REPUBLIC OF KENYA

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

YATTA DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2008 – 2012

KENYA VISION 2030

Towards a Globally Competitive and Prosperous Kenya

June 2009

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YATTA
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN
2008 – 2012

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DISTRICT VISION AND MISSION

Vision:

"A district having sustained economic development with good living standards for its people"

Mission:

"To provide a conducive environment for economic, cultural, social and political development of the district"

FOREWORD

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

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

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

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

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

Let me recognize the supportive roles by the Honourable Members of Parliament and the entire political leadership including 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 ST ATE FOR PLANNING, NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND VISION 2030

LIST OF TABLES AND MAPS

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ACU	AIDS Control Unit
ADB	African Development Bank
AIE	Authority to Incur Expenditure
AIP	Annual Investment programme
ALLPRO	ASAL based Livestock and Rural Livelihood Support Project
AMREF	Africa Medical Research Foundation
ANC	Ante-Natal Care
AP	Administration Police
ARV	Anti Retro-Viral
ASAL	Arid and Semi-Arid Land
AWP&B	Annual Work Plan and Budget
BCC	Behaviour Change Communication
CACCs	Constituency AIDS Control Committee
CAP	Community Action Plan
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CBD	Community Based Distributor
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
CDA	Community Development Assistant
CDC	Constituency Development Committee
CDF	Constituency Development Fund
CDTF	Community Development Trust Fund
CHEW	Community Health Extension Workers
CHW	Community Health Worker
CIG	Common Interest Group
CIP	Community Implementation Plan
CDC	Community Development Committee
CMR	Child Mortality Rate
CPMR	Community Project Monitoring Report
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
DAMER	District Annual Monitoring & Evaluation Report
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DC	District Commissioner
DDA	District Development Analysis
DDC	District Development Committee
DEC	District Executive Committee
DDF	District Development Fund
DDO	District Development Officer
DDP	District Development Plan
DEO	District Education Officer
DTC	District Technical Committee
DDPF	District Development Plan Framework
DEC	District Executive Committee
DEAP	District Environment Action Plan
DFRD	District Focus for Rural Development
DIDC	District Information and Documentation Centre
DMEC	District Monitoring and Evaluation Committees
DMOH	District Medical Officer of Health

DO	District Officer
DPMU	District Planning and Management Unit
DPT	District Planning Team
DRB	District Roads Boards
DRC	District Roads Committee
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ECD	Early Childhood Development
EMC	Environmental Management Committee
EPHTFCP	Eastern Province Horticultural and Traditional Food Crops Project
FBO	Faith-Based Organisation
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
FPE	Free Primary Education
FY	Financial Year
GNI	Gross National Income
GoK	Government of Kenya
GPS	Geographical positioning System
Ha	Hectares
HCDA	Horticultural Crops Development Authority
HH	Household
HIV/AIDS	Human Immuno-Deficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency
HQ	Headquarters
ID	Identity Card
ICT	Information Communication and Technology
ICU	Intensive Care Unit
ICDC	Industrial and Commercial Development Corporation
IEC	Information and Educational Communication
IFMIS	Information and Financial Management Integrated System
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IP-ERS	Investment Programme for Economic Recovery Strategy
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
IPM	Integrated Pest Management
IT	Information and Technology
ITN	Insecticide Treated Net
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
JLB	Joint Loans Board
KARI	Kenya Agricultural Research Institute
KCSE	Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education
KCB	Kenya Commercial Bank
KESSP	Kenya Education Support Structure Programme
Kg	Kilogram
KIE	Kenya Industrial Estate
KM	Kilometre
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
KNCCI	Kenya National Chambers of Commerce and Industry
KPLC	Kenya Power and Lightening Company
KRB	Kenya Roads Board
KTBHs	Kenya Traditional Bee Hives
KWAL	Kenya Wines Agencies Limited
LATF	Local Authority Transfer Fund

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DEAP	District Environment Action Plan
DFRD	District Focus for Rural Development
DIDC	District Information and Documentation Centre
DMEC	District Monitoring and Evaluation Committees
DMOH	District Medical Officer of Health

TOTs	Training of Trainers
TOWA	Total War on AIDS
UNDP	United Nation Development Programme
UNEP	United Nation Environmental Programme
U5MR	Under Five Mortality Rate
VCT	Voluntary Counselling and Testing
VDC	Village Development Committee
VIP	Ventilated Improved Pit (Latrine)
WRMA	Water Resource Management Authority
WRUA	Water Resource Users Association

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Yatta District is one of the districts that form Eastern Province and was curved out of the larger Machakos District in March 2007. The District borders Mbeere District to the North, Kitui District to the East, Thika District to the West and Murang'a South District to the South West. The district covers an area of 2469.1 km^2 and comprises of four divisions, which are further subdivided into 17 locations and 51 sub-locations. Masinga Division is the largest with an area of 1094.1 km^2 while Ndithini Division has an area of 316.0 Km^2. Yatta Division has an area of 568 Km^2 while Katangi Division has an area of 491.0 Km^2.

The Yatta plateau covers about 70% of the district. However, undulating topography which is characterised by hills (Mavoloni, Kangonde, Kamuthamba, Nzii, Kavila Koli, Ithanga and Ekalakala) and rivers also exist. The main rivers include Athi river, Thika river and Tana river which originates from Mt Kenya, Aberdare ranges and Ngong hills. There are several seasonal rivers which includes Mwitasyano and Ianguni land.

Although the district is divided into three agro-ecological zones namely LM_3, LM_4 and LM_5 the former two dominates. The region is characterized by high temperatures of 25°c-29 °c and low average rainfall of 450-800 mm annually. The rainfall pattern is bimodal with the short season starting from March to May while the long season starts from October to December.

Drought affects productivity of major crops and livestock. This poses the greatest danger to food security in the district and by extension to the livelihood of the inhabitants. However water sources particularly the Yatta Canal offers an alternative window for crop productivity through a developed irrigation infrastructure. The full potential of irrigation farming is yet to be realized.

The population of the district is 299,435 and is comprised of 143,736 males and 155,699 females. The population is projected to increase to 314,606 in 2010 and to 344,067 in 2012 with an annual growth rate of 2.8%. The district has population density of 121 per/km^2 and is projected to increase to 127 per/km^2 by 2010 and to 139 per/km^2 by 2012.

The 2002-2008 DDP was done and implemented when Yatta was still part of Machakos District. A number of government and donor funded programs like CDF, LATF, RMFLF, HIV/AIDS, CDTF, FPE and Constituency Bursary Fund were initiated. Other programmes like NALEP, EPHTFC (IFAD), ADB, cotton development etc targeting the district increased significantly over the same period.

Most NGOs also had regional plans that covered relatively smaller administrative units like the divisions, locational or even sub-locations. Most of the regional plans were drawn after the 2002-2008 DDP plan had been drawn and generally reflected their areas of interest or funding preferences at the time. However, this supplemented the overall initiatives by the government in development.

A number of development challenges hampered the successful implementation of the development projects as envisaged. Some of these include: lack of commitment to the DDP while setting priorities within sectors; most departments implemented and donors

implemented projects other than those proposed in the Plan, lack adequate funds, poor planning of the development projects, leading to some projects stalling and withdrawal or delay in release of funds by projects co-funded by both government and donors.

The Medium Term Plan (MTP) 2008-2012 is anchored on the Vision 2030 and forms the first phase of implementing the vision. While the MTP focuses on broad national policies aimed at making Kenya a globally competitive nation, the District Development Plan translates this national aspiration into specific micro interventions to address the unique district needs. The District Development Plan provides an implementation framework for the Vision 2030 which contains the people's perceptions, strategies and suggestions on how best to achieve and sustain a GDP growth rate of 10%.

CHAPTER ONE:

DISTRICT PROFILE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

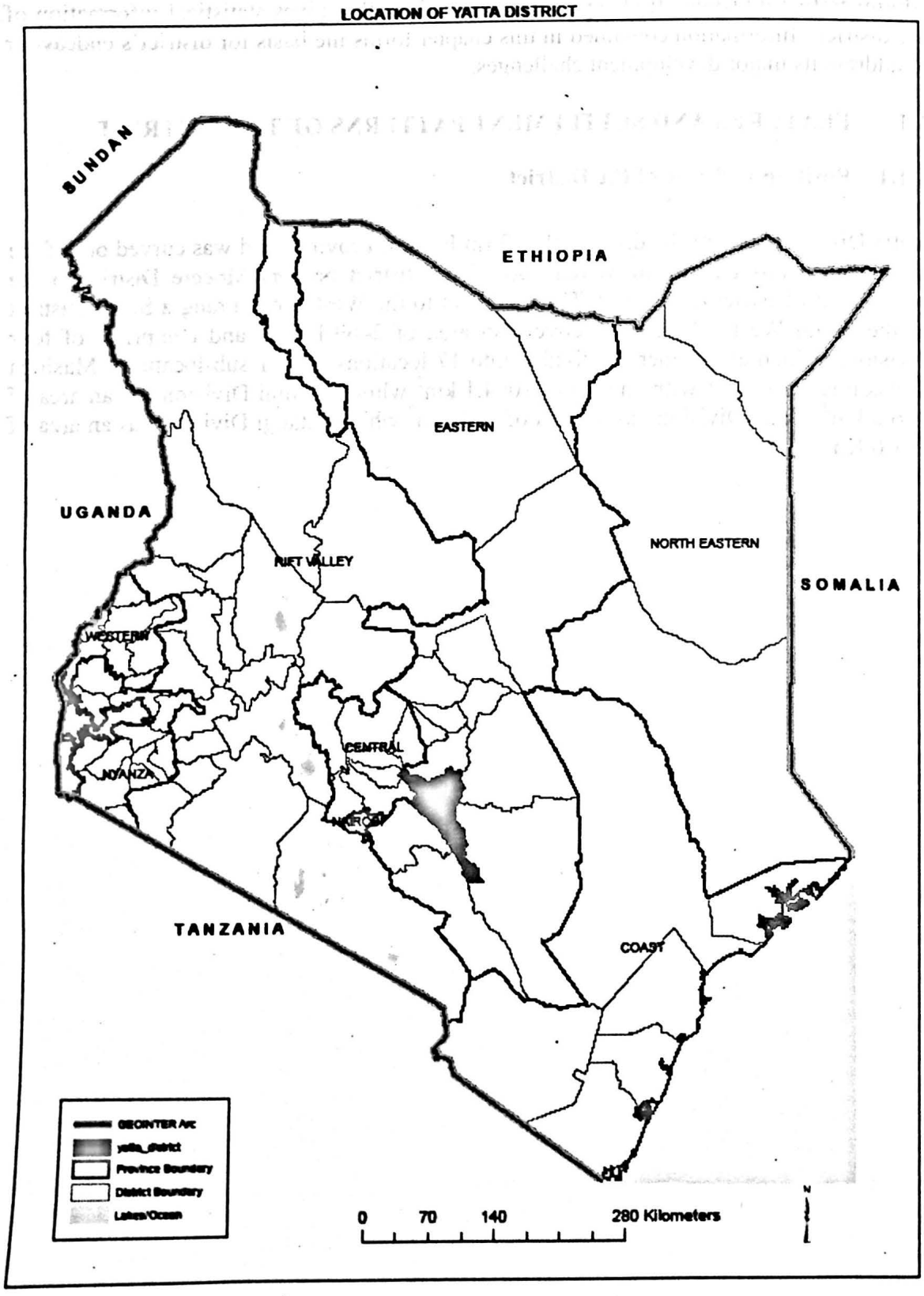
The Chapter gives a description of the district in terms of its location, area and administrative divisions. It also presents a fact sheet that gives statistical information of the district. Information contained in this chapter forms the basis for district's endeavour to address its major development challenges.

1.1 FEATURES AND SETTLEMENT PATTERNS OF THE DISTRICT

1.1.1 Position and Size of the District

Yatta District is one of the districts that form Eastern Province and was curved out of the larger Machakos District in March 2007. The District borders Mbeere District to the North, Kitui District to the East, Thika District to the West and Murang'a South District to the South West. The district covers an area of 2469.1 Km^2 and comprises of four divisions, which are further subdivided into 17 locations and 51 sub-locations. Masinga division is the largest with an area of 1094.1 km^2 while Ndithini Division has an area of 316.0 km^2. Yatta Division has an area of 568 Km^2 while Katangi Division has an area of 491.0 Km^2.

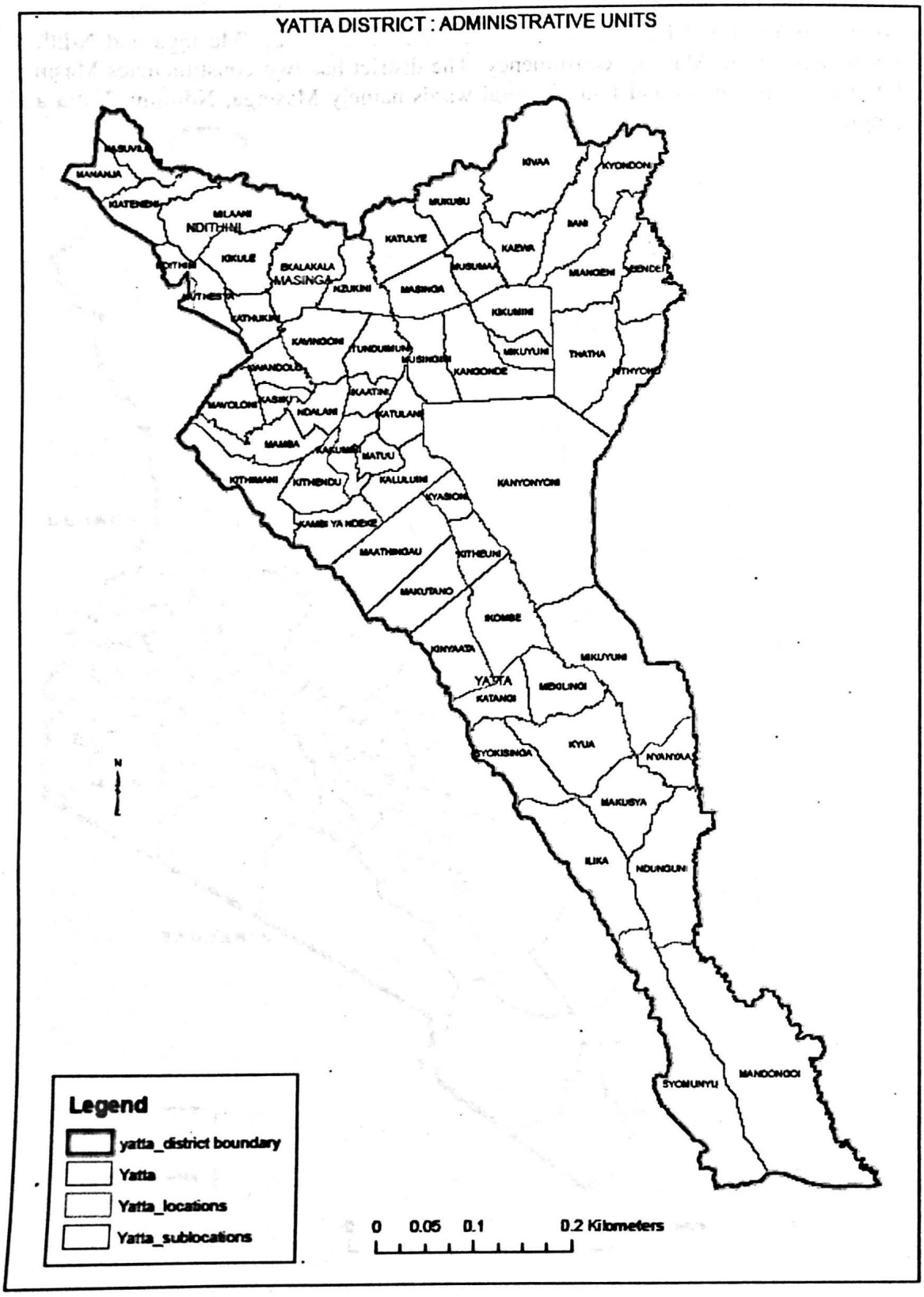
Map 1 Map Showing Location of Yatta District in Kenya



1.1.2 Administrative and Political Units

The district has four administrative divisions, 17 locations and 51 sub locations. The four divisions are Yatta and Katangi which form Yatta constituency; Masinga and Ndithini which together form Masinga constituency. The district has two constituencies Masinga and Yatta constituencies and four electoral wards namely Masinga, Ndithini, Yatta and Katangi.

Map 2 Map Showing Administrative Boundaries of Yatta District



1.1.3 Settlement Pattern

The settlement patterns in the district are based the availability of social amenities and facilities. Table 1 shows the population densities within of the divisions.

Table 3: Population Densities by Division

Division	Area in Km^2	1999	2008	2010	2012
Masinga	1094.1	68	88	92	101
Ndithini	316	102	132	138	151
Yatta	568	119	154	161	176
Katangi	491	77	102	117	128
Total	**2469.1**	**94**	**121**	**127**	**139**

Source: *District Statistics office, Machakos, 2008*

Yatta and Ndithini Divisions have the highest population densities in the district of 154 per/km^2 and 132 per/km^2 respectively. This is due to availability of water for farming along the Yatta Canal and migration of people to Matuu Town, and other upcoming trading centres in the divisions.

Table 4: Population Distribution by Constituency/Division

Constituency	1999		2008		2010		2012	
	Pop	Density (km^2)	Pop	Density (km^2)	Pop	Density (km^2)	Pop	Density (km^2)
Masinga	106,836	76	135,602	96	144,508	102	158,040	112
Yatta	125,755	119	163,833	154	170,098	160	186,027	176
Total	**232,591**	**94**	**299,435**	**121**	**314,606**	**127**	**344,067**	**139**

Source: ***District Statistical Office, Machakos***

Yatta constituency has got a higher population and a higher population density as compared to Masinga constituency which can be attributed partly to favourable climatic conditions in some parts of Yatta and also the presence of Matuu town in the constituency benefiting from the Nairobi-Garissa Highway.

Table 5: Urban Population

Urban centre	1999			2008			2010			2012		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Matuu	21.978	22.218	44.196	26.503	26.792	53.295	29.905	30.231	60.136	31.175	31.515	62.690

Source: ***District Statistics office, Machakos, 2008***

In Yatta District, only Matuu Town qualifies to be urban centre. However, other centres like Masinga and Kithimani are also up-coming. It is projected that by 2012, Matuu Town will host more than 18% the population in the district and almost 34% of the Yatta constituency population necessitating planning to enhance better service provision for the growing population. Access to safe drinking water remains a problem and is threatening development. The council and the water department will endeavour to improve both access and quality of water available to the residents.

1.2 PHYSIOGRAPHIC AND NATURAL CONDITIONS

1.2.1 Topographic Features

The Yatta plateau covers about 70% of the district. However, undulating topography which is characterised by hills (Mavoloni, Kangonde, Kamuthamba, Nzii, Kavila Koli, Ithanga and Ekalakala) and rivers also exist. The main rivers include Athi River, Thika River and Tana River which originates from Mt Kenya, Aberdare Ranges and Ngong Hills. There are several seasonal rivers which includes Mwitasyano and Ianguni land. The district rises from 790-1594 m above sea level.

1.2.2 Climatic Information

Although the district is divided into three agro-ecological zones namely LM_3, LM_4 and LM_5 the former two dominates. The region is characterized by high temperatures of 25°c-29 °c and low average rainfall of 450-800 mm annually. The rainfall pattern is bimodal with the short season starting from March to May while the long season starts from October to December.

Drought affects productivity of major crops and livestock. This poses the greatest danger to food security in the district and by extension to the livelihood of the inhabitants. However water sources particularly the Yatta Canal offers an alternative window for crop productivity through a developed irrigation infrastructure. The full potential of irrigation farming is yet to be realized.

1.3 POPULATION PROFILES AND PROJECTIONS

The population of the district is 299,435 and is comprised of 143,736 males and 155,699 females. The population is projected to increase to 314,606 in 2010 and to 344,067 in 2012 with an annual growth rate of 2.8%. The district has population density of 121 per/km^2 and is projected to increase to 127 per/km^2 by 2010 and to 139 per/km^2 by 2012.

