituency  | Provision of 90% of pluralistic and demand driven extension services by 2010.      | 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.      |
| National Accelerated Agricultural Inputs Access Programme – Yathui Division | Promotion of the use of certified seeds and fertilizers for 5,000 farmers by 2012. | 1,000 farmers per year.                                  | Provision of input vouchers to farmers.<br>Promotion of formation of cereal banks.                |

#### (B) New Project Proposal: Agriculture

| Project Name,<br>Location/Division/<br>Constituency                              | Priority Ranking | Objectives   | Targets                               | Description of Activities   |
|--|------------------|--|---------------------------------------|---|
| Promotion of Energy Saving Devices and Agro-forestry, Mwala Constituency         | 1                | Increase by 20% use of energy saving devices by 2011.  | 8 groups per year<br>8 Sites per year | Conduct Demonstrations and field days on energy saving devices;<br>Provide farmers with knowledge to set up agro forestry tree nurseries. |
| Promotion of Emerging crops (Sun flower, Jatropha, Mushrooms) Mwala constituency | 2                | Increase by 20% number of farmers diversifying to non-alternative crops for increased incomes by 2010. | 1000 farmers per year.                | Set up demonstration sites.<br>Train Farmers<br>Link farmers to markets.  |

#### (A) On-going projects: Livestock/Veterinary

| Project Name<br>Location/Division/<br>Constituency   | Objectives  | Targets   | Description of Activities  |
|--|---|---|--|
| Asal based Livestock and Rural Livelihoods Support Project (ALLPRO) Wamunyu in Yathui Division, Maweli in Mwala Division of Mwala Constituency | To improve sustainable rural livelihoods and food security through improved livestock | Increase off take for beef cattle from 6-10% by 2010;<br>Increase off take for small stock from 14-24% by 2010;<br>Efficient data | Farmers groups training<br>water resource surveys;<br>Range rehabilitation;<br>disease surveillance;<br>community based demand driven initiatives. |

| Project Name<br>Location/Division/<br>Constituency | Objectives  | Targets  | Description of Activities |
|--|---|--|---------------------------|
|  | production; marketing and support for drought management and food security by 2010. | collection and monitoring system established; Access to local, regional and international markets increased; 4 bee farmers producing 0.125 tons of honey and 0.01 tones of bees wax by 2010; 50 KTBHs available to bee farmers Incidence of epizootic diseases decreased by 50% by 2010. |                           |

### (B) New Project Proposal: Livestock

| Project Name,<br>Location/Division/<br>Constituency            | Priority Ranking | Objectives   | Targets   | Description of Activities  |
|--|------------------|--|---|--|
| NALEP<br>Yathui and Mwala<br>Division of Mwala<br>Constituency | 1                | To promote the socio-economic development of the agricultural sector, at the same time contributing towards poverty alleviation by 2012. | 45 common interest groups formed and trained and 200 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,<br>Location/Division/<br>Constituency      | Priority Ranking | Objectives  | Targets  | Description of Activities   |
|--|------------------|---|--|---|
| PATTEC Mwala/ Yathui<br>Divisions, Mwala<br>Constituency | 1                | Control/ eradicate 90% of tsetse flies; To promote the socio-economic development of the agriculture sector, at the same time contributing towards poverty alleviation by 2012. | 30 Common interest groups to be formed and trained; 100 farmers to be visited in financial year. | Planning, monitoring and evaluation; Training; Collaborations and research; Gender and poverty focus. |

**(B) New Project Proposal: Fisheries**

| Project Name, Location/Division/Constituency                                      | Priority Ranking | Objectives   | Targets   | Description of Activities   |
|---|------------------|--|---|---|
| Dam Stocking/Restocking and dam fisheries utilization programme<br>District wide. | 1                | Increase the fisheries resource base in the district by 2010;<br>Sustainable utilization of dam fisheries in the district by 2010. | Stock/ restock one dam in every location per year;<br>Mobilize the local communities towards sustainable utilization of 2 dam fisheries in every division per year. | Restocking/ stocking of dams/temporary water bodies;<br>Sensitize the local community on Co-management approach of dam fisheries;<br>Formation of dam management committees;<br>Harvesting of dam fisheries |

