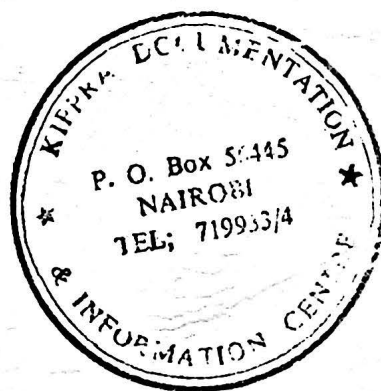




REPUBLIC OF KENYA

MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

KURIA
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN
2002—2008



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

FOREWORD

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

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

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

The Plan is divided into four chapters as follows:

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

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

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

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

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ACP/EU	African Caribbean Pacific/European Union Countries
AGOA	African Growth and Opportunity Act
AI	Artificial Insemination
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
BAT	British American Tobacco
BOG	Board of Governors
CSO	Community Service Order
CBO	Community Based Organization
CNSP	Children in Need of Special Protection
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
DTO	District Trade Officer
DAC	District Agricultural Committee
DACC	District Aids Control Committee
DALEO	District Agriculture and Livestock Extension Officer
DAO	District Agricultural Officer
DCO	District Cooperative Officer
DDC	District Development Committee
DDO	District Development Officer
DDP	District Development Plan
DEB	District Education Board
DEC	District Executive Committee
DEO	District Education Officer
DFRD	District Focus for Rural Development
DHMT	District Hospital Management Team
DIDC	District Information and Documentation Centre
Div DC	Divisional Development Committee
DLPO	District Livestock Development Officer
DMEC	District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee
DMIS	District Management Information System
DPHO	District Public Health Officer
DPU	District Planning Unit
DSDO	District Social Development Officer
DSO	District Statistical Officer
DSO	District Survey Officer
DTO	District Trade Officer
DVO	District Veterinary Officer
DWO	District Works Officer
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EAC	East African Community
ECD	Early Childhood Development
EU	European Union
GOK	Government of Kenya
HIV	Human Immuno – Deficiency Virus
ICT	Information Communication Technology
KEPI	Kenya Expanded Programme for Immunization
KPLC	Kenya Power and Lighting Company
KTBH	Kenya Top Bar Hive
LATF	Local Authority Trust Fund