Table 6: Population Projection by Age Cohort

AGE GROUP	1999			2008			2010			2012		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	F/male	Total
0-4	14,186	13,711	27,897	18,263	17,651	35,914	19,188	18,546	37,734	20,985	20,282	41,267
5-9	17,894	17,192	35,086	23,037	22,133	45,169	24,204	23,254	47,458	26,470	25,432	51,902
10-14	19,821	19,206	39,027	25,517	24,726	50,243	26,810	25,978	52,788	29,321	28,411	57,732
15-19	16,367	14,754	31,121	21,071	18,994	40,065	22,138	19,956	42,095	24,211	21,825	46,037
20-24	9,751	10,918	20,669	12,553	14,056	26,609	13,189	14,768	27,957	14,424	16,151	30,575
25-29	6,398	8,686	15,084	8,237	11,182	19,419	8,654	11,749	20,403	9,464	12,849	22,313
30-34	4,296	6,651	10,947	5,531	8,562	14,093	5,811	8,996	14,807	6,355	9,839	16,194
35-39	4,181	5,700	9,881	5,383	7,338	12,721	5,655	7,710	13,365	6,185	8,432	14,617
40-44	3,802	4,977	8,779	4,895	6,407	11,302	5,143	6,732	11,875	5,624	7,362	12,987
45-49	2,903	4,110	7,013	3,737	5,291	9,028	3,927	5,559	9,486	4,294	6,080	10,374
50-54	2,737	3,508	6,245	3,524	4,516	8,040	3,702	4,745	8,447	4,049	5,189	9,238
55-59	1,758	2,468	4,226	2,263	3,177	5,441	2,378	3,338	5,716	2,601	3,651	6,251
60-64	1,777	2,135	3,912	2,288	2,749	5,036	2,404	2,888	5,291	2,629	3,158	5,787
65-69	1,106	1,239	2,345	1,424	1,595	3,019	1,496	1,676	3,172	1,636	1,833	3,469
70-74	1,411	2,059	3,470	1,817	2,651	4,467	1,909	2,785	4,694	2,087	3,046	5,133
75-79	783	767	1,550	1,008	987	1,995	1,059	1,037	2,097	1,158	1,135	2,293
80-84	508	719	1,227	654	926	1,580	687	973	1,660	751	1,064	1,815
85+	596	653	1,249	767	841	1,608	806	883	1,689	882	966	1,848
TOTAL	**111,649**	**120,942**	**232,591**	**143,736**	**155,699**	**299,435**	**151,019**	**163,587**	**314,606**	**165,160**	**178,907**	**344,067**

Source: *District Statistics office, Machakos, 2008*

Table 7: Population Projections for Special Age Group

Age groups	1999			(2008)			(2010)			(2012)		
	Male	F/male	Total	Male	F/male	Total	Male	F/male	Total	Male	F/male	Total
Under 1	3812	3626	7438	4905	4665	9570	5187	4934	10121	5486	5218	10704
Under 5	14186	13711	27897	18252	17641	35893	19303	18657	37959	20415	19731	40146
Primary school Age (6-13)	29680	28769	58449	38186	37014	75200	40386	39146	79532	42712	41401	84112
Secondary School age (14-17)	14230	13251	27481	18308	17049	35357	19363	18031	37393	20478	19069	39547
Youth Population (15-29)	45767	34358	80125	58884	44205	103089	62275	46751	109026	65862	49444	115306
Reproductive age – female (15-49)	-	48328	48328	-	62179	62179	-	65760	65760	-	69548	69548
Labour force (15-64)	54600	63907	118507	70248	82222	152471	74294	86958	161253	78573	91967	170540
Aged Population (65+)	4404	5437	9841	5666	6995	12661	5993	7398	13391	6338	7824	14162

Source: *District Statistical Office, Machakos 2008*

Age Group (0-1 Year): The population of this age group was 7,438 children in 1999. At the start of the plan period, the population is 9,570 and is projected to increase to 10,704 in 2012. The district has achieved infant mortality rate of 53 per 1000. This has been made possible by immunization rate of 78%. Over the plan period the district will strive to achieve immunization of over 80% hence reduce infant mortality to 40 per 1,000.

Age Group Under 5: This age cohort comprised of 27,897 children in 1999. The population of this group is 35,893 at the start of the plan period. This population is projected to increase to 40,146 by 2012. There is therefore the need to build more pre-schools and primary schools for these children.

Age Group 6-13 Years (Primary School Age): This is the primary school going age. A total population of 75,200 comprising of 38,186 males and 37,014 females is expected to be of school going at the beginning of the plan period. This population is projected to increase to 84,112 by the year 2012. Learning facilities needs to be increased at a high rate while the existing facilities need to be expanded. The population is therefore expected to overstretch the existing facilities.

Age Group 14-17 (Secondary School Age): This is the secondary school going age. A total population of 35,357 is expected to be attending secondary education out of which 48.2 % are females at the beginning of the plan period. This number is projected to increase to 39547 by 2012. There is need for more schools to be constructed besides expanding the existing one. There is need for tertiary institutions facilitate and ensure high transition rates.

Age Group 15-49 (Female Reproductive Age): The total female population of this age group is 62,179 at the start of the plan period is projected to increase to 69,548 by 2012. This calls for an increase in maternal and child health care services as well as measures to reduce the fertility rate.

Age Group 15-64 (Labour Force): This is the productive group of the district. There is a total labour force of 152,471 at the start of the plan period comprising of 54% females and 46% males. This number is projected to increase to 170,540 by 2012. The bulk of labour force is either unskilled or semiskilled and is mainly engaged in agricultural activities. This calls for more investments in the district to create jobs for the ever increasing youthful population.

Age Group 65+ (Aged): This is the aged population in the District. This group is the dependent population that cannot feed itself. The current population is estimated to be 12661 is projected to increase to 14,162 by the end of the plan period (2012).

1.4 SECTOR PROFILE

1.4.1 Agriculture and Rural Development Sector

Agriculture

The district has 74,390 hectares under food crops and a further 2180 hectares under cash crops. The agriculture sub-sector contributes 70% of the district's household income

making it the most important sector in the district. However, the recurrence of draught has adversely affected the district production. Drought affects productivity in the agriculture and livestock sub-sectors posing a greatest danger to food security in the district. However, the Yatta Canal offers an alternative window for crop productivity through a developed irrigation infrastructure although the full potential of the irrigation scheme is yet to be realized.

With an average farm size of 5 hectares for the small scale farmers and 20 hectares for the large scale farmers, use of modern farming techniques that will enhance high yields should be enhanced. To achieve this, the district will ensure there is a shift from subsistence to market oriented production and increase in farm productivity especially staple food crops (maize, beans, vegetables and sorghum) by 2-5 %.

Livestock

The livestock population in Yatta is estimated to be over 47, 000 animals comprising indigenous, exotic and crossbreeds. Farmers generally keep a mixture of pure breed, cross breed and local animals for the production of milk, eggs and meat. The small scale production accounts for 90% of the milk production and 85% of the beef.

Cooperative

The district has a total of 17 cooperative societies although only 8 are active with a turnover of Kshs 10 million. There is therefore need to sensitize the community and encourage them to revive the dormant ones as well as forming new ones.

1.4.2 Trade, Tourism and Industry

The over-reliance on rain fed agricultural activities, even though there exist opportunities in horticultural farming, has adversely affected the livelihood of the district inhabitants hindering the growth of the Trade and Industry sub-sectors. With only 3 commercial banks all located in Matuu town, accessibility to credit facilities is a challenge which again hinders development in the district.

1.4.3 Physical Infrastructure

The road network is generally sparse and most of the rural population is not well connected. The major hindrance to opening up new roads is scarce resources required to construct bridges and drifts. There is a large network of unclassified roads being maintained by various agencies including the county councils and CDF. The district has a road network of 529.4 km. The table below shows the roads and surface types.

Electricity distribution in the district has improved as compared to the situation before the previous plan period (2002-2008). However, there is need to increase connections targeting trading centres and public utilities.

1.4.4 Environment, Water and Sanitation

Water and Sanitation

Springs are the major source of water especially for these who don't have big water storage tanks in the district. However, these springs also dry up during the dry seasons.

The average distance to the nearest water point is estimated at 5-10 km. Yatta division which has the highest population and home to the only town in the district has two main sources of water supply, namely Matuu Water Supply and Yatta Canal. The Matuu water is treated and safe for domestic use and serves a section of the population in Matuu cluster whereas the Yatta canal water is used for both domestic and irrigation and covers a distance of 20 km. The water is free for domestic use but is charged per acreage for farming. Other sources of water include Thika and Athi Rivers where most of the community draws water using human labour and donkey carts. The management of water sources is still poor ad does not benefit the wider community as expected.

Matuu Town, the most populated in the district does a sewage system. The town does not have a reliable water supply system. This makes it difficult for property developers who normally have to empty their pits in the open vast lands. However, a number of families in the town have access to sanitation facilities. In this regard, initiatives need to be put in place to ensure that the entire district is properly catered for in order to sustain growth.

Environment

There are a number of environmental challenges facing Yatta which include:

- Lack of adequate hygienic water at convenient distance for domestic use;
- Destruction of water catchment areas;
- Inadequate sewerage system;
- Sand harvesting;
- Charcoal burning;
- Lack of enforcement/adherence to the planning laws, especially for industrial purposes; and
- Problem of squatters in some areas especially in Ndithini Division.

A number of strategies have been undertaken to mitigate these effects which include among others:-

- Capacity building of the community to undertake water management activities;
- Encouraging community friendly methods of water harvesting like roof catchments, pans etc;
- Encouraging the building of gabions on the rivers to facilitate water conservation;
- Carrying out EIA for any project before commencement; and
- Encouraging the use of energy saving Jikos.

Mining

The main mining activity in Yatta District is mining of building stones. The district is endowed with huge deposits of brown stone which finds its markets beyond Yatta, Thika and Nairobi. This offers a huge source of employment for the youth and is a potential source of revenue to the county councils if well managed.

1.4.5 Human Resource Development

Health

The Health Sector in Yatta District is not well developed. The district has one hospital, Matuu District Hospital, four Health Centres, and 29 dispensaries. In addition, there are 6 mission hospitals and 13 private health facilities. The rapid population growth, increase

in public health awareness, improved communication and increase in physical health facilities have resulted in high demand for health care services.

Declining mortality rates are some of the indicators of improved health status in the district. The infant mortality rate of 53/1000 is well within the national standards. This is partially attributed to improved health services provided by the government and other civil society organizations. Further gains will largely depend on the capacity of the health system to deliver basic services especially to the vulnerable groups.

The recorded life expectancy for the district is 45; 51 for males and 62 for females. The leading causes of morbidity are respiratory infections, followed closely by diarrhoeal diseases. Most of the causes of morbidity in the district are associated with: poverty, poor housing and sanitary environment, lack of safe drinking water, lack of access to adequate food and nutritious foods, lack of functional education and lack of access to adequate health facilities.

Education

In the district, the teacher pupil ration stand at 1:27 as compared to primary school where the ratio is 1:41. Most primary schools have adequate learning classes which accommodate all students. The enrolment for secondary schools is however low. Learners have continually received a substantial amount of bursary from government and non government organisations. Most ECD centres are in deplorable conditions and perennial famines normally affect attendance.

The district has mainly mixed secondary schools or mixed day and boarding schools. There are only four single sex schools. Day schools normally have various constraints. The students for example are not capable of studying effectively after school hours due to the heavy burden of domestic chores. Absenteeism is rampant as domestic issues normally boggle the students down. CDF in the last five years has assisted to construct new secondary schools. Some schools have also benefited from the same scheme to do facelift.

1.4.6 Research, Innovation and Technology

The district is served by one major post office in Matuu. Telephone connection is a problem in the entire district due to persistent vandalism of cables. Internet services are not widely available and those that exist have high operational costs. This is one area that has to be looked into if the future of communication within the district is to be secured.

1.4.7 Governance, Justice, Law and Order

The district security situation is relatively safe but considering the frequent occurrence of draught seasons affecting the district's main stay, (agriculture), poses a threat to the security as more and more people faces starvation. The Nairobi Garrissa Highway traversing through the district is also a threat targeting the transport sector. However the district is served by one District Magistrate Court in Kithimani with only one Magistrate making the workload sometimes enormous.

1.4.8 Public Administration

The local government is represented by two councils; Matuu Town Council and Masaku County Council. The biggest challenge has been the vastness of Masaku County Council which covers the bigger part of the district and its headquarters and administrative units are located in Machakos Town which is in the neighbouring district. This complicates revenue collection and disbursements. Yatta district contributing approximately 70% of the Masaku County Council revenue has been disadvantaged. In this plan period, this is expected to be reviewed thus ensuring development in the district.

1.4.9 Special Programmes

The rolling out of various programmes such as CDF, Youth Enterprise Fund, Women Enterprise Fund, CDF, LATF sponsored by the government to assist the community are trying to level the skewed availability of opportunities. This has enabled more opportunity to reach the vulnerable community members thus raising their living standards.

1.5 DISTRICT FACT SHEET

This is a summary of statistics that describe the district at a glance, and is computed using data obtained from the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, DIDC and line Ministries.

Information Category		Statistics
District Area:		
Total area, km2		2469.1
Water mass, km2		87
Gazetted Forests, km2		24.7
National Parks/Reserves		Nil
Arable land Km2		493.0
Non-arable land km2		1,861.4
Total urban area km2		3
No. of towns		1 (Matuu)
Topography and climate		
Lowest altitude		790
Highest		1524
Temperature range: (0c)		
	High	29
	Low	25
Rainfall: (mm)		
	High	800
	Low	450
Average relative humidity		
Wind speed		55
Demographic profiles		
Total Population		299,435
Total Male population		143,736
Total female population		155,699
Sex ratio		108:100
Projected population:		
	Mid plan period (2010)	314,606
	End of plan period (2012)	344,067
Infantile population:		
	Female	4665

Information Category		Statistics
	Male	4905
	Total	9570
Population under five:		
	Female	17641
	Male	18252
	Total	35893
Pre-school population:		
	Female	13998
	Male	14697
	Total	28695
Primary school age group:		
	Female	37014
	Male	38186
	Total	75200
Secondary School age group:		
	Female	17049
	Male	18308
	Total	35357
Youthful population:		
	Female	44205
	Male	58884
	Total	103089
Labour force:		
	Female	82222
	Male	70248
	Total	152471
Aged population		
	Female	6995
	Male	5666
	Total	12661
Eligible voting population:		
	Name of Division	
	Masinga	42528
	Ndithini	18648
	Yatta/Katangi	75029
	Total (District)	136205
Urban Population:		
	Female	26792
	Male	26503
	Total	53295
Rural Population:		
	Female	126,591
	Male	115,004
	Total	241,595
Population density		
	Highest (Yatta)	154
	Lowest (Masinga)	88
	District	121
Crude Birth rate		35.8/1000
Crude Death rate		13.1/1000
Infant Mortality rate (IMR)		53/1000
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (NNMR)		32/1000
Post Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (PNNMR)		34/1000
Child Mortality Rate (CMR)		44/1000
Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR)		78/1000
Life expectancy		45

Information Category		Statistics
Total number of households		45,051
Average household size		5.8
Female headed households		17.9% (WVBS)
Children needing special protection:		
	Children in labour	Negligible
	Orphans	2567
Number of the physically handicapped		Not Available
Child- Headed households		1 in 9 HH
Poverty Indicators		
Absolute poverty:		
	Percentage	66
	Number	153,510
Contribution to national poverty		4.1
Urban poor:		
	Percentage	60
	Number	34,704
Rural poor:		
	Percentage	72
	Number	173,943
Food poverty:		
	Percentage	80
	Number	239,548
Income per capita		
Sect oral contribution to household income:		
	Agriculture %	70
	Rural self-employment %	10
	Wage employment %	11
	Urban self-employment %	5
Number employed per Sector:		
	Agriculture %	70
	Rural self-employment %	10
	Wage employment %	11
	Urban self-employment %	5
Crop farming:		
Average farm size (Small scale) Ha		5
Average farm size (Large scale) Ha		20
Percentage of farmers with title deeds		Not available
Total acreage under food crops		74390
Total acreage under cash crops		2180
Main storage facilities: NCPB Depot, Granaries, Traders stores.		
Population working in agriculture		225600
Livestock farming:		
Number of Ranches		
	Company ranches	None
	Group ranches	None
	Individual	5
	Cooperatives	None
	Institutional	1
	Total	6
Average size of ranches		500 Acres
Main livestock bred: Borana, Zebu, Sahiwal, Fresians, Jersey, Ayrshire' and crosses.		47000
Land carrying capacity		5 LU per Ha
Total Number of Ranches		6
Bee apiaries		1100
Bee hives		11000

Information Category		Statistics
Milk production:		
	Quantity (litres)	3416436
	Value (Kshs)	85, 410,900.
Beef production:		
	Quantity (kg)	2,520,000.
	Value (Kshs)	504,000,000.
Mutton Production:		
	Quantity (kg)	279,000.
	Value (Kshs)	67, 032,000.
Egg production:		
	Quantity (trays)	138450.
	Value (Kshs)	24, 921,000.
Honey Production:		
	Quantity (kg)	82584.
	Value (Kshs)	12, 902, 100.
Pork Production:		
	Quantity (kg)	525
	Value (Kshs)	105, 000.
Fish farming:		
Fishermen		30
Number of fish farm families		3
Fish ponds		17
Area of fish ponds (m2)		6382
Main species of fish catch		3
Number of landing beaches		2
Fishing gear:		
	Fishing nets	540
	Hooks	1,600
	Traps	120
	Fishing Boats	20
Fish harvest:		
	Weight (kg)	379,754
	Value (Kshs)	10,521,260
Forestry		
Number of gazetted forests		None
No. of Non-gazetted forests		5Hills, 4000Ha
Size of gazetted forests		None
Main forest products: Timber, Poles, Wood fuel, Honey, Dyes, Wild animals.		
No. of people engaged in forestry		Not determined
Seedlings production: Seedlings		10,000
Quantity of timber produced		500 Tons
Cooperatives		
Number of cooperative societies		17
Active cooperative societies		8
Dormant cooperative societies		9
Collapsed societies		9
Total Registered membership		2557
Total turn-over		Aprox.10,000,000
Health		
Number of health facilities:		
	Hospitals	1
	Nursing homes	1
	Health centres	4
	Dispensaries	29
	Private clinics	19
Beds capacity		170

Information Category		Statistics
Doctor/patient ratio		2:100000
Nurse/patient ratio		27.6:100000
HIV prevalence		4
Average distance to health facility		7km
Antenatal care (ANC) %		2.6
Health facility deliveries %		1.2
Contraceptive acceptance %		49.7
Children vaccination %		72
No. of TBAs		50
No. of CHWs		314
Education		
Pre-school:		
	No. of ECD centres	298
	No. of ECD teachers	375
	Teacher/pupil ratio	1:27
	Total enrolment	3896
	Drop-out rate	1.50%
	Average years of attendance	1
Primary school:		
	Number of primary schools	253
	Number of teachers	2032
	Teacher/pupil ratio	1:41
	Total enrolment	81931
	Drop-out rate	1.7%
	Average years of attendance	7
Secondary schools:		
	Number of secondary schools	47
	Number of teachers	279
	Teacher/pupil ratio	1:27
	Total enrolment	7121
	Drop-out rate	Not determined
	Average years of attendance	3
Tertiary institutions		5
Adult literacy:		
	Number of adult literacy classes	29
	Enrolment, Men, Women	160, 720.
	Attendance	437
	Literacy rate: Men, Women	70%, 60%.
Water and sanitation:		
Households with access to piped water		1834
Households with access to potable water		12837
Number of permanent rivers		32
No. of shallow wells		94
No. of protected springs		24
No. of un-protected springs		40
No. of water pans		84
No. of Dams		4
No. of Bore holes		70
Households with roof catchment's systems		265
Average distance to nearest water point km		8-10
Households with Latrines		19,864
Energy		
Households with electricity connection		2,800
Trading centres connected with electricity		11
Households using wood fuel		3,480
Households using kerosene		120
Households using solar energy		10

Information Category		Statistics
Households using Bio-gas		450
Transport & Communication		
Road length:		
	Bitumen surface (km)	88.5
	Gravel surface	440.4
	Earth surface	Gravel/Earth
	Total	528.99 Km
Railway line length		Nil
Railway Stations		Nil
Sea/Lake Ports		0
Airstrips		3
Number of Telephone connections		Telecom phasing out the land line connections.
Mobile network coverage		90%
No. of Cyber cafes		2
No. of private courier services		3
Number of Post offices		1
Number of Sub-post offices		3
Licensed stamp vendors		2
Tourism, Trade & Industry		
No. of Trading centres		32
Registered Retail traders		254
Registered wholesale traders		29
Bakeries		1
Manufacturing industries		1 (Bakery)
Hotels		78
Commercial Banks		3
Micro-finance Institutions		1
Village banks		1
Jua Kali Associations		2
Jua Kali Artisans		200
Registration of Births and Deaths:		
Expected No. of: Births		7840
Deaths		3668
Eligible No. Persons with ID cards		114240
No. above 18 with ID Cards		114240

CHAPTER TWO:

DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS

2.0 INTRODUCTION

The Chapter provides an overview of the 2002-2008 District Development Plan (DDP) and its performance over the same period. It further discusses the linkages between the current DDP and the National Development Plan, Vision 2030 and other policy documents. The chapter highlights the constraints and lessons learnt from the previous plan period, development challenges and crosscutting issues. An analysis of development issues and strategies is also presented.

2.1 OVERVIEW OF THE 2002-2008 DDP

The 2002-2008 DDP was done and implemented while Yatta District was still part of Machakos District. A number of initiatives also came up during the plan period that were implemented, leading to project implementation that was not in line with the DDP at the time.

Programmes funded by both government and donors such as CDF, LATF, RMFLF, HIV/AIDS, CDTF, FPE and Constituency Bursary Fund were initiated. Other programmes like NALEP, EPHTFC (IFAD), ADB, cotton development etc targeting the district increased significantly over the same period.

Most NGOs also had regional plans that covered relatively smaller administrative units like the divisions, locational or even sub-locations. Most of these regional plans were prepared after the 2002-2008 DDP Plan had been finalized and generally reflected their areas of interest or funding preferences at the time. However, these initiatives supplemented the overall government development agenda.

Implementation of the 2002-2008 Plan

In the 2002-2008 Plan period, the district proposed 58 projects. The sector performance during the plan period varied from sector to sector; but on overall the district achieved 62% implementation rate of the proposed projects. The implemented projects positively transformed the lives of the district inhabitants.

Table 8: Implementation Status of Projects during 2002-2008 Plan Period

Department	No. of Proposed Projects	No. of Projects Completed	No of On-going Projects	No of Stalled Projects	Total Project cost (Ksh. M)
Agriculture	7	6	1	0	13
Livestock	7	4	3	0	14
Veterinary	2	1	1	0	7
Water	3	1	0	2	19.5
Environment	4	2	2	0	4.8
Forestry	0	0	0	0	0
Land and Settlement	2	1	1	0	4.5

Department	No. of Proposed Projects	No. of Projects Completed	No of On-going Projects	No of Stalled Projects	Total Project cost (Ksh. M)
Roads/Bridges	0	0	0	0	0
Roads	3	3	0	0	61.8
Drift/Bridges	8	4	4	0	
Small scale industries	4	2	1	1	18.5
Trade	4	2	2		15.5
Health	1	1	0	0	4.7
Education	4	3	1	0	20
Social Services	2	2	0	0	2.8
Public Administrator	0	0	0	0	4.5
Civil Registrar	2	1	1	0	0
Children department	4	2	2	0	5.4
National Registration	1	1	1	0	3
Prisons	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	**58**	**36**	**19**	**3**	**74.4**

Sources: ***District Departmental Heads and District Statistical Office, Machakos 2008***

2.2 CONSTRAINTS

The district faced a number of development challenges that hampered the successful implementation of the development projects. Some of these include among others:-

- Lack of commitment to the DDP while setting priorities within sectors;
- Most departments implemented and donors implemented projects other than those proposed in the Plan;;
- Lack of funds;
- Poor planning of the development projects, leading to some projects stalling;
- Withdrawal or delay in release of funds by projects co-funded by both government and donor.