**(A) On-going Projects: Forestry and Wildlife**

| Project Name, Location/Division/Constituency           | Objectives   | Targets  | Description of Activities   |
|--|--|--|---|
| Farm forest programme<br>Mwala /Yathui/ Masii /Kibauni | Promote farm forestry commercial tree farming, efficient utilization and marketing of forest products to 70% by 2012.                                    | Farm visits -34<br>On farm tree planting (10).<br>Plantation establishment (20Ha);<br>Tree nursery production (150,000).                         | Visit farmers and promote farm forestry;<br>Promotion of commercial tree planting;<br>Planting of 20 Ha in gazetted areas;<br>Tree seedling production. |
| Plantation development programme<br>District wide      | Increased productivity of both industrial forest plantations and farm forestry as well as enhance conservation and efficient utilization to 70% by 2012. | Farm visits (50);<br>On farm tree planting (20 Ha);<br>Tree nursery (200,000);<br>Rehabilitate degraded sites (5);<br>Forest protection (242Ha). | Visit farmers and promote farm forestry;<br>Promotion of commercial tree planting;<br>Planting of 20 Ha in gazetted areas;<br>Tree seedling production. |

**(B) New Project Proposals: Forestry and Wildlife**

| Project Name Location/ Division  | Priority Ranking | Objectives   | Targets  | Description of Activities                 |
|--|------------------|--|--|---|
| Increase of farm forestry and industrial plantation products.<br>District wide | 1                | Promote farm forestry commercial tree farming;<br>Efficient utilization and marketing of forest products to 90% by 2012. | Plantation establishment (20Ha);<br>Farm visits (50);<br>On farm tree planting (20 Ha);<br>Tree nursery (200,000). | Planting;<br>Mobilization and protection. |

| Project Name<br>Location/ Division                               | Priority<br>Ranking | Objectives   | Targets   | Description of<br>Activities  |
|--|---------------------|--|---|---|
| Rehabilitation of degraded sites<br>District wide                | 2                   | Promote farm forestry commercial tree farming; Efficient utilization and marketing of forest products to 90% by 2012.                                    | Rehabilitate degraded sites (5)   | Planting, Mobilization and protection.  |
| Tree seedlings production<br>District wide                       | 3                   | Increased productivity of both industrial forest plantations and farm forestry as well as enhance conservation and efficient utilization to 70% by 2010. | Tree nursery production (150,000)                                       | Raising seedlings ;Mobilization and Technical support.  |
| Sustainable forest conservation and protection.<br>District wide | 4                   | Increased productivity of both industrial forest plantations and farm forestry as well as enhance conservation and efficient utilization to 70% by 2010. | 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: Cooperative Development

| Project Name<br>Location/Division/<br>Constituency                         | Objectives   | Targets   | Description of Activities   |
|--|--|---|---|
| Promotion of new cooperative societies<br>District wide                    | Improve social economic status of members to 70% by 2012.  | 20 new cooperative societies involving 10,000 new members.  | Pre-cooperative training sessions.  |
| Supervision and coordination of cooperative activities<br>District wide    | Improve service delivery by cooperatives to 90% by 2012;<br>Discourage mismanagement;<br>Improve professionalism;<br>Enforcement of cooperative Act; rules, by-laws and members resolutions. | 13 cooperative societies  | Attendance of general meetings and committee meetings;<br>Carry out regular inspections in all cooperatives;<br>Updated audits in all cooperatives. |
| Promotion of cooperative savings and credit activities<br>District wide    | Mobilization of savings; Accessibility to credit facilities to 70% of societies by 2010.   | 10 new SACCOS involving 10 members;<br>3 societies starting FOSA activities serving 20,000 members. | Education and Training.   |
| Education and training of Management committee members; Cooperative staff; | To create awareness of cooperative issues to 90% of societies by 2010;<br>Impart knowledge and skills on cooperative   | 13 cooperative societies  | Leaders meetings;<br>Seminars;<br>Exhibitions and shows;<br>Long and short term courses.  |

