



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

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

**NAIVASHA
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN
2008—2012**

KENYA
VISION 2030

Towards a Globally Competitive and Prosperous Kenya

June 2009

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DISTRICT MISSION AND VISION

Vision:

A highly productive, secure district, leading in horticultural production under sustainable environment

Mission:

To foster sustained agricultural and livestock productivity through effective and efficient use of available resources to improve the living standards of the people in 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.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Wycliffe Ambetsa Oparanya', with a long horizontal line extending to the right and three dots above the end of the line.

**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.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'E. Sambili', with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

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

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LIST OF ABBREVIATION AND ACRONYMS

ANC	Ante Natal Clinic
ASAL	Arid and Semi Arid lands
CACC	Constituency Aids Control Committee
CDF	Constituencies Development Fund
CDTF	Community Development Trust Fund
CEF	Community Environmental Facility
CHWS	Community Health Workers
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CSOs	Civil Society organisations
DASCO	District Aids & STI Coordinator
DDO	District Development Officer
DDP	District Development Plan
DSDO	District Social Development Officer
DYO	District Youth Officer
ECD	Early Childhood Development
EMCA	Environmental Management Coordination Act
ERSWEC	Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation
EU	European Union
FBOs	Faith Based Organisations
FPE	Free Primary Education
FSE	Free Secondary Education
FY	Financial Year
GJLOS	Governance, Justice, Law and Order Sector
GITS	Government Information Technology Services
GOK	Government of Kenya
Ha	Hectares
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IGAs	Income Generating Activities
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
KAPP	Kenya Agricultural Productivity programme
KHADREP	Kenya HIV/AIDS Disaster Response Programme
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
KTBH	Kenya Top Bar Hives
KWS	Kenya Wildlife Services
L.H	Log Hives
LATF	Local Authorities Transfer Fund
MDGS	Millennium Development Goals
MOT&I	Ministry of Trade
MOI	Ministry of Industrialisation
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MTP	Medium Term Plan
NACC	National AIDS Control Council
NALEP	National Livestock Extension Programme
NGO	Non Governmental Organisation
NMK	Njaa Marufuku Kenya
NNMR	Neo Natal Mortality Rate

OVC Orphans and Vulnerable Children
RAR rural Access Roads
SAPS Structural Adjustment Programmes
SIDA Swedish Development Agency
STI Sexual Transmission Infections
SWOT Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats
TBAS Traditional Birth Attendants
TOWA Total War against HIV/AIDS
USMR under 5 Mortality Rate
VCT Voluntary Counselling and Testing

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Naivasha District was established in 2007 and was hived out of the larger Nakuru District. It is one of the districts within Rift Valley Province. The district lies on the floor of the Great Rift Valley and borders Nakuru District to the North, Kajiado North and Lari to the East, Narok North to the South, and Nyandarua South to the East and Molo to the west. The District covers an area of 2837.4km².

The district is divided into five administrative divisions namely Gilgil, Naivasha, Kongoni, Elementaita and Mai-Mahiu. The five divisions are further subdivide into 15 locations and 27 sub locations

The district has one constituency (Naivasha) and two local authorities; Naivasha Municipal Council and Nakuru County Council. Both the municipal and county councils have 8 councillors each.

The settlement pattern in the district is greatly influenced by the infrastructural development, proximity to urban centres and the availability of natural resources. The majority of the population in the district, however, is based in the urban centres where they are engaged in commercial and trading activities. The availability of basic infrastructure such as roads, railway line, electricity and water greatly impacts on their settlement.

The main topographic features in the district are the Rift Valley Floor, Mau Escarpment in the South Eastern part, and the various inland lakes on the floor of the Rift Valley that form the drainage for nearly all the permanent streams in the district. The district has two major lakes namely Naivasha with fresh water and Elementaita which is saline. The Mau escarpment and the Aberdare ranges are very important catchments areas in the district. These highlands and forests influence rainfall patterns in the district and are sources of rivers. The inlets of Lake Naivasha include Malewa and Turasha. The topography of the district has greatly influenced the economic activities in the area. In the areas with volcanic soils, farming and dairying are common.

The district is located in the Zone III climatic zone and receives an annual rainfall ranging from 700 to 760mm. The average annual rainfall experienced in the district is 719.5 mm. The temperatures range between 24⁰C and 29.3⁰C degrees.

According to the 1999 National Population and Housing Census the district population has been growing at 3.4% growth rate. The total population of Naivasha District is estimated to be 319,747 at the start of the plan period, 333,861 at medium term and 387,543 by the end in 2012.

The previous District Development Plan 2002-2008 identified various projects and programmes covering various aspects to be implemented during the plan period. An estimated 40% of the projects earmarked for the district were completed during the plan period. Some are still ongoing and will be completed within this plan period.

A review of the ongoing and new projects contained in the 2002-2008 DDP indicated that about 60% of the projects were carried forward from the 1997-2001 DDP. This phenomenon of carrying forward ongoing projects from the previous DDP is responsible to a large extent for the low implementation of the proposed projects within the plan period 2002-2008. Most of the available resources were directed towards the completion of the lagged projects by the GoK, donors, stakeholders and local communities. During the plan period under review (2002-2008), the implementing departments faced a number of constraints, which included: insufficient technical personnel to render the required services; inadequate allocation for monitoring and evaluation of projects and poor marketing infrastructure. Insufficient allocation of resources for the prioritized projects affected the implementation and completion of projects. Further, the poor physical infrastructure, especially roads, increased the cost of production such as high cost of farm inputs hence affecting farm produce

Some of the development challenges and constraints include: rural-urban migration, insecurity; dilapidated infrastructure; food insecurity; low income levels; low standards of education; environmental degradation and HIV/AIDS.

The programmes and projects geared towards achieving the district objectives are presented along the MTEF sectors namely: Agriculture and Rural Development; Trade, Tourism and Industry; Physical Infrastructure; Environment, Water and Sanitation; Human Resource Development; Research, Innovation and Technology; Governance Justice, Law and Order Sector; Public Administration and Special programmes. For each of the sectors, the vision and mission statement is presented followed by district response to the sector, importance of the sector, role of stakeholders in each sector and cross sector linkages.

To achieve the set goals in the plan, the district will put in place monitoring and evaluation institutional structures which will help in implementation, monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of the proposed projects. The M&E structure in the district will adopt the bottom-up approach as outlined in the DFRD strategy. The team that will take a leading role in implementation of M&E shall comprise of government technical officers, community representatives, representatives of NGOs and donor representatives.

CHAPTER ONE:
DISTRICT PROFILE

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: HIV/ AIDS Prevalence Rates 1990-2005.....44

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LATF	Local Authorities Transfer Fund
MDGS	Millennium Development Goals
MOT&I	Ministry of Trade
MOI	Ministry of Industrialisation
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
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NACC	National AIDS Control Council
NALEP	National Livestock Extension Programme
NGO	Non Governmental Organisation
NMK	Njaa Marufuku Kenya
NNMR	Neo Natal Mortality Rate

OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
RAR	rural Access Roads
SAPS	Structural Adjustment Programmes
SIDA	Swedish Development Agency
STI	Sexual Transmission Infections
SWOT	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats
TBAS	Traditional Birth Attendants
TOWA	Total War against HIV/AIDS
USMR	under 5 Mortality Rate
VCT	Voluntary Counselling and Testing

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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The programmes and projects geared towards achieving the district objectives are presented along the MTEF sectors namely: Agriculture and Rural Development; Trade, Tourism and Industry; Physical Infrastructure; Environment, Water and Sanitation; Human Resource Development; Research, Innovation and Technology; Governance Justice, Law and Order Sector; Public Administration and Special programmes. For each of the sectors, the vision and mission statement is presented followed by district response to the sector, importance of the sector, role of stakeholders in each sector and cross sector linkages.

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CHAPTER ONE:
DISTRICT PROFILE

It is estimated that 71.4 % of the total inhabitants in the district comprises of an urban population. This necessitates the expansion of the existing physical and social facilities within the municipality and other urban centres. The physical planners should develop elaborate physical plans in the upcoming urban centres that give adequate provision for the development of public facilities.

The total population of the district was projected to be 319,747 people by the year 2008. Naivasha division has the highest population while Kongoni division has the lowest.

As shown in table 4, Naivasha Division with a population density of 171 persons per square kilometre is the most densely populated while Mai Mahiu has the least density with a population density of 56 people per square kilometre.

Naivasha division which is the most populated has a population density of 171 persons per km². This can be attributed to the influx of workers both skill and unskilled in the flower farms along Lake Naivasha. The district headquarters is located in the division and the Nakuru-Nairobi Highway passes through the division hence contributing to the high density. Mai-Mahiu Division has the lowest density of 44 persons per km². This can be attributed to the harsh climatic conditions in the division. It is an arid area with no rivers. Rainfall is inadequate, erratic and thus unreliable for rain-fed agriculture.

Table 5 shows the population projections for selected age-groups, including; primary school going age (6-13 years), secondary school going age (14-17 years) and the labour force (15-64 years). These age groups are of great importance because of their potential contribution and impact on socio-economic development of the district.

Table 4: Projection and Density by Division (2008)

Division	Base year 1999			2008		2010		2012	
	Area KM ²	Population	Density	Population	Density	Population	Density	Population	Density
Naivasha	845.1	113160	134	144321	171	150687	178	174922	207
Gilgil	618.4	55840	90	71217	115	74358	120	86316	140
Elementaita	436.7	36461	83	46501	106	48552	111	56361	129
Mai Mahiu	583.1	25368	44	32354	56	33771	58	39214	76
Kongoni	354.1	19880	56	25354	72	26472	75	30730	87
TOTAL	2837.4	250708	88	319747	113	333861	118	387543	137

Source: District Statistics Office, Nakuru, 2008

Table 5: Population Projections for Selected Age Group

AGE COHORT	1,999			2,008			2,010			2,012		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Under 1	4,922	4,742	9,664	6,280	6,050	12,330	6,555	6,315	12,870	7,609	7,330	14,939
Under 5	20,628	19,919	40,547	26,319	25,414	51,733	27,470	26,525	53,996	31,887	30,790	62,678
Pri. School age 6-13	27,697	27,366	55,063	35,337	34,915	70,252	36,883	36,443	73,326	42,813	42,303	85,116
Sec. School age 14-17	11,957	11,971	23,928	15,255	15,273	30,528	15,923	15,941	31,864	18,483	18,504	36,987
Youth 15-29	38,456	39,521	77,977	49,064	50,422	99,487	51,211	52,629	103,840	59,445	61,091	120,536
Reproductive age -females (15-49)		60,618			77,339			80,723			93,703	
Labour force 15-64	67,845	66,476	134,321	86,561	84,813	171,374	90,348	88,524	178,872	104,875	102,758	207,633
aged 65+	3,234	3,464	6,698	4,126	4,419	8,545	4,307	4,613	8,919	4,999	5,354	10,353

The age group 15- 64 years forms the economically active population commonly known as the labour force and constitutes 54% of the population. This age group was projected to be 171374 in 2008 and is expected to reach 207633 at the end of the plan period. The number of primary school children (age 6- 13 years) estimated to be 70252 at the start of the plan period is projected to rise to 85116 by the end of the plan period in 2012. The number of secondary school going population (age 14- 17 years) is projected to rise from 30528 at the start of the planning period to 36987 at the end of the planning period in 2012. The female age group of 15- 49 years, the reproductive age group, was 77,339 in 2008 constituting 24.2% of the total projected population in 2008. This age cohort is projected to rise to 93,703 in 2012.

Primary school going age (6-13 years): The population of primary school going age is expected to increase from 70,252 pupils at the start of the plan period (2008) to 85,116 at the end of the plan period (2012). This represents an increase of 14,864 pupils. The increase of primary going age by 14.3% over the plan period will necessitate investments in education facilities and services. The introduction of free primary education programme in 2003 has already witnessed an influx of learners in the district's 117 public primary schools.

Secondary going age (14-17 years): With the government initiating the free secondary education programme in 2008, it is expected that transition and retention rates in secondary schools will increase. The secondary school going age is expected to increase from 30,528 persons in 2008 to 36,973 in 2012. The increase in secondary school going age group over the plan period will necessitate increased investment in educational facilities and services especially in public secondary schools

Female reproductive age (15-49 years): The female population in the age brackets 15-49 constitute the reproductive age. Females in the reproductive age are projected to increase from 77,339 in 2008 to 93,703 in 2012. This constitutes 14.3 % of the total population at the start of the plan period. Given the district's high fertility rate of 5.3 the district has a potential for rapid population growth during the plan period. This will exert pressure on maternal and child health facilities and services unless measures are taken to control the high fertility rate.

Labour force age group (15-64 years): The district's labour force is expected to increase from 171,374 persons in 2008 to 207,633 persons in 2012. It is also noteworthy that about 25 % of the labour force is engaged in family business or farms. In most cases, these people are unpaid family workers or under-paid and also under-employed people. Given a labour force population which is more than half of the total population, measures will need to be put in place during the plan period to provide adequate employment opportunities.

The district continues to attract high rates of external and internal migration. External migration involves people moving from other districts while internal migration involves movement of people from one area to another within the district. The effect of these movements has been a steadily increasing population especially in the urban

centres and creation of new informal settlements. There is urgent need for the physical planners to take decisive actions to safeguard public utilities and other physical amenities in the district and avoid uncoordinated settlement patterns. Proper planning of the towns and enforcement of the council by-laws is recommended.

Many of the migrants move into towns within the district. As a result, there has been considerable population increase in the urban centres. The rural urban migration can be attributed to the availability of infrastructure and employment opportunities in the urban areas especially in the flower farms. These high urban growth rates have also increased the demand for services such as education, water and sanitation, health, housing and others.

Dependency Ratio: The district population growth rate stands at 3.4%. This high population growth rate has created a predominantly youthful population with about 55% of the population less than 20 years of age and about 74 % of the population less than 30 years of age. Population projections for 2008 indicate that the district's total population who are less than 15 years plus those above 64 years will be 155,892 people; while the total population in the labour force will be 181,522 people. Such a scenario gives a dependency ratio of 1.2:1. It is worthy to note that the dependency ratio in the district might be higher if one takes into consideration the high rates of unemployment prevailing in the district. The dependency ratio could be further made higher by the fact that the majority of those aged between 15-18 years are still in school while those engaged in family business or farms are underemployed.

The implication of a large youthful population is that it will exert pressure on the existing facilities such as education, health, water and sanitation while the prevailing high dependency ratio will lead to low savings and investment.

1.4 SECTOR PROFILE

This section highlights sub-sectors in each sector and briefly gives some general performance as at the start of the Plan period.

1.4.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

Agriculture is the main economic activity in the district. Agricultural activities include farming livestock keeping and floriculture along Lake Naivasha. An estimated 70% of the district population is engaged in agriculture thus making it the major source of employment. In addition, the proportion of household incomes emanating from agricultural activities is about 80 per cent.

However, these activities are mainly dependent on rainfall, which is generally low and inadequate, often resulting in drought. This is more pronounced in the lower agro ecological zones. These lower regions have therefore continued to be vulnerable, food insecure and to be characterized by endemic poverty. In 2008, the overall (absolute) poverty in the district was estimated to be 39 per cent while estimated food poverty was 36%.

1.4.2 Trade, Tourism and Industry

This sector comprises of the following Ministries: Trade, East Africa Community, and State for National Heritage, Tourism and Industrialization.

There are about 41 trading centres in the district. Out of this only 14 are connected with electricity. The number of retail traders has been increasing due to the growth of satellite towns and new settlements from outside the district. There has been a high rate of land subdivision in the marginal lands due to an influx of people from outside the district.

The district is the gate way to the western region of the country and is a stopover for long distance truck drivers. This has contributed to the growth of trade especially the hotel industry. The district is a tourism hub. It has several tourism attractions like Hell's Gate National Park and Longonot Game Reserve. Further, there are lakes (Naivasha and Elementaita) along the floor of the Rift Valley that attract tourists.

The district has a brewing industry (Keroche Industries) which has created some employment opportunities for the local people.

1.4.3 Physical Infrastructure Sector

This sector comprises of the following ministries: Roads, Transport, Energy, Housing, Nairobi Metropolitan, Public Works and Kenya Wildlife Service (for road, airstrips and other infrastructure within their area of jurisdiction).

The district has a road network covering 234 kilometres of bitumen and 643 kilometres of gravel. The district also has a railway line covering 86 kilometres with 3 railway stations. Over the plan period the district will rehabilitate, maintain and improve infrastructure in the district to spur economic growth. Major focus will be on sustainable energy use, roads and communication infrastructure. This is intended to enhance transportation of agricultural produce to the markets, support the growth of micro and small industries and provide ease of access to major social facilities.

On energy, less than 29% of the households are connected with electricity. This can be attributed to the high cost of installing electricity and the distance from the national grid lines. There are only 14 trading centres out of 41 connected with electricity in the district. This low electricity connectivity is hampering growth of small scale cottage industries in the rural areas that would otherwise curb Rural to Urban migration.

The district has plenty of sunshine and wind. However, these resources has not been utilised due to lack of information on the resources or/and lack of skills to harness the same.

1.4.4 Environment, Water and Sanitation

The sector comprises of the following ministries: Water and Irrigation, and Environment and Mineral Resources.

The district has inadequate water. There are only 2 permanent rivers and 40 shallow wells. The alternative sources of water are boreholes. However, this appears not to be a long term solution as some of the existing boreholes have started drying up. To save the situation construction of dams to act as reservoirs during the rainy periods is the only remedy.

Due to the terrain and type of soils, there is a lot of wind erosion. This has been worsened by lack of vegetation cover in most places. Tree planting efforts and rehabilitation of denuded lands have to be stemmed up to save environmental degradation and subsequent desertification.

ON sanitation, latrine usage is high as 62,000 households out of 74,000 (83%) have latrines. More efforts are needed to increase latrine usage especially in the cholera prone area of Mbaruk

1.4.5 Human Resource Development Sector

Ministries that comprise the sector are: Medical Services, Education, Labour and Human Resource Development, and Public Health and Sanitation.

The district has 117 primary and 35 secondary schools with total enrolment of 65,191 and 6,569 respectively. The primary school teacher's/pupil ratio is 1:55, while that of secondary school is 1:19. There are inadequate opportunities for higher training for those who graduate from secondary schools in the district. Over the plan period the sector aims at providing, promoting and co-coordinating quality education and training for sustainable national development. In the district the sector is characterized by high enrolment rates, inadequate physical facilities and low staffing levels. The sector has performed relatively well in the implementation of the Free Primary and Free Secondary Education policy.

The health sub-sector is important in ensuring an active and industrious population. It is therefore important for socio-economic development in the district. The district has 3 hospitals, 4 nursing homes, 15 health centres, 16 dispensaries and 8 private clinics. The district health sector focuses on reduction of Malaria, HIV/AIDS, TB and other communicable diseases. Other efforts target reduction on infant mortality and maternal mortality through upgrading of local facilities to offer maternity services. Emphasis should also be placed on health education, training of community health workers and partnership between the government and other service providers in provision of preventive healthcare services.

1.4.6 Research, Innovation and Technology

The sector is made up of the following Ministries; Higher Education, Science and Technology, Information and Communication, Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, Government Information Technology Services (GITS), E-Government and Research institutions.

The sector is the engine for other sectors in terms of information on markets, availability/or none availability of materials among other roles. There is low consumption of the existing information due to high illiteracy and lack of information on the existence of information. Low internet connectivity hinders accessibility of information. This can be attributed to lack of electricity in many urban and trading centres.

1.4.7 Governance, Justice, Law and Order

The sector aims at achieving a secure, just, accountable, transparent and conducive environment necessary for a globally competitive and prosperous Kenya. It is geared towards providing a secure environment, enhancing respect for the rule of law and enforcing administration of justice for the socio-economic development of the communities. The district has a well co-ordinated provincial administration network which includes staff in the 5 administrative divisions, 15 locations and 27 sub-locations.

1.4.8 Public Administration

The sector comprises of the following Ministries: State House, Ministry of State for Public Service, Foreign Affairs, Planning, National Development and Vision 2030, Finance, Ministry of Local Government, Cabinet Office, Public Service Commission and Office of the Prime Minister.

The sector strives to provide leadership in public policy formulation, implementation, coordination, supervision and prudent resource utilization. The sector endeavours to ensure effective coordination of various government policies with emphasis on increasing community participation in the development process. This work is done in partnership with other lower development management units mainly the Constituency Development Committee (CDC) and District Roads Committee.

1.4.9 Special Programmes Sector

The sector comprises of the following Ministries: Regional Development Authorities, Gender and Children Affairs, Ministry of State for Special programmes, Youth and Sports and Development of Northern Kenya and other Arid Lands

The sector's mission is to formulate, mainstream and implement responsive policies through coordinated strategies for sustained socio-economic development of the country and empowerment of vulnerable and marginalised groups. The sector mainly focuses on empowerment of youth and women as well as other vulnerable groups. Over the plan period the sector will concentrate on capacity building especially imparting necessary skills for a highly qualified workforce. It will also focus on community empowerment with special emphasis on the management of the impact of HIV/AIDS.