2.3 LESSONS LEARNT

The moderate level of DDP implementation achievement highlights invaluable lessons that could be incorporated into the future planning. Among the critical lessons learnt include:

- Most of projects undertaken by departments were outside the Plan because Ministries demanded Annual Work Plan and Budgets which were not drawn from the DDP;

- Most of donor and community projects were implemented outside the Plan and had very high implementation rates e.g. CDF projects;
- Lack of legal mandate for the District Development Committee hinders it from enforcing its own decision thus leading to uncoordinated development and duplication of project activities by the development partners; and
- Most of the devolved funds in the district level do not draw their projects from the DDP but identify projects from the community level where political interest supersede development interests.

2.4 LINKAGES WITH VISION 2030, THE NATIONAL MEDIUM TERM PLAN AND THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

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

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

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

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

2.5 MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

This section highlights the major developmental challenges experienced, mitigation measures during the plan period so as to achieve sustainable economic growth and reduce poverty. These challenges have been identified in consultation with the key stakeholders.

2.5 MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES, CONSTRAINTS AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

High HIV/AIDS Prevalence Rate

The district has HIV/AIDS prevalence rate of 4% with the youths being the most affected. The scourge has adverse effects on the general productivity of the district. The effect is quite enormous if the affected member of the family is the bread winner. In the Plan period, the district will ensure that the youth in these areas learn to take extreme care if the future of the district workforce is to be assured.

SWOT Analysis for HIV/Aids

Strength	**Weaknesses**
Presence of strong NACC structures in the district such as DTC, CACCs; trained staff; existence of the (2005/062009/10 Kenya National AIDS Strategic Plan) and HIV/AIDS lessons in schools.	High levels of stigma; vastness of the district coupled with poor communication network; illiteracy; high denial rates; irregular and inadequate funding of HIV/AIDS activities; low staffing levels in health institutions; lack of resources to conduct regular mobile VCT to hinterland areas; lack of statistical data on PLWHAs & OVCs in the district; few Sub-ACUs implementing work place policy on HIV/AIDS; lack of statistical data on the impact of HIV/ AIDS on the human resource in the district and inadequate information available in establishing an M & E databank.
Opportunities	**Threats**
Mobile VCT and PMTCT services; BCC campaigns to promote couple counselling; abstinence and fight stigma; training and capacity building; cash transfer support programme for OVCs; initiate Home Based Care programmes ;establish youth friendly testing centres and establishment a data bank for PLWHAS & OVCs.	Stigma towards usage of condoms due to cultural and religious barriers; food shortage; floods and droughts; epidemics; poor transport and communication network; high rate of denial; rising poverty levels; high illiteracy and increased orphans.

High Poverty levels

The absolute poverty level in the district is 66%. This is caused by erratic rainfall patterns leading to prolonged drought conditions in the district which result to food scarcity. Un-employment rates are very high with only 11% of the population employed.

Swot Analysis

Strength	Weakness
Fertile soil types: the plateau: Yatta Canal: the culture of hard work: mineral deposits e.g. Sand. building stones: devolved funds.	Low development; illiteracy; crime; poor infrastructure; low life expectancy and child mortality; diseases; famine.
Opportunities	**Threats**
Proximity to Nairobi city market: Nairobi – Garrissa Highway: Thika River and Athi River proximity: curving talent among most community members.	Alcoholism: poor infrastructure; retrogressive cultural practices e.g. Witchcraft.

ICT

The ICT sector in the district is not well developed and the investment on the same is very low. This can be attributed to lack of awareness by the community on the benefits of ICT. low literacy levels as well as ignorance. Deliberate efforts need to be put in place to encourage investors in the sector. The district will rely on current fibre optic cable project being undertaken for low cost communication.

Swot Analysis

Strength	Weakness
Electricity infrastructure availability: appropriate government policies: Good mobile network coverage.	Low literacy levels: low investment levels; high start- up capital.
Opportunities	**Threats**
The fibre optic cables along the Garrissa-Nairobi Highway: low business operating cost: digital villages establishment by the government.	Vandalism of the cables: High cost of electricity: General insecurity: Poverty.

High Youthful Population

The population comprises of more than 30% of youthful population. The youths are the most active segment of any society and this call for measures and projects/programmes targeting the youths. This can be achieved by designing projects to utilize more of manual labour as compared to mechanical equipments to offer employment to the youths.

Swot Analysis

Strength	Weakness
Arable land; Irrigation infrastructure; distance to City/ Market and Airport for export; devolved funds; Mavoloni, Ndalani and Athi River; NYS Field training units; Women and Youths enterprise development funds;	Attitude towards white collar jobs; low involvement in planning; ignorance; low entrepreneurship knowledge;
Opportunities	**Threats**
Nairobi metropolitan boundary; political goodwill.	Peer pressure; Drugs and substance abuse.

Gender In-equality

Women do not have a chance to participate fully in development agenda right from planning to the implementation level even if though these projects are targeting to alleviate some of their problems e.g. water projects. Due to African/cultural beliefs, women are disadvantaged when it comes to property ownership in inheritance/family joint ownership. Continued sensitization by the concerned stakeholders and partnership of all partners to safeguards gender related issues together with the devolved funds such as the Women Enterprise Fund are some of the strategies put in place to address gender issues.

Swot Analysis

Strength	Weakness
Devolved funds, e.g. CDF, LATF, Women Enterprise Fund, Youth Enterprise fund, Social Development funds; National gender policy; Organised women groups; Gender and social service office.	Inadequate staffs in the concerned offices; Retrogressive cultural practices; Poor awareness on existing gender policies; Low literacy levels;
Opportunities	**Threats**
Existence of various organisation championing gender issues; mainstreaming of gender issues in all development programmes and projects; Presidential directives on work place policies and hiring;	Poverty levels; HIV/AIDS; low political goodwill even at the grassroots' levels;

2.6 DISTRICT ISSUES, CAUSES, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

Issues/ problems	Causes	Development/ objectives	Immediate objectives	Strategies
Water scarcity (for Human, Domestic and Irrigation)	Poor and erratic rainfall patterns; Poor management of water canals (Furrows): Environmental degradation, tree cutting, overgrazing; poor	Reduce average distance to the nearest water point from 5- 10 km to 1 -2 kms; eradicate district food poverty from current 80% to	Increase area under irrigation by 40%; to reduce water shortage by 50% by year 2012;	Establishment of WRUAs; increasing investment in water sector by 30% of all district development

Issues/ problems	Causes	Development/ objectives	Immediate objectives	Strategies
	management/maintenance of community and public boreholes; low of investment in public water systems; low water levels during adverse weather conditions hence closing down the few furrows that are the livelihood of most communities; prolonged/ Re-current drought.	30%;		funds; rehabilitate Yatta Canal; construction of water ponds across the district to harness surface run-off; training and capacity building of all groups dealing with water projects; sensitize the community on the low cost techniques of water harvesting e.g. roof catchment etc; rehabilitate existing water supplies and sources; sink and construct more boreholes in specific selected locations.
2. Food Insecurity	Inadequate and unreliable rainfall; poor management of water canals (furrows); Environmental degradation, (sand harvesting, tree cutting and overgrazing); low investment in irrigation infrastructure; High post harvest losses; poor farming methods.	Eradicate district food poverty from current 80% to 30%; shift from subsistence farming to highly productive farming as a business for 85% of all farmers;	Increase the district food self reliance to 75%; increase area under irrigation by 40%; increase district investment in water projects to 30% of all development funds.	Enhanced extension services; promote use of certified seeds, fertilizers and crop protection chemicals; encourage farmers to adopt drought tolerant and orphan crops; promote better agronomic practices; promote proper post harvest handling of farm produce; Promote soil and water conservation; Introduce new highly productive marketable crops; Conserve soils

Issues/ problems	Causes	Development/ objectives	Immediate objectives	Strategies
				and water; Set up cottage value addition plants; Monitor and disseminate market information; Establish marketing groups/ societies; Increase the area under irrigation farming.
Poverty and Low Income Levels	Over reliance on rain fed agriculture; low levels of entrepreneurial skills; lack of value addition leading to over exploitation by middlemen; poor marketing strategies; poor infrastructure; poor farming techniques and over reliance on maize and beans farming;	Reduce district poverty levels from 66% to 40%; by 2012.	Increase the population in gainful employment to 80% by 2010;	Increase the area under irrigation by investing more in irrigation infrastructure; encourage establishment of cottage industry to value add the district produce; revive the cooperative movement in the district; Institutionalise usage of human labour force in district contracts.
Poor Health	Poor sanitation; Inaccessibility to the health facilities; inadequate infrastructural facilities in the available health facilities; inadequate funding and staffing levels; poor health seeking behaviour and over reliance on traditional methods.	Reduce the infant mortality rate from 53/1000 to 35/1000 by 2012; equip all operational health facilities with 90% levels of infrastructural and human resource requirements by 2010;	Carry out health campaigns on benefits of good health seeking behaviours on 100% population by 2010; role out immunization campaigns on 100% of the target population; undertake malaria prevention campaign on the whole population.	Involve all stakeholders right from the churches to the local FM stations; recognizing the local cultural practices and faiths by involving the opinion leaders in designing I.E.C materials; strengthening health facilities management boards by training and sensitize them.

Issues/ problems	Causes	Development/ objectives	Immediate objectives	Strategies
Low Education standards	In adequate teachers: insufficient quality technical education facilities e.g. polytechnic: lack of proper involvement by parents in their children's performance: poor supervision due to under staffing: in adequate learning facilities i.e. mostly in tertiary institutions: high poverty levels: low reading culture: drug abuse and indiscipline by students and teachers.	To improve education standards by 60% by 2012	Reduce teacher pupil ratio shortage by 50% by 2010; increase the number and quality of technical education facilities by 50% by 2010; ensure participation of parents in their children's performance by 80% by 2010; increase staffing level in Quality Assurance Department by 50% by 2010; increase learning facilities and institutions of higher learning by 20% by 2010 ; ensure proper utilization of free primary and secondary education programmes by 100% by 2010; improve the reading culture in the district by 100% by 2010; Ensure proper enforcement of discipline to teachers and students by 100% by 2010.	Lobby for recruitment of more teachers. Implement the KESSP Programmes on technical and tertiary education; undertake aggressive campaigns on parent teachers-students' interaction; train head teachers and senior teachers on quality assurance; approve and propose to the relevant ministry establishment of more institution of higher learning; initiate awareness creation and monitoring of the school going age in the community; initiate an aggressive campaign on importance of reading through mobile libraries book exhibitions and lectures; sensitize the stakeholders on proper discipline; starting income generating projects in schools; equipping pupils with life skills and ensuring that HIV/ AIDS curriculum is introduced in all classes; organizing seminars/

Issues/ problems	Causes	Development/ objectives	Immediate objectives	Strategies
				workshops to all stakeholders on their roles; increase bursaries and loans to the poor and children in need for special protection; enhance provision of textbooks.
High rate of Environment degradation	Concentration of livestock and human around the few water points and along the Yatta Canal; tree felling and rampant charcoal burning unregulated sand harvesting; encroachment on water catchment's areas and sources; use of agro chemicals. Solid waste disposals.	To reduce the rate of environmental degradation by 85% by 2015.	To accelerate the rate of environmental recovery (pasture and indigenous tree) to about 60% year 2012; increases the forest cover by 25% by 2012.	Initiate aggressive campaign on tree planting and reforestation; environmental Days and Awards ; increase surveillance and enforcement of existing regulation on charcoal trade; educate and training on environmental conservation and management; formation and empowering of the EMC'S; advocating for the use of fuel saving gargets; advocating for alternative use of energy; empowering communities through credit to start small enterprises; prioritizing and funding various high returns environmental projects with the available devolved funds among others; training the community on soil and water conservation techniques.

Issues/ problems	Causes	Development/ objectives	Immediate objectives	Strategies
High Perseverance of HIV/AIDS incidence	Close proximity to Nairobi city; poor health seeking behaviour and self medication habits; poverty; long distance truck drivers along the Nairobi – Garrissa	Re reduce the HIV/AIDS prevalence and incidence rates by 50% by 2012	Increase number of condom supply and dispensers in the stopovers and the sensitization by 80% by 2010; increase awareness of unsafe sex practices to the community by 100% by 2010; increase utilization of health services through awareness by 80% by 2010.	Avail condom dispensers and condoms in social and entertainment joints; increase the number of V.C.T. sites and mobile VCTs; initiate sensitization forums in Barazas, schools & churches.
Poor Infrastructure	Poor and impassable roads during rainy seasons; lack of access roads from high productive areas; poor telecommunication.	To accelerate the development of roads networks and telecommunication by 60% by 2012.	Improvement of road network and telecommunication by 45% by 2012.	Murraming and gravelling of major roads in the district; opening and gravelling rural access roads; encouraging the community to use solar power gargets; improvement of ICT
HIV /AIDS prevalence rate	Retrogressive cultural practices e.g. cohabiting, wife inheritance, FGM, early marriages of the girl child; Poverty; illiteracy; low community awareness on HIV/AIDS epidemic; migration.	Reduce HIV/AID Prevalence rate to 1% by 2015.	To reduce the rate of HIV/AIDS prevalence to 1% by 2012.	Awareness campaigns of HIV /AIDS epidemics and the negative aspects of retrogressive cultural practices; provision of condoms; acquisition and availability of ARV'S; provision of credit facilities for micro-enterprises to the widows and victims of HIV/AIDS.

CHAPTER THREE:

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS

3.0 INTRODUCTION

This Chapter presents the various development measures that will be undertaken throughout the plan period in the various sectors in order to achieve the Vision 2030 objective of making Kenya a globally competitive and prosperous middle income country, providing high quality life for all citizens by the year 2030 and mainstreaming the MDGs. For each of the sectors, the Vision and Mission is presented, the district's response to the vision and mission, importance of the sector and the role of each stakeholder. 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 (2008-2012) to ensure sustainable growth.

3.1 AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

The sector comprises if the following sub-sectors; Agriculture; Livestock Development; Cooperative Development; Lands; Forestry and Wildlife Development; and Fisheries Development. These are major sectors in the district as the majority of the people (80%) depend on agriculture for their livelihood.

3.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The vision of the sector is "To be an innovative commercially oriented modern agriculture and rural development sector".

The mission of the sector is "To improve livelihood of Kenyans through promotion of competitive agriculture, sustainable livestock and fisheries subsectors, growth of a viable cooperative 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

The district will strive to attain adequate food production through collaboration with other stakeholders. Further, the district will strive to reactivate dormant cooperative societies to enable famers' access credit facilities. To achieve this, the following measures will be employed:-

- Promotion of drought resistant crops;
- Promotion of small-scale irrigation;
- Campaigns will be undertaken to promote the production of alternative anchor crops like cotton and horticultural crops;
- Promotion of traditional food crops such as millet, sorghum, cowpeas and cassava as well as train farmers on new recipes.

Further, forest conservation measures will be undertaken so as to preserve gazetted and non- gazetted forest from being overexploited.

3.1.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The majority of the district inhabitants depend on agricultural for their livelihoods. The sector is important to the district due to the following factors:-

- The sector strives to contribute towards food security in the district;

- Over 70 per cent of the labour force is engaged in either livestock or agricultural activities;
- Farmers grow both food and cash crops to earn income; and
- The cooperative sub-sector plays a key role in mobilizing resources for small-scale farmers while at the same time availing marketing channels for their products.

3.1.4 Role of stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Government Departments	Government through relevant departments will be actively involved in the implementation of projects through financing and giving technical support. It will also liaise with KARI and DDS to ensure that seeds given to farmers are of high variety
MDG Implementing Unit, SIDA, ADB	Offer technical and financial support to projects to be implemented in this sector.
World Vision Yatta	Assist community in proper planning, supplement projects and programmes funding.
CDF	Offer financial support to projects through organised community based benefits approach.
TARDA	Harmonising regional development by funding projects and programmes in areas which are not neglected by other development partners.
NEMA, CDTF	Water and environmental conservation.
NYS Mavoloni and Yatta Field Units.	Providing relevant technical training to the youths.

3.1.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Crop development	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 development	Improve the quality of products; Increase quality of pasture	Poor/Low quality breading; 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	Inadequate and	Development of early maturing/

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	food to the people.	unreliable rainfall; inherently infertile and highly erode-ably soils; low usage of improved technology.	drought tolerant varieties, train farmers on soil fertility through use of organic manure/ inorganic fertilizers.
Cooperative Development	Revitalization of the sector	Poor management of cooperatives	Intensive training of the cooperative members.
Fisheries	Increase the fish production in the main dams	Lack of interest among the people.	Promote the market for fish.
Land and settlement	Increase number of people having titles.	Many land disputes	Start a crush programme to deal with the cases.

3.1.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

(A) On-going Projects-Agriculture

Project Name, Location/Division/Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Njaa Marufuku Kenya.	Eradication of Extreme hunger	Five groups per year	Provision of an average of Kshs 120,000 per year to groups involved in food security provision.
National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme	Provision of pluralistic and demand driven extension services	An average of 2,000 farm families per division per year	Provision of extension services to farmers in the focal areas and the rest of the divisions

(B) New Project Proposal-Agriculture

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Post harvest management of crop produce District wide	1	Minimize post harvest losses mainly targeting the mycotoxins control; improve food security.	24 demonstrations per year in each sub location for the next 3 years.	Carry out demonstrations on post harvest storage; training farmers in construction of modern storage facilities. **Justification:** Even after bumper harvests, particularly in the lowland areas, most farmers do not preserve much of their produce for lack of appropriate storage facilities; this causes hunger when subsequent harvests are poor or fails.

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Integrated pest management (IPM) District wide.	2	Increase food production. Reduce cost of environmental pollution; Reduce pest and disease incidences	2000 farmers per year trained.	Farmers training on IPM; Demonstration on farm. **Justification:** Use of chemicals in pest management is not only expensive and beyond most farmers but also has agro-ecological side effects; IPM methods are aimed at overcoming disadvantages of chemical pest control.
Njaa Marufuku Kenya	3	Increase farmers capacity on modern farming techniques for the 25% of registered agricultural activity groups by 2012	Raised farmer recruitment to registered groups and cooperatives by 50% by 2012; increased capacity development of proposals writing by 50 % of registered groups by 2012; solicit for additional 40% funds for campaigns by 2012.	Promote group formation Train farmers on proposal development and resource mobilization; promote modern farming techniques.
Horticultural Marketing. Yatta and Masinga Divisions.	4	Improve marketing of the horticulture to the outside (district) market.	Members of the groups along the Yatta canal and other horticultural producing areas.	Revive the area HCDA units; strengthens linkages between the farmers and the market by providing up to date regular market information; upscale the contractual farming with the best marketing companies; identification of new horticultural markets with better returns.
Promotion of drought tolerant and early maturing crops. District wide.	5	Increase the district food production. Achieve food security.	Farmers in the areas not served by the Yatta canal and experiencing erratic rainfall.	Crop demonstration for the appropriate crops in the district; training of all farmers on better farming strategies.
Cotton Development project and Orphaned crops project.	6	Enhance Food security	Increase acreage under cotton by 20% in the year 2012; improve on bulking & redistribution of orphaned crops by 20% in 201; improve on fruit tree establishment & water melon production by	Strengthen the capacity of Cotton Development Committees, cotton clusters and cotton stakeholder forum; train farmers on cotton husbandry aspects; monitor food balances; establish early warning systems on food security; establish bulking sites and redistribution of bulked orphaned crops

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
NALEP-GOK & NALEP-SIDA	7	Reduce food poverty from current 80% to 30% by 2012.	Heighten capacity building on soil & water conservation by 20% in all the 5 focal areas by 2012; scale up river bank protection and conservation by 10% in 2012	River bank pegging Capacity building on water harvesting; train on conservation agriculture

(A) On-going Project-Livestock/Veterinary

Project Name, Location/Division/Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
ASAL based Livestock and Rural Livelihoods Support Project (ALLPRO)	To improve sustainable rural livelihood and food security through improved livestock production, marketing and support for drought management and food security.	Increase off take for beef cattle from 8-10% by 201; increase off take for small stock from 14-24% by 2010; efficient data collection and monitoring system established; access to local, regional and international markets increased; 20 bee farmers producing 1 ton of honey and 0.25 tons of bees wax by 2010; 50 KTBHs available to bee farmers; incidence of epizootic diseases decreased by 50% by 2010.	Farmer's groups trainings on water resources surveys; range rehabilitation, disease surveillance; community based demand driven initiatives.
National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme (NALEP)	To promote the socio economic development of the agricultural sector, at the same time contributing towards poverty alleviation	90 common interest groups formed and trained and 400 farmers visited in financial year	Activities fall under 4 components: Planning, monitoring and evaluation training, collaboration and research; gender and poverty focus

(B) New Project Proposal-Livestock

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
NALEP in Yatta and Masinga constituencies	1	To promote the socio-economic development of the agricultural sector, at the same time contributing towards poverty alleviation.	90 common interest groups formed and trained and 400 farmers visited in financial year.	Activities fall under 4 components: Planning, monitoring and evaluation; training; collaboration and research; gender and poverty focus.