| Project Name<br>Location/Division/<br>Constituency | Objectives   | Targets                  | Description of Activities   |
|--|--|--------------------------|---|
| General members<br>District wide                   | management to 90% of co-operative societies by 2010.   |                          |   |
| Auditing of cooperative societies<br>District wide | Ensure societies improve cooperative governance to 90% by 2012.                                  | 8 cooperative societies. | Verification;<br>Vouching;<br>Reconciliation;<br>Reporting.                               |
| Sensitization on value addition<br>District wide   | Increase the monetary value of the products and services to 70% of the active societies by 2010. | 8 active societies.      | Awareness sessions to be held;<br>Seminars;<br>Shows and exhibitions;<br>Education tours. |

### (B) New Project Proposals: Cooperative Development

| Project Name,<br>Location/Division/<br>Constituency        | Priority Ranking | Objectives   | Targets                | Description of Activities  |
|--|------------------|--|------------------------|--|
| Construction of one District office & 2 Divisional offices | 1                | Establish cooperative service centres/stations near co-operators and public by 2012. | 3 offices constructed  | Site identification;<br>Sourcing of funds;<br>Contracting;<br>Supervision;<br>Certification. |
| Computerization of Divisional offices                      | 2                | Improve service delivery 90% of the offices by 2012.                                 | 3 offices computerized | Acquire and install software and hardware.   |

### (A) On-going Projects: Land and Settlement

| Project Name,<br>Location/Division/<br>Constituency | Objectives   | Targets  | Description of Activities   |
|---|--|--|---|
| Land registration<br>District wide                  | To settle the landless.<br>To register the parcels to 90% district wide by 2012. | Complete 80% of the pending cases.   | Sensitization and collection of S.F.T. revenue;<br>Checking and solving map versus ground queries.                |
| Land Adjudication<br>District wide                  | To ensure accuracy of the records by 2012.                                       | To clear all the cases in the 5 sections,<br>Cover 70% of each section area. | Hearing land objections;<br>Handle filed queries;<br>Check the adjudication registers;<br>Demarcation and survey. |

### (B) New Project Proposals: Land and Settlement

| Project Name Location/<br>Division        | Priority ranking | Objectives   | Targets                        | Description of Activities    |
|---|------------------|--|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Settling of the landless<br>District wide | 1                | Ascertain ground occupation of respective squatters by 2012. | Finalize one in every 2 years. | Demarcation and survey work. |



### **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 well-developed road network while thriving trade within the district will ensure a ready market for the products.

### **3.1.8 Mainstreaming of Cross-cutting Issues**

The sector contributes towards eradication of extreme poverty and hunger while ensuring environmental sustainability (integrate principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs and reverse the loss of environmental programs. Rural populations are dependent on the access and use of natural resources (land, water, forests, and wetlands) to meet their food, energy, building and income needs. Similarly, the livelihoods of urban populations are affected by the absence of working water and sanitation and waste management facilities, in this regard, reforestation programme, community forest conservation programmes and range management and improvement programmes have been proposed with an aim of tackling the problem of environmental degradation, this will ensure that the district is not left behind in its effort to achieve MDG goal 7 whose aim is to ensure environmental sustainability.

## **3.2 TRADE, TOURISM AND INDUSTRY**

This sector covers sub-sectors like Trade, Tourism, and Industry among others. During the consultations, the district prioritized the areas of intervention as tourism and small-scale industries. This section therefore presents the priority actions the sector will undertake during the plan period.

### **3.2.1 Sector Vision and Mission**

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

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

### **3.2.2 District response to sector vision and mission**

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.

### 3.2.3 Importance of the sector in the District

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.