1.5 DISTRICT FACT SHEET

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

Information Category	Statistics
District Area:	
Total area (km ²)	2837.4
Water mass (km ²)	105
Gazetted forests (Ha)	9419.3
National Parks/reserves	2
Arable land (Ha)	198,200
Non-arable land (Ha)	7,342
Total urban areas	5
No. of towns	41
Topography and climate:	
Altitude (metres above sea level)	
Lowest	1,530
Highest	3,098
Temperature range (°C):	
High	29
Low	24
Average temperature	26.7
Average rainfall (mm)	700
Demographic profiles:	
Total population	319,747
Total Male population	161,613
Total Female population	158,254

Information Category	Statistics
Sex ratio male: female	1:1.1
Infantile population:	
Female	6,280
Male	6,050
Total	12,330
Population under five:	
Female	26,319
Male	25,414
Total	51,733
Pre-school population:	
Female	14,521
Male	14,712
Total	29,233
Primary School age group:	
Female	35,337
Male	34,915
Total	70,252
Secondary School age group:	
Female	15,255
Male	15,273
Total	30,528
Youthful population:	
Female	50,423
Male	49,064
Total	99,487
Labour force:	
Female	84,813
Male	86,561
Total	171,374

Information Category	Statistics
Aged population:	
Female	4,419
Male	4,126
Total	8,545
Eligible voting population:	
Female	77,755
Male	79,405
Total	157,160
Urban Population:	
Female	112,230
Male	115,198
Total	228,428
Rural Population:	
Female	46,024
Male	45,414
Total	91,319
Population density:	
Highest	171
Lowest	56
District	113
Crude birth rate /1000	40.9
Crude death rate /1000	11.2
Infant mortality rate (IMR) /1000	42.3
Under five Mortality rate (U5MR) /1000	84
Life expectancy	
Male	52.9
Female	58.2
Total number of households	74,359

Information Category	Statistics
Average household size	4.3
Female headed households	31,836
Children needing special protection:	
Child labour	4,321
Orphans	2,238
Number of physically handicapped	2,543
Child-headed households	324
Poverty Indicators	
Absolute poverty:	
Percentage	39
Number	124,699
Contribution to national poverty in percentage	2.5
Urban poor:	
Percentage	48
Number	108,638
Rural Poor:	
Percentage	36
Number	32,878
Food poverty:	
Percentage	36
Number	115,108
Sectoral contribution to household income:	
Agriculture (%)	72
Rural Self-employment (%)	4
Wage employment (%)	10
Urban Self-employment (%)	14
Number employed per Sector:	
Agriculture	130,696
Rural Self-employment	7,261
Wage employment	18,152
Urban self-employment	25,413
Crop farming:	
Average farm size (Small scale) (acres)	2.4

Information Category	Statistics
Average farm size (Large scale) (acres)	1200
Percentage of farmers with title deeds (%)	40
Total acreage under food crops (Ha)	19,265
Main storage Facilities traditional granaries (Tons)	1.2m
Private Stores/warehouses (Tons)	2.5m
Population working in agriculture	130,696
Livestock farming:	
Number of Ranches	14
Company ranches	2
Private ranches	12
Average size of ranches (Acres)	3500
Main livestock breed	
Dairy	
Fresian,	1023
Ayrshire,	875
Guernsey,	632
Crosses.	854
Beef:	
Boran,	21,654
Sahiwal (Dual purpose),	32,543
Zebu.	1764
Land carrying capacity (Acres per L.U)	10
Total number of Ranches	14
Bee apiaries	10

Information Category	Statistics
Bee hives L.H	3500
KTBH,	2800
Lang troth	600
Milk Production: Quantity(kg per annum)	50,180
Value (Ksh)	1.25m
Beef Production: Quantity (H/C per annum)	64,000
Value(Ksh in millions)	1,280
Mutton Production: Quantity (tonnes per annum)	166,000
Value (Ksh in millions)	415
Egg production: Quantity (Trays per annum)	5630
Value(Ksh)	703,750
Poultry meat production: Quantity (tonnes per annum)	21,781
Value (Ksh in millions)	3,920.58
Honey Production Quantity(tonnes per annum)	25.97
Value(Ksh in millions)	7.791
Pork production Quantity(tonnes per annum)	81,200
Value(Ksh in millions)	17.864
Fish farming:	
No. Fishermen	138
Number of fish farm families	185
Fish ponds	122
Area of fish ponds (sq. metres)	16,521
Main species of fish catch	Tilapia
Number of landing beaches	3

Information Category	Statistics
Fishing gear:	
Fishing nets	450
· Hooks	12
Fishing Boats	46
Total harvest (tons)	192
Value (Ksh '000,000)	10.3
Fish harvest:	
Weight (tons)	192
Value (Kshs '000,000)	10.3
Cormorants and Darter	2077
Stocks and Hammer Kops	361
Cranes	6
Plovers and sandpipers	319
Terns	809
Kingfishers	183
Gulls	772
Ibises and Spoonbills	716
Rails, Gaallinules and Coots	6196
Stilts and Aavocets	15
Ducks and Geese	666
Jacanas	56
Birds of Prey	63
Wildlife:	
Estate – private (Soysambu, Marula, Oserian and Kedong)	4
National parks(Hells gate and Longonot NP)	2

Information Category	Statistics
).	
Staff of KWS	123
Camps: (Crayfish, Fish eagle, Marina, Hippo point, Simba lodge, Sopa lodge, Naivasha country club, and Lake Elementita lodge)	8
Forestry: Number of gazetted forests (Eburru forest=8715.3 Ha. Kijabe hill=704 Ha.(Indigenous trees)	2
Seedlings production (in millions)	1
Size of gazetted	9419.3
Settlement:	
Land tenure system	Freehold
Customary land	N/A
Public land/public utilities (acres)	848
Private leasehold	N/A
Trust land	N/A
Land use system	Agricultural
Small scale system (acres)	39,878
Cooperatives:	
Number of cooperative societies	90
Active cooperative societies	59
Dormant cooperative societies	22
Collapsed societies	9
Total Registered membership	14,800
Total turn-over (Kshs in millions)	5.55
Total share capital (Kshs in millions)	445
Health: Number of health posts:	5

Information Category	Statistics
Hospitals	3
Nursing homes	4
Health centres	15
Dispensaries	16
Private clinics	8
Beds capacity	2180
Doctor/population	1: 57,263
Nurse/population ratio	1:1,366
HIV prevalence (%)	7.4
Average distance to health facility (km)	8
Antenatal care (ANC) (%)	48
Health facility deliveries (%)	53
Contraceptive acceptance (%)	82
Children vaccination (%)	80
No. of CHWs	542
Early Childhood Education (E.C.D)	
Number of E.C.D. centres	331
Number of teachers	576
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:25
Total enrolment	14,374
Average year of attendance	3
Primary School: Number of primary Schools	117
Number of teachers	1,180

Information Category	Statistics
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:55
Total enrolment	65,191
Enrolment rate	90
Drop-out rate (%)	8
Average years of attendance (years)	8
Secondary Schools	
Number of Secondary schools	35
Number of teachers	342
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:19
Total enrolment	6,569
Enrolment rate	72
Drop-out rate (%)	6
Average years of attendance (years)	4
Tertiary Institutions:	11
Adult literacy:	
Number of adult literacy classes	11
Enrolment:	
Female (No)	118
Male (No)	18
Attendance (years)	3
Literacy rate (%)	70
Water and sanitation	
Households with access to piped water	37,339
Households with access to potable water	50,849
Number of permanent rivers	2
No. of shallow wells	40
No. of protected springs	1
No. of un-protected springs	9

Information Category	Statistics
No. of water pans	8
No. of dams	7
No of boreholes	400
Households with roof catchments systems	61,000
Average distance to nearest water point (metres)	800
Households with latrines	62,876
Energy:	
Households with the electricity connection	21,564
Trading centres connected with electricity	14
Households using wood fuel	36,774
Households using kerosene	12,611
Transport communication	
Road length:	
Bitumen surface (km)	234
Gravel surface (km)	643
Earth surface (km)	1263
Total (km)	2040
Condition of roads and bridges	Fair
Railway line length (km)	86
Railways stations	3
Number of Telephone connections	527
Mobile network coverage (%)	100
No of cyber cafes	17
No. of private couriers services	5

Information Category	Statistics
Number of Post offices	2
Number of Sub-post offices	6
Licensed stamp vendors	56
Tourism, Trade & Industry:	
No. of trading centres	41
Registered retail traders	21507
Registered wholesale traders	7120
Bakeries	4
Manufacturing industries	4
Hotels	8
Commercial banks	15
Micro-finance institutions	11
Village Banks	6
Jua Kali Associations	9
Jua Kali Artisans	649

CHAPTER TWO:
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS

2.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides an overview of the last development plan for the period 2002-2008, reviews the implementation status of that plan and summarises the achievements, constraints and lessons learnt. It then details the linkages of the District Development Plan with Vision 2030 and its first Medium-Term Plan and Millennium Development Goals. The chapter also highlights major development challenges and cross-cutting issues, gives an analysis of issues and causes, district potentials, development vision and mission of the district and the district development objectives including immediate objectives and strategies.

2.1 OVERVIEW OF 2002-2008 PLAN

The theme of the 2002-2008 District Development Plan was “Effective Management for sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction”. The theme embodied the government’s commitment to address challenges of poverty and unemployment through sustained economic growth. The previous plan focused on poverty reduction as a strategy for sustainable development. All the sectors of the economy were supposed to complement each other to ensure rapid economic growth and development of the nation.

The plan focussed on the following key sectors: Agricultural and Rural Development, Physical Infrastructure, Tourism, Trade and Industry, Human Resource Development, Information Communication Technology Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order. The objectives of the various sectors were identified and the importance of the sector in the district stipulated.

Agriculture and Rural Development had the noble objective of attaining food self-reliance in the district and diversification of agricultural activities. The sector aimed at increasing production and marketing of a wide variety of food and cash crops. This was aimed at ensuring self sufficiency in food, export commodities to earn foreign exchange and supply of raw materials for the local industries.

The sectoral targets were not fully met due to a number of difficulties. These included erratic weather conditions, underdeveloped and poor road network which contributed to rising cost of farm inputs and outputs, animal diseases and lack of adequate extension services.

The objective of the physical infrastructure sector was provision of reliable road network, sufficient water supply and other infrastructural facilities. The objective was partially met through the various interventions especially the Roads 2000 and the CDF programmes. The sector however required heavy capital investment to enhance service delivery to the community.

Tourism, Trade and Industry aimed at socio-economic development through creation of an enabling environment for conducting business.

Human Resource Development focuses on increased investment in human capital. The sector set out to provide quality education by expanding the existing education facilities, increasing school enrolment and retention rates and increasing literacy rates. The Health sub-sector's objective was to increase and improve preventive and curative services in the district through improved health and nutrition programmes, increase immunization coverage, and promoting campaigns against HIV/AIDS in the district.

2.3 REVIEW OF THE PREVIOUS PLAN

2.3.1 Background

The preparation of the 2002-2008 district development plan borrowed heavily from the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) District Reports that had earlier been prepared in all the districts. The PRSP outlined the major issues in the district, proposed solutions and strategies. It was developed through consultation with stakeholders at district and the national levels. The plan commencement coincided with the coming to place of a new government in December 2002. The government set out to implement an ambitious economic recovery programme based on the PRSP.

In 2003, The NARC government launched the Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation (ERSWEC) which was developed within the framework of policy proposals advocated by the new government. The ERSWEC borrowed heavily from the PRSP and broadly reflected the priorities expressed through the consultation process.

The 2002-2008 District Development Plan (DDP) identified various projects and programmes covering various aspects to be implemented during the plan period. An estimated 40% of the projects earmarked for the district were completed during the plan period. Some are still ongoing and will be completed within this plan period.

Table 6: Review of Implementation of projects 2002 – 2008

Projects in 2002-2008 Plan						
Sector	Department	Total No. of Projects in the previous Plan	No. of Projects Completed	No. of Projects On-going	No. of stalled Projects/ not Started	Total Project cost (Kshs) in million
Health		11	1	10	-	15
Education		2	2	-	-	21
Physical Infrastructure	Water	3	3	-	-	125
	Roads	23	19	4	-	238
Productive	Agriculture	7	4	2	1	4

Projects in 2002-2008 Plan						
Sector	Department	Total No. of Projects in the previous Plan	No. of Projects Completed	No. of Projects On-going	No. of stalled Projects/ not Started	Total Project cost (Kshs) in million
	Forestry	2	2	-	-	0.5
	Trade	6	3	3	-	0.6
	Livestock	3	3	-	-	3
	Co-operative	3	2	1	-	2
GJLO	Judiciary	3	3	-	-	1
Public Administration	Administration Police	3	3	-	-	4
	Security	16	16	-	-	3

Source: District Development Office, Naivasha, 2008

A review of the ongoing and new projects contained in the 2002-2008 DDP indicated that about 60% of the projects were carried forward from the 1997-2001 DDP. This phenomenon of carrying forward ongoing projects from the previous DDP is responsible to a large extent for the low implementation of the proposed projects within the plan period 2002-2008. Most of the available resources were directed towards the completion of the on-going projects by the GoK, donors, stakeholders and local communities.

Poor implementation rates of the projects in the 2002-2008 plans can largely be attributed to a number of factors. The most significant factor was the political transition from the KANU regime to the NARC regime after the 2002, general elections. The new government had its own party manifesto and policies which were documented in the Economic Recovery Programme for Wealth and Employment Creation (ERSWEC). This became the new policy document for steering development in the nation and it borrowed heavily from the PRSP. However, some of the projects contained in the DDP that did not conform to the new policy direction were not implemented.

There are other pertinent issues that affected the smooth implementation of the DDP such as; inadequate funding for the prioritised projects, failure of departments to strictly restrict their project funding to the priorities set out in the DDP, sectoral planning and funding of projects that are not well coordinated, unfavourable weather conditions, and the long outstanding effects of the Structural Adjustment Programmes (SAPs). The SAPs affected most of the sectors, worst hit being agriculture, forestry, housing and education sectors.

The enactment and operationalization of the Constituencies Development Fund Act, 2003 led to increased resource allocation to constituencies. As a result, a large number of projects (most of them outside the DDP) were initiated or assisted with funds for

improvement /expansion at the constituency level. A summary of the CDF supported projects per sector is as shown in table 7 below;

Table 7: A Summary of CDF Allocations from 2003 – 2007

Sector	Amount in Ksh	Percentage
Education/Bursary	47,062,811.00	37.992 %
Water	24,868,000.00	20.076 %
Health	10,728,000.00	8.660 %
Security	5,526,815.00	4.462 %
Roads and Bridges	10,925,000.00	8.820 %
Farming	900,000.00	0.727 %
Others	23,860,168.00	19.263 %
Total	123,866,073.00	100 %

Source: CDF Secretariat, Naivasha Constituency, 2007.

The department of trade and industry successfully implemented its assigned programmes throughout the district.

The department of veterinary services managed to implement a number of ongoing programmes including disease and pest control (e.g. foot and mouth disease), meat inspections, hides and skins inspection. The re-emergence of Rift Valley Fever in mid 2007 was a major national disaster. The epidemic led to loss of hundreds of heads of livestock, and loss of livelihood to many.

Some of the projects in the 2002-2008 DDPs that have not been completed will be carried forward as ongoing projects in the 2008-2012 DDP, except where priorities and government policies have changed.

2.4 CONSTRAINTS

During the plan period the implementing departments faced a number of constraints, which includes: insufficient technical personnel to render the required services, poor marketing infrastructure and increasing number of orphans. Insufficient allocation of resources for the prioritized projects affected the implementation and completion of projects. Change of priorities over time due to limited consultation in the plan preparation affected the plan implementation. There was also inadequate allocation of resources for monitoring and evaluation of projects. This could not allow for proper coordination of projects in all sectors. It implies that some of the bottlenecks could not be identified on time and remedial measures sought.

Further, the poor physical infrastructure especially roads increased the cost of production such as high cost of farm inputs.

2.5 LESSONS LEARNT FROM THE PREVIOUS PLANNING PERIOD

The community was not fully involved in the projects and programmes cycle thus putting sustainability in jeopardy. This led to many projects being implemented which were not in the plan. There is therefore need for the plan preparation to be all-inclusive for ownership by all stakeholders.

Monitoring and evaluation system of the projects and programmes was not institutionalized in projects/programmes during the previous plan period except for the donor-supported projects. There is need for collaboration between government departments and other development partners for efficient utilization of available resources in the district. The planning process dictates that all stakeholders be consulted during the whole project cycle and management.

In Government funded projects there were delays occasioned by late release of development fund and piece-meal funding.

The implementation performance during the plan period varied from sector to sector; but on average the district achieved 40 per cent implementation of the proposed projects. The moderate implementation could be attributed to availability and timely release of funds for some planned activities from the development partners and programmes. Some programmes like NALEP, continued to be implemented as well as those from the Ministry of Health. The increased funding at the district level led to improved performance in most of the sectors.

To ensure proper implementation of the plan, there is need to constitute the sector working groups at the district level. This will enable the district priorities to be incorporated in the budget.

Most donor and community projects were implemented outside the plan and had very high implementation rates such as CDF, Roads 2000 and LATF.

During the plan period, there was an increase in release of devolved funds such as CDF, LATF, RMFLF, HIV/AIDS, CDTF, FPE, CBF, etc. Most of the projects implemented using these funds were not captured in the current plan. Most of the devolved funds in the district level do not draw their projects from the DDP but identify projects from the community level.

In Conclusion, it is proposed that the coordination of projects at the district should be strengthened to ensure strict compliance with the DDP. Further, consultation during the plan preparation should be enhanced. The composition of the district coordination body should be broadened to accommodate the diverse interests in the district. All the major stakeholders in government, private sector, civil society and Non-governmental Organisations (NGO) should be represented. The various actors need to be sensitized on the importance of collaboration and adherence to the district development plans so as to foster faster development.

The District Development Committee or its equivalent should spearhead the implementation of the plan. Such an institution should be vested with powers of coordination through an Act of Parliament to ensure it is effective and sustainable.

VISION 2030 AND MEDIUM TERM PLAN AND DEVELOPMENT GOALS

long-term development blue print that aims to transform competitive and prosperous nation offering a high quality year 2030. The vision is based on three pillars: economic. Economic Pillar aims at providing prosperity for all Kenyans development programme meant to achieve sustainable growth at annum over a period of 25 years, while the Social Pillar inclusive society enjoying equitable social development in a cent based on the transformation of eight selected social and training, water and sanitation, the environment, gender, youth, sports and culture. The Political Pillar on the ze a democratic, issues- based, people-centered and n that respects the rule of law and protects the rights and l in Kenya.

mented through a series of five-year Medium Term Plans e of the implementation of the MTP covering the periods 030 and the MTPs are expected to contribute immensely f the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The latter epted development goals that are time bound standards for overty alleviation and development commitments by the 2015.

, this eighth District Development Plan (DDP) 2008-2012 s undertaken to actualize Vision 2030 at the district level. through programmes and projects selected through a sents the district's medium term priorities towards MDGs and other government policies. These projects are edium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) sectors and etween planning, budgeting and implementation at the

to the overall aim of providing quality of life for all also continue to mainstream MDGs into its planning, on activities in line with Vision 2030 and the Medium by contributing to eradication of extreme poverty and versal Primary Education (UPE), promotion of gender verment, reduced child mortality, improved maternal and district HIV/AIDS prevalence rates, malaria and onmental sustainability and development of global

2.6 MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

2.6.1 Development Challenges

Naivasha seeks to be a highly productive, secure and environmentally friendly district that leads in horticultural production and export. The major development challenges identified in the district are provided in the following section.

(i) Rural Urban Migration

The district continues to attract high rates of in-migration and intra-migration. In-migration involves people moving into the district from other districts while intra-migration involves movement of people from one area to another within the district. The effect of these movements has been a steadily increasing population especially in the urban centres and creation of new informal settlements. There is urgent need for physical planners to take decisive actions to safeguard public utilities and other physical amenities in the district and avoid uncoordinated settlement patterns. Proper planning of the towns and enforcement of the council by-laws is recommended.

Many of the migrants move into towns within the district. As a result, there has been considerable population increase in the urban centres. The rural urban migration can be attributed to the availability of infrastructure and employment opportunities in the urban areas especially in the flower farms. These high urban growth rates have also increased the demand for services such as education, water and sanitation, health, housing and others.

(ii) Insecurity

The post election violence witnessed after the December, 2007 general election has been a major challenge. These skirmishes led to mass human and livestock displacements, unwarranted destruction of property and loss of lives. The impact has been devastating both at the family level and at the production unit. Families have lost their sources of income while production at the farm unit and horticultural farms has declined.