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
ASAL based Livestock and Rural Livelihoods Support Project (ALLPRO)	2	To improve sustainable rural livelihood and food security through improved livestock production, marketing and support for drought management and food security.	Increase off take for beef cattle from 8-10% by 2010; increase off take for small stock from 14-24% by 2010; efficient data collection and monitoring system established; access to local, regional and international markets increased; 120 bee farmers producing 6 ton of honey and 1.5 tons of bees wax by 2015; 150 KTBHs available to bee farmers; incidence of epizootic diseases decreased by 30% by 2013.	Farmer's groups trainings water resources surveys; range rehabilitation, disease surveillance, community based demand driven initiatives.
Construction and equipping of the district Office block [2.7 Million]	3	Provide office space to staff and field equipments and materials.	Build an office block with a capacity to host all staff and an assortment of field materials by middle of plan period.	Construction works.
Livestock improvement programme District wide	4	To increase and improve livestock production and livestock products; to increase disposable income to the farmers through diversification; to increase production capacity; check/prevent soil erosion by wind activities; protect pasture against fires.	One bulking demonstration plot in all the six divisions; 3 livestock multiplication centres; carry out demonstration on non-conventional livestock farming in every division.	Establish fodder and pasture bulking plots; farmers exchange visits to non-convectional livestock farms outside the district; train farmers on IPM; establish community based livestock multiplication centres; introduce modern beehives; construction of fishponds.

(B) New Project Proposal-Veterinary

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
PATTEC	1	Control/ eradicate tsetse flies; promote the socio economic development of the agricultural sector at the same time contributing towards poverty alleviation	Common interest groups to be formed and trained; farmers to be visited in financial year	Planning, monitoring and evaluation; training; collaboration and research; gender and poverty focus.
Construction of Office block [2.6 Million]	2	Provide office space to staff and field equipments and materials.	Build an office block with a capacity to host all staff and an assortment of field materials by middle of plan period.	Construction works.

(A) On-going Projects-Fisheries

Project Name, Location/Division/Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Fisheries	Commercial aquaculture development	Fish ponds construction demonstration in each division by 2010; Promote low cost fish farming by all farmers near the canal;	Provision of high quality fish seeds(fingerlings); training of fish farmers on fish production and feed formulation; aquaculture extension services; promote integrated fish farming; Commercialization of aquaculture.
	Stocking/Restocking of dams and sustainable utilization of dam fisheries.	Stock/restock one dam in every location per year; mobilize the local communities towards sustainable utilization of 2 dam/pans fisheries in every division per year.	Collaboration with local communities towards dam fisheries utilization and conservation; community sensitization and capacity building towards dam fisheries; formation of dam management committees.

(B) New Project Proposal-Fisheries

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Fish Seed Production. Masinga Dam and NYS Fish ponds among other fish rearing places	1	Production of Nile Tilapia fingerlings for farmers in	Produce 10,000 Nile Tilapia and 5,000 Catfish fingerlings per	Rehabilitation of fish ponds; stocking of 5 ponds with Tilapia and Catfish brooders;

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
		Masinga; propagate Cat Fish fingerlings for sale to fish farmers; training of fish farmers on good pond management practices.	year; train at least 20 contact fish farmers per year.	training of Contact fish farmers.
Dam Stocking/Restocking and dam fisheries utilization programme District wide.	2	Increase the fisheries resource base in the district; sustainable utilization of dam fisheries in the district.	Stock/restock one dam in every location per year; mobilize the local communities towards sustainable utilization of 2 dam fisheries in every division per year.	Restocking/stocking of dams/temporary water bodies; sensitize the local community on Co-management approach of dam fisheries; formation of dam management committees; harvesting of dam fisheries.

(A) On-going Projects: Forestry

Project Name, Location/Division/Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Farm forest programme Yatta and Katangi divisions	Promote farm forestry commercial tree farming, efficient utilization and marketing of forest products.	Farm visits - 34farms; On farm tree planting(10 per farmer); plantation establishment (20Ha per division); tree nursery production (150,000 seedlings by 2012)	Visit farmers and promote farm forestry; promotion of commercial tree planting; planting of 20 Ha in gazetted areas; tree seedling production;
Plantation development programme	Increased productivity of both industrial forest plantations and farm forestry as well as enhance conservation and efficient utilization	50 Farm visits and sensitization per year during the plan period; on farm tree planting(20 Ha) tree nursery having disbursed 150,000seedlings by 2012; rehabilitate 5 degraded sites by 2010; forest protection by gazetting all government forest by 2012	Visit farmers and promote farm forestry; promotion of commercial tree planting; planting of 20 Ha in gazetted areas; tree seedling production.

(B) New Project Proposals: Forestry

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Increase of farm forestry and industrial plantation products.	1	Promote farm forestry commercial tree farming, efficient utilization and marketing of forest products.	Plantation establishment (20Ha Farm visits (50) On farm tree planting (20 Ha) Tree nursery (200,000)	Planting, Mobilization and protection.
Rehabilitation of degraded sites	2	Promote farm forestry commercial tree farming, efficient utilization and marketing of forest products.	Rehabilitate 5 degraded sites by 2012	Planting, Mobilization and protection.
Tree seedlings production	3	Increased productivity of both industrial forest plantations and farm forestry as well as enhance conservation and efficient utilization	Tree nursery production (150,000)	Raising seedlings, mobilization and technical support
Sustainable forest conservation and protection.	4	Increased productivity of both industrial forest plantations and farm forestry as well as enhance conservation and efficient utilization	Farm visits of 34 farms per division by 2010; on farm tree planting campaign of 10 trees per seasons; forest protection of 242Ha by 2012.	Training on efficient forest resource conservation; efficient energy utilization demonstration.

(A) On-going Projects: Land and Settlement

Project Name, Location/Division/Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Settling Landless in Central Divisions	To settle the landless; To register the parcels	Complete 80% of the pending cases	Sensitization and collection of S.F.T. revenue; checking and solving map versus ground queries.
Land Adjudication 3 divisions	To ensure accuracy of the records	To clear all the cases in the 5 sections; Cover 70% of each section area.	Hearing land objections; handle filed queries; check the adjudication registers; Demarcation and survey.

(B) New Project Proposals: Land and Settlement

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

3.1.7 Cross-Sector Linkages

The sector requires a skilled and healthy labour force to spur growth which is availed through investment in Human Resource Development sector. To transport agricultural produce to the markets, the sector depends on the Physical Infrastructure while the Governance, Justice, Law and Order sector provides security and coordinates the sector. On the other hand, the Agriculture and Rural Development sector provides both food and raw materials for the other sectors as well as creation of employment opportunities.

3.1.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

As the biggest sector in the district, Agriculture and Rural Development sector will endeavours to mainstream cross cutting issues by ensuring both male and female equally participate in decision making, sensitizing communities on the environmental conservation, mainstreaming HIV/ AIDS through creation of awareness on prevention, care and support to the affected and infected as well as the importance of better nutritional standards for better health will be prioritized.

3.2 TRADE, TOURISM AND INDUSTRY SECTOR

3.2.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The vision of the sector is "To have harmonious and globally competitive 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 the Vision and Mission

Over the plan period, the district will provide necessary incentives for investment especially maintenance of the infrastructure where the youths will be employed on casual basis. New physical infrastructural facilities will also be built in order to promote

investments especially in Kithimani and Matuu Divisions. Availability of credit facilities will be enhanced to ensure investments by famers.

3.2.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector has a potential for providing the highest source of employment opportunities. It is the main source of wage employment contributing about 11 per cent of the household income in the district. In the main market centres, there are many 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. With the introduction of micro-finance institutions in the district, many small scale businesses have grown through training on business management skills and provision of credit.

3.2.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

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

3.2.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Industries	Prepare of viable industrial project profiles in the district; identification, formulation and promotion of industrial projects	Lack of adequate funds to facilitate the priorities; inadequate consultation and coordination with other key stakeholders within sub-sector.	Visiting all town centres to identify and promote any viable industrial concern; Sourcing information for entrepreneurs on sources of credit and machinery for new industrial proposals.
Trade	Provision of financial assistance to micro entrepreneurs; training and extension services; licensing of business	Lack of adequate funds; Non payment of loans by beneficiaries; inadequate funding to	Training of entrepreneurs; Increased licensing of business premises; issuance of short-term loans to ensure revolving of available loans; increase efforts

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	premises.	the joint loans boards.	aimed at recovering loans from the beneficiaries.
Small Scale Industry	Provision of land and infrastructure.	There is no land and structures provided for the informal sector.	Finalise provision of infrastructure to already existing Jua Kali sheds; finalise allocation of land and title deeds to Jua Kali associations who have already applied; develop industrial and innovation parks.
	Access to finance.		Develop innovative ways for enhancing access to finance; encourage micro lending institutions in the district.
	Marketing.	Inadequate access to markets; Overexploitation by large companies; monopolistic practices of marketing boards; lack of market information; lack of innovation leading to flooding of markets.	Train the artisans on entrepreneurship, product design and marketing skills; organizing exhibitions, symposia and trade fete for the Jua Kali products.
	Training	Lack of quality training and facilities.	Develop and implement policies enabling entrepreneurial environment and establishing a national training strategy; facilitate technological innovation in the sector; improve the operational and managerial capacity of institutions and programmes that support the sector's development.

3.2.6 Project and Programme Priorities

(A) On-going Projects: Trade

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
JLB Loan Disbursement	To provide financial support to the Business Community	To issue a loan amount of Kshs1.5m every year	Issuing of loan application forms; Vetting the businesses of the loan applicants; issuing of loan applicants to successful loan applicants after approval by Joint Loan's Board.
JLB Loan Recovery	To recover money lent to business community	To recover Ksh.1 million every year	Collect loan money from regular loan payees; tracing loan defaulters to recover the loan.
Traders Training Courses	To train business community on how to manage their businesses better	To train minimum of 130 people every year.	Holding training courses; using Barazas to create awareness for the courses; using posters for awareness creation about the courses.
Entrepreneurs/ Traders Training Courses	To sensitize on the available industrial potentials for investment and train business	To train and sensitize minimum of 100 people every year.	Holding training courses; using Barazas to create awareness; using poster for awareness creation about the courses; project proposal writing.

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
	community on how to manage them better.		
Sub contracting i.e. Firm to Firm linkages	To link small potential firms with big firms in order to improve their market base and product quality	To link at least 3 firms in a year.	Identification of the firms to be linked; sensitizing them on the need to link.

(B) New Project Proposals: Trade

Project name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Voucher Training programme District Wide	1	To provide access to skills and appropriate technology for the informal sector	Train 50. artisans per year	Recruitment of trainees; training, monitoring and evaluation. **Justification:** Many of the artisans are not trained.
Micro-Finance District Wide	2	To make available finance for the sector	Train 500 Jua Kali entrepreneurs on financial management by 2012.	Identify and link the Jua Kali with potential financial institutions. **Justification:** This will improve the capital base for the artisans.
Jua Kali Sheds District Wide	3	To provide work sites for the artisans	Building at least one Jua Kali sheds per division by 2012.	Construct Jua Kali sheds **Justification:** Most of the activities are carried out in the open air.
Technology and Business Development Service programme District Wide	4	To provide necessary skills to the artisans: To allow diversification and innovation in the sector.	Train 40 artisans per year	Sensitize and recruit trainees on the programme; train, monitor and evaluate the training. **Justification:** The market demand for quality products is pushing some of the artisans out of business.

(B) New Project Proposals: Industry

Project name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
ONE VILLAGE ONE PRODUCT Programme	1	Exploit the comparative advantage of Yatta as a district; Harness the already existing local expertise and resources;	Initiate 5 cottage industries for production of local and export	Conduct district situation analysis and sensitization meetings; with assistance from technical back-stopping from Ministry

Project name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
		Uplift the living standards of the district.	markets using locally available raw materials considering the district comparative advantage by 2012.	of Industrialization identify possible viable enterprises; training of existing and promising registered groups and established local investors on the exploitation of the district comparative advantages; conduct investor's workshop to market the district potentials for possible investment and market-product linkages.
Investment profiling programme.	2	Market the district as a viable and strategic investment area in the region.	Conduct 3 investment workshop targeting potential investors and the local community by 2010; include Yatta District as an investment opportunity area in the all investment campaign in the Investment Council; establishment of 3 major industries/ investments in the area by 2012.	Conduct investment surveys and profiling; Hold investors briefings and meetings; inclusion of Yatta District as a strategic investment area in the Kenya Investment Council.
Technology Transfer Programme.	3	Enhance technology transfer from existing established industries to benefit the local community, i.e. KWAL, Del Monte).	Training and linkage of 10 groups by 2012(each group have an average of 20 members with an average of each member having 5 acres.)	Technical training and demonstrations; contract farming with the respective firms. **Justifications:** The firms are operating in the area showing under the same condition with proper training and guidance the local community can venture into the same profitable farming.

3.2.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Tourism, Trade and Industries thrive where there is good physical infrastructure; security, law and order. The sector will therefore depend on these two sectors for its performance and growth. The agriculture sub-sector provides raw materials to the industries while Human Resource Development sector ensures there is adequate and skilled healthy manpower which is key component in the sector.

3.2.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

The trade and industry sub-sector will provide the bulk of employment opportunities either directly or indirectly thus reducing extreme poverty in the district. In addition, investments targeting the youths will be promoted to cater for the ever increasing population growth.

3.3 Physical Infrastructure

3.3.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

The mission of the sector is "To provide efficient 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

During the plan period, the district will ensure that the road network is improved and new roads opened to link up the whole district. Electricity connections will be increased to a higher level targeting mainly trading centres and public utilities especially in ensuring high investments in the Jua Kali sector. In the building sub-sector, bias will be towards improving the shelter situation in both rural and urban areas.

3.3.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector provides direct employment opportunities for the people especially during construction and maintenance. The link to Nairobi has necessitated the growth of the industry, access to employment, inputs and services among others. Increased electricity connections in the urban as well as other market centres in the district will help to stimulate economic activities especially in the Jua-Kali sub-sector significantly increasing 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 in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Roads Department and the Local Authorities	The department undertakes the maintenance and construction of the classified road networks within the district while the local authorities maintain the other roads within their jurisdiction
Public works Department	Providing the technical backstopping on building structures.
The private sector	The private sector will play a key role in the maintenance of roads, as contractors or in hiring of equipment to the other stakeholders.
NYS Mavoloni and Yatta Field Units.	Providing relevant technical training to the youths.
CDF	Funding of rehabilitation of access and feeder roads.

3.3.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constrains and Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Roads	Increase accessibility to the rural areas	Lack of sufficient funding; High cost of equipment	Develop and enhance road maintenance management capabilities of both public and private sector under the new KRB; train small scale contractors.
	Streamline ownership arrangements in the roads sector and foster transparency, accountability and efficiency	Lack of fully established autonomous body to oversee all road works in the country	Operationalize road agents under the KRB; effective supervision
	Ensure that the main road network is maintained to high standards	Lack of funds	Facilitate efficient and better road policy; mobilise donor funding.
	Instil 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
Energy	Electrification in rural areas with special focus on the market centres where there is potential for development of small-scale industries; promotion of other sources of energy other than electricity like solar and wind and biogas; establishment of industries to process and add value to goods, which are produced locally; agro-based industries.	Lack of information on other energy sources which are efficient, reliable and affordable; high cost of installation of electricity; lack of technical knowhow; high taxes and levies; high cost of feasibility studies; poor state of access roads.	Hold demonstration and sensitisation on renewable energy like solar, wind; sensitize the community on available potentials and opportunities and best processes of exploitation; establishment of low interest credit; encourage the community to apply through DDC for rural electrification which is cheaper; reduction of taxes and incentives for those establishing industries in rural areas and use local raw material for production of adding value to them.

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Housing	Increase the number of housing units by the government and its related organisations, and/ or individuals; hold demonstration on development of low cost –durable housing materials; Establishment of Housing cooperatives; sensitize community on the legal requirement on housing development.	Strict building regulations; Insufficient credit; Expensive architectural and engineering consultancies; Expensive building inputs.	Construct more residential housing units; develop and demonstrate cheap building materials and techniques; hold sensitization meetings on best building practices; operationalize the national housing policy within the district
Public Works	Upscale the supervisory role.	Few technical staffs.	Advise and sensitise the community on best building practices; encourage the usage of registered, less expensive certified architect and engineers.

3.2.6 Project and programme Priorities

(A) On-going Projects: Roads and Building

Project Name Location/ Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Labour based routine maintenance method under fuel levy fund District wide	To improve existence road network	Yatta and Masinga Constituency	Bush clearing, cleaning side drains, mitre drains and replacing culverts.
Spot improvement under fuel levy fund. District wide	To improve road surface and clearing the water from the road surface.	Yatta and Masinga Constituency	Gravelling the new roads.
Opening Access Roads under DRC. District wide	Opening access to farmers and markets.	Yatta and Masinga Constituency	Grading, bush clearing spot improvement and drainage works.
Re-carpeting of Nairobi-Garrissa Highway	To rehabilitate the whole road.	Yatta and Masinga Constituency	Re-carpeting of the whole road to improve on its condition.

(B) New Project Proposals: Roads and Bridges

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description Activities
Spot improvement. District wide	1	To improve accessibility even during rainy season.	3000 km	Grading; gravelling; culvert installation; heavy reshaping; drift construction. **Justification:** This will reduce cost on transport.
Training more small-scale contractors. District wide.	2	Maintaining all roads using labour based technique.	50 small-scale contractors.	To do labour based routine maintenance to cover all roads.

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description Activities
				Justification: This and subsequent employment as small-scale contractors will increase their income, saving and reduce poverty.
Establishing of Provincial sealing Units in the District.	3	To seal cracks and pot holes on the highway.	100 km of tarmacked roads.	Resealing and gravelling units.
Tarmacking of Kaewa-Makutano – Ndithini road.	4	To connect Masinga and Ndithini divisions and ease accessibility. (connect B7 & A2)	63km.	Tarmacking of the road and bridges construction along the road.
Tarmacking of Kithimani – Machakos Road.	5	To enhance accessibility in Yatta district and between the neighbouring districts.	33km.	Tarmacking of the road.
Tarmacking of Matuu-Katangi road	6	Enhance accessibility with Kitui District and Masinga, and also within Yatta District (connect A3 & B97)	45km.	Tarmacking of the road.

(A) New Project Proposals: Energy

Project Name Location/division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Rural Electrification Yatta Division	1	To promote more small scales industries and connect more household to cheaper energy source.	100 households	Extension of power lines **Justification:** To spur the growth of small-scale industries
Rural Electrification Masinga Division	2	To promote more small scale industries and connect more household to cheaper energy source.	200 households	Extension of power lines from the main shopping centres to benefit the rural community.
Rural electrification Ikombe division	3	To promote more small scale industries and connect more household to cheaper energy source.	100 households	Supply of power to Maungu.
Rural electrification Katangi division	4	To promote more small scale industries and connect more household to cheaper energy source.	100 households	Extension of lines from existing power line infrastructure to the nearest institutions and shopping centres.
Rural electrification Ndithini Division	5	To promote more small scale industries and connect more household to cheaper energy source.	100 households	Extension of power lines to trading centres; Surrounding settlement area.

3.3.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Governance, Justice, Law and Order Sector ensure maintenance of security for the implementation of the sector activities and also ensuring that constructed infrastructure are not vandalised or stolen in order to boost transport of goods and services. The Human Resources Development Sector provides both trained and skilled healthy manpower while the Agricultural and Rural Development Sector provides food.

3.3.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

In the plan period, promotion of labour intensive infrastructure projects will ensure employment for the youths thus reducing extreme poverty in the district. Environmental concerns will be mainstreamed in all constructions works. All projects will have an awareness creation campaign and posters having a well crafted HIV/AIDS messages.

3.4 ENVIRONMENT, WATER AND SANITATION

3.4.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The sector vision is "To ensure a clean and secure environment, sustainably managed mineral resources, irrigation development, access to clean and affordable water and sanitation for all".

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

3.4.2 District Response to the Vision and Mission

The district will ensure that environmental concerns in farming, trading and all other income generating activities. In addition it will ensure that inhabitants are able to access water within a reasonable distance. Further, efforts will be made to ensure that disposal of wastes is done in an effective way.

3.4.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector is important in the district since it;

- Ensures clean environment thus no water borne diseases;
- Low spending in health welfare;

3.4.4 Role of the Stakeholders

Stakeholder	Role
Water Department, Local Authorities, National Water Conservation and Pipeline Corporation (NWCPC), and NGOs	In the major water sector, the stakeholders include the Water Department, Local Authorities, National Water Conservation and Pipeline Corporation (NWCPC), and various NGOs. The Department of Water has the

Stakeholder	Role
	responsibility of defining the policy framework while at the same time undertaking the construction of major water works. The NWCPC is responsible for distribution of water and sewerage disposal. Over the plan period, efforts will be put to increase the water output from the major works in the district.
NEMA	Policy guidelines and implementation on environmental matters.
MDG's Implementing unit	Funding of projects and programmes.
NGO's (World Vision, Red Cross)	Projects funding and sensitization.
Yatta Environmental Network	Community capacity building and resource mobilization.
CDF, LATF	Funding of projects and programmes.