### 3.2.4 Role of stakeholders in the Sector

| Stakeholder  | Role  |
|--|---|
| Business Community                                     | Establish Trade & Industrial Enterprises/Investment;<br>Consumer of goods and services;<br>Advocacy for efficient service delivery;<br>Provision of feedback on trade and industry issues;<br>Supplier of goods and services.   |
| Financial Institution AFC & Other credit organization) | Provide financial assistance;<br>Provide business advisory services.  |
| Government   | Provide an enabling environment for promotion of Trade and Industrial investment by initiating the formulation of necessary policies in collaboration with all stakeholders;<br>Contribute funds for financial assistance to MSME's.<br>Gives technical backstopping. |

### 3.2.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

| Sub-sector           | Priorities   | Constraints  | Strategies   |
|----------------------|--|--|--|
| Industries           | Prepare of viable industrial project profiles in the district;<br>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;<br>Sourcing information for entrepreneurs on sources of credit and machinery for new industrial proposals.                            |
| Trade                | Provision of financial assistance to micro entrepreneurs;<br>Training and extension services;<br>Licensing of business premises.   | Lack of adequate funds;<br>Non payment of loans by beneficiaries;<br>Inadequate funding to the joint loans boards.                           | Training of entrepreneurs;<br>Increased licensing of business premises;<br>Issuance of short-term loans to ensure revolving of available loans;<br>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.  | Finalize provision of infrastructure to already existing Jua Kali sheds;<br>Finalize allocation of land and title deeds to Jua Kali associations who have already applied;<br>Develop industrial and innovation parks. |
|                      | Access to finance.   | Lack of adequate funds;  | Develop innovative ways for enhancing access to finance;<br>Encourage micro lending institutions in the district.  |

| Sub-sector | Priorities | Constraints   | Strategies  |
|------------|------------|---|---|
|            | Marketing. | Inadequate access to markets;<br>Overexploitation by large companies;<br>Monopolistic practices of marketing boards;<br>Lack of market information;<br>Lack of innovation leading to flooding of markets. | Train the artisans on entrepreneurship, product design and marketing skills;<br>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;<br>Facilitate technological innovation in the sector;<br>Improve the operational and managerial capacity of institutions and programmes that support the sector's development. |

### 3.2.6 Projects and programmes Priorities

#### (A) On-going Projects/programmes: Trade

| Project Name<br>Location/Division                        | Objectives  | Targets  | Description of Activities  |
|--|---|--|--|
| JLB Loan Disbursement<br>District wide                   | To provide financial support to the Business Community by 2012.   | To issue a loan amount of Kshs..1.5m every year          | Issuing of loan application forms;<br>Vetting the businesses of the loan applicants;<br>Issuing of loan applicants to successful loan applicants after approval by Joint Loan's Board. |
| JLB Loan Recovery<br>District wide                       | To recover money lent to business community by 2012.  | To recover Ksh.1 million every year.                     | Collect loan money from regular loan payees;<br>Tracing loan defaulters to recover the loan.   |
| Traders Training Courses<br>District wide                | To train business community on how to manage their businesses better by 2012.   | To train minimum of 130 people every year.               | Holding training courses;<br>Using Barazas to create awareness for the courses;<br>Using posters for awareness creation about the courses.   |
| Entrepreneurs/ Traders Training Courses<br>District wide | To sensitize on the available industrial potentials for investment and train business community on how to manage them better by 2012. | To train and sensitize minimum of 100 people every year. | Holding training courses;<br>Using barazas to create awareness;<br>Using poster for awareness creation about the courses;<br>Project proposal writing.                                 |
| Sub contracting i.e. Firm                                | To link small   | To link at least 3                                       | Identification of the firms to be  |

| Project Name<br>Location/Division | Objectives  | Targets          | Description of Activities                        |
|-----------------------------------|---|------------------|--|
| to Firm linkages<br>District wide | potential firms with big firms in order to improve their market base and product quality by 2012. | firms in a year. | linked;<br>Sensitizing them on the need to link. |