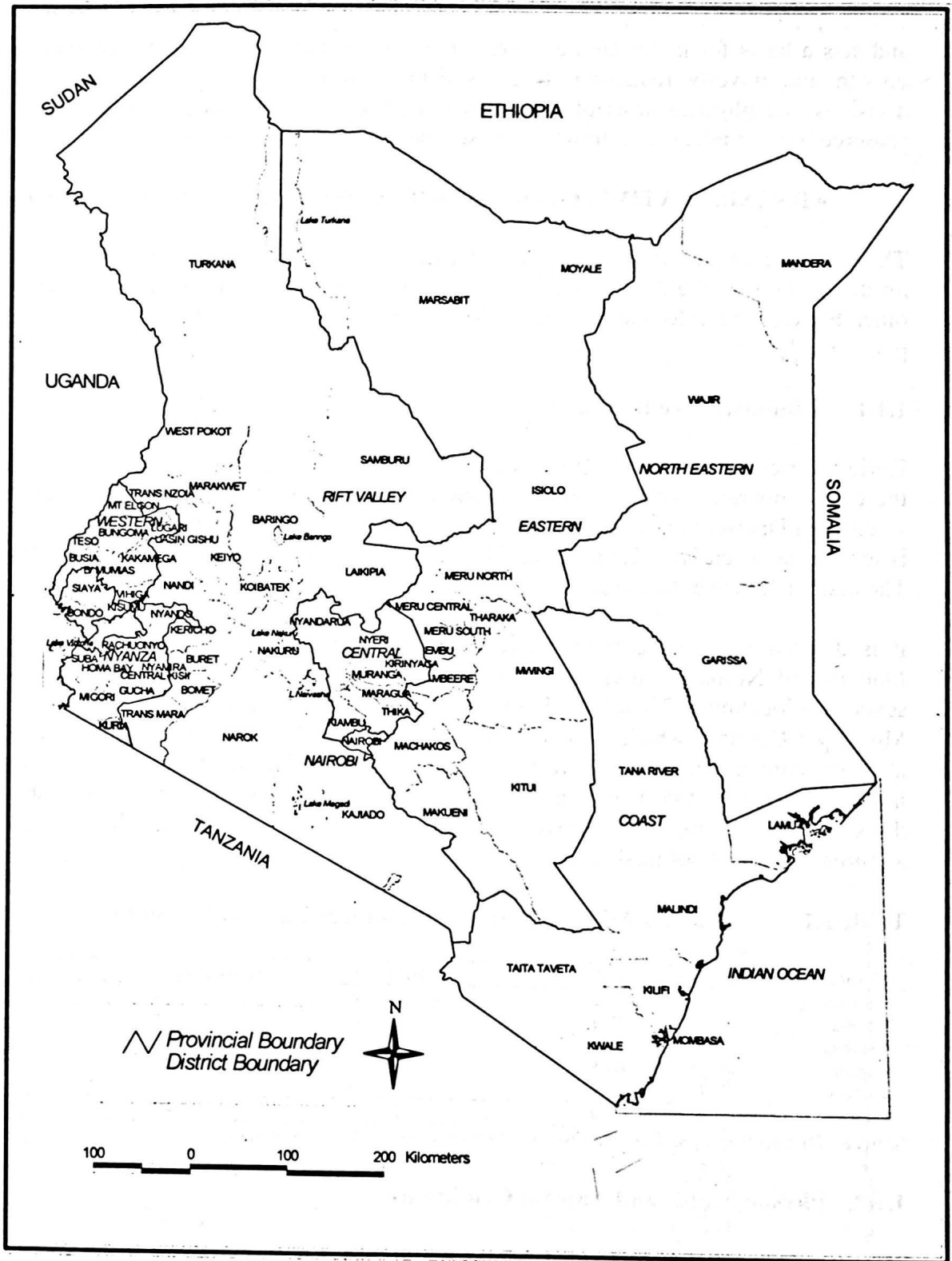
LBDA	Lake Basin Development Authority
LDP	Livestock Development Programme
M & E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MOARD	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
MOH	Medical Officer of Health
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MTK	Mastermind Tobacco Kenya Ltd
NALEP	National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme
NCPB	National Cereals and Produce Board
NGO's	Non Governmental Organizations
NPEP	National Poverty Eradication Plan
PAB	Provincial Agricultural Board
PACC	Provincial AIDS Control Committee
PMC	Project Management Committee
PMEC	Provincial Monitoring and Evaluation Committee
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PTA	Parents Teacher Association
SACCOs	Savings and Credit Cooperative Societies
SMEs	Small and Medium Enterprises
STABEX	Stabilization for Export Funds
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infections
TBA	Traditional Birth Attendant
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Educational Fund
VCT	Voluntary Counselling and Testing
VIP	Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine

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CHAPTER ONE
DISTRICT PROFILE

LOCATION OF KURIA IN KENYA



Prepared by CBS, 1999 Pop. Census

This map is not an authority over administrative boundaries

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The chapter provides the background information on geographical setting on the district and sets a basis for under taking programmes for effective management for sustainable growth and poverty reduction. It gives details on its location, area, administrative divisions and physical description, settlement patterns and physiographical and natural resource base and the extent to which these resources have been exploited.

1.1 ADMINISTRATIVE, GEOGRAPHIC AND PHYSICAL DESCRIPTIONS

This section provides an introduction to the district, which gives background information on the location of the district and the main physical features and settlement patterns and other background information critical to the overall development strategy, during this plan period.

1.1.1 Administrative Boundaries

Kuria District was created in 1993, when it was carved from Migori District. It is one of the twelve districts that form Nyanza Province. It borders Migori District to the north, Transmara District to the east and the Republic of Tanzania to the southeast. The district is located between latitudes 0°15' and 0°30' south and longitudes 34°15' and 34°30' east. The district covers a total area of 581km².

It is divided into five administrative divisions namely Kehancha, Masaba, Kegonga, Mabera and Ntimaru. It is further sub-divided into twenty-three locations and forty-seven sub-locations. There is only one Local Authority in the district namely Kehancha Municipal Council, which covers the entire district with twenty-three wards. There is also one constituency, namely Kuria Constituency covering all the five divisions. The largest division in the district is Kehancha with an area of 193.3 km². The smallest division is Ntimaru, which covers an area of 54.1km² Table 1.1 shows both the administrative and political units.