3.4.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Water supply	Provide clean water within a reasonable distance; protection of water catchments areas and gazettement of the same; development and rehabilitation of existing water sources for domestic, livestock and irrigation uses; maintenance and rehabilitation of the existing water distribution; development of water supply channels to areas not connected; involvement of all stakeholders in the management of water resources and development	Frequent droughts and poverty; lack of community's capacity to man their water supplies; encroachment of water catchments; deforestation; insufficient resources and the technical staffs	Mobilize resources to scoop dams, drill more boreholes and rehabilitate existing water projects; protection and conservation of water catchments areas; strict enforcement of environmental Act; community training on operation, maintenance and management of water facilities; rehabilitation of the existing water facilities.
Irrigation Development	Utilize the potential along the canal and the major rivers; development smallholder irrigation systems; promote and develop group based horticulture schemes; rehabilitate the existing irrigation schemes; start new irrigation schemes.	High costs of laying channels; high poverty levels; lack of knowledge on irrigation potentials; weak irrigation farmers' organization and water users; mismanagement of irrigation schemes; inadequate extension services; decreasing water levels.	Organize farmers into groups and let them cost share; development of district irrigation master plan; identification, formation and training of various irrigation clusters; rehabilitation of irrigation infrastructure; opening up of new irrigation schemes; carry out field demonstrations; trials and on farm research on proper irrigation, techniques; increase collaboration
Environment and Mineral Resources.	Operationalize the environmental coordination and management act; awareness creation on individual rights under the new Act; promote other sources of energy; reduce environmental degradation to minimal levels; proper	Inadequate soil moisture; poor infrastructure; poor land preparation; inadequate extension services; inadequate farmer/ extension research linkages; charcoal burning;	Initiate aggressive campaign on tree planting, reforestations and best practice on mining; environmental Days and Awards; increase surveillance and enforcement of existing regulation on charcoal trade mining; resettlement of squatters on settlement schemes; increase

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	regulation of existing NEMA guidelines on mineral resources exploitation.	forest encroachment; lack of defined forest boundaries.	surveillance and ensure enforcement of the EMCA ACT; increase education on integrated pest management and the extension services; aggressive campaign on proper waste disposal/management and use of bio degradable materials; promotions of an integrated approach of conservation initiative; farmer's/ Community participation in designing of environment activities; promotions of conservation initiatives focused on certain catchment's areas; emphasis on conservation for production or activities/outputs that farmers can derive and share;

3.4.6 Project and Programmes Priorities

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Water

Project name Location/ Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Maintenances and rehabilitation of water facilities District wide	Improve accessibility and availability of safe drinking	5 boreholes; 25 km Yatta canal desilting; 20 km pipeline.	Rehabilitation and maintenances of the water distribution systems; desilting of dams and water pads; training water management communities; maintenance rehabilitation of un-operational boreholes e.g. Kithimani.
Construction of water infrastructure. District wide.	Improve the accessibility and availability of safe drinking water and water for small scale irrigation.	20 km pipeline 2 water pans 3 boreholes	Construction of water infrastructure and extension of the distribution lines.

(B) New project proposals: Water

Project name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Rural water projects rehabilitation District wide	1	Ensure rural water projects are functioning and thus there is access to water and distance to water points is reduced.	Ensure 2 projects are repaired every financial year.	Rehabilitation and augmentation of old water projects infrastructure. **Justification:** There is inadequate water supply in the rural areas when many water projects can viably be rehabilitated.
Yatta Canal	2	The Yatta Canal to supply Matuu Water treatment	The rehabilitation of the 60 Yatta Canal by 2010.	The Yatta Canal to be rehabilitated together with its cut-off drain by

Project name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
		works with sufficient water meeting the water demand for Matuu Town and its environs		desilting it, and restring the canal banks to their original shapes, and constructing a dam at the intake for storing water from Thika River and releasing it into the canal
Yatta Dam	3	Conservation of water from Thika River to even-out fluctuations in the flow of water along the Yatta Canal. This will result to more land being brought under irrigation and hence improve food security.	Construction of the Yatta Dam by 2012.	Yatta Dam to be constructed upstream on the Yatta Canal intake
Drilling boreholes district wide	4	Drilling 3 boreholes in every year in every division and equipping them provide water to community	Drilling 3 boreholes in every division every year and equipping them to provide water.	Hydro geological surveys carried out in the areas and then drilling of boreholes, equipping and laying the distribution net work to the market centres and villages
Desilting of dam's district wide.	5	Provision of water for domestic and livestock by rehabilitation of existing dam through desilting and constructing new ones.	Desilting of 2 dams in every division every year (5divisions)	Two dams are desilted / rehabilitated every year in each division
Rain water harvesting programme district wide.	6	Rain water harvesting encouraged by supply of plastic storage tanks in institutions	Encouraging rain water harvesting by supplying of plastic tanks to institutions of capacity 10, 000 Litres	Storage tanks supplied to public schools without piped water supplies in every division.
Sand dams Construction district wide.	7	Restoring water capacity of seasonal rivers.	Construction of two sand dams in seasonal river in every division by 2012.	Construction of two sand dams in seasonal rivers
Kwandolo Water Project, Ndasuko Water Project, Mavoloni Water Project on Thika River, St Francis Kithianioni, Kamuthambya, Masinga W/S, Kwandolo Water Project, Mavoloni	8	Utilizing water from Athi River, Thika River and Tana River for the benefit of community	Completion of Kwandolo Water Project ; Ndasuko Water Project; Mavoloni Water Project on Thika River; St Francis Kithianioni, Kamuthambya, Masinga W/S; Kwandolo Water	Completion of Kwandolo water project; Ndasuco water project; Mavoloni water project on Thika River starting St. Francis Kithianioni water project; Kamuthambya in Athi River, pumping water from Masinga Dam to Masinga Hill for gravitation to Masinga

Project name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
W/S. Masinga W/S			Project; Ndasuco Water Project St. Francis Kithianioni Kamuthambya W/P Mavoloni W/P Masinga W/S by 2012.	Kangonde and Ekalakala areas.
Manaja Water Project.	9	Utilizing water from Ndela River for the benefit of Mananja community	Completion of Manaja Water Project whose source is Ndela River by 2010.	Development of the Manaja water project
Departmental office block.	10	Rehabilitation and expansion of office Block	Renovation, expansion of office block together with furnishing to create more working space by 2010.	Office block renovated, expanded and more working space created.
Ground water survey in Yatta. Ikombe. Katangi. Ndithini. and Masinga Divisions	11	Ensure that the community in the semi-arid areas are served by boreholes.	1 survey	Hydro geological exploration and drilling in semi-arid areas, which have no surface and water sources. **Justification:** Currently, there is no information on ground water potentials.

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Irrigation Development

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Simba Self Help Group farmers irrigation project Yatta Division	Increase crop production; increase acreage under irrigation.	Distribute equitably water to all members of the group	Laying of distribution channels from the main Yatta Canal to Simba; training of the group members.
Kithendu farmers irrigation project Yatta Division	Increase crop production; Increase acreage under irrigation.	Distribute equitably water to all members of the group	Laying of distribution channels from the Yatta Canal; training of the group members.
Muthesya farmers irrigation project Yatta Division	Increase crop production; Increase acreage under irrigation.	Distribute equitably water to all members of the group	Laying of distribution channels from the main Yatta canal; training of the group members.

(B) New Project Proposals: Irrigation Development

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
District Irrigation profile. District wide	1	To determine the exact potential of district and status of water sources.	Carry out the profile covering all 5 divisions.	A survey to take an inventory of all the irrigation potential including water

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
				sources and flows and environmental impact analysis. **Justification:** Being largely semi-arid, with most areas receiving unreliable rainfall, the district needs to develop irrigation farming, whose potential has not been determined.
Changing of all irrigation channels to closed system	2	Reduce water loses through sippage and enhance conservation and efficiency.	15 irrigation projects by 2012.	Lining and piping of irrigation canals.
Rehabilitation of irrigation projects District wide	3	Increase crop/livestock production; Improve water distribution along the furrows.	1 furrow per year in each division; 400 ha. Land irrigated.	Rehabilitation of canals and pipes; training management on operations maintenance; rehabilitate intakes and distribution boxes. **Justification:** Several viable irrigation projects in the district are not operational due to poor management and other factors, adding to the problem of hunger and poverty.
Lining and extension of Yatta canal.	4	Reduce water loses; increase area under irrigation.	100km	Lining of the Yatta Canal; extension of existing 60km to 100km.
Irrigation extension water use associations District wide	5	To improve income levels; to improve on managerial skills	1 water user association in every irrigation project.	Train farmers and assist to form strong water user association and marketing groups. **Justification:** Participatory, beneficiary managed initiatives empower communities in bargains involving their well-being and are also sustainable.
Irrigation extension staff training District wide.	6	Improve on extension services delivery.	Increase the number of technical staffs to 10 in the department; train 10 front line and divisional staff each year of the plan.	Train extension staff on irrigation technology practice. **Justification:** Irrigation extension service is wrongly assumed to be a preserve of a few specialists despite irrigation being an

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
				important food production method in the district.
Earth dams construction.	7	Supplement rain-fed agriculture.	1 dam per division per year.	Earth dams construction.

(B) New Project Proposals: Environment

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

3.4.7 Cross sector Linkages

The Environment, Water and Sanitation Sector is linked to all other sector. Governance, Justice, Law and Order sector leads in mobilizing the community in order to make the project implementation successful as well as provision of security, while Human Resource Development sector provides the relevant labour force for implementation of

the plan. The forestry department and agriculture takes the lead in promoting of afforestation and environmental conservation, while the environmental conservation department will lead in advocating environmental safety and take relevant action when remedial measures are called for.

3.4.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

Campaign for water harvesting will be extended to all public gathering and sensitization on HIV/ AIDS will be up scaled in all forums. Most of the projects being labour intensive will employ large population of youth and this will take cognisance of the gender balance.

3.5 Human Resources Development

3.5.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

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

3.5.2 District Response to the Vision and Mission

The achievement in all the other sectors is dependent on a well-trained and healthy population. In the plan period, the medical services and public health sub-sectors will implement activities that will promote integrated management of childhood illnesses, control of malaria and good reproductive health. Resources will therefore be ploughed towards improving the services in all the health facilities. In education, measures will be put into place to increase enrolment and retention rates especially in primary and secondary levels.

3.5.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The medical services and public health sub-sectors provides both preventive and curative services thus ensuring a healthy workforce capable of addressing development challenges. It ensures a healthy population who participate in development activities in the district. The education sub-sector ensures that enrolments and performance in schools (pre-primary school, primary school and secondary school) is improved. However, the sector is continuously threatened by shortage of teachers and lack of physical facilities.

3.5.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
NGOs, CBOs and other organizations involved in social, health and educational aspects of the communities.	The sub sector will continue to provide education to the public on disease preventive measure and health promotion. It will also continue to provide curative services and conduct immunization for preventable diseases. In education, efforts will be made to

Stakeholder	Role
	provide teachers, supervisors and inspectors of education institutions in order to improve the performance in national examinations. The communities will be encouraged to fully participate in the sub sector through provision of facilities and taking of their children to school.

3.5.5 Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Medical Services and Public health.	Malaria prevention and treatment	Inadequate community mobilization; few trained community resource persons; drug resistant strains; high poverty level.	Improve case management at all facilities, promote use of treated bed nets; increase availability of drugs to the community.
	STI HIV/AIDs. STD prevention and management	Stigma attached to the diseases; few trained counsellors; lack of accurate data; lack of relevant drugs.	Social mobilization to promote behaviour change; build capacity for counsellors; avail the anti-retroviral drugs.
	Control of communicable diseases	Poor sanitation; ignorance.	Promotion of environmental health activities; protection of water sources.
	Reproductive health	Few trained personnel; Poor facilities; Weak referral, reporting and supervisory systems.	Build capacity of the health staff; purchase basic equipment.
	Health management systems	Lack of equipment and proper information system.	Procure equipment; train staff on health data management systems.
	Human resource development	Lack of skills; inefficiency among the staff	Training of the staff.
	Drugs and other medical supplies	Lack of drugs; misuse of drugs; erratic supply of drugs.	Rationalize drug distribution; strengthen supervision mechanisms.
	Infrastructure	Dilapidated infrastructure; lack of maintenance.	Increase funding for maintenance.
Education and Training	Increase enrolment rates	Poverty affecting the people; high cost of education.	Provide bursaries for poor children; remove some of the levies.
	Reduce dropout rates	Poverty affecting the people; regular famine.	Sustain the school feeding programme; stakeholders to cost share.
Labour and Human Resources Development	Formulation and evaluation of employment policy and programmes; capacity building for the staff.	Large number of unemployed youth and women; increasing child labour.	Develop guidelines for mainstreaming special groups into the labour force; enhance collaboration between employers and employee.

3.5.6 Projects and Programme Priorities

(A) On-going Projects: Health

Project name Location/Division Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
TOWA programme. District wide.	Reducing the district prevalence rate.	NACC funding of four NGO's in the district through DTC and four	The funded NGOs and CBOs to implement HIV/ AIDS programmes in the district;

Project name Location/Division Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
		CBOs through CACCs.	CACCs and DTC funded to monitor the effectiveness of various HIV/ AIDS programmes in the district.
Identification and staffing of dispensaries constructed through the CDF and other devolved levels of funding.	To bring health services closer to the community (i.e. to improve accessibility to health care.	4	Finishing of the health facilities; equipping the health facilities; staffing of the health facilities
Outreach programmes by health workers in all the divisions in the district.	To improve access to health services for the community in the district	To reach all the residents of Yatta District with the services.	Offering curative services; offering preventive services; immunization services; rehabilitative services; offering health education to the community.
AMREF MAANISHA programme. District wide.	Reducing the district prevalence rate.	AMREF Funding of CBO's to undertake HIV/ AIDS programmes.	The funded CBOs to implement HIV/ AIDS programmes in the district; CACCs and DTC funded to monitor the effectiveness of the MAANISHA HIV/ AIDS programme in the district.
Family planning programs. Marie Stopes Community based distributors (CBDs) at selected locations of the district as per the funding criterion.	To improve access to family planning services in the community	To reach all the women of child bearing age with the commodities; to offer family planning services to the men in the community.	To distribute family planning commodities; community health education.
Construction of a resource centre and a central registry.	To offer a facility for library services and registry for health workers in Yatta District hospital	1 resource centre and registry.	Construction and equipping.
P.S.I/MOH insecticide treated nets ITN programme. (In all health facilities in all constituencies in the District)	To reduce morbidity and mortality due to Malaria	To reach all pregnant women and children under 5's in utilization of ITN; reach other members of the community in nets utilization.	Distribution of nets to the community through health facilities and other delivery points.
Community strategy programme: District wide.	To involve community in their health and health development issues/matters.	Set up community units comprising; 5000 members; 50 CHWs; 2Community health extension workers (CHEWs); 1 community health committee.	Training of community health workers (CHWs); training CHEWs; household mapping and registration; prevention and promotive health services.

(B) New Project Proposals: Health

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Matuu being the referral hospital should be upgraded to a district hospital status with the following facilities in place:- Complete maternity unit, operating main theatre, wards, outpatients department, mortuary, laundry, I unit, fully equipped laboratory, kitchen, stores, administration block, borehole, s, a, b and water storage facilities, staff houses and other facilities recommended for upgrading	1	To bring Matuu Sub-District Hospital to District Hospital status with the capacity to offer medical services to national and international standards; increase the capacity of the facility to handle more patients and even carry out more complicated procedures.	Matuu Sub-District Hospital.	Building and construction works for the maternity unit, operating Main theatre, wards, outpatient department, mortuary among other units, purchase equipment's and drilling works for bore hole.
Kithimani and Kisiiki dispensaries to health centre.	2	To improve the capacity of dispensaries in terms of facilities and staffing needs.	Kithimani and Kisiiki Dispensaries.	Up grading of facilities; equipping and staffing needs.
Upgrade Katangi health centre to sub district status and Ikombe to a health centres.	3	To improve the capacity of dispensaries in terms of facilities and staffing needs.	Katangi & Ikombe.	Up grading of facilities; equipping and staffing needs
Masinga Division Upgrade both Masinga and Kivaa health centres to sub district hospital. Ekalakala and Kithyoko dispensaries to full health centres.	4	To improve the capacity of dispensaries in terms of facilities and staffing needs.	Masinga & Kivaa Health centres.	Up grading of facilities; equipping and staffing needs
To construct and equip an intensive care unit (ICU) in Yatta General Hospital	5	To establish an ICU in Yatta General Hospital in order to improve health care for the critically ill.	1 (ICU)	Construction of ICU Equipping the ICU; staff deployment to ICU.
Reproductive health Programme all facilities in all constituencies	6	To offer high quality reproductive health services	All health facilities	Train health workers; equip facilities; sensitize communities
PSI/Global fund/MOH, nets programme in all health facilities, All constituencies.	7	To reduce morbidity and mortality due to Malaria	All health facilities	Community education; health workers education; provision of nets

(A) On-going Projects: Education

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Free Primary Education in all 4 divisions	Increase access to education	All school age going children i.e. 6 – 13 years	Disbursement of F.P.E. funds; buying of instructional materials; monitoring of F.P.E. implementation.
Bursary Disbursement in all constituencies	Increase retention in secondary schools.	Bright students from poor families in boarding secondary school.	Identification of the beneficiaries and disbursement of the funds
Infrastructure development in all schools through CDF and other levels of devolved funding	Improvement of physical facilities; improve quality of education.	Schools with inadequate facilities; centres of excellence.	Disbursement of funds; construction; monitoring.
Provision of laboratory equipment funds	Improved performance in Science subjects in secondary schools	Schools with inadequate laboratory facilities/ equipment	Identification by D.E.O; Disbursement; monitoring.
Equity Bank [Sponsorship program for bright students].	Improve competition rate in schools and among students for the awards.	All students are eligible.	Part time jobs while pursuing higher education.
Kenya Commercial Bank support co-curricular activities.	Development of the curriculum.	Academic days, like education days.	Funding of events in the academic calendar.
School feeding program.	Improve, increase attendance to classes among poor students.	3 – 6 in selected zones; All zones of Yatta except Matuu.	Provision of Maize, pulses and oil to the schools.
Plan International, school improvement program.	Infrastructure development.	2 Divisions of Masinga and Ndithini.	Building of classrooms and provision of desks.
ADB Funded projects	Infrastructure development	Primary schools	Building of classrooms.
OPEC Grants	Infrastructure development	Secondary Schools	Building of classrooms.
Athi Water Board	Tanking	Schools	Provision of water tanks.

(B) New Project Proposals: Education

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

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
classrooms in Primary, Secondary and ECD centres.		conditions of learning in most of the learning centres.	Secondary and ECD centres	works:
Construction of child friendly closets for schools.	4	Improve sanitary conditions in schools and communities	Primary, Secondary and ECD centres	Construction works:
Provision of furniture.	4	Equip schools with learning facilities	Primary, Secondary and ECD centres	Provision of Desks.
Construction of Office Blocks, administration blocks.	5	Office space for schools.	Primary and Secondary	Construction
Renovation of classrooms	3	Renovation of dilapidated infrastructure.	Primary and Secondary	Renovation works

3.5.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Provision of a healthy human resource is very important for development. To ensure this, Agricultural and Rural Development sector provides the necessary food and raw material. The Physical Infrastructure sector will ensure good education and health facilities, while the Public Administration and Governance, Justice, Law and Order sector will maintain law and order. Provision of electricity, telecommunication and land will also be necessary for the sector to achieve its targets.

3.5.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-Cutting Issues

The sector will mainstream all cross-cutting issues by partnering with the community on the implementation of various strategies. It has incorporated gender, HIV/AIDS and environmental issues into its education curriculum in both basic education and tertiary education levels.

3.6 RESEARCH, INNOVATION AND TECHNOLOGY

3.6.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The vision of this sector is "Excellence in creation and provision of technology information and knowledge".

The mission of the sector is "To improve quality of life of Kenyans through research innovation and technology".

3.6.2 District Response to the Sector Vision and Mission

During the plan period, several trading centres have been linked with telephone networks while electricity connection will be enhanced. The centres have also been provided with electricity to spur growth in internet services. It is also expected that the DIDC will be improved to offer the necessary data and information for planning, monitoring and evaluation. The improvement will entail the renovation of the building and installation of

modern technology like computers. Necessary training will also be undertaken to equip the staff with modern data and information management systems.

3.6.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector is not well developed in the district due to the high costs involved in accessing the facilities. In the next five years, the sector will be strengthened to ensure that people have access to the information they need. Training institutions will be encouraged to adopt new curriculum on research and technology.

3.6.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Government	The government maintains law and order in the district, a prerequisite for investors who want to invest. It also provides the necessary infrastructure like telephone and electricity connections. The government is expected to provide policy direction.
Private sector	Provides the services needed by the people in supplying of newspapers, operation of cyber cafes and telephone bureau.
DIDC	The District Information and Documentation Centre (DIDC) acts as a resource and reference centre for any development information. It stocks all information and materials collected from all stakeholders and avails it when required.
Media houses	Over the plan period, the media houses will be encouraged to continue providing high quality print materials such as newspapers with information that is relevant, while the radio, television and mobile phone providers will be encouraged to increase their coverage within the district.
Private entrepreneurs	Private entrepreneurs will be facilitated to open new businesses in other main towns while the communities will be encouraged to adopt new information technology. They will be encouraged to also start collages in the district.

3. 6.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
ICT Policy		
Formulate an IT policy in the district; Promote use of IT in the district.	High costs involved in purchase of IT equipment; lack of an IT policy	Involve stakeholders in developing the IT policy
Adoption of IT in the District		
Strengthen the ICT capacity in departments; increase telecommunication coverage.	Inadequate infrastructure; high costs involved in putting up new exchanges.	Involve the stakeholders in subsidizing the infrastructure.
Human Resource Requirements		
Build the capacity	Lack of IT training facilities	Promote institutions offering IT curriculum.
Equip the labour force population with relevant skill for self employment and white collar jobs.	Inadequate tertiary institute in the district; poverty; low entrepreneurial skills.	Conduct investment campaign to attract outside investors; sensitize the community on entrepreneurial ship; role modelling; offering affordable financial services e.g. loans; upscale the bursary funds for higher education students.

3.6.6 Project and Programme Priorities

(A) New projects: ICT

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Putting up a DIDC and equip.	1	Bring information on government policy closer and enhancing better communication.	Government departments, Yatta populace and CSOs.	Construction of the DIDC and equipping with all necessary ICT equipments.
Cellular-phone transmitter station District Wide	2	To expand the cellular phone signals to the remaining sections of the district	District to have at least one cellular-phone provider covering the entire district.	Put up cellular-phone transmitter station at strategic points.
Acquiring of computer for secondary schools and higher learning institutions. District wide	3	To have teaching of computer studies in school as a vital component of a modern education system	Resource mobilization campaign and computer labs in all zones by 2010	Put up a computer lab in every higher education institution for use by institution **Justification:** The computer training will impact the necessary skills for students to be able to compete in labour market
Mass Media expansion programme. District wide.	4	To expand the transmissions of other media channels both radio and TV in the district to sensitize and educate the community on different aspects of development in social, political, and economic.	Transmission of Citizen, KTN, Nation, and Family Radio and TV signals to have been started by 2010 to cover the entire district.	Erection of TV Transmission stations at a strategic point where different Media houses can share.