### (B) New Project Proposals: Industry

| Project name<br>Location/Division                                      | Priority Ranking | Objectives   | Targets   | Description of Activities   |
|--|------------------|--|---|---|
| Voucher Training programme<br>District Wide                            | 1                | To provide access to skills and appropriate technology for the informal sector by 2012.                        | Train artisans per year.                              | Recruitment of trainees;<br>Training, monitoring and evaluation;                              |
| Micro-Finance<br>District Wide   | 2                | To make available finance for the sector to 70% of entrepreneurs by 2012.                                      | Train Jua Kali entrepreneurs on financial management. | Identify and link the Jua Kali with potential financial institutions;                         |
| Jua Kali Sheds<br>District Wide  | 3                | To provide work sites for the artisans by 2012.  | Building sufficient sheds in upcoming market centres. | Construct Jua Kali sheds;<br>air.   |
| Technology and Business Development Service programme<br>District Wide | 4                | To provide necessary skills to the artisans;<br>To allow diversification and innovation in the sector by 2012. | Train 40 artisans per year                            | Sensitize and recruit trainees on the programme;<br>Train, monitor and evaluate the training; |

#### 3.2.7 Cross-Sector Linkages

The sector requires both direct and indirect inputs for it to achieve its mission. 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 well-developed road network while thriving trade within the district will ensure a ready market for the products.

#### 3.2.8 Strategies for Mainstreaming of Cross-cutting Issues

Since the sector is the major source of wage employment in the district, loans will be provided to small scale traders in the district to boost their working capital. In addition, Micro-Finance Institutions will continue to provide loans to the business community. This sector has the potential of providing the highest opportunities for employment. In addition, the sector will continuously address environmental issues by ensuring that industries observe environmental requirements and pollution of surface and sub-surface water.

### **3.3 PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE**

#### **3.3.1 Sector Vision Mission**

The sector 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”.

#### **3.3.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission**

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

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

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 40 market centres to about 50 while over 5,800 more households will be supplied.

#### **3.3.3 Importance of the Sector in the District**

The roads link various sectors and allow access to inputs for production and outputs for 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 centers 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.

#### **3.3.4 Role of Stakeholders**

To implement the plan appropriately different stakeholders will be expected to play their roles respectively as shown below

| Role                                 | Stakeholder   |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| Kenya Roads Board (KRB)              | Funding;<br>Monitoring and Evaluation;  |
| District Roads Committee (DRĈ)       | Prioritization of road works;<br>Preparation of budgets (ARWPB);<br>Monitoring and Evaluation.          |
| Donors (ADB-World Bank etc)          | Funding of roads works.   |
| District Development Committee (DDC) | Monitoring and Evaluation.  |
| Community                            | Provision of unskilled and Semiskilled Labour contractors<br>–equipments;<br>Monitoring and Evaluation. |
| Transporters                         | Funding (via taxes e.g. fuel levy.  |
| CDF                                  | Co-funding of projects/programmes.  |
| GOK ministries                       | Technical advice and provision of manpower.   |

### 3.3.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constrains and Strategies

| Sub Sector         | Priorities  | Constraints  | Strategies   |
|--------------------|---|--|--|
| Roads and Building | Increase accessibility to the rural areas   | Lack of sufficient funding;<br>High cost of equipment.                               | Develop and enhance road maintenance management capabilities of both public and private sector under the new KRB;<br>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;<br>Effective supervision.  |
|                    | Ensure that the main road network is maintained to high standards.  | Lack of funding.   | Facilitate efficient and better road policy;<br>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.  |
|                    | Instill professionalism in the roads sector.  | Lack of technical training.  | Training the technical staff in the district and ensure only competent contractors are awarded contracts in the district.                      |
| Transport          | Improve performance.  | Lack of office premises;<br>Bureaucracy and lack of support from other stakeholders. | Improve on the operational standards;<br>Close non-profitable outlets.   |

| Sub Sector | Priorities                 | Constraints                              | Strategies  |
|------------|----------------------------|--|---|
|            | Become leading IT provider | Lack of funds;<br>Lack of trained staff. | Diversify services to include email transmission, offering of bureaux services and video exchange on library services;<br>Offer agency services to other organizations e.g. payment of salaries, training, etc. |