The social fabric has been broken, children have failed to attend school and ethnic animosity has been experienced. The plan proposes to initiate an inter-ethnic reconciliation programme to foster peaceful co-existence among the various communities residing in the district. This will also promote investors confidence.

(iii) Dilapidated Infrastructure

The infrastructure in the district in terms of road network, electricity connections and water supply is not well developed. There is low investment in new roads and the existing ones are not properly maintained. The electricity supply has not reached most parts and even where it has, not all residents can afford the connection fee. The water situation is critical as a large part of the district is semi-arid. The main sources of water are boreholes. Lack of piped water for domestic use has led to increased incidences of diseases. The undeveloped road network adversely affects foreign and domestic tourism in which the district has a high potential and a comparative

advantage. The problem has been compounded by the short lifespan of roads, high costs of construction, and the absence of a functioning roads rehabilitation programme.

The government has initiated various programmes to address these concerns notably: the Roads 2000 Programme which advocates for community participation in the roads rehabilitation programmes through the labour based approach. Rural electrification programme through 'Umeme Pamoja' initiative has ensured that the cost of electricity connectivity is drastically reduced and at the same time greatly expanded the scope of the programme. The water sector reforms have also led to the establishment of water resource users associations with the ultimate goal of transferring the management of the resource to the communities.

(iv) Food Insecurity

The harsh climatic conditions and poorly drained soils in the district are not conducive for crop farming. This has resulted to low crop yields. Pests, diseases and poor farming methods have compounded the problem. Over-reliance on rain-fed crop farming has contributed to food insecurity. Lack of crops' diversification of especially drought-tolerant early maturing has further worsened food situation. Low livestock productivity as a result of high prices for livestock supplements and harsh climate also contribute to food insecurity.

(v) Low Income Levels

Unemployment, low production levels in quality and quantity, and an increasing dependency ratio are some of the major contributing factors to low income. The plan seeks to initiate programmes that reverse the trend with the aim of improving the living standards of the districts' residence. The programmes should work towards promoting investments, embracement of modern techniques and practices, and acquisition of appropriate skills. Other challenges that encourage low income are poor marketing outlets for agricultural products, lack of credit facilities for farmers and escalating costs of farm inputs.

(vi) Low Standards of Education

The major challenges facing this sector includes: high cost of post secondary education, inadequate education facilities and staffing levels, and negative attitude towards education. The Free Primary Education (FPE) policy resulted in an influx in primary school enrolment that superseded the expansion in the physical facilities and other services in the secondary schools. The high cost of education especially the post secondary level adversely affects the poor in the community. The poor are the most affected as they are trapped in the vicious circle of poverty. Poverty leads to reduced/no access to education and reduced/no access to education leads to unemployment that leads to low incomes hence increased poverty. The implication is that the poor continues to be marginalised and cannot participate effectively in economic development.

It is envisaged that the increased enrolment in primary school and the subsidized secondary enrolments will increase. The emerging challenges will overstretch the physical facilities and staff available.

To avert the eminent crisis the government has embarked on the following programmes: Education facilities' support and expansion of human development to ensure quality education for all; Bursary programme targeting the needy and bright students; School feeding programme in the drought hit areas; sensitization programmes to avert the negative attitude especially among the pastoralists; mobile school programme for the disadvantaged and marginalised communities especially for the Masai community in Mai-Mahiu division; and staff recruitment and employment programme.

(vii) Accidents

In the district, road accidents especially along Nairobi-Nakuru and Mai-Mahiu roads are common occurrences. Industrial accidents especially in the flower farms dotted along the lake are also common occurrence among others. The health facilities will therefore be adequately staffed and equipped to handle emergencies especially the Naivasha District Hospital, and Gilgil Hospital so that they can handle accident victims.

2.6.2 Cross Cutting Issues

(i) Poverty and Unemployment

Poverty and unemployment were identified as twin problems afflicting a large proportion of the people. Poverty may be defined as the inability of an individual or members of the household to afford minimum basic human needs composed of food and basic non-food items. Despite the enormous resources expended by the government towards poverty alleviation programmes, poverty in the district still persists.

The causes of poverty include; unemployment, insecurity, landlessness, lack of basic services such as health, education, social services and inadequate credit facilities. Women children, unemployed and the elderly people are the most affected members of the community. HIV/AIDS pandemic has also contributed significantly to high levels of poverty in the district.

Female headed households are particularly affected by poverty. They are constrained by poor access to credit due to lack of collateral or social will. It is also acknowledged that most of the women in the district, besides their reproductive roles, are the ones fully involved in agricultural production whose proceeds mainly go to men as the family heads. In the urban areas the most affected are slum dwellers.

To address the unemployment and poverty problem, the government will provide an enabling environment namely; provision and maintenance of essential infrastructure, investment in human development and basic welfare; and where necessary guarding

against human exploitation and environmental degradation. This is a recipe for the workers of large plantations and flower farms. To nurture business confidence, the government will maintain a stable political and economic climate; private property rights and upholds the rule of law; and administration of justice.

SWOT Analysis for Poverty and Unemployment

Strength	Weakness	Opportunities	Threats
Competition among the community strata; Diversification of livelihoods; Local community passion for crop & livestock production Favourable Government policy High level of urbanisation	Community in vicious cycle of poverty; Poor infrastructure; Inaccessibility to credit facilities; Inadequate resource allocation. Low levels of education; Low levels of income; Negative culture; Low literacy level; Nomadism.	Devise new coping mechanisms: Youth & Women Enterprise Fund; Availability of arable land, wildlife and water resources; Donor support; Promotion to district status. Availability of NGOs	Increase in crime rate; Recurrent drought; Environmental degradation.

(ii) Environment and Sustainable Development

The district is generally arid and semi-arid (ASAL) and it experiences harsh weather conditions. Human activities have put the resilience of the ecosystem under great threat. Poor and inappropriate farming methods especially at the catchments and in the areas ASAL have led to increased soil erosion. This has contributed to silting and eutrophication of the existing water bodies.

The environment is highly degraded due to destruction of forests and disappearance of vegetation cover. Lack of alternative sources of energy in most households leads to over reliance on firewood as a source of energy. Overgrazing which is due to overstocking, leads to loss of soil cover. This accelerates soil erosion and subsequently leads to environmental degradation.

The encroachment of Lake Naivasha and Lake Elementaita by farmers and developers poses a serious threat to the sustenance of the lake, the town and the tourism industry. The fish production from Lake Naivasha has declined over time due to pollution and over abstraction of water from the lake. The aquatic life has been negatively affected as well as the migratory patterns of birds. As a result, the tourism industry has been affected

iii) Environmental Pollution: This is a notable environmental concern as it involves discharge of raw sewage and other industrial waste materials into the existing water bodies. Improper disposal of solid waste also contributes to environmental pollution. In order to manage the disaster the District Environment Management Committee will be made operational during the plan period. The

Environmental Management and Co-ordination Act (EMCA) will be enforced and appropriate action taken against offenders.

SWOT Analysis for Environment and Sustainable Development

Strength	Weakness	Opportunities	Threats
Existence of legal framework like EMCA, Agriculture Act; Availability of technical personnel.	Weak enforcement of laws and regulate rules and regulation e.g. EMCA; Inadequate Re-a forestation; High dependence on fuel wood; Inadequate warning systems; Poor disaster preparedness.	Sustainable use of the local resources like sand; Categorization of the district under ASAL; Presence of NGOs and CBO's.	Global warming; Desertification due to environmental destruction; Increasing Population growth; Overstocking; Illiteracy; Fragile ecosystem;

(iii) Gender Inequality

Gender refers to the socially constructed roles of women and men which determine their access and control of resources and assets and associated benefits. Sustainable economic development embodies the principles of all inclusive participation and equity is benefit distribution which are important for the optimal use of human resources.

One means of alleviating poverty and promoting balanced economic growth is through the increased productivity of both genders. There is need to empower women by self reliance, which in turn will enhance their self-confidence so that they become more productive in society. Gender inequality is largely manifested in the following sectors of the economy:

Decision – Making- Women are under-represented in most of the decision making organs within the community. Factors leading to the under-representation of women range from social considerations to outright gender discrimination. However, to ensure there is rapid economic and social integration in the district, there is need for balanced participation for all.

During the plan period, the district will enforce the affirmative action and incorporate women at all levels of decision making. Women will be incorporated in planning, implementation and monitoring of projects. Thus, involving women in development processes and decision-making will be a major prerequisite in project planning.

Education: Education is an important component of development. Empowering people with basic skills is important for their self-reliance. Education is a means of overcoming poverty.

However, there is a disparity between male and female literacy; with lower rates for women. The gender gap in education however, comes at a high cost to growth and development.

During the plan period the district proposes to enforce the FPE policy. Efforts will be made to establish new schools and expand existing ones for both boys and girls, sensitize the community on the importance of literacy for all and promote adult education.

Employment: There is highly uneven gender distribution in employment. The tendency is for women to be located in lower paid and with poor representative decision making levels. There is also occupational and task segregation in the labour market leading to enclaves of female only employment. Generally, women on average earn lower wages than men and have fewer hours of paid work.

However, for enhanced growth of the economy in the district, there is need to involve as many people as possible in income generating activities. It is necessary to provide support to the informal sector, where majority of the female labour force is employed, which would improve the economic status of women.

During the plan period, a strategy for promoting gender equity will be focused on improving women's access to resources, promotion of community based projects that make use of local resources, encouraging and supporting women to set up and operate small enterprises and to engender decision-making at family level, provide support to organizations serving the community, educating the community on proper loan utilization, providing more support for the informal/ Jua kali sector.

SWOT Analysis for Gender Inequality

Strength	Weakness	Opportunities	Threats
Sharing of responsibilities at household and community levels; Increased literacy among women and youth. Gender roles already defined but flexible; Favourable Government policy	Overburdening women; Women confined to reproductive roles; Gender roles viewed as sex role; Poor commitment among community members on gender issues; Low literacy levels;	Donors willing to promote gender equity; Full tapping of everybody's potentials; Presence of advocacy groups ; Good support from GOK; Political goodwill; Women and Youth Enterprise Funds.	Family breakdown; Reduced household income; Retrogressive Culture and beliefs; High Poverty levels.

(iv) Disaster Management

Disaster is a serious disruption of the functioning of a society, causing major human, property, socio-economic or environmental losses which exceed the ability of the affected society to cope using its own resources only. The major types of disasters that occur in the district are as follows:

Floods: The district is situated in a depression at the floor of the Great Rift Valley. The surrounding highlands of Nyandarua receive a lot of rainfall and the rain water flows into the district. Due to poor vegetation cover, this often leads to floods in lower region. The impact has been devastating and has led to; loss of life and properties for the communities living within the affected areas. It has also resulted to disruption of the basic infrastructure network and sources of livelihood. The district will encourage planting of more trees to increase vegetation cover. This will increase water infiltration and reduce floods. Additionally, the district will promote the development of an early warning system to alert members of the community at risk to these disasters and thus allow for appropriate response.

Winds: The district experiences strong winds that have serious detrimental effects on soil. The winds contribute to the transmission of air borne diseases in the district and therefore are a serious threat to the health of the residents. The strong winds especially in the bare lands of the district are a major agent of soil erosion. They accelerate soil erosion and land degradation leaving the land bare and unsuitable for cultivation.

SWOT Analysis for Disaster Management

Strength	Weakness	Opportunities	Threats
Possible disasters are known Availability of disaster management committee.	Poor and weak coordination during disaster occurrences; Inadequate information on disaster preparedness and management; Low staff level; Low funding.	Devise mitigation on the effect of disaster.	Non adherence to regulations e.g. quarries rehabilitation.

(v) HIV/AIDS

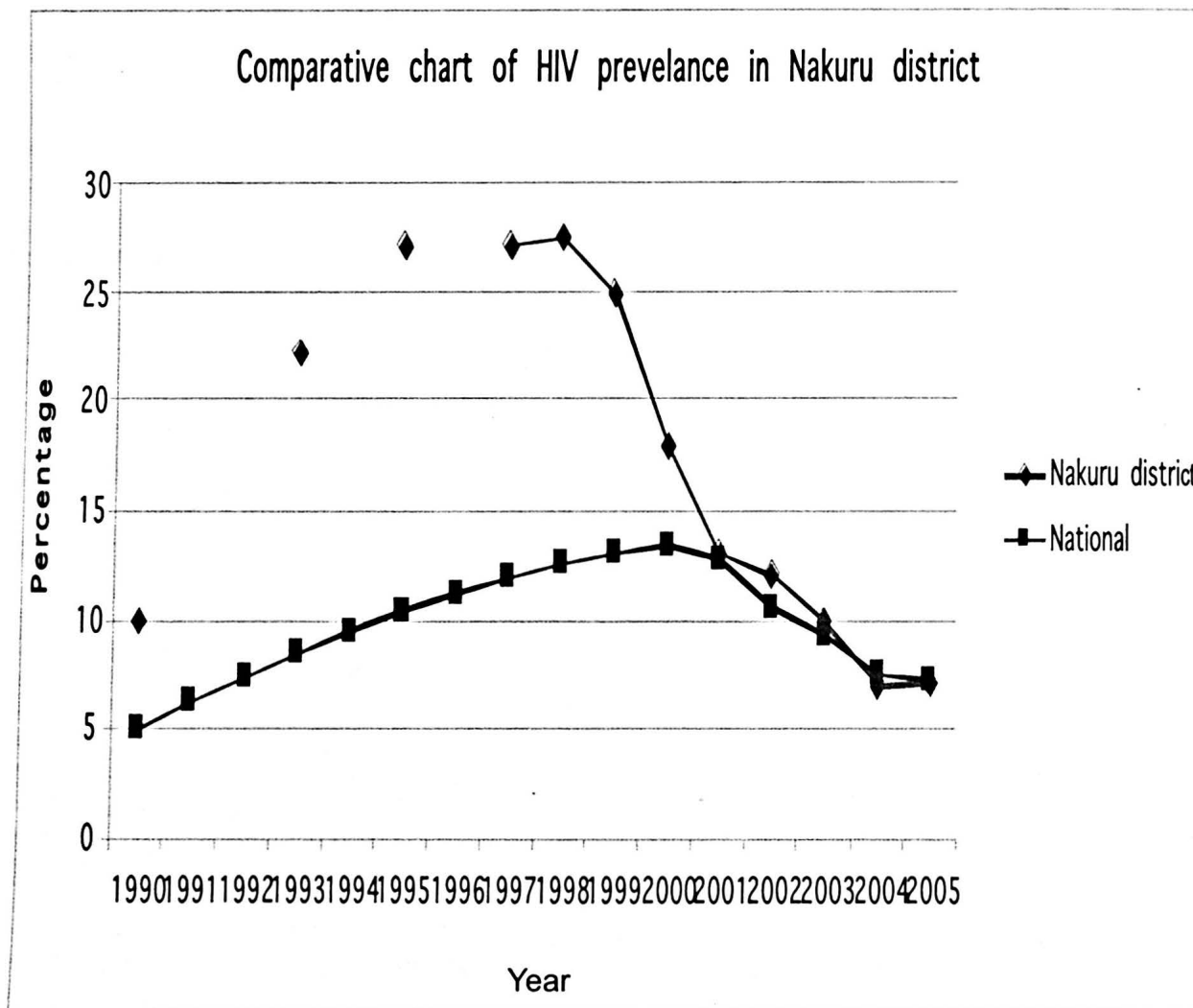
The impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic has been felt at all levels of the district's economic and social circles. The district has 9 children's homes and the majority of children are HIV/AIDS orphans. This is a major challenge in the urban centres of the district. At the village level orphans are being taken care of by their grandparents while in some cases older siblings of school age are forced to take care of young ones. This has increased dependency and had a negative impact on the labour force. HIV/AIDS has also affected children's participation in education.

A number of sentinel surveillance stations have been set up in the district in order to enhance the capacity of the district to monitor the trends of the pandemic. The district will hold joint HIV/AIDS Program Reviews annually which brings together all the stakeholders in the fight against the pandemic. Collaboration between CSOs, CBOs, FBOs, Private sector and the government through the District Technical Committee

will ensure that there is increased awareness as well as improved uptake of VCT services across the district. Currently the district enjoys the services of 17 VCT sites located in various parts of the district.

The National HIV/AIDS Control Council has continued to carry out its coordination role of the multi-sectoral war against the pandemic through the Constituency AIDS Control Committees (CACC). During the Kenya HIV/AIDS Disaster Response Program (KHADREP) in 2004/05, a total of Ksh4.575 million was distributed to 18 groups in the district. In the first proposal call under the TOWA program that was conducted in January, 2008, 5 proposals were approved by the CACC and forwarded to the NACC headquarters for funding.

Figure 1: HIV / AIDS Prevalence Rates 1990 - 2005



Source: DASCO, Nakuru, 2007

SWOT Analysis for HIV/AIDS

Strength	Weakness	Opportunities	Threats
<p>A well established 3 in one principle; Well coordinated institutions at lower levels; Availability of a 5 year strategic plan; Available HIV and Aids framework; Presence of NACC at the district level; NAS COP presence.</p>	<p>Retrogressive cultural practices; Unsustainable implementing organizations; Donor dependence on funding; Poor commitment among actors; Low and inconsistency funding.</p>	<p>Availability of funds Availability of implementing organizations on the ground; Political commitment; Presence of NGOs; TOWA funds; Community Organized in advocacy groups.</p>	<p>Donor withdrawal of funds; Increase in poverty levels; Increase in commercial sex workers; Existence of the highway to eastern region of Africa leading to increase in long distance truck drivers; ; Negative cultural practices; Ignorance; Low literacy level; Over reliance on TBA.</p>

2.7 ANALYSIS OF ISSUES, CAUSES, DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES, IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVES/TARGETS, AND FORMULATION OF STRATEGIES.

There are several problems that affect development of the Naivasha community. During the consultative forums, possible solutions were discussed and agreed on. These form the basis for the projects and programmes outlined in chapters three and four. Several problems cut across all sectors and if commonly addressed, would enhance development in the district.

This section highlights some of the objectives, that, if achieved would lead to improved living standards of the community. As a response to the problems hindering development in the district, objectives and strategies to address them were formulated and agreed upon. There are overall (development) objectives achievable by the end of the plan period and specific (short term) objectives that would be achieved within a shorter time.

2.7.1 District Development Objectives/Immediate Objectives and Strategies

The table below seeks to clearly set out the issues/problems, causes, development objectives, immediate development objectives and strategies for the attainment of the outlined district development targets. The major issues affecting the welfare of the people in the district are; low incomes, food insecurity, low education standards, poor health, dilapidated infrastructure, high incidences of HIV/AIDSs, insecurity and environmental degradation.