(B) New Projects: Information

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

(B) New Projects: Higher Education, Science and Technology

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Exchange visit	1	To equip the	5 agricultural	Organise exchange

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
programme.		community with modern farming technology for higher production.	groups per year.	visit to NYS farms and KWAL; conduct on- farm trainings of the groups; linking the trained groups to financial organisation to access loans.

3.6.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The sector ensures smooth operations of the other sector through the provision of planning information. The Human Resource Development sector ensures there is healthy and skilled manpower to deal with research and ICT matters. The Research, Innovation and Technology sector ensures the available manpower is skilled to address development effectively.

3.6.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

The sector will ensure cross-cutting issues are mainstreamed in all programmes/projects. The youth, women and persons with disabilities will be incorporated in all committees and forums.

3.7 GOVERNANCE, JUSTICE, LAW AND ORDER

3.7.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

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

3.7.2 District Response to the Sector Vision and Mission

To improve and sustain security, law and order, the law enforcement agents in the district have endeavoured to reduce general insecurity through the improvement of the delivery of legal and judicial services and coordination. The district endeavours to improve and sustain security to ensure there is a safe environment for investment and business.

3.7.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Maintenance of law and order is very vital for any development to take place in the district since investors cannot invest in an environment of uncertainty. Investors require confidence and certainty to fully invest in the district thus creating employment. In general, the sector plays a very important role in availing a favourable environment for investment.

3.7.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Public. judiciary. police. prisons. rehabilitation and juvenile homes	The role of the Judiciary is to arbitrate cases of offenders while the Prisons keep in custody and rehabilitates inmates with a view to making them better citizens. The Probation Department is responsible for giving information to courts regarding offenders and rehabilitate youths convicted by the law courts.
Civil Registration Department	Civil Registration Department registers birth and deaths occurring in the district and maintains records on the same. To achieve the mission of the sector, the activities of all these departments will be strengthened, through provision of extra resources.

3.7.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

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

3.7.6 Project and Programme Priorities

(A) On-going Projects: Provincial Administration

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Rehabilitation of DOs office	Avail good working environment and space	District Head quarters	Construction works.
Installation of Unit-Huts, Construction of AP Houses.	Avail Housing for Administration Police.	District Head quarters Ndithini Katangi and Kinyaata	Construction but based on available resources.
Training/Outsourcing of external programs.	Capacity building	DCs staff	Training of staff on probation basis
Construction of 1 male cell at Kithimani Police	Provide facility for women remandees	Kithimani police station	Awaiting funding for construction works to take place

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Installation of fire fighting equipment	For safety of government buildings.	District head quarters and divisional headquarters	Installation of fire fighting equipments

(B) New Project Proposals: Provincial Administration

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of District Headquarters.	1	Provide good working environment and space	Provide good working environment	Construction works, the current office is dilapidated and requires condemning.
District Commissioners house.	2	Avail good housing for DC; accommodation for DO Ikombe	DOs office and DOs residence at Kinyaata	Construction of offices/Residence; Kinyaata is a newly created division with neither an office nor accommodation for the officers.
APs Houses	4	Avail good housing for APS officers	Kinyaata and Ikombe Division headquarters	Installation of Uni-Huts; construction of Houses.
DO1, DO Headquarters, DO Yatta Houses.	5	Avail good residential houses for strategic officers	DOs at district headquarters.	Construction works.

(A) On-going Projects: National Registration Bureau

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

(B) New Project Proposals: Civil Registration

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

(B) New Project Proposals: Probation

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

3.7.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Progress in the other sectors cannot be realised without proper administration and maintenance of law and order. The Human Resources Sector will play a crucial role in ensuring that manpower is properly trained and available. The provision of services in the sector cannot be effective without a modernized and expanded infrastructure.

3.7.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

The provincial administration wills endeavours to mainstream various cross cutting issues through public sensitization and education. It is necessary to capacity built communities to understand their role in ensuring existence of peace and security and mainstreaming gender by ensuring both male and female are actively involved in decision making forums and implementation of projects. The sector in conjunction with other stakeholders will put more efforts to ensure improved quality of life through mainstreaming HIV/AIDS issues in their operations, engaging in behavioural change and communication; protection of rights and access to justice for the infected and affected people.

3.8 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

3.8.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The vision of the sector is "To be a leading sector in public policy formulation, implementation, coordination supervision and prudent resource management".

The mission of the sector is "To provide leadership and policy direction in resource mobilization and management for quality public service delivery".

3.8.2 District Response to the Vision and Mission

In the plan period, efforts to ensure active participation of communities in development process will be employed. The government in collaboration with NGOs will undertake training to enhance their capacity in development planning, monitoring and evaluation. At the same time, a monitoring, evaluation and reporting mechanism will be put in place to ensure timely feedback is received from the implementers in order to make informed decisions.

3.8.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The District Development Committee will ensure that there is proper coordination of development activities in the district. To ensure the community derive maximum benefits from available resources, bottom up approach will be employed in the implementation of all projects and programmes. Project ownership and sustainability will be enhanced through participatory monitoring and evaluation which this sector is a leading partner.

3.8.4 Role of Stakeholders

Stakeholder	Role
Community	Participatory planning, monitoring and evaluation.
N.G.Os	Supplements the government development initiatives.
Provincial administration	Community mobilization and leadership.
MDG Implementing unit	Training LDCs on project management;
Police and Judiciary	Ensure the corrupt are apprehended and justice is done to all.
CDF	Constituency strategic planning.

3.8.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Financial Management	The sub-sector will strive to instil high sense of discipline in all spending units in the district as well as offering financial advice to all departments; put in place a mechanism to maximize revenue collection for all revenue centres; ensure that all payments to goods and services supplied to the government are prompt and in line with underlying regulations.	Lack of adequate funds; lack of transport; limited training opportunities; poor staffing levels.	Computerization of all accounting procedures at district treasury; regular checks of all revenue collection centres to ensure that revenue is collected and accounted for; strictly enforce of all accounting procedures, instructions to enhance financial discipline; improve the staffing levels at the District Treasury to enhance the performance.
Planning and Vision 2030.	Ensure all development stakeholders operate within the legal frameworks; enhance partnership and collaboration among the stakeholders; castigate community involvement in all stages of development/ projects; enhance projects ownership and sustainability; foster	Low-staffing levels; lack of transport facilities; Inadequate I.T facilities; inadequate funding.	Provision of transport facilities; construct, Equip and stock the DIDC with updated district as well national data; market the DIDC to all stakeholders; Development of District database and Statistical abstract; participatory rural appraisal and feasibility studies; provision of reliable internet facilities.

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	socio-economic development at the grassroots' levels.		

3.8.6 Project and programme Priorities

(A) On-going Project/Programmes: Finance

Project Name Loc/ Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Furnishing, equipping and computerization of the District treasury.	Enhance quality and better service delivery; production of timely and accurate data and reports.	The whole accounts department.	Procurement and installation.
Training of District Treasury staffs on IT and the new IFMIS programme.	Enhance service delivery.	Selected vote book staffs and accountants.	Trainings.

(A) On-going Project/Programmes: Planning and Vision 2030

Project Name Loc/ Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Updating of district fact sheet and development programmes and projects.	Provision of recent accurate data for planning.	All development programmes and projects.	Field visits and report writing.
DAMER project.	Ensure all developments are in line with district development objectives and the underlying development plans.	All development programmes and projects.	Field visits, stakeholder's workshops, consultations and report compilation.
ICT Programme.	Connecting the district planning office with the ICT networks to enhance development information gathering, analyzing and sharing; ease coordination.	Planning office.	Procurement of Telkom Wireless and Internet Modem.
Capacity Building programme.	Enhance capacity of the staffs for better quality delivery.	All staffs.	Offering short courses to staffs.

(A) New Project Proposals: Finance

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Computerization and interlinking of District Treasury	1	To provide link between the District and	To improve on revenue collection; train all the staff	To computerize all the transaction with the District Treasury.

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
		Ministry headquarters; increase the efficiency and effectiveness; provide adequate documentation and storage of information.	members on computer issues; computerize all the section.	**Justification:** For efficient and effective delivery of services and to beat per with changes in technology.
Training of accounts, Audit and supplies staff. District headquarters	2	To improve on efficiency and service delivery; keep the staff appraised on the changing new skills.	Train all staff members.	To train the staff members on accounting systems and other related works. **Justification:** For efficient and effective delivery of services and to be at par with changes in technology
Transport facility	3	Enhance better verification and accountability on all government and donor funded projects; ensure authentication of all projects and programmes payments.	1 district departmental vehicle.	Procure a departmental vehicle.

(B) New Project Proposals: Planning and Vision 2030

Project Name Location /Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
DIDC Construction.	1	To provide the departmental office space; enhance better dissemination and sharing of information, policies and reports; linking of the district to the outside world through internet service; better projects and programmes coordination; enhance partnership and collaboration among all departmental stakeholders.	1 DIDC Building.	Construction of the DIDC; equipping the DIDC; promoting usage of the DIDC.
Provision of a vehicle for the District Development Office	2	To ensure proper planning, monitoring and evaluation and coordination of	Provision of vehicle by 2010.	Provision of vehicle.

Project Name Location /Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
		development activities.		
Refurbishment of District Development Building and equipping the planning unit.	3	Improve service delivery.	Refurbishment and equipping by 2009.	Refurbishment and equipping
Monitoring and evaluation	4	Ensure proper implementation of projects and programmes.	Conduct monthly monitoring and evaluation visits	DMEC meetings; monitoring and evaluation visits.
Feasibility and Rural appraisal systems	5	Enhance proper project identification and management	Carry out studies twice a year	Mobilization; data collection; development of Community Action Plans.
Development of District Development database and Statistical Abstract	6	Enhance proper planning.	Update database quarterly and prepare a District Statistical Abstract.	Data collection; Collation; Development of database.

3.8.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The Public Administration Sector requires Human Resource Development sector for trained and skilled manpower. Effective implementation and proper management of devolved resources requires a linkage and close partnership between the Governance, Justice, Law and Order sector and the Public Administration sector. ICT compliant public service and communities will deliver services and catalyse development thus quicker attainment of the district development objectives. Health sector plays an important role of ensuring service delivery is not hampered by deteriorating and poor health. The entire above are not possible if infrastructure facilities are not well maintained and developed.

3.8.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

In the plan period, involvement of special interest groups such as women, youth, disabled, PLWAs and children will be enhanced in all decision making levels as well as during projects identification, implementation, monitoring and evaluation to in put their requirements.

3.9 SPECIAL PROGRAMME

3.9.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The vision of the sector is "To attain Sustainable and equitable socio-economic development and empowerment of all Kenyans".

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

3.9.2 District Response to the Vision and Mission

To mitigate on the adverse climatic condition the district experiences, the plan will ensure sustained and equitable socio-economic development of all areas. This will be through deliberate strategies targeting those areas otherwise considered marginalised. All development initiatives will endeavours to implement the government directives of mainstreaming gender and youths' issues in decision making, implementation for an integrated ownership and sustainable approach.

3.9.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector is responsible for mainstreaming as well as safeguarding of gender, children and youths issues as well as enhancing development in areas with little development (marginalised). The sector is important in mitigating effects of re-current draughts in the district.

3.9.4 Role of Stakeholders

Stakeholder	Role
Community	Participatory planning, monitoring and evaluation.
NGOs	Supplements the government development initiatives.
Provincial administration	Community mobilization and leadership.
CDF	Provision of bursaries to the OVC's.

3.9.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Regional Development Authorities.	Ensuring development of all areas is equitable despite their environmental or economical conditions.	Low funding levels from the government; concentration of NGO's in main towns; illiteracy; poverty.	Mobilise resources from all development stakeholders; Partner with all available partners and at the same times championing for the development of otherwise neglected areas.
Gender and Children Affairs	Ensuring the rights of the children and women are safeguarded and upheld; ensuring the living standards of women are enhanced to be able to contribute more in the development.	Cultural beliefs; low funding levels from the government; concentration of NGO's in the main towns; illiteracy; poverty.	Aggressive campaign on the implementation of government regulations and guidelines regarding women and children; ensuring the children act is adhered to; mobilise resources from all development stakeholders to assist women and children related programmes; partner with all available partners and at the same times championing for the rights of the children and women.
Ministry of State	Ensuring the rights	Inadequate funding.	Partner with all stakeholders;

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
for Special Programmes	of all citizens through disaster management.		early warning signs detection strategies.
Youth and Sports.	Enhanced better involvement of youths in the nation building.	Inadequate funding; ignorance; peer pressure;	Implementing most of the district projects through labour based; aggressive sensitization and campaign on HIV/ AIDS, Drugs and substance abuse; train the youths on entrepreneur's skills and financial management.

3.9.6 Project and Programme Priorities

(A) On-going Projects: Gender, Sports, Culture and Social Services

Project Name Location /Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Registration, mobilization, and capacity building of groups.	Empower groups and ensure group cohesion for sustainable development.	Capacity built 50 groups per year.	Mobilization; organize workshops and seminars.
Mainstreaming Gender, PWD (people with disabilities) issues in all sectors of development.	Ensure equity and equality in development.	Ensure women, and people with disabilities are represented in all decision making organs in the district.	Workshops and seminars on gender related issues such as girl child education, FGM; workshop and seminars on dissemination of the Disability Act.
Setting up social development structures in every division.	Proper co-ordination of social services activities.	Have a social development committee in each division.	Mobilization and setting up of committees.
Social development grants.	Promote socio-economic development to vulnerable groups.	Provide grants to at least 2 groups per division per year.	Sensitization on the availability of funds; proposal vetting; funding; monitoring and evaluation.
Empower cultural practitioners through capacity building.	To harness cultural potentials for participation in development.	Capacity building of 6 cultural groups per year.	Community mobilization for cultural development; workshops and seminars.
Community Participation Empowerment in Sports	Enhance sporting activities for sustainable socio-economic development.	Organize capacity building workshops for community in each location on importance of sports activities.	Community mobilizations; workshops and sporting competitions and tournaments.
Sports in Schools	Promote recreational activities in schools for the physical, mental, psychological development of children.	Ensure each school is involved in sports activities and participates in sports tournaments.	Liaise with Ministry of education in holding sports tournaments for schools.
Development of Community Learning	Promote adult literacy and lifelong education	Increase community learning resource	Participatory planning; source for funds;

Project Name Location /Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Resource Centres		centres.	construction and equipping
Women Enterprise Fund	Promote socioeconomic development among women.	Ensure groups in each division benefit from the fund.	Sensitization on the availability of funds; proposal vetting; funding; monitoring and evaluation.

(B) New Projects Proposals: Gender, Sports, Culture and Social Services

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Training and sensitization District Wide	1	Equip women and groups with relevant skills	Train 12 women groups per year; train 12 CDAs as TOTs.	Conduct training. Justification: Group members are not trained leading to collapse of most groups.
Devolved grants the support community group initiatives	2	Increase more awareness/ sensitization on the fund and cover all divisions in the district.	To make the fund accessible to ten (10) community groups per division in FY	Organize one sensitization meeting in every division by end of every Financial Year; incorporate other stake holders in sensitization campaigns viz Chefs, DOs, Civil Society and other government departments.
Devolved revolving loan to women groups	3	Increase more awareness/ sensitization on the fund and cover all divisions in the district.	To make the fund accessible to ten (10) community groups per division in Financial Year.	Organize one sensitization meeting in every division by end of every Financial Year; incorporate other stake holders in sensitization campaigns viz Chefs, DOs, Civil Society, and other government departments.
Construction and Development of a District Cultural Centre	4	Promote and develop functional aspects of culture for continuous preservation of Kamba's rich cultural heritage; Promote cultural tourism.	Construct a cultural centre by 2010.	Construction and furnishing; collection of artefacts; sensitization and publicity of centre.
Constituency Sports Funds.	5	Talent development; Recreational activities.	Two football teams per constituency.	Football tournaments; Awards and trophies.
Empowerment of cultural practitioners through support grants	6	Harness cultural potentials for participation in development through	Provision of support grants to at least 4 cultural groups	Community mobilization; provision of grants; monitoring and

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
		community mobilization.	per year.	evaluation.
Provision of diverse sports training equipments and facilities in all divisions both for able bodied and people with disabilities	7	Community empowerment through sports.	Have sports equipment and facilities for various sports in each division.	Proposal writing; funding; procurement.
Cultural festivals and exhibitions displaying cultural artefacts including songs, drama, dances, mats etc	8	Harness cultural potentials for participation in development through community mobilization; promote cultural tourism.	Hold cultural festivals and exhibitions biannually both at district level and at provincial level	Mobilization; funding; vetting of groups; pollicisation; exhibiting.
Construction of modern social halls in all divisions for public use	9	Promote recreational activities such as indoor games	Have a social hall in each divisional headquarter by 2012	Source funding; construction and equipping

(A) On-going Projects: Youth

Project Name Location /Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Rehabilitation and equipping of 2 Youth Polytechnics	To impart skills and enhance technological advancement among the youth for employment creation.	Polytechnics to be rehabilitated and equipped and in use by 2010.	Mobilization; source funding; construction/ rehabilitation; equipping; marketing.
Constituency Youth Enterprise Fund	To empower youth economically by establishing a revolving fund loan system.	Give loans worth Kshs 500,000 to 20 youth groups each financial year.	Seek proposals; vet proposals; funding; monitoring and evaluation; follow up for repayment.
Youth Enterprise Development Fund	To empower youth economically by providing loans with low interest rate.	Loan individual youth loans worth Kshs 6 million per year through a financial intermediary.	Identify financial intermediary; disburse funds.
Youth and development programmes	Enhance youth involvement in various spheres of development.	Conduct various youth capacity building forums.	Community based campaigns on HIV/AIDS and other health related issues, crime and drugs use, education, network creation, leisure, recreation on community service, information.

(B) New Projects Proposals: Youth

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Rehabilitation and equipping of a model youth polytechnic as a	1	To impart skills and enhance technological advancement among	Have a well equipped modern youth polytechnic by 2012.	Identification of site; survey; funding;

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
centre of specialization		the youth for employment creation.		construction and equipping; recruitment of students.
Youth Resource Centres	2	To impart knowledge to the youth on life skills.	Have youth resource centres with youth friendly IEC materials, ICT services in every division.	Seek sponsorship; construction and equipping.

(A) On-going Projects/ Programmes: Special Programmes

Project Name Location /Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Relief distribution	Safeguard the drought affected population.	80% of the population.	Distribute food to the selected location through provincial administration.

(A) On-going Projects: Children

Project Name Location /Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Children Cash transfer programme. District wide.	To assist families taking care of orphans with cash per months to buy essential commodities for the children.	Vet poor families taking care of the orphans.	Vetting of all the orphans and the families taking care of them; provision of the cash transfer per month.
Child right protection. District wide.	Safeguard the children against being neglected and exploited.	All children.	Partnering with all stakeholders in detecting any child abuse case; prosecution of all child abusers; provision of professional advice.
Bursary allocation programme. Per constituency.	Assist the needy bright but poor students with bursary.	All needy bright students.	Bursary application forms distribution and subsequent vetting; awarding of funds as per the availability and need.

3.9.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Food sufficiency in the district will enhance a highly productive labour-force for the implementation of the various programmes and projects. Physical Infrastructure sector will ensure that there is enough training institution with adequate and accessible facilities like road network, electricity and communication system. To absorb the trained, skilled labour force, the tourism, trade and industry sub-sectors and financial services must flourish for development of the trade sub-sector. Adequate security, law and order is a prerequisite for human resource development, linking the economic planning and budgeting necessary for growth of the sector. Reviewing of legal and regulatory framework in view of shelving away the outdated, repressive and inappropriate laws is mandatory for the growth of the human resource development, trade, tourism and industry.

3.9.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

The sector aims at alleviating poverty through various strategies such as:-

- Drought management;
- Community driven development support to local development;
- Promotion of cultural tourism, youth and women enterprise funds, youth polytechnics etc. through cultural centres;
- Sports activities and conflict management efforts;
- Concerns of the physically challenged and environmental issues through the Ministry of special programmes; and
- HIV/AIDS issues are also mainstreamed through capacity building efforts by the special programmes sub-sector and community campaign drives targeting the youth.

CHAPTER FOUR:

IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING & EVALUATION

4.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter highlights the M&E mechanisms put in place for implementation of the projects outlined in chapter three. The chapter also indicates the monitoring and evaluation indicators to be used to measure the progress realised during the plan period. A project committee composed of representatives from all the stakeholders involved in development planning and implementation of projects will be composed to monitor various projects being implemented.

4.1 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION SYSTEM IN THE DISTRICT

For any project and/or programme to be successful and deliver the intended benefits to the targeted community, participatory project management is mandatory. M&E forms crucial parts of the project management as it ensures projects are implemented and completed on time.

Therefore, Monitoring and Evaluation will entail a fully participatory approach by the beneficiaries, implementers and financiers. From the grassroots, the beneficiaries will identify, assist in implementation and monitor their project and programmes through various forums especially in Barazas and the development committees. The management committees will be required to brief the community on the progress of activities through village barazas. Sub-Location Development Committee will be physically cross-checking the reports through actual site visits of the projects as they are the people in touch with the day to day running and project implementation. From the sub-location level, reports will be forwarded to Location and Divisional Development Committees for onward transmission to the DDC via the DEC, which is the co-coordinating authority in the district.

The District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee, an arm of the DDC will take the centre stage in monitoring development projects and programmes and advising accordingly. It will be assisted by various monitoring and evaluation committees. The report will be further forwarded to the Provincial Monitoring and Evaluation Committee for further action.