### 3.3.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

#### (A) On-going Projects: Roads and Building

| Project Name<br>Location/Division                                    | Objective  | Targets | Description   |
|--|--|---------|---|
| R12 Makutano-Wetaa-Kanyuuku  | Provision and maintenance of quality road by 2010. | 10.5Km  | Manual reshaping;<br>Culvert installation 600mm Dia.                                      |
| Uncl-Tulila-Athi River-Custom  | Provision and maintenance of quality road by 2010. | 6km     | Manual reshaping;<br>Culvert installation 600mm Dia;<br>Spot gravelling.                  |
| R25 Kikaso-Kyalavo-Kalala  | Provision and maintenance of quality road by 2010. | 10Km    | Manual reshaping;<br>Culvert installation 600mm Dia.                                      |
| Uncl-Kyamatula-Miu   | Provision and maintenance of quality road by 2010. | 9km     | Manual reshaping.   |
| E714-Mbaikini - Muthetheni-Thwake river                              | Provision and maintenance of quality road by 2010. | 10km    | Manual reshaping;<br>Culvert installation 600mm Dia.                                      |
| Uncl -Lema-Thwanguu Kwa Kala   | Provision and maintenance of quality road by 2010. | 10km    | Drift.  |
| Uncl -Kyethivo-Kyonyweni-Kyaitha                                     | Provision and maintenance of quality road by 2010. | 10km    | Manual reshaping;<br>Drift repair;<br>Culvert installation 600mm Dia;<br>Spot gravelling. |
| E482-Kaawa-Muthetheni-Miu  | Provision and maintenance of quality road by 2010. | 20km    | Heavy grading;<br>Spot gravelling.  |
| E1891-Nunga (C97)-Nyaani-Lema  | Provision and maintenance of quality road by 2010. | 15km    | Manual reshaping.   |
| E715-Wamunyu (C97)-Ndeini-Miondoni (C97)                             | Provision and maintenance of quality road by 2010. | 24km    | Heavy grading.  |
| RAR 11-Mwala Kyawango  | Provision and maintenance of quality road by 2010. | 14km    | Manual reshaping;<br>Spot gravelling;<br>Culvert installation 600mm Dia.                  |
| Uncl Kitange (C98)-Mwala Polytechnic Mwala (C100 Kindaruma-Kyawango) | Provision and maintenance of quality road by 2010. | 15.5    | Manual reshaping;<br>Spot gravelling.   |