Table 8: District Development Objectives, Immediate Objectives and Strategies

Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
High levels of insecurity	Incidence of ethnic animosity; Prevalence of car-jacking and highway robberies; Political incitements; Robberies and house breaking.	Enhance security surveillance and initiate community based programs to reduce incidence of crime by 60% by 2012.	Improve inter-ethnic cohesion; Promote cross-cultural practices; Increase funds to support security programs by 50% by 2012.	Initiate inter-ethnic arbitration programme; Initiate community policing programme; Support highway patrol and surveillance operations by the security enforcement agencies.
Inadequate water per capita; Inadequate piped/clean drinking water.	Low investment in water development. Low & unreliable rainfall levels	Increase the availability of clean/piped water by 40% by 2012.	Increase the development vote for the water sector by 50%; Increase the number of boreholes by 25%;	Prepare a master plan on water development; Incorporate all the water undertakers in the planning process; Rehabilitate drill & equip boreholes; Augment existing water schemes; Construct dams along rivers Construct pans Promote community management of water projects.
Insufficient food production Low agriculture productivity Low level of technology	Poor crop and animal husbandry practices; High cost of farm inputs and implements; Unplanned agricultural activities; Unavailability of land/small land parcels for cultivation; High pests and disease prevalence; Poor post harvest storage facilities; Use of unclean /uncertified planting materials;	Increase food production by 40% by 2012; Opening up of new road network Rehabilitation and frequent maintenance of roads to all weather condition.	Increase proper crop and animal husbandry practices among farmers to 75%; Increase funds for soil conservation by 50% Reduce pests and disease control for crops and livestock by 60%; Avail technical advice on proper planting materials to 100% of farmers; Increase rain water harvesting by 70% for use in small scale irrigation	Initiate a crop management and development programme; Intensify extension services; Promote agro forestry; Encourage small scale irrigation; Promote & re-introduce orphaned crops/emerging crops; Increase support for environmental conservation efforts as contained in the District

Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
	Inadequate water for farming.		schemes.	Environmental Action Plan 2007 (DEAP); Initiate appropriate Agro-technology programme; Initiate farm input research and supply programme; Undertake a small scale irrigation and drainage programme; Initiate sustainable orphan crops support in the district.
Poor and dilapidated physical infrastructure.	Low investment in roads; Poor enforcement of axle load limits ; Poor and unplanned maintenance of roads; Encroachment on road reserves; Non-diversification of transport development e.g. Rail and Air; Poor drainage systems; High cost of initial electrification; High dependency on Hydro energy.	Upgrade 40% of the existing roads to bitumen standards and 60% to gravel standard by 2012. Pening up new road reform All weather roads	Increase funds by 40% in the constituency for routine maintenance and spot improvement of roads; Increase awareness on non encroachment of road reserves by 100%; Improve governance levels along the highway; Upscale rural electrification efforts; Increase access to piped water to 60% by 2012;	Initiate a Road Development Programme in the district; Enforce laws against encroachment of Road reserves and water catchments areas; Undertake an aggressive water and sanitation improvement programme; Encourage Communal Rural Electrification schemes; Initiate an alternative energy development programme.
Low levels of income.	Low prices from agricultural produce; High levels of unemployment; Lack of capacity for value addition to produce; Inadequate income generating activities.	Double income levels of households by 2012.	Improve quality/quantity of crop and livestock production by 60% by 2012; Improve incentives for industrial investment for employment creation; Encourage local entrepreneurs to invest in value	Initiate a sustainable crop and animal improvement programme; Set up a local Entrepreneur Development programme; Encourage public-private partnerships in setting up local

Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
			addition to farm produce; Increase funding towards I.G.A.s by 50% by 2012.	industries; Encourage own savings for investment; Initiate a sustainable Income Generating Activity Development programme.
Poor state of health Poor nutrition	Low access to health facilities; Poor and impassable roads; Inadequate health facilities; Inadequate clean water; Poor sanitation; Water pollution; Lack of a balanced diet; Poor eating habits; High cost of nutritious food; Poor sanitation; Home based deliveries.	Reduce by 65% the incidence of malaria cases and other diseases in the district by 2012.	Reduce by 50% the average distance to health facility by 2012; Increase awareness on prevention techniques against malaria and other preventable diseases; Increase access to clean water; Promote and increase awareness on proper dietary habits; Increase ANC attendance and facility based delivery.	Initiate a programme to construct more health facilities; Initiate endemic diseases control programme; Initiate a functional water supply and sanitation programme; Support a nutrition and health improvement programme; Initiate a district wide ANC awareness campaign.
High incidences of HIV/AIDS	Engaging in unprotected sex; Ignorance on safe sex practices; Reduced access to condoms; Unwillingness to use condoms; High levels of mother to child transmission; Ignorance on HIV status; Stigma; Inadequate guidance and counselling personnel; High number of OVCs.	Reduce incidence of new HIV infections by 80% by 2012.	Increase awareness on safe sex practices; Increase access to condoms by promoting 100% installation of dispensers in social places; Strengthen mother to child transmission prevention programme; Encourage and promote counselling and testing through friendly and innovative VCT sites.	Initiate HIV/AIDS prevention programmes; like condom distribution; Initiate and support PMTCT programme; Strengthen district wide VCT services.
High illiteracy levels in the district.	Inadequate education facilities;	Increase the literacy level to 80% by 2012.	Increase the number of learning facilities by 20%;	Increase the staffing levels; Construction of

Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
	Low awareness on the importance of literacy; Inadequate special education facilities; Inadequate staffing levels; Insufficient support to adult literacy.		; Increase funds to support adult education by 50%; Increase the number of adult literacy classes by 60%; Increase access to education in the district.	more classrooms and secondary schools; Initiate a Functional Adult Literacy Programme; Initiate Polytechnics and Vocational Support programme.
Environmental Degradation	Widespread deforestation; Over reliance on wood fuel; Overgrazing; Poor drainage system. Unplanned urban settlements; Poor solid waste management; Unprotected rivers and water catchments areas.	Enforce environmental protection laws (EMCA) to safeguard the environment; Awareness raising and publicity to the public on dangers of environmental destruction.	Increase awareness creation environmental conservation; Increase funding to support afforestation in the district; Diversify energy sources; Improved physical planning; Increase awareness on the EMCA; Protect all the catchments and riparian zones.	Initiate a district wide community based afforestation programme; Establish and sustain alternative energy sources; Initiate rivers /catchment protection programme; Support and establish a solid waste management programme.



CHAPTER THREE:

**DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND
PROJECTS**



3.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter highlights the Visions and Missions for the nine sectors in the district. It further gives an overview of the importance of each sector to the district. The chapter maps out sectors and sub sectors priorities and projects/programmes for the plan period that will catapult the district to a higher development level. Except where adjustments have been made to suit the organization of the government functions at the district level, arrangement and composition of the sectors has been closely aligned to that of the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF).

Strategies for realization of economic growth and poverty reduction are organized according to the following sectors: Agriculture and Rural Development; Trade, Tourism and Industry; Physical Infrastructure; Environment, Water and Sanitation; Human Resource Development; Research, Innovation and Technology; Governance; Justice, Law and Order; Public Administration; and Special programmes.

3.1 AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT SECTOR

The sector comprises of the following sector ministries; Agriculture, Livestock Development, Fisheries Development, Forestry and Wildlife, Cooperative Development and Lands.

2.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The sector's vision is "an innovative, commercially-oriented and modern Agriculture and Rural Development Sector"

The sector's mission is "To improve livelihoods of Kenyans through promotion of competitive agriculture, sustainable livestock and fisheries industry sub-sectors, 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

In response to the sector vision and mission, the district has continued to be a major producer of horticultural and livestock produce. The horticulture sector is a leading employer in the district and also a major foreign exchange earner in the country. Livestock production is also popular especially with the Maasai community. The biggest challenge in the district will be the maximization of production while maintaining and ensuring the resilience of the environment.

In order to reap the maximum benefits from this sector, the district will focus on value addition and marketing of produce. This will ensure that produce from the sector fetch high returns in the market and create more employment opportunities.

The government is addressing the land issue with emphasis on land ownership and issue of title deeds. The government has also set up settlement schemes to address the

plight of those people who occupied land which is prone to flooding. The vacated land has been reclaimed by the government and put into alternative and more appropriate land use.

3.1.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Agriculture is the main economic activity in the district. The sector employs 130,696 people (41%) of the residents in the district. The agriculture, livestock and fisheries sub-sectors are the major sources of food.

The cooperative movement plays a major role in mobilization of resources thereby increasing savings and investments.

To ensure optimal production, proper environmental management must be incorporated in every aspect of production. The natural resource base needs to be sustained.

Sector Contribution to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs): The sector greatly contributes to the achievement of MDG1 on 'Reduce Extreme poverty and Hunger'; MDG7- 'Ensure environmental Sustainability'; and MDG8 on developed global partnership' through foreign exchange. Improved farming methods can increase land productivity and crop yield. This leads to improved food security in the nation. Advancement in research and timely dissemination of research findings does also contribute to increased land productivity and food security.

3.1.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Government	Facilitate implementation of government policies to create an enabling environment for other stakeholders to operate; Provide extension and advisory services to stakeholders; Provide funds for certain projects and programmes.
Parastatals/Agencies (KARI, AFC, NCPB.)	Conduct research and disseminate findings to other stakeholders; Provide training to farmers; Assist farmers with marketing of produce;
Donors	Complement government funding through NALEP-SIDA, IFAD/BSF, EU-CDTF/CEF programmes.
Farmers	Participate and get involved in productive and agricultural activities
NGOs, CBOs, FBOs	Capacity building of farmers in project planning and management and technical training; Assist in provision of material support to farmers; Assist in environmental conservation
Financial Institutions	Provide access to financial services and credit to farmers
Private Sector	Provide agricultural and livestock inputs; Provide marketing channels for farmers.

3.1.5 Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Crop Development	Increase production of food and cash crops	High cost of farm inputs; Poor farming technologies Soil infertility; Unstable market prices for crops; Over reliance rain-fed agriculture; Poor crop husbandry.	Embrace irrigation farming; Intensify extension services; Strengthen market systems; Encourage soil and water conservation; Promote topical trainings/targeting extension services.
	Develop value addition industries	Poor marketing; Institutional weakness; Poor credit etiquette.	Financial and technical Support; Training on financial management.
		Poor dissemination of research findings; Low adoption of new technologies.	Strengthen collaboration between research and Extension; Encourage adoptive research.
Marketing	Improve farm storage facilities	High cost incurred in storage	Encourage farmers to use available storage facilities
	Develop marketing channels	Presence of middlemen; Unstable prices.	Streamline management of cooperatives; Develop market linkages and intelligence.
Livestock Production	Improvement in livestock production	High incidence of livestock diseases; Poor animal husbandry; Poor fodder management; High cost of animal feeds; High cost of AI services; Limited land sizes; Financial constraints among farmers.	Training on fodder management; Encourage value addition of animal products to maximize output; Intensify extension services; Intensify demonstration; on new technologies, topical on site trainings; Disease control; Linkages with financial institutions; Encourage farmers to enter contracts with major companies e.g. KCC, KMC, Brookside, Farmers Choice.
Dairy Training Institute	Training of certificate and diploma level courses in Animal health	Apathy among applicants in relation to employment opportunities; Low funding.	Popularize courses; Sensitize the public on job opportunities within the Public and private sectors.

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Veterinary services	To control animal diseases	Uncontrolled trans-boundary diseases; Emerging and re-emerging zoonoses; Weak institutional capacity;	Quarantine and control animal movement; Animal disease surveillance; Vector and pest control; Animal health extension. Branding and identification of animals; Capacity building for quality assurance officers.
	Increase output and productivity	Overstocking; Poor access to markets; Inadequate information technology.	Encourage value addition of livestock products; Promotion of appropriate breeding practises and technologies; Strengthen early warning systems.
Fisheries	Develop and diversify fish products	Lack of basic infrastructural facilities; Inadequate fish production.	Protection, regulation and conservation of fish resources
	Adoption of appropriate technologies	Shortage of technical personnel; Failure to disseminate research findings; Inadequate funding.	Provision of adequate funding for research; Timely dissemination of Research findings; Development of appropriate and farmer Friendly technologies.
Cooperative	Strengthen cooperative movement	Mismanagement of cooperative societies	Conduct training on management for management committees; Encourage cooperatives to process and market farm products.
Forest	Promote farm forestry, commercial tree farming and efficient utilization and marketing of forest products	Viral tree diseases; Increased demand for forest products; Decreasing land sizes due to population increase; Inadequate staffing.	Sustainably manage natural forests for social, economic and environmental benefits; Promote eco-tourism community enterprises and diversify revenue; Develop essential infrastructure for effective forest management and protection; Create awareness of forest products and values; Mainstream monitoring and evaluation.

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Small and Medium Enterprises	Promote and facilitate small and medium enterprises	Lack of entrepreneurship skills.	Provide training on entrepreneurship.
	Promote graduation of small and medium enterprises to large enterprises	Limited know how. human resource and working tools for service providers.	Provide business development services e.g. training, and advice; Provide working tools for service providers.
	Promote and facilitate agro based small and medium industries	Lack of investors; Poor market channels; Poor infrastructure.	Improve market and information linkages; Encourage local and international investment; Improve infrastructure; Encourage industry incubation.
	Improve the availability of financial assistance to M&SMEs	Inadequate funding.	Promote a saving culture and table banking.
Land Administration	Processing and issuing of land title deeds Registration of land transactions and other legal documents Arbitration of land and boundary disputes Valuation of land	Lack of adequate facilitation; Infiltration of land brokers; Land arbitration is very slow.	Introduction of a customer service desk; Sharing of resources and improving collaboration with other departments.
Survey	Provision of updated land information Provision of quality control and assurance of geo-data	Lack of sufficient resources; Lack of updated maps	Facilitate land registration in boundary disputes; Restoration of land Management records.
Physical Planning	Preparation of regional and physical development plans; Documentation and protection of public utility land; Execution of physical development. controls	Lack of updated maps and planning data; Low financial resource allocation.	Preparation of one zoning Plan per financial year.

3.1.6 Projects and Programmes (by sub-sector)

A. On-going projects/programmes: Agriculture

Project Name and location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
National Agriculture and Livestock Extension program (NALEP)	To increase food security; Provide new technologies for food production;	To cover all the divisions; 2000 farmers per focal area covering a location;	Choose a focal area; Develop Community action Plans (CAPS) for focal areas; Develop farm specific action; Plans for individual farmers in

Project Name and location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
All divisions	Promote farming as a business.	Farmers are given messages on all aspects of production.	the focal areas; Form Common Interest Groups (CIGs); Train farmers through demonstrations and field days.
Orphaned Crops All divisions	To increase food security; Seed bulking of orphan crops; To improve seed quality and availability.	Farmers groups and individual farmers who have enough land to take care of seed crop.	Choose farmer groups in the divisions to undertake the seed bulking; Farmers to give an equal amount of seeds issued to them at the end of growing season to be issued To others.
Kenya Agricultural Productivity Project (KAPP). Gilgil Division	Increase food security; Provide new technologies for food production; Promote farming as business.	To work with 12 farmer groups.	Identify some common interest groups and promote enterprises of their own choice.
Njaa Marufuku Kenya Gilgil and Naivasha Divisions	Reduction of poverty and hunger and food insecurity among poor communities in Kenya; To increase food security through community initiatives; Create revolving funds; Strengthen networking with other stakeholders.	Farmer groups with a common interest; At least 10 farmer groups per division every year. i.e. targeting the poor and vulnerable.	Farmer groups identify a unique project and write a proposal which is forwarded to the divisional technical committee for onward forwarding to the DCU which forwards the same to NMK-Secretariat.
Cotton Promotion Project. Gilgil and Naivasha Divisions	Cotton trials within the District	Individual farmers chosen from both divisions to undertake the trials	Choose farmers in the divisions Who have land, to grow the cotton seeds for trials. In future spread the same to other areas

A. On-going projects: Livestock

Project Name location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
National Agriculture & Livestock Extension Programme (NALEP)	To institutionalize demand driven and farmer-led extension services; To increase the effectiveness of pluralistic provision of	Farmers and all stakeholders in the focal area	All stakeholders in the Agriculture sector working in a focal area in every division annually

Project Name location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
	extension services: to increase the participation of private sector in providing extension services: To empower farmers; to take charge of Project Cycle Management of extension projects; To develop accountability mechanisms and transparency in delivering extension services; To facilitate commercialization of some of the agricultural extension services.		
Njaa Marufuku Kenya (NMK)	Support farmer groups to enhance food security, poverty alleviation and income generation	Farmer groups	Groups of farmers given government grants for agriculture and livestock development
Kenya Agricultural Productivity Project (KAPP). Gilgil Division	Increase food security; Provide new technologies for food production; Promote farming as a business.	To work with 12 farmer groups	Identify some common interest groups and promote an enterprise of their choice.

A. On-going Project: Veterinary Department

Project Name Location/ Division/ Constituency	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities	Estimated Cost (KSH)
Disease and pest control District wide	1	Ensure district livestock population is disease free so as to facilitate adequate provision of animal products for consumption within and outside the district.	All livestock movements to be monitored; Carry out vaccination campaigns.	Livestock movement control; Disease surveillance.	2.0 million
Trans boundary disease control	2	Disease free livestock population to facilitate access to markets and improve trade.	40.000 cattle 30.000 goats 30.000 sheep	Livestock vaccination- twice a year	5.0 million

Project Name Location/ Division/ Constituency	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities	Estimated Cost (KSH)
Enhance Meat inspection	3	Safeguard human health population which is productive to reduce poverty	All slaughtered livestock to be inspected. 20 slaughter premises, 90 meat carriers licensed annually	Inspection of all meat of animal origin to confirm its fitness for human consumption. Licensing of all slaughter premises and meat carriers.	1.5 million
Rabies control	4	Safeguard human health	2,000 dogs, 300 cats vaccinated annually. 1000 stray dogs, 50 cats destroyed	Annual vaccinations of dogs and cats. Annual baiting of stray dogs and cats	0.5million
Hides/Skin improvement	5	Ensure production of high quality hides/skins for local and export markets	40,000 hides/skins inspected annually. 15 stores, 100 flayers will be licensed annually.	Licensing of slaughter men; Licensing of trading stores Inspection of hides/skins	0.5million
Artificial Insemination	6	Improve local herds to increase productivity and prevent breeding diseases	Veterinary officers in two divisions to advice farmers accordingly	Licensing and supervision of A.I service providers Training of farmers	0.4million
Tick Control	7	Reduce tick borne diseases prevalence to enhance higher productivity in livestock	106 communal and private dips	Supervision of all communal and private tick control facilities in the district	0.5million

A. New Project Proposals: Agriculture

Project Name/Location	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of activities	Estimated cost (million Kshs)
Promotion of growing and consumption of drought tolerant crops	1	Improve food security at household level	60% of the households	Seed bulking and awareness creation on re-introduction and consumption	0.5
Promotion and establishment of	2	Improve food and income at	30% of the households	Training on water harvesting	1.0

Project Name/Location	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of activities	Estimated cost (million Kshs)
drip irrigation systems		household levels		techniques; Construction of pans/dams.	
Promotion of water harvesting and soil conservation techniques	3	Soil conservation of 2000 farms per year 120 km ' of river bank protected	At least 70% of the households practice water harvesting and soil conservation	Training sessions, Tours; Tree planting; Shallow well sinking and demonstration	2.5
Agricultural Extension Services District Wide	4	To improve crop production hence improve living standards	At least to reach 4,000 farmers per year	On the farm Training and consultation sessions; Demonstrations and supervisions and; Farm visits; Field days and public <i>barazas</i>	1.5
Post harvest techniques. District wide.	5	To ensure food security by proper storage of excess harvest.	40% of the households	Training and demonstration	0.5
Office block: Gilgil Division	7	To accommodate the divisional staff	4 offices, a conference room and the wash rooms	Construction, furnishing and equipping the offices	2
Office block : Mai-Mahiu Division	8	To accommodate the divisional staff	4 offices, a conference room and the wash rooms	Construction, furnishing and equipping the offices	2
Office block: Kongoni Division	9	To accommodate the divisional staff	4 offices, a conference room and the wash rooms	Construction, furnishing and equipping the offices	2
Office block: Elementaita Division	10	To accommodate the divisional staff	4 offices, a conference room and the wash rooms	Construction, furnishing and equipping the offices	2

B. New Project Proposals: Livestock

Project Name/Location	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of activities	Estimated cost
Office block District HQ	1	To accommodate the district staff	4 offices, a conference room and the wash rooms	Construction, furnishing and equipping the offices	2 million

B. New Project Proposals: Veterinary

Project Name Location/division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities	Budget
Disease and pest Control All divisions	1	Prevent occurrence of notifiable and zoonotic diseases; Improve animal health	Reduce animal diseases in the district by 30% by 2012	Quarantine and animal movement control; Animal health extension; Rehabilitation of cattle dips; Animal surveillance; Vaccinations; Vector and pest control.	10 million
Hides, Skin and leather improvement	2	Improve quality of hides and skins Improve incomes	Improve incomes from hides and skin.	Supervise slaughter operations; Intensify inspection of premises.	2.5 million
Construction of new divisional offices and renovation/maintenance of existing ones	3	Enhance veterinary services by bringing them closer to the people.	Have three (3) new offices constructed; Maintenance of existing offices.	Construction and painting.	4.5million

B. New Project Proposals: Forest Service

Project Name Location/division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities	Budget
Farm forest and extension services	1	Enhance tree farming; Rehabilitate catchments areas. Improve vegetation cover.	Production of 2 million seedlings annually; Establish 100 Ha of tree cover	Raising suitable tree species seedlings; Establishment of wood lots; Diversification of income generation at farm level; Improvement of cottage industries through availing timber; Beautification of urban areas. Roadside and recreation areas.	0.4million

3.1.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The success of this sector is primarily dependent on other supportive infrastructural network and services. An efficient, adequate and reliable infrastructure plays an important role in the development of the Agriculture and Rural Development sector. With proper infrastructure, transportation and production cost for inputs and outputs from this sector are substantially reduced.

Availability and accessibility of affordable credit is vital in the growth of the sector. Concerted efforts should be made to address the plight of those in the informal sector by giving credit and other incentives to the Medium and Small Enterprises Sector which is a leading employer in the district.

An educated population is more receptive to new ideas and innovations. They are able to adopt modern methods of production leading to higher production. To optimize and sustain production there is need for a healthy population. This underscores the importance of the education and health sector in the overall production process.

Communication is also a key aspect in the growth of this sector for producers to access timely market information to enable them make critical decisions of when and where to sell the produce. Growth of the ICT sector in the district is also vital for producers seeking global market information and new technologies of production.

3.1.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross Cutting Issues

In mainstreaming of cross cutting issues, ministries in the sector will team up with other relevant sectors such as the Human Resource Development sector. Trainings will be conducted for women and youth to ensure they reap maximum benefits from the Youth and Women Enterprise Funds. The sector will also ensure that women will hold at least a third of the leadership roles in groups within the sector.