4.2 IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX

4.2.1 Agriculture and Rural Development Sector

Agriculture

Project Name	Project Cost: (Kshs)	Time Frame (Yrs)	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
Post harvest management of crop produce District wide	2.5m	2008 - 2012	Reports from department; number of farmers trained; number of	Annual reports; Progress reports; Work plans.	GOK	Agriculture department – Technical advice / implement; NGOs/Donor – funding;

Project Name	Project Cost: (Kshs)	Time Frame (Yrs)	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
			modern granaries built.			community – implementation and management.
Integrated pest management (IPM) District wide.	16m	2008 - 2012	Increased surveillance of major pests, mycotoxins and incidences halved in the year 2012	Pest and mycotoxins surveys, campaigns against mycotoxins and pests.	NALEP GOK, NALEP SIDA through the district agricultural office.	Increase surveillance of major pests, mycotoxins by half in the year 2012.
Njaa Marufuku Kenya	885, 750	2008 - 2012	Number of proposals, and farmer groups.	Promotion of group formation, training of farmers in proposal development.	GOK	Increased campaigns on proposal development by farmers and farmer recruitment into groups by 30% by 2012.
Horticultural Marketing. Yatta and Masinga Divisions.	8 m	2008 - 2012	An operational horticultural production and marketing centre	Progress reports; Annual reports; work plans	GOK	Agriculture, water & cooperatives departments – technical advice/ implementation; NGOs/Donor – funding; Community implementation and management.
Promotion of drought tolerant and early maturing crops. District wide.	16. 5m	2008 - 2012	Reports from department	Monitor food balances, establish early warning systems on food insecurity, and establish bulking sites and redistribution of bulked orphaned crops.	NALEP GOK, NALEP SIDA, through the district agricultural office.	Improve bulking and redistribution of orphaned crops by 20% in 2012.

Project Name	Project Cost: (Kshs)	Time Frame (Yrs)	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
Cotton Development Project, Orphaned Crops Project	2.6m		Acreage under cotton and quantity and quality of production.	Strengthen capacity of cotton development committees, cotton clusters and cotton stake holder's forum, training farmers on cotton husbandry aspects.	GOK	Increase campaigns on cotton production & orphaned crops by 50% in the year 2012
NALEP-GOK & NALEP-SIDA	To be determined.	Reduce food poverty from current 80% to 30% by 2012.	Heighten capacity building on soil & water conservation by 20% in all the 5 focal areas by 2012; scale up river bank protection and conservation by 10% in 2012	River bank pegging capacity building on water harvesting; train on conservation agriculture	GoK and donor agencies	Increased campaigns on proposal development by farmers and farmer recruitment into groups by 30% by 2012.

Livestock/Veterinary

Project Name	Project Cost	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agencies.	Stakeholder Responsibility
ASAL based Livestock and Rural Livelihoods Support Project (ALLPRO).	To be determined.	2008 – 2012.	Off take of beef cattle 14% by end of plan period; off take of small stock from 24% to 30% by end of plan period; establishment of an efficient data collection and monitoring system;	Increase off take for beef cattle from 10-14% by 2013; increase off take for small stock from 24-30% by 2013; efficient data collection and monitoring system established;	GOK and donor agencies.	The government departments will provide technical support during the program; the development partners will provide finance together with the government and jointly study the M & E reports

Project Name	Project Cost	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agencies.	Stakeholder Responsibility
			number of farmers accessing international markets; no of farmers producing 6 tons of honey and reported incidences of epizootic diseases.	access to local, regional and international markets increased; 120 bee farmers producing 6 ton of honey and 1.5 tons of bees wax by 2013; 150 KTBHs available to bee farmers, Incidence of epizootic diseases decreased by 30% by 2013.		from the field from time to time.
National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Program (NALEP).	To be determined	2008 - 2012	90 common interest groups formed and trained and 400 farmers visited every financial year.	To promote the socio-economic development of the agricultural sector, at the same time contributing towards poverty alleviation.	GOK	The government departments will provide technical support during the program; the development partners will provide finance together with the government and jointly study the M & E reports from the field from time to time.
NALEP in Yatta and Masinga constituencies.	To be determined	2008 - 2012	Control/ eradicate tsetse flies; socio economic development of the agricultural sector, levels of poverty alleviation.	PATTEC	GOK and donor agencies.	The government departments will provide technical support during the program; the development partners will provide finance together with the

Project Name	Project Cost	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agencies.	Stakeholder Responsibility
						government and jointly study the M & E reports from the field from time to time.
Office block Construction works.	5. 2m	2008 - 2012	Office block.	Office Block for Livestock department and Veterinary offices.	GOK and donor agencies.	The government will provide the finance; the department will do the tendering as per the regulations and supervise the construction works as per the engineers design.
Livestock improvement programme District wide	To be determined.	To increase and improve livestock production and livestock products; to increase disposable income to the farmers through diversification; to increase production capacity; check/prevent soil erosion by wind activities; protect pasture against fires.	One bulking demonstration plot in all the six divisions; 3 livestock multiplication centres; carry out demonstration on non-conventional livestock farming in every division.	Establish fodder and pasture bulking plots; farmers exchange visits to non-convectional livestock farms outside the district; train farmers on IPM; establish community based livestock multiplication centres; introduce modern beehives; construction of fishponds.	GOK and donor agencies	The government departments will provide technical support during the program; the development partners will provide finance together with the government and jointly study the M & E reports from the field from time to time.
PATTEC	To be determined.	Control/ eradicate tsetse flies; promote the socio	Common interest groups to be formed and trained;	Planning, monitoring and evaluation; training;	GOK and donor agencies.	The government departments will provide technical

Project Name	Project Cost	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agencies.	Stakeholder Responsibility
		economic development of the agricultural sector at the same time contributing towards poverty alleviation	farmers to be visited in financial year	collaboration and research; gender and poverty focus.		support during the program; the development partners will provide finance together with the government and jointly study the M & E reports from the field from time to time.
Construction of Office block	2.6m	Provide office space to staff and field equipments and materials.	Build an office block with a capacity to host all staff and an assortment of field materials by middle of plan period.	Construction works.	GOK and donor agencies.	The government will provide the finance; the department will do the tendering as per the regulations and supervise the construction works as per the engineers design.

Fisheries

Project Name	Project Cost	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agencies	Stakeholders Responsibility
Fish seed production. [Masinga Dam and NYS Fish ponds among other fish rearing places].	4m	2008 - 2012	Produce 10,000 Nile Tilapia and 5,000 Catfish fingerlings per year, Train at least 20 contact fish farmers per year	Production of Nile Tilapia fingerlings for farmers in Masinga, Propagate Cat Fish fingerlings for sale to fish farmers, Training of fish farmers on good pond management practices	GOK	Rehabilitation of fish ponds. Stocking of 5 ponds with Tilapia and Catfish brooders, Training of Contact fish farmers

Project Name	Project Cost	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agencies	Stakeholders Responsibility
Dam restocking / Stocking and dam fisheries utilization program.	3m	2008 - 2012	Stock/restock one dam in every location per year; mobilize the local communities towards sustainable utilization of 2 dam fisheries in every division per year.	Dam Stocking/Restocking and dam fisheries utilization program.	GOK	Restocking/stocking of dams/temporary water bodies; sensitize the local community on co-management approach of dam fisheries; formation of dam management committees; harvesting of dam fisheries.

Forestry

Project Name	Project Cost	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agencies.	Stakeholders Responsibility
Farm forestry and industrial plantation products.	2m	2008 - 2012	Number of farm forestry sites and industrial plantation products.	Increase of farm forestry and industrial plantation products.	GOK and Donors.	Planting, Mobilization and protection.
Sites rehabilitation.	2m	2008 - 2012	Number of sites rehabilitated.	Rehabilitation of degraded sites.	GOK and Donors.	Planting, mobilization and protection.
Tree seedling production.	2m	2008 - 2012	No. of tree seedlings produced and distributed yearly.	Tree seedlings production.	GOK and Donors.	Raising seedlings; mobilization and technical support.
Sustainable forest conservation and protection.	1.5m	2008 - 2012	Efficient energy utilizing technology adopted, like Kuni mbili Jikos.	Sustainable forest conservation and protection.	GOK and Donors.	Training on efficient methods of forest resource conservation, efficient energy utilization demonstration.

Land and Settlement

Project Name	Project Cost.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency.	Stake holder's Responsibility.
Settlement of landless.	6m	2008 - 2012	Number of titles issued; number of arbitration board cases heard and determined; number of demarcations.	Adjudication	GOK	Demarcation and survey; issuing of land owners with plot number; filing of committee cases; filling of arbitration board cases; filling of objective board cases and hearing of objection cases; checking of objective register; accuracy of information in AR; insertion of acreage in ARS/Rough books; random checking of RIMS, solving of field queries; solution to queries in AR; comparison of typed and original objective register.
Land adjudication program.	3m	2008 - 2012	No. of letters of offer.	Settlement	GOK	Solving of field queries; fair drawing and issuing of letters of offer; issuing of letter of offer; collection of SFT loans.

4.2.2 Physical Infrastructure Sector

Roads and Bridges

Name of Project	Project cost	Time Frame	Monitoring indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency.	Stakeholder Responsibility.
D512 Matuu - Katangi	25m	2008 - 2010	km graded, No. of Culverts	45 km at end of plan period	GOK	Own facility, provide labour and materials.
E488 Katangi - Kithimani	22.5m	2008 - 2012	km graded, No. of Culverts	52 km at end of plan period	GOK	Own facility, provide labour and materials.

Name of Project	Project cost	Time Frame	Monitoring indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency.	Stakeholder Responsibility.
E491 DB Thika - Sophia	18m	2008 – 2012	km graded, No. of Culverts	29 km at end of plan period	GOK	Own facility, provide labour and materials.
E625 Matuu - Ekalakala	22.5m	2008 – 2012	km graded No. of Culverts	32 km at end of plan period	GOK	Own facility, provide labour and materials.
E626 Muri farm - Iani	45m	2008 – 2012	km graded, No. of Culverts	74.5 km at end of plan period	GOK	Own facility, provide labour and materials.
E627 Kaewa – DB Mbeere	32.5m	2008 – 2012	km graded, No. of Culverts	13.5 km at end of plan period	GOK	Own facility, provide labour and materials.
E746 Kangonde - Masinga	22.5m	2008 – 2012	km graded, No. of Culverts	15 km at end of plan period	GOK	Own facility, provide labour and materials.
E747 Kithyoko – Kindaruma	35m	2008 – 2012	km graded, No. of Culverts	36 km at end of plan period	GOK	Own facility, provide labour and materials.
E748 B7 Junction - Kindaruma	17.5m	2008 – 2012	km graded, No. of Culverts	14.3 km at end of plan period	GOK	Own facility, provide labour and materials.
R1 Masinga – Ikathini	17.5m	2008 – 2012	km graded, No. of Culverts	18 km at end of plan period	GOK	Own facility, provide labour and materials.
R2 Kikumini – Masinga	12.5m	2008 – 2012	km graded, No. of Culverts	13 km at end of plan period	GOK	Own facility, provide labour and materials.
R3 Kivandini – Masinga	14m	2008 – 2012	km graded, No. of Culverts	16.5 km at end of plan period	GOK	Own facility, provide labour and materials.
R4 Masinga – Ekalakala	14m	2008 – 2012	km graded, No. of Culverts	19 km at end of plan period	GOK	Own facility, provide labour and materials.
R5 Kangonde – Thatha	22.5m	2008 – 2012	km graded, No. of Culverts	28 km at end of plan period	GOK	Own facility, provide labour and materials.
R6 Mukusu - Iani	13m	2008 – 2012	km graded, No. of Culverts	21.3 km at end of plan period	GOK	Own facility, provide labour and materials.
Training more small-scale contractors. District wide.	20m	2008 – 2012	Number of small scale contractors trained.	Annual reports; progress reports; work plans.	GOK, NGO's	Roads dept. fund, implement and give technical advice; community implement & manage Donors / NGO fund.
Establishing of Provincial re-sealing Units in the District.	30m	2008 – 2012	Unit establishment; number of km of A2 resealed	Annual reports; progress reports; work plans.	GOK	Own facility, provide labour and materials.

Name of Project	Project cost	Time Frame	Monitoring indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency.	Stakeholder Responsibility.
Tarmacking of Kaewa-Makutano – Ndithini road.	To be determined	2008 – 2012	km tarmacked.	Annual reports; progress reports; work plans.	GOK	Own facility, provide labour and materials.
Tarmacking of Kithimani – Machakos Road.	To be determined	2008 – 2012	km tarmacked	Annual reports; progress reports; work plans.	GOK	Own facility, provide labour and materials.
Tarmacking of Matuu- Katangi road	To be determined	2008 – 2012	km tarmacked	Annual reports; progress reports; work plans.	GOK	Own facility, provide labour and materials.

Energy

Project Name	Project Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agencies.	Stakeholders Responsibility
Rural Electrification Yatta Division	To be determined	2008 – 2012	Number of household connected.	Annual reports; progress reports; work plans.	GOK	Min. of Energy-Funding and implementation; KPLC- power connection.
Rural Electrification Masinga Division	To be determined	2008 – 2012	Number of household connected.	Annual reports; progress reports; work plans.	GOK	Min. of Energy-Funding and implementation; KPLC- power connection.
Rural electrification Ikombe division	To be determined	2008 – 2012	Number of household connected.	Annual reports; progress reports; work plans.	GOK	Min. of Energy-Funding and implementation; KPLC- power connection.
Rural electrification Katangi division	To be determined	2008 – 2012	Number of household connected.	Annual reports; progress reports; work plans.	GOK	Min. of Energy-Funding and implementation; KPLC- power connection.
Rural electrification Ndithini Division	To be determined	2008 – 2012	Number of household connected.	Annual reports; progress reports; work plans.	GOK	Min. of Energy-Funding and implementation; KPLC- power connection.

4.2.3 Trade, Tourism and Industry Sector

Project Name:	Project Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholder Responsibility
Voucher Training programs	2m	2008 – 2012	Number of trainees	Voucher Trainings'	GOK	Recruitment of trainees, training, monitoring and evaluation.
Financial access to Jua Kali traders.	2m	2008 – 2012	Number of groups linked with the financial institutions.	Micro-Finances processed.	GOK	Identify and link the Jua Kali with potential financial institutions.
Jua kali sheds.	6m	2008 – 2012	Number of sheds constructed	Jua Kali Sheds.	GOK	Construct Jua Kali sheds Justification: Most of the activities are carried out in the open air.
Technology and Business Development Service program	4m	2008 – 2012	Number of trainees in technology related issues	Technology and Business Development Service programme, District Wide	GOK	Sensitize and recruit trainees on the programme; train, monitor and evaluate the training.
One Village One Product Programme.	5m	2008 – 2012	Number of groups trained; Market linkages established; Value of goods exported from the district either to international market or in the country.	Annual reports; progress reports; work plans.	GOK	Identifying possible projects which the district that have comparative advantages; training of the groups which are dealing with the identified initiatives; creation of market linkages; marketing campaigns; JICA- funding and Technical support.

Project Name:	Project Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholder Responsibility
Investment Profiling Programme.	2m	2008 – 2012	Number of possible investments identified and surveyed on; investors forums; number of investment established.	Annual reports; progress reports; work plans.	GOK	Kenya Investment Council- investments surveys and identification; Investors briefings; Marketing campaigns.
Technology Transfer Programme.	3m	2008 – 2012	Number of farmers trained; exchange visits held; number of investment started; number of contractual farming started.	Annual reports; progress reports; work plans.	GOK	Identifying possible projects which the district have comparative advantages; training of the groups which are dealing with the identified initiatives; creation of market linkages; marketing campaigns; technical support.

4.2.4 Water and Irrigation Sector

Water

Project Name	Project Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stake holder Responsibility
Rural water projects rehabilitation.	5m	2008 – 2012	Number of projects rehabilitated and functioning.	Annual reports; progress reports; work plans.	GOK	Funding and technical support; training of the projects management committees.
Yatta Canal communal maintenance program.	50m	2008 – 2012	Every km length of canal maintained by community.	Annual reports; progress reports; work plans.	GOK	Identify and organize common interest groups living along each Km stretch.
Yatta Dam.	1 b.	2008 –	Dam	Annual	GOK	Funding and

Project Name	Project Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stake holder Responsibility
		2012	constructed.	reports; progress reports; work plans.		technical support.
Drilling of boreholes.	72m	2008 – 2012	Number of boreholes drilled.	Annual reports; progress reports; work plans.	GOK	Funding and technical support.
Desilting of dams.	200m	2008 – 2012	Number of dams desilted.	Annual reports; progress reports; work plans.	GOK	Funding and technical support.
Rain water harvesting.	6m	2008 – 2012	Number of household practicing rain water harvesting.	Annual reports; progress reports; work plans.	GOK	Funding and technical support.
Rain water harvesting programme district wide.	To be determined.	2008 – 2012	No supplies with water tanks; no installed water tanks to encouraging rain water harvesting.	Storage tanks supplied to public schools without piped water supplies in every division.	GoK	Funding and technical support.
Kwandolo Water Project, Ndasuko Water Project, Mavoloni Water Project on Thika River, St Francis Kithianioni, Kamuthambya, Masinga W/S , Kwandolo Water Project, Mavoloni W/P, Masinga W/S	To be determined.	2008 – 2012	No of completed water projects by 2012.	Annual reports; progress reports; work plans.	GoK/Donor	Funding and technical support.
Manaja Water Project.	To be determined.	2008 – 2012	Completion of Manaja Water Project whose source is Ndela River by 2010.	Annual reports; progress reports; work plans.	GoK/Donor	Funding and technical support.
Departmental office block.	2m	2008 – 2012	Number of office units rehabilitated; number of	Annual reports; progress reports;	GoK	Funding, implementation and technical support.

Project Name	Project Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stake holder Responsibility
			equipment procured	work plans.		
Sustainable Irrigation, Canal.	0.7m	2008 – 2012	Irrigation method adopted, Drip.	Annual reports; progress reports; work plans.	GOK	Disseminate better irrigation methods
Water conservation.	1.5m	2008 – 2012	Low cost of maintenance.	Annual reports; progress reports; work plans.	GOK	Introduction of night storage facilities for use by farmers when there is shortage.
Repair of Canal.	10m	2008 – 2012	Reduced seepage looses, high volumes along canal	Annual reports; progress reports; work plans.	GOK	Lining sections of the canal which have seepage losses
Sand dams construction.	15m	2008 – 2012	Number of dams constructed.	Annual reports; progress reports; work plans.	GOK	Funding and technical support.
Water piping, Matuu and its environs.	20m	2008 – 2012	No. of connections.	Piping water to groups	GOK	Lining, piping long conveyance sub canals serving large groups.
Grading and cut off drain inspection.	15m	2008 – 2012	Cut off grain graded and inspection road maintained	Grading of Cut off drain & Road	GOK	Annual grading of both cut off drain and inspection road.
Cattle troughs project.	2m	2008 – 2012	No. of troughs; few damages to canal walls.	Cattle troughs constructed.	GOK	Construction of cattle troughs as alternative drinking points to animals.
Policing canal.	0.4m	2008 – 2012	Number of visits and reported violations	Canal Patrols	GOK	Policing the canal
Ground water survey.	4m	2008 – 2012	Number of sites identified for possible boreholes construction; number of location surveyed.	Annual reports; progress reports; work plans.	GOK	Funding and implementation.
District Irrigation profile. District wide	3m	2008 – 2012	Number of sites identified for possible	Annual reports; progress reports;	GOK	Funding and implementation.

Project Name	Project Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stake holder Responsibility
			irrigation farming; Number of location surveyed.	work plans.		
Changing of all irrigation channels to closed system	72m	2008 – 2012	Number of irrigation schemes lined.	Annual reports; progress reports; work plans.	GOK	Funding and implementation.
Rehabilitation of irrigation projects District wide	50m	2008 – 2012	Number of irrigation schemes rehabilitated.	Annual reports; progress reports; work plans.	GOK	Funding and implementation.
Lining and extension of Yatta canal.	500m	2008 – 2012	KMs lined.	Annual reports; progress reports; work plans.	GOK	Funding and implementation.
Irrigation extension water use associations District wide	2m	2008 – 2012	Number of groups formed and registered.	Annual reports; progress reports; work plans.	GOK	Funding and implementation.
Irrigation extension staff training District wide.	2m	2008 – 2012	Number of staffs trained.	Annual reports; progress reports; work plans.	GOK	Funding and implementation.

Environment Sub-sector:

Project Name	Project Cost.	Time Frame	Monitoring indicators.	Monitoring Tools.	Implementing Agency (s).	Stakeholder Responsibility.
Environmental awareness program.	2m	2008 - 2012	No of communal initiatives on environmental conservation.	Annual reports; progress reports; work plans.	GOK DANIDA, UNEP, UNDP and other donors.	Train the communities on environmental assessment and reporting; formulate localized environmental awareness programs for schools/ colleges.

Project Name	Project Cost.	Time Frame	Monitoring indicators.	Monitoring Tools.	Implementing Agency (s).	Stakeholder Responsibility.
Pollution/ Waste management program.	1.5m	2008 - 2012	Adherence to NEMAs' regulation on waste disposal.	Annual reports; progress reports; work plans.	GOK DANIDA, UNEP, UNDP and other donors.	Promote the use of cleaner production strategies by industries; implement standards on air, water and land.
District environmental action plan.	2m	2008 - 2012	Environment Management Plans.	Annual reports; progress reports; work plans.	GOK DANIDA, UNEP, UNDP and other donors.	Create awareness on the Environment Management and Coordination Act.
District environmental action plan	2m	2008 - 2012	Environment Action Plan.	Annual reports; progress reports; work plans.	GOK DANIDA, UNEP, UNDP and other donors.	Prepare a DEAP to integrate programmers from other stakeholders and will improve environmental management.

4.2.5 Human Resource Development Sector

Health

Project Name	Project Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stake Holder Responsibility
Upgrading of Matuu Sub District Hospital to District Hospital.	3m	2008 – 2012	Fully constructed, maternity unit, Operating main theatre, Wards, Outpatient department, Mortuary, Laundry unit, Fully equipped laboratory, Kitchen, Stores, Administration block, Borehole and water storage facilities, Staff houses, Other facilities recommended	Annual reports; progress reports; work plans.	GOK CDF, LATF and other development partners, civil society organizations.	Construction works for maternity unit; operating main theatre; wards; outpatient department; mortuary; ICU; laundry unit; fully equipped laboratory, Kitchen, Stores, Administration block, Borehole and water storage facilities, staff houses, and other facilities recommended for upgrading.