**(B) New Project Proposals: Roads and Bridges**

| Project Name<br>Location/ Divisions | Priority<br>Ranking | Objectives   | Targets | Description of<br>Activities                          |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|--|---------|---|
| C98-Kivaani-Syathani                | 1                   | To improve to all weather road for accessibility by 2010.    | 8.4km   | Grading;<br>Spot gravelling;<br>Culvert installation. |
| C100 Makutano-Kabaa                 | 2                   | Improve to all weather for mobility by 2010.                 | 24km    | Grading;<br>Spot gravelling.                          |
| C101 Wamunyu-DB Makueni             | 3                   | Improve riding surface by 2010.                              | 24km    | Grading;<br>Culvert installation.                     |
| D517 Masii-Thwake River             | 4                   | Provision and maintenance of quality roads by 2010.          | 16 km   | Bush clearing;<br>Culvert cleaning.                   |
| D518 Kithangathini-Vyulya           | 5                   | Provision of access to market by 2010.                       | 12 km   | Grading;<br>Spot gravelling.                          |
| D520 Kabaa-Katheka                  | 6                   | Provision of access to market by 2010.                       | 18 km   | Grading;<br>Spot gravelling.                          |
| E482 Kawaa-Miu                      | 7                   | Provision of access to market and all weather roads by 2010. | 20 km   | Grading;<br>Spot gravelling.                          |
| E656 Iiani-DB Makueni               | 8                   | Improve riding surface by 2010.                              | 4.4 km  | Grading;  |
| E713 Makutano-DB Makueni            | 9                   | Provision of access to market and all weather roads by 2010. | 19.7 km | Grading;<br>Spot gravelling.                          |
| E714 Mbaikini-Thwake River          | 10                  | Improve riding surface by 2010.                              | 16.5 km | Grading.  |
| E715 Wamunyu-Miondoni               | 11                  | Provision of access to market and all weather road by 2010.  | 24 km   | Grading;<br>Spot gravelling.                          |
| E710 Miu-DB Kalawa                  | 12                  | Improve riding surface by 2010.                              | 17 km   | Grading.  |
| E1495 Nunga-Nyaani-Lema             | 13                  | Improve riding surface by 2010.                              | 18 km   | Grading.  |
| E1810 Kithangathini-Kavumbu         | 14                  | Provision of access to market and all weather road by 2010.  | 8.4 km  | Grading.  |
| R10 Mwala-Manyatta                  | 15                  | Improve riding surface by 2010.                              | 9.8 km  | Manual reshaping.                                     |
| R11 Mwala-Kyawango                  | 16                  | Improve riding surface by 2010.                              | 7 km    | Manual reshaping.                                     |
| R12 Makutano-Kanyuuku               | 17                  | Improve riding surface by 2010.                              | 9.6 km  | Manual reshaping.                                     |
| R25 Kalala-Kikaso                   | 18                  | Improve riding surface by 2010.                              | 10.4 km | Manual reshaping.                                     |
| E1891 Mbaikini-Yathui               | 19                  | Provision of access to market and all Weather road by 2010.  | 15 km   | Spot gravelling.                                      |



### **3.3.7 Cross Sector Linkages**

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

### **3.3.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues**

The sector addresses the social needs of the community through provision of basic social facilities. Most of the projects in the sector are aimed at alleviating poverty by ensuring there is access to markets, goods, social amenities such as health and education facilities thus ensuring there is an enabling environment for poverty reduction. The sector also employs a number of youths in casual labour thus mainstreaming youth agenda and issues. Soil and water conservation efforts will be put in place to protect the environment since most of the projects have an impact on the environment.

## **3.4 ENVIRONMENT, WATER AND SANITATION**

### **3.4.1 Sector Vision and Mission**

The Vision of the Sector is “Ensure a clean and secure environment, sustainability managed 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”.

### **3.4.2 District Response to sector vision and mission**

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 to promote high yielding mangoes and bananas. The area under these crops will be increased from 454 ha and 772 ha to 1350 and 1500 ha respectively during the plan period.

### **3.4.3 Importance of the sector in the District**

Supply of clean water in the district is very vital for domestic and animal use, this is because of the unreliable rains experienced in the district. Water can also be used for irrigation. The provision of proper waste disposal and sewerage systems avails a clean environment for the residents and reduces the occurrence of water borne diseases.

| Sub-sector             | Priorities  | Constraints  | Strategies   |
|------------------------|---|--|--|
| Rural water supply     | Provide clean water within a reasonable distance. | Frequent droughts and poverty;<br>Inadequate water points.             | Mobilize resources to scoop dams, drill and equip borehole and rehabilitate existing water projects. |
| Environment            | Ensure clean environment.                         | Poor drainage systems and inadequate waste disposal and litter points. | Mobilize resources increase waste disposal points and improve the drainage systems.                  |
| Irrigation Development | Utilize the potential along the major rivers.     | High costs of laying channels.<br>Poverty.                             | Organize farmers into groups and let them cost share.  |

### 3.4.4 Role of stakeholders in the Sector

| Stakeholder   | Role   |
|---|--|
| NGOs, Civil Society and Donors                            | General program implementation strategies through donor consultation forums  |
| Water Resource Users Association, Water Service Providers | Manage water projects from conception to their operation and maintenance     |
| Local Authorities   | Training and sensitization of communities in order to build capacity of CBOs |