On HIV/AIDS, the sector will continue to sensitize the community on enterprises that target people infected and affected by HIV/AIDS. This is through promotion of dairy goats, kitchen gardens, improved nutrition and value addition targeting vulnerable groups including those infected. HIV/AIDS curriculum will also be mainstreamed in training for farmers so as to sensitize them on HIV/AIDS issues.

The sector will also focus on technologies and enterprises that are friendly to the environment. This will include sensitizing farmers on the dangers of overstocking, deforestation, and encroachment of water catchments areas. Farmers will also be sensitized on the importance of conserving the environment and other natural resources.

3.2 TRADE, TOURISM AND INDUSTRY SECTOR

This sector comprises the following sub-sectors: Trade; East African Community, National Heritage, Tourism and Industrialisation

3.2.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

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

3.2.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

In response to the sector vision and mission, the district through the sub sectors, will provide a conducive environment for the private sector to fully exploit potentials of the district, maintain and improve infrastructure to open up tourist attraction sites. Focus will be on security, roads and communication infrastructure for the growth of the tourism sector.

3.2.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The trade, tourism and industry sub-sectors provide residents with employment opportunities; both formal and informal. This translates to improved incomes for the local people.

The tourism sub-sector is also very lucrative due to the availability of many tourist sites, camping sites and tourist hotels in the district. If well harnessed, this sub-sector will be a leading employer as well as a major income earner for the district.

3.2.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Government	Provide technical staff, provide policy guidelines and a conducive environment for investment
Parastatals (KENGEN, KRB, TELKOM, POSTA, KPLC)	Provide funding for infrastructural development Implement projects in energy and communications sub sectors
Donors	Complement government funding for major infrastructural development
Private Sector	Provision of communication services

3.2.5 Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Trade and Industry	Promote and facilitate small and medium enterprises	Lack of entrepreneurship skills	Provide training on entrepreneurship
	Promote graduation of small and medium enterprises to large enterprises	Limited know how, human resource and working tools for service providers	Provide business development services e.g. training, and advice Provide working tools for service providers.
Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	Promote and facilitate agro based small and medium industries	Lack of investors; Poor market channels; Poor infrastructure.	Improve market and information linkages; Encourage local and international investment; Improve infrastructure; Encourage industry incubation.
	Improve the availability of financial assistance to M&SMEs	Inadequate funding.	Promote a saving culture and table banking.

3.2.6 Projects/Programmes (by sub-sector)

A. On-going projects/programmes: Trade and Industry

Project Name/Division/ Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Joint Trade Loans Board	Provide affordable finance for small scale enterprises	Provision of loans to 20% of micro and small scale enterprises annually	Issuing of loans to micro and small scale enterprises
All Divisions			
Traders' Courses	Provide business	Train 20% of micro	Training of

Project Name	2008-2011	2012	Total Budget
Project 1
Project 2
Project 3
Project 4
Project 5

Table 2.2: Summary of key activities to be undertaken in the district

Activity	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Establishing community based wildlife management committees	To establish wildlife management committees in each division	Form wildlife management committees in each division by the end of 2011. At least 50 committees.	Establishment of wildlife management committees in each division
Training of wildlife management committees	To provide wildlife management skills to wildlife management committees	To train at least five hundred (500) members per annum.	Annual courses and mass seminars/workshops for members
Establishing of income generating activities	Diversification of income through value addition	At least 5 groups	Community mobilisation, Training in value addition

B: New Project Proposals: Tourism

Project Name / Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Community Based Wildlife Management Committees District wide	1	Develop wildlife management committees	Form wildlife management committee in each division	Train wildlife management committees
Income Generating Conservation District wide	2	Create income generating activities	Individual group ranches (No.)	Initiate eco-tourism, beekeeping and farming camping

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
				sites
Integrated Land Use Areas Bordering Parks	3	Hold meetings	Hold regular meetings with GOK departments, private sector groups involved land owners	Land use planning Justification: Reduce human/wildlife conflict
Community Scouts Division bordering game park/reserve	4	Manage wildlife for better profits and co-existence	Number of game scouts to increase by 30%	Train community game scouts
Wildlife Barriers	5	Manage wildlife for better profits and co-existence	Areas bordering game parks	Construction of wildlife control barriers

3.2.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Trade, Industry and Tourism sector depends on the performance of other sectors. For the sector to function efficiently improved physical infrastructure, sanitation, water supply and environment have to be in place. Security is also important particularly for the development of the Tourism sub-sector. Agriculture sector provides the raw materials for the Trade subsector. The ICT sub-sector within the Research, Innovation and Technology sector is important for providing relevant, updated and important information for this sector.

Provision of quality and adequate infrastructural facilities such as roads, telephone and electricity is a prerequisite to the development of the sector. Entrepreneurial skills hinder the growth of the sector and will need to be developed during the plan period. The community will also need to be involved in the planning and implementation of the projects and programmes and also benefit from process occurring from the sector.

The issue of rural infrastructure, which supports extension services, will remain central in all agricultural extension programmes and projects. Access to water for irrigation is paramount for increase of horticultural crops production. The sector also needs an informed community and therefore the education sector has direct linkages with the Agricultural and Rural Development sector. The success and impact of agricultural extension services depends on the availability of other facilities such as credit, infrastructure, marketing, agro-industries and research.

3.2.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross Cutting Issues

The district shall endeavour to mainstream the main cross cutting issues. Improvement in production of goods and services will directly reduce incidences of poverty through increased incomes and food security at both national and household levels. Specific strategies will be designed to increase agricultural productivity

without compromising environment especially on the fragile ecosystem of ASAL areas.

In terms of gender, women will be included in various project committees and development committees. The youth will also be included in various programmes and committees.

3.3 PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE SECTOR

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

3.3.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The sector vision is to provide cost-effective, world-class infrastructure facilities and services in support of Kenya Vision 2030 and the mission is to provide efficient, affordable and reliable infrastructure for sustainable economic growth and development through construction, modernization, rehabilitation and effective management of all infrastructures facilities.

3.3.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

In response to the sector vision and mission, the district through the sub sectors, will rehabilitate, maintain and improve infrastructure to spur economic growth. Focus will be on encouraging the use of renewable energy, Construction, rehabilitation and carry out regular maintenance of roads and Communication Infrastructure.

3.3.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The roads sub sector provides basic access to the farming community to enable them transport their products from the points of production to market points. Rehabilitation of classified, unclassified and feeder roads will help improve movement of perishable farm products. Roads are also important for facilitation of other basic social services such as health and education

Supply of cheap environmental friendly and sustainable source of energy is also vital for the development of key sectors such as the Agriculture and Rural Development sector. Promotion of alternative energy sources like solar, biogas and wind will be given priority. Provision of electricity will spur growth of small and micro industries. This will avail employment opportunities, improve incomes and help alleviate poverty.

Communication and accessibility of information in good time is vital for sectors such as the productive sector, health, public administration and education. Farmers will be keen to get market intelligence to enable them make decisions such as when and where to sell.

3.3.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Government	Provide technical staff, provide policy guideline and funding for infrastructural development
Parastatals (KENGEN, KRB, TELKOM, POSTA ,KPLC)	Provide funding for infrastructural development; Implement projects in energy and communications sub sectors.
Donors	Complement government funding for major infrastructural development
Private Sector	Provision of communication services

3.3.5 Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Roads	Provide an efficient, adequate and reliable road network	Inadequate funding for road construction and maintenance; Poor drainage system Inadequate construction equipment.	Use Roads 2000 and KRB funds to funds roads construction; Ensure proper drainage system along all roads; Involve the local communities in road maintenance.
Transport	Provide a safe, efficient, reliable and transport network	Encroachment of road reserves; Poor maintenance of road networks; Poor implementation of transport policies.	Improve road maintenance in the district; Enforcement of laws and regulations in the transport sub sector.
Communication	Provide an efficient, reliable and affordable communications network	Prohibitive costs of development of communication infrastructure; Vandalism and damage to communication networks; Poor coverage of electricity.	Seek funds to install necessary communication infrastructure; Upgrade existing communication infrastructure.
Buildings	Sensitize the community on the need to adhere to building regulations	Poor physical planning by local authorities; Bad land allocation policy; Non involvement of technical staff.	Ensure that no building is constructed without the required authorization; Ensure buildings are constructed as per designs
Energy	Promote environmental friendly sources of energy	Increasing demand due to increasing population; Cost of electricity still prohibitive for rural communities; Over-reliance on traditional sources of energy.	Expend rural electrification programmes; Training on alternative sources of energy.

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Estimated Cost in Ksh
<i>[Faint handwritten text]</i>	<i>[Faint handwritten text]</i>	<i>[Faint handwritten text]</i>	FY 2008-2009 Completion of the remaining works	Rehabilitation works of 8.0 Km Funding: 100% Fuel Levy	<i>[Faint handwritten text]</i>
<i>[Faint handwritten text]</i>	<i>[Faint handwritten text]</i>	<i>[Faint handwritten text]</i>	Completion of the works during plan period	Repair and resurfacing of 21km Funding: 100% Fuel Levy	<i>[Faint handwritten text]</i>
<i>[Faint handwritten text]</i>	<i>[Faint handwritten text]</i>	To enable movement of export and import goods to neighbouring countries; To facilitate fast and smooth movement of vehicles to Western and Nyanza Provinces	FY 2008-2009 commencement and completion of construction and rehabilitation of the road	Rehabilitation and reconstruction to bitumen standard. Justification: Trans African highway is a very important road connecting Kenya to other East African countries i.e. Uganda, Rwanda, Democratic Republic of Congo Funding: Donors	<i>[Faint handwritten text]</i>

B. New Project Proposals: Roads

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Estimated Cost in Ksh
D323: Marula (A104) Moi North Lake Rd	1	To improve the road through grading, bush clearing, and	33.0 Km	Routine maintenance works	2 million

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Estimated Cost in Ksh
		drainage works			
D385: C77 Gilgil-Mawingo Rd	2	To improve the status of the road through normal routine maintenance	15.6 Km	Routine maintenance works	1.02 million
E415: Junction B3-Lamoja Primary School	3	To improve the status of the road	11.6 Km	Grading and road side clearance	1.0012 million
D322: E458 Gilgil-Eburru-Masai Gorge	4	To improve the status of the road	25.2 Km	-Routine MTCE and gravel patching	2.502million
E1769: DB Nyandarua-C77 Chokereria	5	To improve the status of the road	5.6 Km	Grading and Drainage works	998,200
D523: Jnct B3 Suswa-DB Kajiado	6	To improve the status of the road	18.0 Km	Grading works only	1.5million
D394: C88 Longonot-DB Nyandarua	7	To improve the status of the road	11.0 Km	Heavy grading and drainage works	1.986 million
E443: C88 Mai-Mahiu-DB Central Kijabe	8	To improve the status of the road	5.6 Km	Install concrete slabs	1.53 million
UNCL: Jet D393-Kirima	9	To improve the status of the road	15.0 Km	Gravel patching	1.92 million
R15: C88 Hill stop-Jet R16	10	To improve the status of the road	2.2 Km	Grading and Culverting	542,520
RAR 18-A104Kinungi-Maraingushu(C67) & E1468(1)-Maraingushu(C67)-Karate	11	To improve the status of the road to all-weather condition	19.1km	Grading Gravel Culverting Routine Maintenance	3million

A. On-going Projects/ Programmes: Energy

Project name/location	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Corner Water Project	1	To supply the water supply with power for pumping purposes	Communities living in the area	Connect the water supply with electricity for pumping water
Longonot Township Electricity Project	2	To supply the town centre and the other adjoining public facilities with electricity	The town, residents, schools and dispensary	Connect the public facilities with electricity
Kasambara Secondary School, Health Centre and Environs	3	To supply the School and the dispensary and the surrounding community with electricity	Secondary school students Community members	Connect the facilities with electricities

B. New Project Proposals: Energy

Project name/location	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Karunga Secondary School	1	To provide lighting to the school and the neighbouring community	Secondary School students Community members	Connect the public facilities with electricity

3.3.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Provision and maintenance of physical infrastructure especially roads will greatly enhance the growth of the Agriculture and Rural Development sector. Efficient transport also greatly influences smooth transportation of human resource and material inputs required in the sector. The health sector will also benefit in reduction of costs of providing services to the community.

Improvement in communication will greatly assist the health sector thus enabling them to respond to emergency issues, assist players in the Agriculture and Trade, Tourism and Industry sectors access market information and information on new technologies.

Improvement in renewable sources of energy will help conserve the environment as well as spur growth of small and micro based industries.

3.3.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross Cutting Issues

In mainstreaming or cross cutting issues, the sector ministries will seek to increase the role played by women and youth in the sector. This will be achieved through involvement of the community in maintenance of unclassified and feeder roads.

On HIV/AIDS the sector will focus on communication of messages to the community through IEC materials strategically placed for easy access by the members of the community. Sensitization programmes will be key in prevention of new infections.

The sector will also focus on renewable sources of energy in a bid to conserve the environment. Sensitization on traditional sources of energy *vis a vis* alternative sources of energy is a good way of showing the community the advantages and disadvantages of each. By improving drainage on the roads, there shall be a reduction in the harmful effects on the environment.

Enforcement of laws and regulations in the transport sector will help reduce road traffic accidents. Sensitization of drivers (to be careful) is another approach that will help reduce the carnage on roads.

3.4 ENVIRONMENT, WATER AND SANITATION SECTOR

This sector comprises of the following sub-sectors: Water and Irrigation; Environment and Mineral resources.

3.4.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

3.4.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The district will ensure that all programmes and projects are subjected to environmental audits and environmental impact assessment to ensure that matters of environment are not compromised. Water resources especially along the sources will be protected, preserved and rehabilitated

3.4.3 Importance of the sector in the district

This is one of the major sectors in the district since the growth and development experienced in other sectors relies on the availability of clean and reliable water and enabling environment

Water is crucial for both agricultural and industrial growth. The sector plays a pivotal role in ensuring development for the current generation without compromising the needs of the future generation. This shall be done through proper conservation and sustainable utilisation of natural resources.

3.4.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Government	To give policy guidelines for the sector Develop key water and sanitation infrastructure
Donors	Complement government efforts through funding of development of key Sanitation and water infrastructure
Community	Participate in community water projects and environmental conservation initiatives
Private Sector	Provide and increase access to water and sanitation facilities and services in line with government policies

3.4.5 Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Environment	Coordinate & promote integration of environmental considerations in projects, policies and plan; Education & public awareness creation on Environmental issues.	Low awareness of environmental laws and regulations; Poverty; Poor technologies and environmental unfriendly economic activities; Inadequate facilitation.	Public education and awareness of existing environmental laws; Ensure compliance with the EMCA Act; Promote development and use of environmental friendly technologies; Improve data collection, documentation and dissemination on Environment.

3.4.6 Projects/Programmes (by sub-sector)

On-going projects/programmes: Water

Project Name	Priority	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Estimated cost in Ksh
Suswa Water Project	1	Re-routing of the old washed away pipes; Improve the water quality by chlorination; Increase production by cleaning and re-equipping the existing boreholes.	To ensure availability of safe drinking water and increase access to other households	Replacement of old defective pipes; Borehole cleaning and re-equipping.	12.0 million
Mirera Suswa Water Project Hells Gate	2	Increase access to other households	Consumer residing on the upper part near the stock theft camps	Laying of the rising main from the borehole to the existing tank near stock theft camp	4.0 million
Eburru Water Project Mbaruk	4	Reduce the walking distance to about 500 to the nearest water point	Avail water for domestic and livestock use	Laying of the gravity main from the existing Kengen tanks at Moolem Construction of 50m cubed masonry storage tank.	4.5 million
Tangi tano Water Project Kiambogo	5	To meet with the current increased water demand	Bring water nearer to the people	Laying of part of the rising main	1.0 million

Project Name	Priority	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Estimated cost in Ksh
Kamere Water Project Hells Gate	6	Reducing the walking distance to the nearest watering point	To serve Kamere area with portable water for domestic use	Completion of the construction of the 225m cubed masonry storage tank.	1.0 million

B: New Projects Proposals: Water

Project name/location	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities	Estimated cost in ksh
North Karati Water Project Naivasha East	1	Revive the stalled water supply	To ensure the availability of safe drinking water and increase access to other households	Re-equipping of the existing borehole; Changing the 25mm diameter section of the rising main to 40mm diameter.	1.5 million
Weru Water Project Maai Mahiu	2	Serve Weru area which currently has no water supply	Avail water to this area for domestic and livestock use	Construction of the intake works; Laying the gravity main and construction of 100m cubed masonry storage tank.	4.0million
Cendano Water Project Naivasha East	3	Avail water to the residents who currently have no sustainable water supply.	To meet with the current increased water demand	Re-equip the existing borehole with a bigger pumping unit; Laying of the rising main and laying of the distribution network; Construction of storage facilities.	12.0 million
Munyu Ihindu Water Project Maai Mahiu	4	Reduce the walking distance to about 500m to the nearest watering point	Avail water for domestic and livestock use	Provision of electric power to the borehole site; Laying the distribution network; Construction of storage facility.	9.5 million

Project name/location	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities	Estimated cost in ksh
Kijabe Water Project Maai Mahiu	5	To meet the current increased water demand	Increase the volume of water flow to the consumers	Construction of other intake works; Laying a parallel gravity main.	12.5 million
Kirimuki Water Project Maai Mahiu	6	Reducing the walking distance to the nearest watering point	Supplement the water supply by Kijabe water project	Construction of intake works. Laying of the gravity main and laying of the distribution network	5.0 million
Karunga Water Project Maai Mahiu	7	Complete the works started by the community	Supply portable and sustainable water supply	Laying of the rising main; Construction of a storage facility and laying of the distribution network.	98.0 million
Ndabibi Bore Hole Kongoni	8	The stalled water project to be revived	To supply portable water	Rehabilitating the old boreholes by cleaning and equipping.	2.5 million
Kiambogo Water Project Kiambogo	9	To revive the water supply	Reduce distance to nearest water point.	Rehabilitating of 2 boreholes by cleaning and equipping both boreholes.	8.0 million
Satellite Water Project Maai Mahiu	10	To extend the water supply to this area	To serve the pastoralist community residing within the area	Construct and install a booster station; Laying the rising main from the booster station to the proposed 225m cubed tank; Construction of 225m cubed tank.	6.8 million
Karati Dam	11	To harvest flood water and improve accessibility in dry spells	To construct at least 2 dams along Karati river	Carry out hydrological surveys Construction of the 2 dams Construction of 90 days storage tanks	20million

Project name/location	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities	Estimated cost in ksh
Construction of Dams along Malewa and its tributaries	12	To control floods and improve water availability in the dry spells	To construct several dams along the Malewa river & its tributaries	Carry out hydrological surveys; Construct Dams Construct storage tanks; Laying gravity main and distribution pipes.	50million

3.4.7 Cross Sector Linkages

For other sectors to thrive, good environment, adequate and reliable water and proper sanitation facilities have to be in place. In the Agriculture and Rural Development Sector reliable water and proper sanitation are crucial for both irrigation and agro-processing industries. Environment affects infrastructural development in an area and environmental degradation worsens and makes physical infrastructure to deteriorate.

3.4.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross Cutting Issues

HIV/AIDS affects not only the human resource sector but also Environment, Water and Sanitation sector. Efforts will be made to integrate HIV/AIDS issues in all water, environment and sanitation related projects/programmes. This will be done by targeting men, youth and female population.

On mainstreaming of gender issues, the sector will work to involve women and youth in environmental initiatives. A third of the leadership positions for various management committees will be reserved for women. The sector will also seek to involve women and youth in community trainings and community environmental management committees.

The sector will also work with the Agriculture and Rural Development sector to ensure that the environment is conserved at all times. This will be through regulations so as to protect water catchments areas from contamination. The district will also ensure that liquid and solid waste disposal is up to the required standards and mitigation measures are put in place to reduce any harmful effects arising thereof.

3.5 HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT SECTOR

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

3.5.1. Sector Vision and Mission

The sector vision is “to have a globally competitive, quality, effective healthy and well educated human resource for sustainable development” while the sector mission is to provide, promote and coordinate integrated human resource policies and

programmes to meet requirements of a rapidly industrializing economy and the global labour market”.

3.5.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

In response to the sector vision and mission, the district will aim at improving access to quality health care to the community. It is through this sector that there would be a healthy community devoid of illnesses and therefore a productive community with minimal cost on their health. Focus will be on reduction of infant mortality rate and maternal mortality through upgrading of local facilities to offer maternity services that will help the rural communities’ access to pre and post natal maternal services. The district will focus on reduction of malaria, TB, HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases. A lot of emphasis will be placed on health education, training of community health workers and partnership between the government and other service providers in provision of preventive services.

Further, the sector will seek to develop schools in the district to make them competitive nationally. This will be gauged by the performance of students in the district comparable to students in other districts.

The sector will seek to introduce computer lessons at secondary school level to improve the competitiveness of students. The sector will also seek to develop tertiary institutions in the district so that they offer courses which are competitive and relevant to the opportunities available in the global market.