Project Name	Project Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stake Holder Responsibility
			for upgrading.			
Upgrading of Health facilities (various).	3m	2008 – 2012	Upgraded to sub district facilities; staffing requirements met and improved attendance of clients.	Annual reports; progress reports; work plans.	GOK, civil society organizations.	Construction works; equipping and staffing.
Reproductive Health services.	4m	2008 – 2012	Quality reproductive health services.	Annual reports; progress reports; work plans.	GOK, civil society organizations.	Train health workers, equip facilities and sensitization campaigns.
PSI/Global fund/MOH, nets program	10m	2008 – 2012	Reduced morbidity and mortality due to Malaria.	Annual reports; progress reports; work plans.	GOK, civil society organizations.	Community education, health workers education; provision of nets.
Transport Improvement.	3m	2008 – 2012	Motor vehicles	Annual reports; progress reports; work plans.	GoK/Donor	Procurement of 8 units of motor vehicles.
TOWA programme. District wide.	To be determined.	2008 – 2012	No funded by CACCs and DTC monitor the effectiveness of various HIV/ AIDS programmes in the district.	Annual reports; progress reports; work plans.	GoK/Donor	Funding and implementation.
Identification and staffing of dispensaries constructed through the CDF and other devolved levels of funding.	To be determined.	2008 – 2012	No. of the health facilities finished; equipped; staffed.	Annual reports; progress reports; work plans.	GoK	Funding and implementation.
AMREF MAANISHA programme. District wide.	To determined.	2008 – 2012	No of funded CBOs to implement HIV/ AIDS programmes in the district; CACCs and DTC funded to	Annual reports; progress reports; work plans.	GoK	Funding and implementation.

Project Name	Project Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stake Holder Responsibility
			monitor the effectiveness of the MAANISHA HIV/ AIDS programme in the district.			
Family planning programs.	To determined.	2008 – 2012	No of households distribute with family planning commodities; community health education.	Annual reports; progress reports; work plans.	GoK	Funding and implementation.
Construction of a resource centre and a central registry.	To determined.	2008 – 2012	No Constructed and equipped.	Annual reports; progress reports; work plans.	GoK	Funding and implementation.
Community strategy programme: District wide.	To determined.	2008 – 2012	No CHWs trained; No of CHEWs trained; no of household mapped and registered; no of prevention and promotive health services campaigns held.	Annual reports; progress reports; work plans.	GoK	Funding and implementation.

Education

Name of Project	Project Cost.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools.	Implementing Agency	Stakeholder Responsibility
School renovation project.	40m	2008 – 2012	321 Units will be of classrooms in the primary section, 103 Class rooms for secondary.	Class rooms constructed.	GOK, CDF, LATF and Community contribution.	Construction works
School renovation project.	41m	2008 – 2012	40 Schools primary, 12 secondary provided with desks.	Provided furniture	GOK, CDF, LATF and Community contribution.	Procurement and distribution
School renovation project.	52m	2008 – 2012	100 primary, 12 secondary provided with office blocks	Office blocks constructed.	GOK, CDF, LATF and Community contribution.	Construction works

Name of Project	Project Cost.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools.	Implementing Agency	Stakeholder Responsibility
School renovation project.	16.5m	2008 – 2012	100 primary, 10 for secondary; provided with kitchen facilities	Kitchen facilities provided.	GOK, CDF, LATF and Community contribution.	Construction works
School renovation project.	262m	2008 – 2012	1664 for primary and 64 for secondary section: renovated.	Renovation of schools dilapidated facilities completed.	GOK, CDF, LATF and Community contribution.	Renovation works
Bursary Disbursement in all constituencies	To determined	2008 – 2012	No. of Identified beneficiaries and disbursement of the funds.	Annual reports; progress reports; work plans.	GoK	Funding and implementation.
Equity Bank [Sponsorship program for bright students].	To determined	2008 – 2012	No benefited.	Annual reports; progress reports; work plans.	Equity Bank/ Schools	Funding and implementation.
Free Primary Education in all 4 divisions	To be determined	2008 – 2012	No of disbursement of F.P.E. funds; no of buying of instructional materials; no times monitoring of F.P.E. implementation.	Annual reports; progress reports; work plans.	GoK	Funding and implementation.
Kenya Commercial Bank support co-curricular activities.	To be determine.	2008 – 2012.	Funds provided for the events in the academic calendar.	Annual reports; progress reports; work plans.	KCB/ Schools	Funding and implementation.
School feeding program.	To be determine.	2008 – 2012.	No. of bags maize, pulses and oil provided to the schools.	Annual reports;, progress reports; work plans.	GoK/ Schools	Funding and implementation.
Plan International, school improvement program.	To be determine.	2008 – 2012.	No. of building of classrooms and provision of desks in 2 Divisions of Masinga and Ndithini.	Annual reports; progress reports; work plans.	Plan International / Schools	Funding and implementation.
ADB Funded projects	To be determine.	2008 – 2012.	No. of building of classrooms.	Annual reports;. progress reports; work plans.	GoK/ADB/ / Schools	Funding and implementation.

Name of Project	Project Cost.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools.	Implementing Agency	Stakeholder Responsibility
OPEC Grants	To be determine.	2008 – 2012.	No. of building of classrooms.	Annual reports: progress reports; work plans.	GoK/OPEC/ / Schools	Funding and implementation.
Athi Water Board	To be determine.	2008 – 2012.	No. of water tanks provided.	Annual reports; progress reports; work plans.	GoK/Athi Water Board// Schools	Funding and implementation.
Free Secondary Education	To be determine.	2008 – 2012.	Amount disbursed to secondary school to improve access and retention in Secondary Schools.	Annual reports: progress reports; work plans.	GoK/ Schools	Funding and implementation.

4.2.6 Research Innovation and Technology Sector

Project Name	Project Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators.	Monitoring Tools.	Implementing Agency.	Stakeholder Responsibility.
Putting up a DIDC and equip with relevant IT and Documentation.	5m	2008-2012	Office block constructed.	Annual reports; Progress reports; Work plans	GOK	Planning department-funding, technical advice and implementation.
Cellular-phone transmitter station District Wide	To be determined	2008-2012	Area coverage of mobile telephone network.	Annual reports; Progress reports; Work plans	Private mobile telephone companies.	District information office- technical advice; DC's office and local leaders- Lobbying and application; Local councils- provision of land; Communication Commission of Kenya- licensing.
Acquiring of computer for secondary schools and higher learning institutions. District wide	20 m	2008-2012	Number of school with adequate computers; Number of computers acquired and operational.	Annual reports; Progress reports; Work plans	GOK	Ministry- funding and technical advice; NGO's- funding.

Project Name	Project Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators.	Monitoring Tools.	Implementing Agency.	Stakeholder Responsibility.
Mass Media expansion programme. District wide.	To be determined	2008 - 2012	Number of TV and Radio stations transmitting in the district.	Work plan; Progress report; Annual reports.	Private TVs and FM Stations.	District information office- technical advice; DC's office and local leaders- Lobbying and application; Local councils- provision of land; Communication Commission of Kenya- licensing.

Information

Project Name	Project Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators.	Monitoring tools.	Implementing Agency.	Stakeholder Responsibility.
Purchase of Equipment District Headquarters	5m	2008-2012.	Number of equipment procured.	Annual reports; Progress reports; Work plans	GOK.	Provide information and involvement.

Higher Education Science and Technology

Project Name	Project Cost	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators.	Monitoring Tools.	Implementing Agency.	Stakeholder Responsibility.
Exchange visit programme.	10m	2008-2012.	Number of visits: Number farmers trained:	Annual reports: Progress reports: Work plans	GOK.	NYS- Trainings and technical backstopping; KWAL- Trainings and technical backstopping Kenchic- Trainings and technical backstopping; Donors- funding.

4.2.7 Governance, Justice, Law and Order Sector

Project Name	Project Cost.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency.	Stake holder's Responsibility.
Office Complex	6m	5 Yrs	Office complex at Head Quarters.	Construction of District Headquarters.	GOK	Construction works
District Commissioner's House	3m	5 Yrs	Housing for District Commissioner	Construction District Commissioner's House	GOK	Construction works
DOs' Housing	2m	5 Yrs	Office and Housing units for Ikombe DO.	Provision DOs office and residence for Ikombe	GOK	Construction works
APs Housing	3m	5 Yrs	Housing Units for APs	Provision of Housing for APs.	GOK	Construction works
DO1, DO HQ, DO Yatta Housing	3.5m	5 Yrs	No of Housing Units for the said officers.	DO1, DO HQ, DO Yatta Housing.	GOK, CDF	Construction works
Training/Outsourcing of external programs.	To be determined according to need.	2008-2012.	No of staff trainees on probation basis	Annual reports; Progress reports; Work plans	GoK	Funding and implementation
Construction of 1 cell at Kithimani Police	To be determined according to need.	2008-2012.	1 Prison constructed.	Annual reports; Progress reports; Work plans	GoK	Funding and implementation

National Registration Bureau

Name of Project	Project Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency.	Stakeholder Responsibility.
Registration of persons.	4,000,000	5 Yrs	Number of Identity cards issued. Increase the present issuance of identity cards from 20,000 to 30,000 per year	Issuance of Identity Cards, District Wide	GOK.	Issuance of Identity Cards
Rehabilitation of office space.	1,500,000		Office space renovated.	Rehabilitation of the current Registration Offices	GOK.	Rehabilitation works

Civil Registration and Probation

Project Name	Project Cost	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators.	Monitoring Tools.	Implementing Agency.	Stakeholder Responsibility.
Train all rural Registration Assistants (Asst. Chiefs) (RAs)	2.5m	2008-2012	Number of registration assistants trained.	Annual reports; Progress reports; Work plans	GOK.	Provincial administration-community mobilization;
Office block extension and toilet construction/ Office furniture replacement District Headquarters	3m	2008-2012	Office block and units constructed; Furniture and office equipment procured.	Annual reports; Progress reports; Work plans	GOK.	Immigration and Registration of Persons ministry-funding and training.

4.2.8 Public Administration Sector

Project Name	Project Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholder Responsibility
Computerization and interlinking of District Treasury	2m	2008-2012	Inter-linkage of the district treasury office; Inter-linkage of district treasury office and the treasury ICT- IFMIS department.	Annual reports; Progress reports; Work plans	GOK.	Ministry of finance- funding and implementation.
Training of accounts, Audit and supplies staff. District headquarters	1.5m	2008-2012	Number of staffs trained.	Annual reports; Progress reports; Work plans	GOK.	Ministry of finance - funding and implementation.
Transport facility	3m	2008-2012	Vehicle procured.	Annual reports; Progress reports; Work plans	GOK.	Ministry of finance - funding and implementation.
DIDC Construction.	5m	2008-2012	Office units constructed and equipped.	Annual reports; Progress reports; Work plans	GOK.	Ministry of Planning and Vision 2030 - funding and implementation.

Project Name	Project Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholder Responsibility
Provision of a vehicle for the District Development Office	3m	2008-2012	Vehicle procured.	Annual reports; Progress reports; Work plans	GOK.	Ministry of Planning and Vision 2030 - funding and implementation.
Refurbishment of District Development Building and equipping the planning unit.	800,000	2008-2012	Number of office equipment provided.	Annual reports; Progress reports; Work plans	GOK.	Ministry of Planning and Vision 2030 - funding and implementation.
Monitoring and evaluation	2.5m	2008-2012	Number of site/ projects visits.	Annual reports; Progress reports; Work plans	GOK.	Ministry of Planning and Vision 2030 - funding and implementation.
Feasibility and Rural appraisal systems	2.5m	2008-2012	Number of projects and programmes identified.	Annual reports; Progress reports; Work plans	GOK.	Ministry of Planning and Vision 2030 - funding and implementation.
Development of District Development database and Statistical Abstract	1.2m	2008-2012	Number of reports produced.	Annual reports; Progress reports; Work plans	GOK.	Ministry of Planning and Vision 2030 - funding and implementation.

4.2.9 Special Programmes Sector

Project Name	Project Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators.	Monitoring Tools.	Implementing Agency.	Stakeholder Responsibility.
Training and sensitization District Wide	2m	2008-2012	Number of groups and persons trained.	Annual reports: Progress reports: Work plans	GOK.	Provincial administration-community mobilization;
Devolved grants the support community group initiatives	5m	2008-2012	Number of beneficiary's groups	Annual reports: Progress reports: Work plans	GOK.	Provincial administration-community mobilization;
Devolved revolving loan to women groups	10m (revolving.)	2008-2012	Number of groups and individual benefited.	Annual reports: Progress reports: Work plans	GOK.	Provincial administration-community mobilization;
Construction and Development of a District Cultural Centre	3m	2008-2012	Centre built and equipped.	Annual reports: Progress reports: Work plans	GOK.	CDF- Part funding; Provincial administration-community

Project Name	Project Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators.	Monitoring Tools.	Implementing Agency.	Stakeholder Responsibility.
						mobilization;
Constituency Sports Funds.	2m	2008-2012	Number of tournaments held.	Annual reports; Progress reports; Work plans	GOK.	Provincial administration-community mobilization;
Empowerment of cultural practitioners through support grants	1.5m per year	2008-2012	Number of groups benefited and the individuals.	Annual reports; Progress reports; Work plans	GOK.	Provincial administration-community mobilization;
Provision of diverse sports training equipments and facilities in all divisions both for able bodied and people with disabilities	8m	2008-2012	Number of clubs benefited; Number of equipment provided; Number of stadiums rehabilitated.	Annual reports; Progress reports; Work plans	GOK.	CDF- Part funding; Provincial administration-community mobilization;
Cultural festivals and exhibitions displaying cultural artefacts including songs, drama, dances, mats etc	5m	2008-2012	Number of festival and competitions held.	Annual reports; Progress reports; Work plans	GOK.	Provincial administration-community mobilization;
Construction of modern social halls in all divisions for public use	10m	2008-2012	Number of halls constructed.	Annual reports; Progress reports; Work plans	GOK.	CDF- Part funding; provincial administration-community mobilization.
Rehabilitation and equipping of a model youth polytechnic as a centre of specialization	10m	2008-2012	Number of polytechnique s rehabilitated and equipped.	Annual reports; Progress reports; Work plans	GOK.	CDF- Part funding; Provincial administration-community mobilization;
Youth Resource Centres	8m	2008-2012	Number of resource centres constructed.	Annual reports; Progress reports; Work plans	GOK.	CDF- Part funding; Provincial administration-community mobilization;

4.3 Summary of Monitoring and Evaluation Impact and Performance Indicators

Sub-Sector		Current Situation 2008	Mid Term Projection	End Term Projection.
		Health		
Crude Birth rate		35.8/1000	37.1/1000	37.5/1000
Crude Death rate		13.1/1000	12.8/1000	12/1000
Infant Mortality rate (IMR)		53/1000	50/1000	46/1000
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (NNMR)		32/1000	30/1000	29/1000
Post Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (PNNMR)		34/1000	32/1000	30/1000
Child Mortality Rate (CMR)		44/1000	42/1000	40/1000
Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR)		78/1000	76/1000	72/1000
Life expectancy		45	48	50
Average household size		5.8	5	4.5
Female headed households		17.9% (WVBS)	16%	15%
Children needing special protection:		Not determined	Not determined	Not determined
	Children in labour	Not determined	Not determined	Not determined
Poverty Indicators				
Absolute poverty:				
	Percentage	66	60	55
Contribution to national poverty		4.1	3.8	3.5
Urban poor:				
	Percentage	60	55	50
Rural poor:				
	Percentage	72	65	60
Food poverty:				
	Percentage	80	75	75
Income per capita				
Sect oral contribution to household income:				
	Agriculture %	70	75	80
	Rural self-employment %	10	15	20
	Wage employment %	11	14	16
	Urban self-employment %	5	7	9
Number employed per Sector:				
	Agriculture %	70	75	80
	Rural self-employment %	10	15	20
	Wage employment %	11	14	16
	Urban self-employment %	5	6	7
Crop farming:				
Average farm size (Small scale) Ha		5	7	8
Average farm size (Large scale) Ha		20	24	27
Percentage of farmers with title deeds		Not determined	Not determined	Not determined
Total acreage under food crops		74390	80000	100000
Total acreage under cash crops		2180	3000	3500
Population working in agriculture		225600	225900	230000
Livestock farming:				
Number of Ranches				
	Company ranches	None	1	2
	Group ranches	None	1	2
	Individual	5	7	8
	Cooperative		1	1
	Institutional	1	1	2
Average size of ranches		500 Acres	550	600
Land carrying capacity		5 LU per Ha	6	7

Sub-Sector		Current Situation 2008	Mid Term Projection	End Term Projection.
Total Number of Ranches		6	7	8
Bee apiaries		1100	1500	2000
Bee hives		11000	14000	17000
Milk production:				
	Quantity (Litres)	3416436	3616336	3816436
Beef production:				
	Quantity (Kg)	2,520,000.	2,720,000	2,900,000
Mutton Production:				
	Quantity (Kg)	279,000.	290,000	310,000
Egg production:				
	Quantity (Trays)	138450.	145000	150000
Honey Production:				
	Quantity (Kg)	82584.	90000	97000
Pork Production:				
	Quantity (Kg)	525	600	700
Fish farming:				
Fishermen		30	40	50
Number of fish farm families		3	5	7
Fish ponds		17	25	35
Area of fish ponds ($m^{2)}$		6382	6400	6800
Main species of fish catch		3	5	7
Number of landing beaches		2	3	4
Fishing gear:				
	Fishing nets	540	550	560
	Hooks	1,600	1700	1800
	Traps	120	130	140
	Fishing Boats	20	30	40
Fish harvest:				
	Weight (Kg)	379,754	380,000	390,000
Forestry				
Number of gazetted forests		0	1	2
No. of Non-gazetted forests		5Hills, 4000Ha	4	3
Seedlings production		10,000 Seedlings	15,000	20,000
Quantity of timber produced		500 Tons	600 Tons	800 Tons
Cooperatives				
Number of cooperative societies		17	20	25
Active cooperative societies		8	12	15
Dormant cooperative societies		9	6	4
Collapsed societies		9	5	4
Total Registered membership		2557	3000	3500
Total turn-over		Aprox.10,000,000	13,000,000	16,000,000
Health				
Number of health posts:				
	Hospitals	1	2	2
	Nursing homes	1	2	2
	Health centres	4	6	8
	Dispensaries	29	31	32
	Private clinics	36	37	40
Beds capacity		170	200	250
Doctor/patient ratio		2:100000	3:100,000	4:100,000
Nurse/patient ratio		27.6:100000	30:100,000	35:100,000
HIV prevalence		4	3.5	3
Average distance to health facility		7km	4km	3km
Antenatal care (ANC) %		2.6	3	4
Health facility deliveries %		1.2	2	4

Sub-Sector		Current Situation 2008	Mid Term Projection	End Term Projection.
Contraceptive acceptance %		49.7	50	55
Children vaccination %		72	75	80
No. of TBAs		50	40	30
No. of CHWs		314	350	400
Education				
Pre-school:				
	No. of ECD centres	298	315	350
	No. of ECD teachers	375	400	450
	Teacher/pupil ratio	1:27	1:30	1:35
	Total enrolment	3896	4500	6000
	Drop-out rate	1.50%	1.2	0.9
Primary school:				
	Number of primary schools	253	280	300
	Number of teachers	2032	2500	2700
	Teacher/pupil ratio	1:41	1:40	1:40
	Total enrolment	81931	90000	100,000
	Drop-out rate	1.7%	1.2	1
	Average years of attendance	7	7.5	8
Secondary schools:				
	Number of secondary schools	47	50	55
	Number of teachers	279	300	350
	Teacher/pupil ratio	1:27	1:35	1:40
	Total enrolment	7121	8000	10,000
	Drop-out rate	-		
	Average years of attendance	3	3.5	4
Tertiary institutions		5	6	7
Adult literacy:				
	Number of adult literacy classes	29	35	40
	Enrolment, Men, Women	160 Men, 720 Women.	400 Men, 1000 Women	700Men, 1500 Women
	Attendance	437	600	800
	Literacy rate	Men 70%, Women 60%.	78% M, 85% W	80M, 90W
Water and sanitation				
Households with access to piped water		1834	2000	2400
Households with access to potable water		12837	13000	14000
Number of permanent rivers		3	3	3
No. of shallow wells		91	100	150
No. of protected springs		24	30	35
No. of un-protected springs		40	35	25
No. of water pans		84	90	95
No. of Dams		4	7	9
No. of Bore holes		70	80	90
Households with roof catchments systems		65	70	85
Average distance to nearest water point km		5-10	5-6	4-5
Households with Latrines		19,864	20,000	24000
Energy				
Households with electricity connection		2,800	3000	3500

Sub-Sector		Current Situation 2008	Mid Term Projection	End Term Projection.
Trading centres connected with electricity		11	14	15
Households using wood fuel		3,480	3200	2500
Households using solar energy		10	30	80
Households using Bio-gas		450	500	550
Transport & Communication				
Road length:				
	Bitumen surface Km	88.5	100	115
	Gravel surface	440.4	450	500
Number of Telephone connections		Telecom phasing out the land line connections.		
Mobile network coverage		90%	95	100
No. of Cyber cafes		2	5	8
No. of private courier services		3	4	6
Number of Post offices		1	2	2
Number of Sub-post offices		3	4	6
Licensed stamp vendors		2	3	4
Tourism, Trade & Industry				
No. of Trading centres		32	35	40
Registered Retail traders		254	300	400
Registered wholesale traders		29	35	40
Bakeries		1	3	4
Manufacturing industries		-		
Hotels		78	80	85
Commercial Banks		3	4	6
Micro-finance Institutions		1	4	7
Village banks		1	3	6
Jua Kali Associations		2	6	7
Jua Kali Artisans		200	300	400
Registration of Births and Deaths:				
Expected No. of: Births		7840	9000	1000
	Deaths	3668	3000	2700
Eligible No. Persons with ID cards		114240	130000	140000