Table 1.1 Area and Administrative and Political Units by Divisions

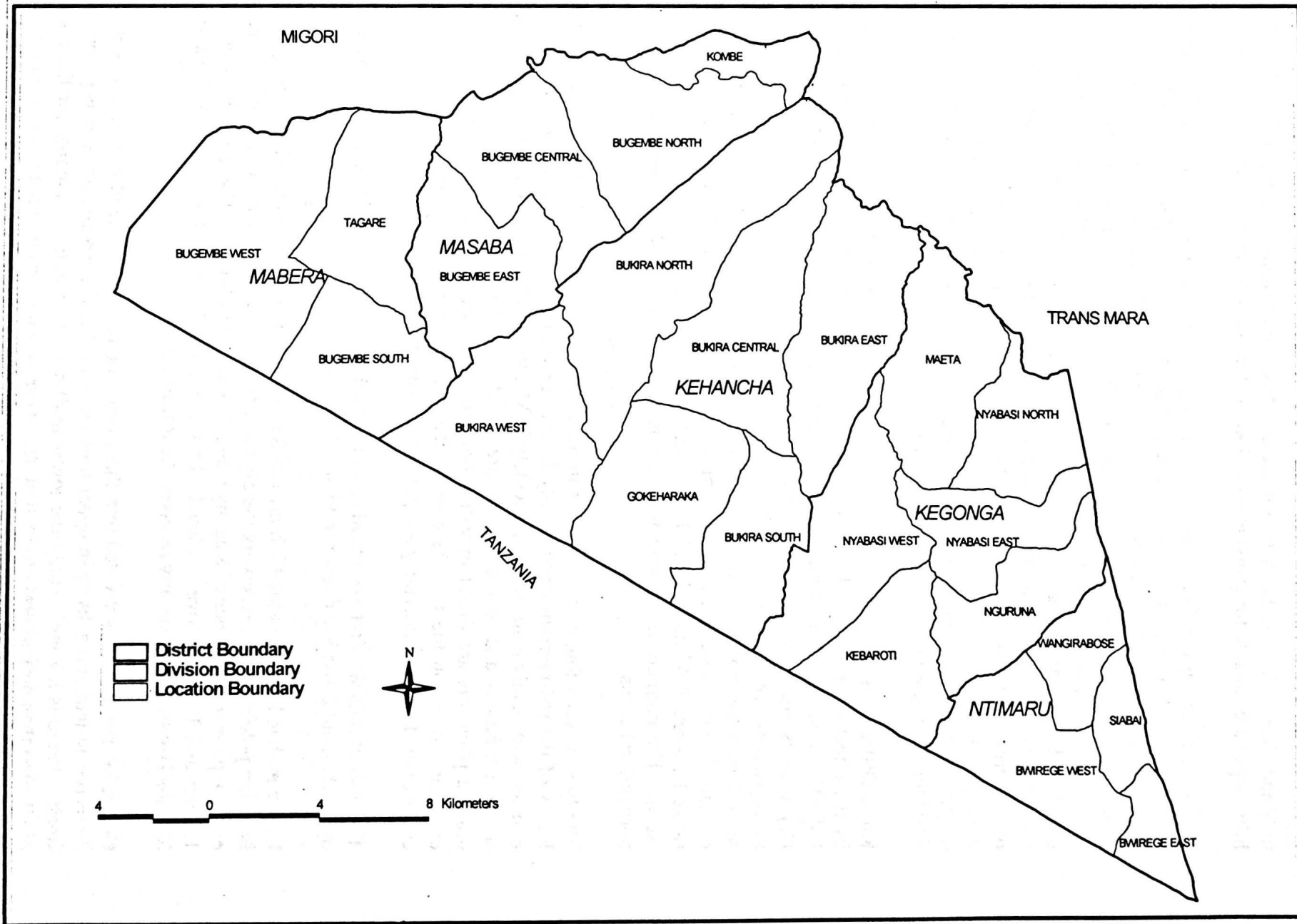
Division	Area (Km ²)	Location	Sub-Location	Ward
Kehancha	193.3	6	14	6
Masaba	147.1	4	8	4
Kegonga	119.0	6	12	6
Mabera	67.5	3	6	3
Ntimaru	54.1	4	7	4
Total	581.0	23	47	23

Source: District Survey Office and District Commissioner's Office, Kehancha, 2001

1.1.2. Physiographic and Natural Conditions

The district's altitude varies between 1,400m and 1,887 above sea level in Mabera Division and Ntimaru Division respectively. Undulating hills interspaced with a few stretches of flat land cover most of the district's surface area. Some of the hills found in the district include Gwitembe in Ntimaru Division, Ngochoni (1,442m) and Ranchoka (1,590m) in Mabera Division, Taragwiti (1,625m) in Kehancha Division and Maeta

KURIA DISTRICT (Administrative Boundaries)



(1,733m) and Nyamaganga Hills in Kegonga Division. The undulating terrain made of hills and river valleys of the district make construction of roads very expensive. But the hills slopes are suitable for growing crops like coffee, tobacco, maize, bananas and millet.