3.5.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

This is one of the major sectors in the district since the growth and development experienced in other sectors relies on people who are in a productive frame and shape physically and psychologically. This sector ensures a good quality of life of the people.

The health sub-sector will greatly contribute to the achievement of the MDG3-‘Reduce child Mortality’, MDG4 -‘Improve Maternal Health’ and MDG6 – ‘Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases’. This will contribute to improved health of the mothers and their babies. Awareness creation should be increased to encourage pregnant mothers deliver in health facilities for their health and that of their babies. Total war against HIV/AIDS must be sustained to ensure that the gains made so far against the scourge are not reversed. By so doing the precious lives of the young and able bodied will be saved leading to increased productivity and national wealth.

The sector is very critical in the district as it supplies all the other sectors with skilled manpower. The sector will put in place strategies concentrating on building the capacity of school going age population through regular and extra-curriculum activities. The sector will endeavour to inculcate the relevant skills and modern technology to the students while preparing them for employment in both the formal and informal sector.

3.5.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Government	To give policy guidelines for the sector; To provide essential services and drugs to patients; Develop key medical infrastructure; To provide free universal and basic primary education to all children of school going age; Provide free secondary education to all; Develop education infrastructure.
Donors	Complement government efforts through funding of development of key medical infrastructure; Compliment government efforts through funding of the development of education infrastructure and education programs.
Community	Participate in preventive medical activities and programmes and cost share in curative medical services;
FBOs	Participate in development of education infrastructure and support school going children through various programmes. Supplement government efforts in provision of medical services.

3.5.5 Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Health and Nutrition	Increase access to quality health care services	Inadequate funding; Poor infrastructure; Environmental degradation; Traditional and religious beliefs.	Provide adequate equipment and drugs; Promote preventive health services and community health education; Increase training for community health workers; Rehabilitate and upgrade health facilities.
Population	Increase awareness on reproductive health; Reduction of maternal and infant mortality; Improve maternal health services.	Family instability Limited male participation in reproductive health issues; Insecurity HIV/AIDS; Inadequately equipped health facilities.	Equipping health facilities and increasing facilities offering maternity services; Intensify reproductive health education and counselling services; Undertake research survey on critical population issues.
HIV/AIDS	Reduce prevalence of HIV/AIDS in the district; Reduction of stigma; Improve care given to those infected; Mitigate the social-economic impacts of HIV/AIDS.	Stigma and discrimination of those infected; Poor networks among stakeholders; Immorality; Inadequate funding; Large numbers of OVCs.	Intensify behaviour change communication; Improve networks among stakeholders; Capacity build community organizations fighting the scourge Encourage couple testing; Increase access to PMTCT service; Increase counselling and testing among vulnerable groups;

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
			Economic empowerment materially or through training for those infected and affected; Target group specific interventions e.g. establishment of youth friendly centres; Increase access to VCT services.
Education and training	Increase enrolment and transition rate in secondary and tertiary institutions; Improve the quality of education at all levels	Poor transition from primary to secondary and from secondary to higher levels; Inadequate physical infrastructural facilities.	Improve existing physical facilities; Support for OVCs; Introduce ICT based school programs.
Adult education	Increase adult enrolment and retention	Low number of learners	Publicise the adult education program; Start IGAs for adult learners
Vocational training	Rehabilitate and operationalise existing vocation	Poor infrastructural development	Reviving of dormant vocational training centres; Improve infrastructural facilities and equipment in the training centers.
Tertiary education	Improve tertiary institutions to offer improved and relevant courses	Inadequate funding	Improve infrastructural facilities Get authorization from relevant bodies

3.5.6 Projects/Programmes (by sub-sector)

A. On-going projects/programmes: Health

Project Name	Location/Division/Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Naivasha Sub District Hospital Maternity Ward	Naivasha Town	To improve quality of maternal health care services	A maternity ward	Roofing, plastering, internal and external finishes and equipping
Naivasha Sub-District Disability Resource Centre	Naivasha Town	To construct a facility that is conducive for the people with disabilities	A resource centre with modern facilities	Construction of offices and wards in the facility.
Gilgil Sub-District Hospital Mortuary Project	Gilgil Town	To construct the mortuary facility for the residents of Gilgil.	Completion of the Mortuary	Construction and equipping of the facility.
Gilgil Sub-District Hospital Theatre Project	Gilgil town	To complete the stalled theatre project in the hospital	Completion of the theatre	Construct the remaining part of the theatre; Equip the theatre.

Project Name	Location/Division/Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Mai-Mahiu Dispensary Maternity Project	Mai-Mahiu	To improve access to maternal health care	Completion and equipping the maternity block	Construct the remaining section of the maternity block; Equip the maternity.

B. New Project Proposals: Health

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Karati Dispensary Maternity Project	1	To construct a maternity block to cater for the mothers	Community living in Karate area and the neighbourhood	Construct the maternity wards; Equip the maternity.
Proposed Kinamba Dispensary	2	To construct the dispensary to improve health standards in the area	The newly settled area with high population	Construct and equip the Kinamba dispensary
Moindabi Dispensary Maternity Project	3	To construct a maternity block to cater for the mothers	Community living in Moi Ndabi area and the neighbourhood.	Construct the maternity wards; Equip the maternity.
Karunga Dispensary Maternity Project	4	To construct a maternity block to cater for the mothers	Community living in Karunga area and the neighbourhood	Construct the maternity wards; Equip the maternity.
Maxilla Dispensary Maternity Project	5	To construct a maternity block to cater for the mothers	Community living in Maiella area and the neighbourhood	Construct the maternity wards Equip the maternity.

B. New Project Proposals: Education

Mununga Secondary School	1	To improve the quality of learning facilities	Construct classroom;	1 Purchase the building materials; Engage a mason to construct the building.
Mai Mahiu Secondary School	2	To increase the number of opportunities available for primary school learners	To construct 2 classrooms	Purchase the building materials; Engage a mason to construct the building.
Nyondia Secondary School	3	To improve the quality of education	Construct science laboratory; Administration Block;	Purchase the building materials; Engage a mason to construct the building;

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
			Library; Multi-purpose Hall; Construct & equip computer laboratory.	Construct science laboratory; Construct science laboratory;
Gilgil Day Secondary School	4	To expand the capacity of the school to accommodate more students	To complete the construction of 2 classrooms	Purchase the building materials; Engage a mason to construct the building.
Munanda Secondary School	5	To improve the quality of learning facilities	To complete 3 classrooms	Purchase building materials; Engage a mason to construct the building.
Mirera Secondary School	6	To improve the quality of learning facilities	Complete 2 classrooms; Complete the laboratory; Complete the administration block; Complete 1toilet.	Purchase the building materials; Engage a mason to construct the building; Complete the lab, administration block and toilet.
Marigushu Secondary School	7	To improve the quality of education	Completion of administration block Installation of power Fencing the school	Purchase the building materials Engage a mason to construct the building Install the power Fence the school
Kahuho Secondary School	8	To improve the quality of education	Putting gas pipe and furniture in school	Purchase furniture Install the gas system
Longonot Township Secondary School	9	To improve the quality of education	Construction of kitchen	Purchase the building materials Engage a mason to construct the building
Koelel Secondary School	10	To improve the quality of & diversity curriculum	Bus project; Computer; laboratory; Pay 2 BOG teachers.	Purchase material sto complete the lab Engage a mason Purchase the bus
Utumushi Secondary School	11	To improve the quality of education	Completion of classes; Bus repair; Construction of pavement; Construction of 3 workshop; Payment of furniture debt Procure beds for the 4 th stream; Fencing the compound;	Construct 3 workshops; Purchase beds; Construct a hall; Repair the bus; Fence the compound; Buy a generator; complete the classrooms

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
			Construct a hall; Buy a generator.	
Karunga secondary school	12	To improve the reading environment	Complete the computer laboratory	Purchase the building materials; Engage a mason to construct the building.
Mwiciringi secondary school	13	To improve the quality of education	Purchase furniture for the library; lunch program	Purchase furniture Purchase food for lunch
Gituro Secondary School	14	To improve the quality of education	Computerization program	To install computers in the schools.
Mirera Secondary School	15	To improve the quality of education	Computerization program	To install computers in the schools.
Munanda Secondary School	16	To improve the quality of education	Computerization program	To install computers in the schools.
Naivasha Day Secondary School	17	To improve the quality of education	Computerization program	To install computers in the schools.
Gilgil Secondary School	18	To improve the quality of education	Computerization program	To install computers in the school.

A. Ongoing Projects: Adult Education

PROJECT NAME	OBJECTIVES	TARGETS	DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES
Basic Literacy Programme	Improve the quality of life through utilization of basic knowledge and skill	1750 learners	Publicity campaign; Recruitment of AL; Supply of instructional materials
Literacy Programmes	Consolidation and expansion of basic literacy skills	2000 learners	Supply of relevant Materials; Administration of proficiency; Equip with relevant skills;
Community Learning Resource Centres (CLRC) Municipality	Creating a literate community and reading and learning environment	Adult learners and community members	Enhance existing Resources; Renovation, equipping and furnishing and existing CLRC facility; Constitution of a CLRC; management committee Training of CLRC Managers.
Income generating projects	Promotion of participation in community development	Adult learners	Educating the learners on the value of participating income Generating projects; Train learners on basic management skills; Select appropriate income

PROJECT NAME	OBJECTIVES	TARGETS	DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES
			generating projects; Constitute class IGP management Committees;

B. New Projects/programmes: Adult Education

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Estimated Cost (Kshs.)
Office block at the district headquarters	1	To facilitate Departmental operations at the District level	Construct a modern office block- 4 offices with conference and sanitary facilities	Identification of office site; Acquisition of land ; Construction and equipping of office.	2.5 million
Community Learning Resource Centre (CLRC) Naivasha Division Gilgil Division	2	Creating a literate ready and learning environment	Adult learners and community members	Renovation, equipping and furnishing new CLRCs; Constitution of CLRC management committees; Training of CLRC managers; Drafting and signing of MOUs with relevant community leaders. Write project proposals for funding.	0.6million
Establish 4 new divisional offices	3	To facilitate Departmental operations at the Division level	All Divisions	Identification of office site; Acquisition of land; Construction and equipping of office.	4million

3.5.7 Cross Sector Linkages

A well trained human resource is pivotal to increased economic growth. The education sub-sector ensures that the citizens are equipped with the relevant skills and modern technology for development. The sector provides skilled manpower in all other sectors and therefore Human Resource Development is the engine for the other sectors. The sector acts as the incubator for the other sectors like Agriculture and Rural Development, Provincial Administration, Special Programmes, Trade, Tourism and Industry and governance, Justice, Law and Order by training the necessary professionals.

To achieve a healthy population, the agriculture and rural development sector is key to ensure there is abundant supply of food of nutritional value to feed the population. The physical infrastructure is also pivotal to facilitate transportation of goods and services in this sector. The sector also regulates the agriculture and rural development sector through safety and health regulation to ensure a healthy population.

The physical infrastructure sector is important facilitating provision of institutions for Human Resource development. The infrastructure sector will have to put the roads in order and provide water for construction and use within the institutions. The Public Works Department will provide technical guidance on quality structures within learning institutions.

The provincial administration sector will be very helpful in ensuring that all children of school going age are enrolled in the various institutions.

The ministry of health will play a key role by not only providing curative and preventive services to the community.

3.5.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross Cutting Issues

The sector will target the youthful population in passing HIV/AIDS behaviour change communication. The youth are most vulnerable and specific measures addressed to them will be introduced such as youth friendly VCT centres. Introduction of abstinence clubs in secondary schools is another measure that will be used to mainstream HIV/AIDS in this sector. Sporting activities especially for the out of school youth will be promoted where HIV/AIDS information will be communicated.

Support for the girl child education is bearing fruit and this can be seen from the improvement in enrolment rate for primary (90%). However, concerted efforts are required to improve low enrolment rate (20%) at Secondary schools level. These efforts will be stepped up during this plan period. The revival of vocational training centres is expected to absorb the students who drop out of school for various reasons where they will acquire skill to make them productive.

HIV/AIDS impacts negatively on human resource development and thus affects development of a region. The sector will work with other sectors to improve the lives of people affected or infected with the virus. The sector will focus on increasing the accessibility to VCT services and PMTCT. The sector will also target men to bring them on board in PMTCT and encourage couple testing, there will also be an increase in care given to those infected, through provision of nutritional supplements, drugs and involving the community specifically care givers to provide home based care services. Total war against HIV/AIDS must be sustained to ensure that the gains made so far against the scourge are not reversed.

The Free Primary Education policy has ensured access to education every child irrespective of gender. The equal educational empowerment for both genders will enhance economic empowerment.

3.6 RESEARCH, INNOVATION AND TECHNOLOGY SECTOR

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

3.6.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The sector vision is “Kenya to be an information and knowledge based society”.

The mission is “To provide information and communications based solutions and ensure the availability of efficient, reliable and affordable information communication services countrywide”.

3.6.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The district has huge potential in this sector. Research, Innovation and Technology are important determinants of development and thus need to be harnessed. Research and information provide the evidence base required for planning purposes. There are efforts to introduce ICT in the district; particularly in the education sector. The private sector in the district will be encouraged to invest in this sector during the plan period.

Most departments have the necessary minimum ICT equipment and the emphasis in the plan period will be training in utilisation of already existing facilities.

3.6.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Adoption of modern technology is expected to significantly contribute to development by boosting production, employment, and incomes. The sector is a key information source and plays a major role in dissemination of information. The sector also facilitates sector linkages that facilitate faster development and achievement of key milestones in the respective sectors.

3.6.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Government	To give policy guidelines for the sector Facilitate infrastructural development Provision of services and communication facilities
Donors	Fund development of key infrastructural development
Private Sector	Invest in the development of infrastructure Provision of services

3.6.5 Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
ICT	Increase public access	High cost of	Increase use of internet

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	to modern communication technology; Facilitate effective flow of information.	communication equipment; High operation costs.	services in the district; Proper dissemination of information at all levels.
DIDC	Rehabilitate and equipping the centre Serve as a resource centre for development information	Lack of adequate office space; Inadequate funding; Lack of ICT equipments.	Publicize the resource centre Regular update of information in the centre; Equipping of the DIDC.
Research	Improve linkage between research and extension	Poor dissemination of research findings; Low adoption of new technologies.	Strengthen collaboration between research and extension; Encourage adoptive research.
Research and development	Adoption of appropriate technologies	Shortage of technical personnel; Failure to disseminate research findings; Inadequate funding.	Provision of adequate funding for research; Timely dissemination of research findings; Development of appropriate and farmer friendly technologies.

3.6.6 Projects/Programmes (by sub-sector)

B. New Project Proposals: District Planning and Management Unit

Projects Name /Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities	Estimated cost in Ksh
Internet connections DC's headquarters	1	To link departments and improve communication	Interconnect departments in the district headquarters	Purchase of cable and wiring of the district headquarters	0.5million
District Library Naivasha division	2	To provide a modern education and resource centre	One library	Construction of one modern library, furnishing and equipping of library	8 million

3.6.7 Cross Sector Linkages

ICT is useful across the sectors. It influences efficiency and increases productivity. It leads to development of other sectors such as education and physical infrastructure and influences the speed at which the sector develops.

An efficient communication system is also necessary to ensure timely execution of production related decisions. Information, communication technology is an integral

part of the modern production. It ensures faster and efficient production that is cost-effective and market driven. It is therefore a prerequisite to economic growth and development of a nation.. Research results provide the necessary for planning and decision making while technology is key for enhancing adoption of techniques that will increase productivity.

3.6.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross Cutting Issues

The ICT sector is important in disseminating HIV/AIDS related data and information, environmental conservation messages and gender related issues. It offers an opportunity to learn and compare what is happening in other areas and is vital for information sharing and replication of best practises.

While disseminating information, specific emphasis will be placed on issues on gender, environment and HIV/AIDS. Research will be useful in fact finding causes and solution on some social problems such as Gender-Base Violence, low education levels among the marginalised community among others. It is through the information technology that some social issues like inter-conflicts and intra-conflicts come to be known and highlighted for all know.

3.7 GOVERNANCE, JUSTICE, LAW AND ORDER SECTOR

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

3.7.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The sector vision is to achieve a secure, just, accountable, transparent, democratic and conducive environmental 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 Sector Vision and Mission

In response to the sector vision and mission, the district has set up various institutions aimed at achieving the goals of the sector, these include these include; the anti corruption committees that have been devolved to the locational level; the community policing initiative, that aims at involvement of the community in creating a secure environment. The district will also strive to improve delivery of legal services and reduce inequalities within the district. The district will also strive to restore faith and credibility in public service through provision of leadership, and upholding the rule of law.

3.7.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector is responsible for establishing and coordinating government policies geared towards economic, social and political development. The sector therefore provides leadership and ensures that government systems are functional. It ensures that the citizens uphold respect for the rule of the law. The sector leads in creating of an enabling environment where all the other sectors will flourish.

3.7.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Government	To give policy guidelines for the sector To provide leadership, and implement government policies Maintain law and order and ensure administration of justice
Donors	Provide funds for reform programmes
Community	Participate in creation of a secure environment maintaining respect to rights of the citizen.
Private Sector	Provision of services e.g. legal services, partnership with the government in key programmes

3.7.5 Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Provincial Administration	To ensure conducive environment for social, economic and political development Enhance disaster preparedness	Inadequate resources: Political interference: Poverty.	Implement and sensitise the community on public sector reforms: Coordinate all governments agencies and activities: Involvement of the community in development activities: Streamlining feedback channels.
Penal Institutions	Containment and keeping in safe custody prisoners: Rehabilitation and reforming of prisoners through training and counselling: Facilitation of administration of justice: Recruitment and development of personnel: Provision of facilities for children aged 4	Congestion in prisons due to poorly designed facilities: Inadequate housing for staff: Collapsing prison industries Inadequate physical infrastructure: Uncoordinated justice system: Inadequate budgetary allocations: Poverty: HIV/AIDS.	Improve, maintain and expand prison facilities and physical infrastructure: Facilitate speedy dispensation of justice: Linking with development partners: Revive prison industries through provision of adequate equipment and development of market chains: HIV/AIDS programs for staff and prisoners.

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	and below accompanying mothers in prison.		
Administration of justice	Increase transparency and ensure the rule of law is upheld	Corruption and poor administration of justice	Proper staffing of the judiciary Sensitization of the community on the role of the judiciary and rights of citizen.
Legal services	Avail affordable legal services to the community	Lack of organization providing legal services to the poor Unscrupulous legal officers Poor public education on legal services	Provision of legal services to the poor; Ensure that legal officers adhere to work ethics; Sensitize the public on legal services and procedures available.
Probation services	Initiation of crime prevention programmes Decongesting prisons Rehabilitate clients and make them productive	Inadequate office space Poor knowledge of services offered by the department Inadequate staff capacity	Proper facilitation of the department; Placement of minor petty offenders in the community service order; Training of staff on guidance and counselling; Assist clients to set up IGAs.
Police	Protection and maintenance of citizens rights	Inadequate physical facilities; Increased workload due to high coverage areas; Inadequate staff capacity; Poor public image; Poverty and unemployment.	Proper funding for day to day operations; Improve and maintain physical infrastructure; Intensify community policing programs; Community sensitization to improve the image of the department and demystify the role of the police.

3.7.6 Projects/Programmes (by sub-sector)

A. On-going projects: Judiciary

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Naivasha law Courts Naivasha District HQ	To enhance the administration of justice and host the judiciary personnel.	A modern court building to accommodate the various courts.	Construction of the facility Equipping the offices.

A. Probation Department: Ongoing Projects/programmes

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Compliance to Community Service Order in Naivasha	To ensure offenders perform CSO satisfactorily and that	380 CSO offenders annually	Identify suitable work places; Involve the Provincial Administration, village elders

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
	the community appreciates CSO as an effective community based sentence		and other stakeholders in the management of CSO.
Provide Aftercare Supervisees with skills and tools	To enhance skills acquired at the Penal Institutions; To make the supervisees self reliant for successful reintegration back to the community; For the purpose of wealth creation and poverty eradication once supervisees becomes self reliant.	12 supervisees annually	Conduct trainings and workshops; Apply and provide the tools to eligible cases links supervisees with the entrepreneur; Workshops organised by the NGOs; Link supervisees with other government agencies that have diversion programmes e.g. Children department.
Crime prevention strategy	To empower the youth so as to prevent them from engaging with criminal acts; Encourage women to join micro-finance enterprises; To encourage youth to join self help groups and seek funds; Visit various schools within the district on behaviour change campaigns.	Naivasha division	Visit various schools; Form youth and women groups among the probationers; Life bloom counselling services, a local NGO, are offering some girls and women with entrepreneur courses.
Offer clients specialised professional counselling	To build the capacity of the clients to help them overcome trauma and lead them towards self actualization; To address the individual needs of the client to enhance client and victim relationship; Drug and alcohol abusers counselling; Women who had suffered from domestic abuse are counselled.	50 probationers	The department in partnership with Life Bloom International professional counsellors are already offering the counselling services to the probationers.
Publicity Sensitization and awareness creation	To ensure that the population has a good understanding of probation programs	1 open days annually; 10 sensitization meetings; 2 stakeholders meetings annually.	Hold probationers open days; Conduct seminars and workshops; Visit CSO projects.