### 3.4.5 Sub sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

| Sub sector                 | Priorities  | Constraints   | Strategies   |
|----------------------------|---|---|--|
| Water                      | Improve the quality and quantity of water in the major towns<br>Promotion of participatory and environmental management programme.<br>Water conservation                  | Inadequate funding<br>Poor water management<br>Poor water quality<br>Limited coverage for sewerage systems. | Improve quality of water through water treatment.<br>Provide adequate funding.<br>Commercialize water sector.<br>Increases sewerage coverage.                        |
| Housing                    | Establish slum upgrading programme<br>Promotion of low cost housing technologies.   | High costs of construction materials<br>Uncertain land tenure<br>Lack of comprehensive housing policy.      | Legislate on use of low cost appropriate technology.<br>Formulate a housing policy in relation to land ownership in urban areas.                                     |
| Environmental conservation | Promote appropriate land use.<br>-Integration of environment issues in planning.<br>Exercise general supervision and coordination of all matters relating to environment. | Weak enforcement of existing laws.<br>Non-adherence to physical planning and building laws.                 | Capacity-build stakeholders to improve understanding.<br>Conduct public awareness campaigns.<br>Effective coordination of district environment management committee. |

### 3.4.6 Projects and programmes

#### (A) On-going Projects: Rural Water Supply

| Project Name<br>Location/Division/<br>Constituency | Objectives   | Targets                           | Description of Activities  |
|--|--|-----------------------------------|--|
| Mbika Water supply                                 | Supply safe drinking water by 2012.                          | To rehabilitate one water supply. | Construction and repair of a new and existing composite filtration unit. |
| Wamunyu Water Supply                               | Supply safe drinking water to 70% of the population by 2012. | To rehabilitate one water supply. | Expansion of water supply works.   |

#### (B) New Project Proposals: Rural Water Supply

| Project Name,<br>Location/Division/<br>Constituency | Priority Ranking | Objectives                          | Targets                           | Description of Activities  |
|---|------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| Kibauni Water Supply                                | 1                | Supply safe drinking water by 2012. | To rehabilitate one water supply. | Pipes and fittings, intake to treatment works (rising main) repairs;<br>Pipes and fittings treatment works to Tulila main storage tank;<br>Tulila tank – Katulani tank<br>Katulani – Kitile line;<br>Extension lines;<br>Pipes and fittings for repair of rising mains and distribution;<br>Filter media exchange in the treatment works;<br>Fencing of intake area;<br>Replacement of motors and soft starters. |
| Borehole drilling<br>District wide                  | 2                | Supply safe drinking water by 2012. | To drill and equip 10 boreholes.  | Drilling and equipping.<br>Geological survey and designing.  |
| Earth dam scooping<br>District Wide                 | 3                | Supply safe drinking water by 2012. | To scoop 10 earth dams.           | Desilting, scooping and construction of new dams.  |
| Kwa Muuto Earth Dam                                 | 3                | Improve water availability by 2012. | Desilt one dam.                   | Scooping of a dam.   |
| Muthetheni Health Center-Borehole                   | 5                | Improve water availability by 2012. | Completion of one bore-hole.      | Water distribution from the bore.  |
| Vyulya self help water project                      | 6                | Improve water availability by 2012. | Completion of one water tank      | A tank, 2 kiosks and piping.   |

## (B) New Project Proposals: Environment

| Project Name<br>Location/<br>Division   | Priority<br>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 by 2012.          | 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;<br>Justification:<br>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 to 70% by 2010. | 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;<br>Justification:<br>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 to 90% by 2012.                                      | 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;<br>Justification:<br>The activities are adversely affecting the environment.   |
| District Environment Action Plan (DEAP). District Wide  | 4                   | To integrate environment concerns into the district development by 2012.   | 1 plan for the next 5 years.   | Prepare a DEAP;<br>Justification:<br>This will integrate programmes from other stakeholders and will improve environmental management.  |

### 3.4.7 Cross Sector Linkages

This 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