A. New Project Proposals: Probation

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Estimated cost
Offer clients specialized professional counselling	1	To build the capacity of our clients to help them overcome trauma and lead towards self-actualization; To address the individual needs of the clients; To enhance client and victim relationships; To reduce recidivism.	100 clients annually	Identify professional counsellors; Identify high-risk offenders who will benefit; Create linkages between the clients and the victims; Organize group and individual counselling sessions; Develop crime prevention programmes.	200.000.00 Annually
Conduct an exchange programme for the Probation and CSO District Committees	2	To share experience with the district committees; To enhance the participation of the members during district committees; To enlist greater support by the District Committees on offender management; Involve the District Committees in crime prevention.	10 members of the district probation case committee 10 members of the CSO District committee	Identify and visit other districts for exchange of experiences; Expose the committee members to new ideas; Develop strategies on offender management and the crime prevention initiative; Conduct monitoring and evaluation of Probation programmes.	150.000.00
Office construction, Naivasha Municipality	3	To improve office accommodation in order to provide a conducive environment for the probation officers; Improve client management especially maintaining confidentiality of the clients	10 probation officers; 4 support staff; Overall clients; Other Government departments that may require office accommodation.	Land is available to government; Preparation of Building plans & Bills of quantities; Construction of office block	4M

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Estimated cost
		matters.			
Training of counsellors (probation officers)	4	To debrief the probation staff and therefore increase productivity.	6 probation officers and 2 support staff.	Conduct trainings for all probation officers and support staff.	10,000
Conduct Pre-bail inquiries for the courts		To reduce congestion at the remand prison: To ensure Juvenile offenders are not separated from their parents: To enhance the human rights standards in the criminal justice system.	2000 Adult offenders annually: 1000 juvenile offenders annually:	Conduct social enquiries to establish eligibility; Submit reports to bail terms for those released.	500,000.00 annually

3.7.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The sector is important to performance of other sectors since no meaningful activity can take place in the absence of law and order. The sector also plays a major role in mobilization of the community through the provincial administration. The sector coordinates activities that take place in all sectors and gives direction and guidance.

However, the success of the sector is dependent on the other sectors such as the agriculture and rural development sector in the provision of food, reliable physical infrastructure to facilitate the discharge its functions, ICT to improve communication flow, the human resource and the health sector for healthy and skilled manpower to support the sector activities..

3.7.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross Cutting Issues

The sector is interlinked with all the other sectors and plays a key role in advocating for HIV/AIDS and gender issues within the district. Gender issues are well placed and tackled in this sector especially issues on Women and Child Rights. While holding public *barazas*, the Provincial Administration will spear-head fight against Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and HIV/AIDS. On Environmental issues, Provincial Administration through its devolved structures will double the effort to ensure that such concerns are raised and harmonised with the development activities of an area.

Through public *barazas* by the Provincial administration, efforts will be made to preach peace and coexistence among various ethnic groups in the district. This is especially in Mai-Mahiu and Elementaita divisions where there has been sporadic

tension among different communities. Establishment of village peace committees comprising different ethnic groups will be given priority.

Issuance of national identity cards through registration of persons will be sped up and mobile registration established.

3.8 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

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

3.8.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The sector vision is "a leading sector in public policy formulation, coordination supervision and prudent resource management."

The mission is to "provide leadership and policy direction in resource mobilization and management for quality public service delivery."

3.8.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

In order to create an enabling environment that is conducive to sustainable development, all the sub-sectors in this sector will strive to promote efficient management and utilization of resources. This will be done by embracing high standards of financial discipline, focusing on value for money and adoption of democratic governance that is accountable and sensitive to the wishes of the people.

Emphasis will be on increasing community participation in all issues relating to development. Assistance will be provided in order to develop their capacity to play the envisaged role.

3.8.3 The Importance of the Sector in the District

The Public Administration sector provides a favourable environment under which all sectors can thrive. It is responsible for the coordination of development activities. Through this sector, policies are formulated and other sectors derive their mandates and direction from it.

Public administration sector will continue playing the important role of creating an enabling environment for the promotion of economic growth through prudent policy formulation, planning and coordination of Government ministries and departments. This environment will be achieved through prudent economic and financial management

The sector also takes charge of the structures that coordination planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of projects and programs in the district. This ensures harmony in funding and accountability of public funds.

3.8.4 The Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Ministry of Finance Ministry of Planning and National Development and Vision 2030	To ensure sound accountable transparent systems To ensure sound planning; Initiate, plan and implement development programmes Formulate planning documents and policies

3.8.5 Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Financial Management	Strive to instil a high sense of financial discipline in all spending units in the district	Lack of transport Poor staffing levels Limited training opportunities	Regular and surprise checks of all revenue collection centres to ensure that revenue due to the government is collected and accounted for.
Local governance	Improve social and political governance	Mismanagement of public resources Corruption	Improve local service delivery systems; Strengthen local revenue mobilization capacity; Use of participatory process.
Financial Management	Enhance accountability, efficiency and transparency in the management of public funds	Poor financial management skills Inspection services not strengthened Unpredictable funding Corruption and misappropriation of funds	Financial Management Training for those managing public funds; Use of ICT to provide real time reporting.
Development Planning	Use of participatory planning, monitoring and evaluation processes	Inadequate resources Low community knowledge of government policies Low community participation Inactive grassroots' development structures i.e. DFRD structure	Reactivation of grassroots' development committees; Sensitise the community on the revised DFRD structure; Step up resource mobilization up to grass root level; Continuous community sensitization of government policies.
Provincial Administration	Coordination of government activities in the district;	Shortage of vehicles; Lack of offices; Lack of regular training	Conduct regular field tours and public barazas to follow-up on

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	Reduce crime rate; Facilitate speedy conflict resolution; Build capacity of staff for development; sensitize and mobilize community to take charge of their development process.	opportunities.	project implementation. Provide funds for construction of offices

3.8.6 Project and Programme Priorities

A. On-going projects: Provincial Administration (Administration Police)

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Miti-Mingi Chief's Office	To enhance security and service delivery to the public	An office block	Construction of the facility
Langa langa AP Post	To improve security and service delivery	An AP camp for the officers	Construction of the facility
Gitare Chief's Office	To improve security and service delivery	An office block	Construction of the facility
Kayole AP Post	To improve security and service delivery	An AP camp for the officers	Construction of the facility
Jica Police Post	To improve security and service delivery	A police post	Construction of the facility

B: New project proposals: Provincial Administration (Administration)

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Estimated Cost
District Headquarters	1	To provide offices for the staff at the district HQ	Offices to accommodate 40 government departments	Construction of a new district headquarters	37 million
District HQ AP lines	2	To provide accommodation for the AP in the district HQ	Rooms to accommodate the staff	Construction of AP lines	5 million
Naivasha Divisional HQ	3	To provide ample office space	Offices the divisional officer	Construction of a DO's office	4.5 million
Maai Mahiu Divisional HQ	4	To provide ample office space	Offices the divisional officer	Construction of a DO's office	4.5 million
Kongoni Divisional HQ	5	To provide ample office space	Offices of the divisional officer	Construction of a DO's office	4.5 million
Elementaita Divisional HQ	6	To provide ample office space	Offices of the divisional officer	Construction of a DO's office	4.5 million
Gilgil division AP	7	To provide	Rooms to	Construction	3 million

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Estimated Cost
Lines		accommodation for the AP	accommodate the staff	of AP lines	
Mai - Mahiu division AP Lines	8	To provide accommodation for the AP	Rooms to accommodate the staff	Construction of AP lines	3 million
Kongoni division AP Lines	9	To provide accommodation for the AP	Rooms to accommodate the staff	Construction of AP lines	3 million
Elementaita division AP Lines	10	To provide accommodation for the AP	- Rooms to accommodate the staff	Construction of AP lines	3 million
Karunga Chief's Camp	11	To provide office space for the chief	3 offices and a toilet	Construction of the building	1 million

B. New Project Proposals: Ministry of State for Planning, National Development and Vision 2030

Projects Name /Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities	Estimated cost in Ksh
District Planning Unit Naivasha District Headquarters	1	To construct the District Planning Unit to house DPU team in the district	DPU office block with 4 offices and a conference hall.	Construction of a modern DPU, furnishing and equipping.	5 million
District Information and Documentation Centre (DIDC) Naivasha District Headquarters	2	To construct the District Information and Documentation Centre (DIDC) To improve on the planning process in the district	To construct a DIDC hall, 4 offices and a conference hall.	Construction of one modern DIDC; Furnish and equip the DIDC.	5 million

3.8.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Public Administration will require very strong linkages with other sectors such as Physical Infrastructure, Research, Innovation and Technology and Human Resource Development to realize its vision and mission.

Effective coordination and prudent management of the financial resources and the enforcement of the existing regulations both at the central government and local authorities' levels will be required for the sector to provide quality infrastructure. The sector relates to the other sectors through national development planning and public expenditure management, budget tracking and monitoring and evaluation of development programmes. A well developed ICT will enable the public

administration sector play its coordination, planning and supervisory roles more effectively.

3.8.8. Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

The sector will revive drought management committees at all levels and capacity members on disaster preparedness and management. Strict adherence to the existing environmental laws will be applied to the letter. To reduce unemployment among the youth, awareness creation on the benefits of forming groups to benefit from the Youth development fund. Youth groups will undertake construction of minor roads, through the CDF. Mainstreaming HIV/AIDS will be given priority especially during meetings with staff and the clients.

The sector will strive to boost morale for civil servants through regular training and re-training. Efforts will be made to improve production further through promotions and motivation of staff based on gender as stipulated in the recent public announcement that for all positions one third be women.

During the planning processes, issues on HIV/AIDS, environment and gender will be streamlined alongside with the development activities.

3.9 SPECIAL PROGRAMMES SECTOR

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

3.9.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The sector vision is “sustainable and equitable socio-economic development and empowerment of all Kenyans”.

The mission is “to formulate, mainstream and implement responsive socio-economic policies through coordinated strategies for sustained socio-economic development of vulnerable and marginalised groups”.

3.9.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

In responding to the sector vision and mission, the sector ministries will focus on development of women and youth and other vulnerable groups with emphasis on their economic empowerment to facilitate sustainable development activities. The sector will seek to develop a labour force to suit the labour needs required for all sectors. The sector will come up with strategies that will ensure the balanced economic growth and development in general across all regions, concentrate on community capacity building while also focussing on reducing the impacts of HIV/AIDS.

3.9.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector addresses the need to realise potentials that are within the district especially in marginalised areas and works in collaboration with other sectors to realise the realisation of this potentials. The sector also ensures that projects and programmes target all in an equitable manner; with special emphasis on the vulnerable and marginalized persons and regions.

3.9.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Government	To provide policy guidelines and regulation in the sector To facilitate capacity building and training
Donors	Complement government efforts through funding and conducting sector related activities
Community	Participate in development activities
NGOs, CBOs, FBOs	Supplement government efforts in capacity building and training
Private Sector	Support community initiatives

3.9.5 Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Social services	Mobilise the community for sustainable development process	Dependency attitude among community members; Marginalization of special needs groups e.g. people with disabilities Management wrangles among groups.	Train group leaders in management skills; Strengthen social development committees; Linking community based organization with relevant sectors.
Culture	Preservation of culture and historical sites	Inadequate funding; Persistence of negative traditional practises; Poor staffing; Poor skill among target group.	Registration and training of artists, cultural groups; Organise frequent cultural festivals.
Sports	Promote recreation activities	Inadequate funding; Poor leadership among sports organizations; Under developed sports infrastructure.	Development of sports infrastructure; Solicit for sponsors to support sporting activities.
Youth	Mobilization and support youth based development initiatives	Poor entrepreneurship skills among the youth; Leadership wrangles among youth groups; Poor participation of the youth in community development activities;	Capacity build youth groups and individuals to develop their entrepreneurship skills; Training of youth leaders on management.

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
		High unemployment levels.	
Labour and employment	Provide labour and employment advisory services	High levels of unemployment; Poor data on labour statistics.	Creation of a database on employment statistics
Children's Dept	Ensure children's basic rights are safeguarded Ensure children offenders are rehabilitated and reintegrated to their families	Inadequate staff; Inadequate facilitation; Unscrupulous children protection units; Lack of trained staff to deal with children with behaviour problems; Poor infrastructural facilities.	Increase utilization of VCOs in the district; Sensitize the community on children's rights; Collect and disseminate data on OVCs; Increases staff capacity through training; Rehabilitate existing infrastructural facilities; Involvement of stakeholders in handling of children issues;

3.9.6 Projects/Programmes (by sub-sector)

A. On-going projects/programmes: Youth

Project Name	Location/Division/Constituency	Priority	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Estimated cost in Ksh.
Youth Enterprise Development Fund	All Division	1	Empower youth financially through provision of loans; Capacity build youth on entrepreneurship	All registered youth groups and individuals	Training of youth on business management Giving out loans to youth groups and individuals	2 million

A. On-going projects/programmes: Gender and Social Services

Project Name	Location/Division/Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Constituency Women Enterprise Fund	All Divisions	Empower women financially through provision of loans; Capacity building women on entrepreneurship.	All women in the district	Training of women on business management; Giving out loans to women groups and individuals.

A. On-going projects/programmes: Children's Department

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Community Hall in Naivasha Town Location, Naivasha Division	To have a hall where the OVCs can be trained on relevant courses and their skills developed.	100 OVCs per annum.	Admission; Training; Repatriation.
Child Protection Unit in Naivasha Town Location, Naivasha Division.	To serve as a remand home for the errant children.	100 OVCs per annum.	Counselling; Rehabilitation; Repatriation.

B. New Project Proposals: Youth

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Priority	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Estimated cost in ksh
Construction of the district office Naivasha District Headquarters	1	Avail a good working environment	Complete and furnish 4 offices for the officers and support staff	Identify suitable Land; Prepare building plans; Prepare Bills of quantities; construction of the office block.	2.5 million
Rehabilitation of 2 youth /village polytechnics Mai Mahiu . Maiella	2	Train the youth on vocational development skills; Training school dropouts or late beginners;	Youth within Mai Mahiu and Maiella locations	Rehabilitate the polytechnics; Equip the polytechnics; Provide staff to the polytechnic.	2 million
Establish a resource centre. Naivasha Division	3	To improve access to information by youth and provide opportunities for them to participate in society activities	All youth within Naivasha district	Identification of an appropriate space/location; Construction of a resource centre; Equip the resource centre.	8 million
Construction and furnishing of 4 divisional offices	4	Create an office block for staff in the division	Complete and furnish offices for the officers and support staff	Identify suitable land; Prepare building plans; Prepare Bills of quantities; Construction of the office block	4 million

B. New Project Proposals: Children's Department

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Estimated Cost
Construction of the	1	To build	2 children	Ensure Land	

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	Estimated Cost
District Children Officer's Office.		offices for the department staff.	officers 3 support staff.	availability to government: Building plans from works department are Prepare Bills of quantities.	2M

3.9.7 . Cross Sector Linkages

The sector works very closely with all sectors on issues of community mobilization and empowerment. The sector also plays a major role in identification and mainstreaming of vulnerable groups within the community. It also promotes the cultural diversity and the tourism in the nation. Sporting activities have greatly enhanced the plight of the youth enabling them to engage in income generating activities.

Women and youth constitute the majority of the labour force engaged in the agriculture production sector. They also comprise the bulk of the labour force across the board. Therefore, this sector is important for economic growth and development of the nation as it cuts across all the other sectors.

3.9.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross Cutting Issues

The sector has mainstreamed the issues of gender through empowerment of women and youth. Efforts will now be concentrated in developing and enhancing the productivity of these groups.

HIV/AIDS greatly affects this sector. Efforts will be concentrated in community mobilization to encourage their participation in HIV/AIDS related activities. The sector will collaborate with other sectors to address the needs of vulnerable groups such as youth and migrant workers on HIV/AIDS related issues.

The government has introduced the Youth Development Fund and Women Enterprise Fund to help these segments of the population set up small enterprises in an endeavour to alleviate poverty and create employment.

The need for greater involvement of women has also been taken a notch higher through the executive directive that stipulates that at least 30 percent of women must be absorbed and considered in the public service appointments. These measures will not only promote gender equality but also ensure empowerment of women.

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

4.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter focuses on development of a monitoring and evaluation system for specified programmes and projects to be implemented over the plan period. It also specifies objectively verifiable indicators that shall be used to monitor project/program implementation, and sets medium term milestones for impact assessment. The chapter also specifies the roles of the various stakeholders in the monitoring and evaluation system.

In the current plan period, monitoring of activities will be a continuous exercise. This be done periodically and be based on annual reviews that will be aligned to the National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (NIMES). It will also include a midterm and an end term review.

4.1 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION IN THE DISTRICT

The Monitoring and Evaluation directorate in the Ministry of State for Planning, National Development and Vision 2030 has developed the National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (NIMES) for 2007 to 2012. Under the system, all monitoring systems are incorporated into the national system. The monitoring systems at the lower levels feed into the national system.

Evaluation will take place at two stages; midterm evaluation and end term evaluation. In addition, there will be annual reports to assess the progress made in implementing the plan and to provide necessary information and feedback.

The District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (DMEC) will spear head monitoring and evaluation at the district level. The DMEC is made up of members representing government agencies, Civil Society Organizations and the private sector. To ensure monitoring and evaluation activities on a continuous basis the DMEC will continue with capacity building for the departments and agencies in the district.

The DMEC will coordinate monitoring and evaluation activities for all the sectors and government agencies and through the preparation of the District Annual Monitoring and Evaluation report, provide necessary information and feedback to be captured at the national level. Monitoring and Evaluation will also be decentralised to the Constituency level. At the constituency level, the activities will be coordinated by the Constituency Monitoring and Evaluation Committees (CMEC). The focus on the constituency is because it is the unit of devolution with many of the devolved funding from the government going up to the constituency level. The CMEC will also be made up of representation from various interest groups.

4.3 IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX

The matrix below includes projects to be implemented, monitoring tools and indicators, time frames, implementing agencies and stakeholder responsibilities.

4.3.1 Agriculture and Rural Development Sector

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role of Stakeholder
National, Agriculture and Livestock Extension programme (NALEP)	18.454million	2008-2012	Compliance with AWPB: Number of CIGs formed; Number of farmers trained; Number of staff trained.	Bi annual and Annual reports; Supervision reports; Financial reports.	MoA MoLFD	Coordination of joint planning and implementation of community programmes
Kenya Agricultural Productivity Project (KAPP).	15.607million	2008-2012	Number of farmers trained; Percentage increase in production per acre; Number of demonstrations held; Number of CIGs formed; Compliance with AWPB.	Bi annual and Annual reports; Supervision reports; Financial reports.	MoA MoLFD	Planning and management for the project Establishment of linkages with other sectors
Njaa Marufuku Kenya	1.706million	2008-2012	Number of groups funded; Amount of funds generated and revolving.	Supervision reports; Annual reports.	MoA MoLFD	Verification and vetting of groups
Orphaned crops promotion	0.4million	2008-2010	Number of bulking plots established; Number of farmers involved in seed multiplication.	Supervision reports; Annual reports.	MoA	Sensitize the community on the benefits of orphaned crops
Cotton Promotion Project.	2.45million	2008-2010	Number of trainings conducted; Number of demonstration farms established; Number of farmers adopting the cotton farming.	Annual reports; Supervision reports.	MoA	Support community through funding
Disease	12.283million	2008-	Number of	Surveillance	MoLFD	Donors/GoK to

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role of Stakeholder
Control		2012	animals vaccinated; Number of diseases reported; Number of quarantine notices.	reports ; Quarantine notices Minutes.		provide funds for drugs Mobilization Compliance with regulations
Hide and skins improvement	0.423million	2008-2012	Number of premises licensed; No. of flayers produced; Grade produced.	Licenses Reports	MoLFD	Compliance with regulations
Cattle Dip Renovation	1million	2008-2010	Number of dips rehabilitated and operational	Quarterly reports	CDF, veterinary	Farmers to cost share in maintenance and purchase of chemicals
Natural Forest Conservation	10million	2008-2012	Area of land under forest plantation; Area of forest rehabilitated; Km of forest roads rehabilitated; Number and type of communication infrastructure installed; Number of CFA and DFCC established.	Quarterly reports; State of environment reports; CFA, DFCC reports.	MoENR (KFS)	Donor to avail funds
Farm Forest and extension services	20million	2008-2012	Area of woodlots established; Number of seedlings produced; Quantity of timber produced.	Quarterly reports; State of environment reports.	MoENR (KFS)	Donor to avail funds
Information and resource centre	12million	2 years	Number of computers bought and installed; Number of libraries refurbished; No. of users of resource	Quarterly reports	IFAD	Mobilization and funding

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role of Stakeholder
			centre.			
Joint Loan Board	10.75million	2008-2012	Amount of loan disbursed: Number of traders accessing loans.	Quarterly /annual reports: DEC/DDC minutes.	MoT&I: Local authorities.	Community to invest in viable enterprises
Traders Course	2million	2008-2012	Number of traders trained.	Training reports		Traders to utilise skills acquired
Advisory Courses	1million	2008-2012	Number of traders counselled.	Annual reports	MoT&I	Mobilization
Milk Processing	20million	2008-2010	Number of cooling plants established: Number of litres processed.	Site meetings minutes: Quarterly reports: Annual reports.	Private investor	Mobilization and training
Animal feed factory	15million	2008-2010	Number of animal feed factories established: Quantity of feeds produced.	Site meetings minutes: DEC/DDC minutes: Annual reports.	Private investors	Mobilization of resources

4.3.2 Trade, Tourism and Industry

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.million)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role of Stakeholder
Community Based Wildlife management	3	2008-2012	No. Of management committees	Reports	KWS	Mobilization, Training.
Income generating Conservation	1	2008-2012	No. Of IGAs established	Progress reports	KWS Local Authority	Mobilization, training.
Integrated Land use management	1.5	2008-2012	No. Of planned land use plans	Reports	KWS Min of Agriculture	Mobilization and training
Community Scouts	0.5	2008-2012	No. Of Scouts established	Reports	KWS Local Authority	Mobilization training

4.3.3 Physical Infrastructure: Roads

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.) in million	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role of Stakeholder
D320 – Lanet – Elementaita		2008-2012	No. of KM	Progress report; Completion certificates.	Ministry of Roads	
C88 – Rironi-Maai Mahiu section Naivasha Division		2008-2009	No. of KM	Progress report; Completion certificates.	Ministry of Roads	
A104 Naivasha – Lanet - 70kms		2008-2009	No. of KM	Progress report; Completion certificates.	Ministry of Roads	
D323: Marula (A104) Moi North Lake Rd	2	2008-2012	No. of KM	Progress report; Completion certificates.	Ministry of Roads	
D385: C77 Gilgil-Mawingo Rd	1.02	2008-2012	No. of KM	Progress report; Completion certificates.	Ministry of Roads	
E415: Jnct B3-Lamoja Primary School	1.0012	2008-2012	No. of KM	Progress report; Completion certificates.	Ministry of Roads	Donors-Funding; Ministry-Supervision.
D322: E458 Gilgil-Eburru-Masai Gorge	2.502	2008-2012	No. of KM	Progress report; Completion certificates.	Ministry of Roads	Donors-Funding; Ministry-Supervision.
E1769: DB Nyandarua-C77 Chokereria	0.998	2008-2012	No. of KM	Progress report; Completion certificates.	Ministry of Roads	Donors-Funding; Ministry-Supervision.
D523: Jnct B3 Suswa-DB Kajiado	1.5	2008-2012	No. of KM	Progress report; Completion certificates.	Ministry of Roads	Donors-Funding; Ministry-Supervision.
D394: C88 Longonot-DB Nyandarua	1.986	2008-2012	No. of KM	Progress report; Completion certificates.	Ministry of Roads	Donors-Funding; Ministry-Supervision.
E443: C88 Mai-Mahiu-DB Central Kijabe	1.53	2008-2012	No. of KM	Progress report; Completion certificates.	Ministry of Roads	Donors-Funding; Ministry-Supervision.
UNCL: Jet D393-Kirima	1.92	2008-2012	No. of KM	Progress report; Completion certificates.	Ministry of Roads	Donors-Funding; Ministry-Supervision.
R15: C88 Hill stop-Jet R16	0.542	2008-2012	No. of KM	Progress report; Completion certificates.	Ministry of Roads	Donors-Funding; Ministry-Supervision.

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.) in million	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role of Stakeholder
RAR 18-A104Kinungi-Maraingushu(C67) & E1468(1)-Maraingushu(C67)-Karate	3	2008-2012	No. of KM	Progress report; Completion certificates.	Ministry of Roads	Donors-Funding; Ministry-Supervision.

Physical Infrastructure: Energy

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.) in million	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role of Stakeholder
Promotion and establishment of renewable energy; solar, wind mills & biogas	3	2008-2012	No. of households with renewable energy	Reports	Ministry of Energy; Ministry of Agriculture	Donors-funding Ministries-Training, supervision
Expansion of geothermal generation at Olkaria	40	2008-2012	No. of Megawatts produced & added in the National Grid	Reports	Ministry of Energy	Donors-funding Ministries-Training, supervision
Carry out feasibility studies and develop geothermal at new sites (Eburru) and Kariandus	100	2008-2012	No. of Megawatts produced & added in the National Grid	Reports	Ministry of Energy	Donors-funding Ministries-supervision

4.3.4 Environment, Water and Sanitation

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.) in million	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role of Stakeholder
Suswa water project	12	2008-2010	Number of kilometres laid; Number of tanks constructed; Number of connections.	Quarterly reports; Annual reports; Mid-term review.	DWO	Mobilization, participation and use of water
Mirera Suswa Water project	4	2008-2010 years	Number of kilometres laid; Level of water treatment facility constructed.	Quarterly reports; Annual reports.	DWO	Mobilization; Participation and use of water.

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.) in million	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role of Stakeholder
Eburru water project	4.5	2008-2010	Number of kilometres laid; Level of water treatment facility constructed. Number of connections	Quarterly reports; Annual reports.	DWO	Mobilization Participation and use of water
Tangi tano water project	2	2008-2010	Number of kilometres laid; Level of water treatment facility constructed; Number of connections	Quarterly reports; Annual reports.	DWO	Mobilization
Kamere water project	1	2008-2010	Number of kilometres laid; Number of connections	Quarterly reports; Annual reports.	DWO	Participation and use of water.
North Karati Water project	3.5	2008-2010	Number of kilometres laid; Number of intakes constructed; Number of connections completed.	Quarterly reports; Annual reports.	DWO	Mobilization, participation and use of Water.
Weru WP	10.7	2008-2012	Number of kilometres laid; Level of water treatment facility constructed; Number of connections completed.	Quarterly reports; Annual reports.	DWO	Mobilization, participation and use of water
Cendano WP	5.4	2008-2010	Number of kilometres laid; Number of intakes constructed; Number of connections completed.	Quarterly reports; Annual reports.	DWO	Mobilization, participation and use of water.
Munyu Ihindu WP	2.7	2008-2009	Number of kilometres laid; Number of intakes constructed; Number of connections completed.	Quarterly reports; Annual reports.	DWO	Mobilization, participation and use of water.
Kijabe WP	1.7	2008-2009	Number of kilometres laid;	Quarterly reports;	DWO	Mobilization, participation

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.) in million	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role of Stakeholder
			Number of intakes constructed; Number of connections completed.	Annual reports;		and use of water.
Kirimuki WP	4.7million	2008-2010	Number of kilometres laid; Number of connections completed.	Quarterly reports; Annual reports.	DWO	Mobilization, participation and use of water.
Karunga WP	1.7million	2008-2010	Number of tanks constructed; Number of connections completed.	Quarterly reports; Annual reports.	DWO	Mobilization, participation and use of water.
Ndabibi BH	2million	2008-2009	Level of borehole constructed; Number of connections completed.	Quarterly reports; Annual reports;	DWO	Mobilization, participation and use of water.
Kiambogo WP	0.4million	2008-2009	Number of de-silted ponds.	Quarterly reports; Annual reports.	DWO	Mobilization, participation and use of water.
Satellite WP	4million	2008-2010	Number of kilometres laid; Number of intakes constructed; Number of connections completed.	Quarterly reports; Annual reports;	DWO	Mobilization, participation and use of water.

4.3.5 Human Resource Development: Educati

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.) in million	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role of Stakeholder
Mai Mahiu Secondary School	0.72	2008-2010	Number of classrooms constructed	Quarterly reports; Reports to DEB; Supervision reports.	MoE	GoK to fund community to utilize facility.
Gilgil day Secondary School	1.56	2008-2010	Percentage of classrooms construction completed.	Quarterly reports; Reports to DEB; Supervision reports.	MoE	GoK to fund community to utilize facility

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.) in million	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role of Stakeholder
Munanda Secondary School	0.241	2008-2010	Level of classrooms constructed	Quarterly reports; Reports to DEB; Supervision reports.	MoE	GoK to fund community to utilize facility.
Mirera Secondary School	0.507	2008-2010	Level of classrooms constructed; Level of completion of the laboratory; Level of completion of administration block;	Quarterly reports; Reports to DEB; Supervision reports.	MoE	GoK to fund community to utilize facility
Marigushu Secondary School	0.7	2008-2010	Level of completion of administration block; Level of completion of power supply; Length of Fence completed.	Quarterly reports; Reports to DEB; Supervision reports	MoE	GoK to fund Community to utilize facility.
Kahuho Secondary School	0.4	2008-2010	Number of gas pipes and furniture fitted.	Quarterly reports; Reports to DEB; Supervision reports.	MoE	GoK to fund community to utilize facility.
Longonot Township Secondary School	1.5	2008-2010	Level of construction of the kitchen	Quarterly reports; Reports to DEB; Supervision reports;	MoE	GoK to fund Community to utilize facility.
Koelel Secondary School	0.5	2008-2010	Procured bus; Procured computer; level of completion of laboratory.	Quarterly reports; Reports to DEB; Supervision reports.	MoE	GoK to fund Community to utilize facility.
Utumushi Secondary School	20	2008-2012	Number of Classrooms constructed; Procured generator Length of fence completed.	Quarterly reports; Reports to DEB; Supervision reports.	MoE	GoK to fund Community to utilize facility
Karunga Secondary school	0.6	2008-2010	Level of completion of computer lab.	Quarterly reports; Reports to	MoE	GoK to fund community to utilize

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.) in million	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role of Stakeholder
				DEB; Supervision reports.		facility
Mwiciringi Secondary school	1	2008-2010	Amount of furniture fitted; Lunch program initiated.	Quarterly reports Reports to DEB; Supervision reports.	MoE	GoK to fund Community to utilize facility
Gituro Secondary School	1	2008-2010	Number of computers bought.	Quarterly reports; Reports to DEB; Supervision reports.	MoE	GoK to fund Community to utilize facility
Mirera Secondary School	1	2008-2010	Number of computers procured.	Quarterly reports; Reports to DEB; Supervision reports.	MoE	GoK to fund Community to utilize facility
Munanda Secondary School	1	2008-2010	Number of computers procured.	Quarterly reports; Reports to DEB; Supervision reports.	MoE	GoK to fund Community to utilize facility
Naivasha Day Secondary School	1	2008-2010	Number of computers procured.	Quarterly reports; Reports to DEB; Supervision reports.	MoE	GoK to fund Community to utilize facility
Gilgil Secondary School	1	2008-2010	Number of computers procured.	Quarterly reports; Reports to DEB; Supervision reports.	MoE	GoK to fund Community to utilize facility
DEO's Office block at the district headquarters	2.5	2008-2010	No1 Office block for the DEO	Quarterly reports Reports to DEB Supervision reports	MoE	GoK to fund community to utilize facility
2 Community Learning Resource Centre (CLRC) at Naivasha & Gilgil Divisions	1.2	2008-2012	2No CLRC	Quarterly reports	MoE	GoK to fund Community to donate land
Establish 4	4	2008-	4 No offices	Quarterly	MoE	GoK to fund

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.) in million	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role of Stakeholder
divisional offices for AEOs		2012		reports		construct; Community to provide land.

Health

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.) in million	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role of Stakeholder
Naivasha sub district Hospital Maternity Ward	5	2008-2012	Maternity ward	Reports Completion certificate	Ministry of Health Services	Ministry of Health; funding Ministry of Public Works; implementation & supervision
Naivasha sub-district Disability Resource Centre	3	2008-2012	Facility established	Reports Completion certificate	Ministry of Health Services	Ministry of Health; funding Ministry of Public Works; implementation & supervision
Gilgil Sub-district Hospital Mortuary Project	2	2008-2012	Facility established	Reports Completion certificate	Ministry of Health Services	Ministry of Health; funding Ministry of Public Works; implementation & supervision
Gilgil Sub-district Theatre Project	5	2008-2012	Facility established	Reports Completion certificate	Ministry of Health Services	Ministry of Health; funding Ministry of Public Works; implementation & supervision
Mai-Mahiu Dispensary Maternity Project	3	2008-2012	Facility established	Reports Completion certificate	Ministry of Health Services	Ministry of Health; funding Ministry of Public Works; implementation & supervision
Karati Dispensary Maternity Project	2	2008-2012	Facility established	Reports Completion certificate	Ministry of Health Services	Ministry of Health; funding Ministry of Public Works; implementation & supervision
Proposed	5	2008-	Facility	Reports	Ministry of	Ministry of

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.) in million	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role of Stakeholder
Kinamba Dispensary		2012	established	Completion certificate	Health Services	Health; funding Ministry of Public Works: implementation & supervision
Moindabi Dispensary Maternity Project	2	2008-2012	Facility established	Reports Completion certificate	Ministry of Health Services	Ministry of Health; funding Ministry of Public Works; implementation & supervision
Karunga Dispensary Maternity Project	2	2008-2012	Facility established	Reports Completion certificate	Ministry of Health Services	Ministry of Health; funding Ministry of Public Works; implementation & supervision
Maxilla Dispensary Maternity Project	2	2008-2012	Facility established	Reports Completion certificate	Ministry of Health Services	Ministry of Health; funding Ministry of Public Works; implementation & supervision

4.3.6 Research, Innovation and Technology

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.) in million	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role of Stakeholder
District library	0.7	2008-2010	Level of library constructed and equipped; Number of books purchased; Number of people accessing library.	Supervision reports; Stores; inventory; Daily attendance records.	KNLS	Provision of funds and technical support
Intranet connections	0.5	2008-2009	Number of office connected.	Supervision reports.	Provincial administration.	Provision of funds
DIDC Building	0.5	2009-2011	Level of refurbishment of DIDC building; Number of assorted equipment purchased.	Stores inventory.	MoPND	Provision of funds and technical support

4.3.7 Governance, Justice, Law and Order

Probation-

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.) in million	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role of Stakeholder
Offer clients specialized professional counselling	1	2008-2012	No. of clients	Report List of clients	Probation department	Department; funding and training
Conduct an exchange programme for the Probation and CSO District Committees	0.15	2008-2012	No. of clients	Report List of clients	Probation department	Department; funding and training
Office construction, Naivasha Municipality	4	2008-2012	Office	Reports Completion certificate	Probation department	Department; funding Public Works; design, BQs & supervision
Training of counsellors (probation officers)	0.1	2008-2012	No. of clients	Report List of clients	Probation department	Department; funding and training
Conduct Pre-bail inquiries for the courts	0.5	2008-2012	No. of clients	Report List of clients	Probation department	Department; funding and carrying out inquiries

Provincial Administration (Administration Police)

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.) in million	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role of Stakeholder
Miti-Mingi Chief's Office	2	2008-2012	Physical facilities	Reports Completion certificate	Office of the President	Office of the President-funding Public Works; Design, BQs & supervision.
Langa langa AP Post	1	2008-2012	Physical facilities	Reports Completion certificate	Office of the President	Office of the President-funding Public Works; Design, BQs &

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.) in million	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role of Stakeholder
						supervision.
Gitare Chief's Office	1	2008-2012	Physical facilities	Reports Completion certificate	Office of the President	Office of the President-funding Public Works; Design, BQs & supervision.
Kayole AP Post	1	2008-2012	Physical facilities	Reports Completion certificate	Office of the President	Office of the President-funding Public Works; design, BQs & supervision.
Jica Police Post	1	2008-2012	Physical facilities	Reports Completion certificate	Office of the President	Office of the President-funding Public Works; Design, BQs & supervision.

Provincial Administration (Administration)

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.) in million	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role of Stakeholder
Construction of District HQs; District HQ	37	2008-2012	Physical facilities	Reports Completion certificate	Office of the President	Office of the President-funding Public Works; design, BQs & supervision.
District HQ AP lines	5	2008-2012	Physical facilities	Reports Completion certificate	Office of the President	Office of the President-funding Public Works; design, BQs & supervision.
Naivasha Divisional HQ	4.5	2008-2012	Physical facilities	Reports Completion certificate	Office of the President	Office of the President-funding Public Works; design, BQs

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.) in million	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role of Stakeholder
						& supervision.
Maai Mahiu Divisional HQ	4.5	2008-2012	Physical facilities	Reports Completion certificate	Office of the President	Office of the President-funding Public Works; design, BQs & supervision.
Kongoni Divisional HQ	4.5	2008-2012	Physical facilities	Reports Completion certificate	Office of the President	Office of the President-funding Public Works; design, BQs & supervision
Elementaita Divisional HQ	4.5	2008-2012	Physical facilities	Reports Completion certificate	Office of the President	Office of the President-funding Public Works; design, BQs & supervision
Gilgil division AP Lines	3	2008-2012	Physical facilities	Reports Completion certificate	Office of the President	Office of the President-funding Public Works; design, BQs & supervision
Mai - Mahiu division AP Lines	3	2008-2012	Physical facilities	Reports Completion certificate	Office of the President	Office of the President-funding Public Works; design, BQs & supervision
Kongoni division AP Lines	3	2008-2012	Physical facilities	Reports Completion certificate	Office of the President	Office of the President-funding Public Works; design, BQs & supervision
Elementaita division AP Lines	3	2008-2012	Physical facilities	Reports Completion certificate	Office of the President	Office of the President-funding Public

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.) in million	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role of Stakeholder
						Works: design, BQs & supervision
Karunga Chief's Camp	1	2008-2012	Physical facilities	Reports Completion certificate	Office of the President	Office of the President-funding Public Works: design, BQs & supervision

4.3.8 Public Administration: Planning

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.) in million	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role of Stakeholder
District Planning Unit Naivasha District Headquarters	5	2008-2012	Physical facilities	Reports Completion certificate	Ministry of State for Planning, National Development & Vision 2030	MSPND&V2030-funding Public Works: design, BQs & supervision;
Equipping District Information and Documentation Centre (DIDC) Naivasha District Headquarters	3	2008-2012	No. of reference materials; No. of furniture, equipment	Reports	Ministry of State for Planning, National Development & Vision 2030	MSPND&V2030-funding

4.3.9 Special Programmes: Youth

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.) in million	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role of Stakeholder
District headquarters youth office block	3	2008-2010	Number of workshops constructed and equipped; Number of assorted equipment purchased.	Inspection report from MOPW; Completion certificate; Number of stores; Number of offices.	DYO	Facilitate construction of facilities
Divisional	4	2008-	Number of	Inspection	DYO	Facilitate

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.) in million	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role of Stakeholder
youth offices - 4		2012	assorted equipment purchased; Number of students using facility.	report from MOPW; Completion certificate; Number of stores; Number of offices.		construction of facilities
Mai Mahiu youth Polytechnic	2	2008-2010	No. of facilities constructed; Number of assorted equipment purchased; Number of students utilising facilities.	Inspection reports; Stores; inventories.	DYO	Facilitate construction of facility
Constituency Youth Funds	20	2008-2012	Number of youth trained; Number of youth groups funded; Number of youth enterprises started.	Disbursement schedules; Quarterly reports; DEC/DDC minutes.	DYO	Mobilization and support of youth
Constituency Women Enterprise Fund	20	2008-2012	Number of women trained; Number of women groups funded; Number of women enterprises started.	Disbursement schedules; Quarterly reports; DEC/DDC minutes.	DSDO	Mobilization and support of women

4.4 SUMMARY OF MONITORING AND EVALUATION IMPACT AND PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

The following performance indicators will portray the impact of project programmes in various sectors:

Parameters	2008-Present Situation	2010 – Mid Term	2012 – End Of Plan Period
Health			
Infant Mortality rate	42.3/1000	40 1000	37.5 1000
Immunization Coverage	80%	85%	90%
Doctor/Population ratio	1:57,263	1:45,000	1:30,000
HIV/AIDS Incidence	7.4%	5%	3%
Education			
Primary school enrolment rate.	90%	95%	98%
Primary school dropout rates	8%	6%	4%
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:55	1:40	1:40
Secondary school enrolment rate	72%	80%	90%
Secondary school drop out rate	6%	4%	3%
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:19	1:17	1:15
District Literacy level	70%	75%	80%
Roads			
Murram / gravelled roads	643km	961.8km	1,185km
Water			
Access to potable water	68%	35%	45%
Absolute poverty	52%	45%	40%
Energy			
Households with electricity connections	29%	40%	60%
Households using solar power	0.1%	1%	3%
Households using firewood/ charcoal	95%	65%	40%
Households using kerosene/gas (cooking)	5%	15%	25%
% area covered by mobile networks	70%	80%	90%