The main rivers in the district are Hebiwa, Ragana, Nyagoto and Tebesi, all of which originate in higher rainfall region of the Republic of Tanzania, and traverse the district to join River Migori in Migori District. Often when there is heavy rainfall the rivers tend to overflow and cause havoc in the lower part of the district. The rivers are not useful for transport. The district has no major lakes, but there are fifteen man-made dams distributed in the divisions. These provide high potential for subsistence farming. The district is poor in surface and sub-surface water resources because the compact layer type of soil prevents rainwater from percolating into the ground. As result of this, run-off is high, causing the rivers to flood, though only for a few hours and then to ebb to their original trickle. Ground water sources have very poor yield and boreholes have often dried up causing water shortage in the district.

Kuria District has an inland-modified tropical equatorial type of climate. It is modified by the effect of relief, which is 1,400 and 1,800m above sea level, and the influence of Lake Victoria. The district receives bi-modal rainfall with peaks in April and November. Dry seasons are between December and February and in September. Annual rainfall averages between 1,500mm and 2,600mm. Kegonga and Ntitaru Divisions receive more rainfall than the other parts of the district, while Mabera and Masaba receive the lowest rainfall. Temperatures are general warm and rarely fall below 18°C. Annual temperatures range between 27°C and 31°C. The hottest month is January and the coldest month is April. The climatic is suitable for various crops such as maize, coffee, tobacco and horticultural crops.

The type of soils found in most parts in the district are deep well drained silty clays and loams of the red-murram type) mainly found in Kegonga and Ntitaru Divisions. Dark murram with sandy loam are found widely in Masaba and Mabera Divisions, white sandy soils with humus and rock-out crops are mainly found in Kehancha Division. Poorly drained planosols are found in valley bottoms, while egosol and litsols with rock-out-crops are found on the hillside slopes. The poorly drained soils are suitable for rice cultivation. They also provide good grazing area during drought seasons.

The district falls within three broad topographical regions (agro-ecological zones) namely upper midland 2 and 3 and lower midland 2 and 3.

Upper midland 2 covers the high area of Kegonga, Ntitaru and Kehancha Divisions. It is a high potential zone receiving the highest amount of rainfall. Upper midland 3 covers eastern parts of Kehancha, Kegonga and Ntitaru Divisions. The zone is between 1,000m and 1,500m above sea level. Lower midland 3 covers the area of Mabera and Masaba Division. It generally receives the lowest rainfall.

Generally, the district is divided into three zones on the basis of land use. There is very intensive agricultural activity in upper midland zone 2 and 3 where farm size is generally small. There is a zone, mainly the lower midland 3 that is more suitable for livestock production than agricultural production. However, it is important to note that the potential of the land has not been fully exploited. So far, only about 40 per cent of all arable land (550 km²) is under crop cultivation. The remaining 60 per cent is put under grazing and

forest. Farming is mainly under small scale and there is no significant large scale farming practiced.

Forests in the district are mainly the hill top afforestation areas. These forests are found on the hills in Kegonga, Ntitaru and Kehancha Divisions. The government owns most of these forests. Although the climate of the district favours the growth of natural forests, to a larger extent such forests have virtually been depleted for fuel, timber and for construction purposes. Hence, there is need for further gazettement of forests and increase in afforestation to enhance water catchment areas.

Mineral resources are scattered in a few places within the district, mainly in Masaba Division, but no commercial exploitation has been undertaken. These minerals include, ballast, gold and sand. But only sand is exploited on commercial levels. Gold is found in parts of Kehancha Division, ballast in Masaba and Maberera Divisions, while sand is found in almost all parts of the district.

1.1.3 Settlement Patterns

The most densely populated areas are in Ntitaru and Kehancha Divisions and Isibania Town, while Masaba and Maberera Divisions are less densely populated. The district also exhibits high prevalence of poverty, which is estimated at 49 per cent, and these pockets are concentrated in Maberera and Masaba Divisions. This is due to the harsh, unfavourable climatic condition in these divisions. Ntitaru, Kehancha and Kegonga Divisions have the least poverty prevalence level.

Table 1.2 Population Density by Divisions

Divisions	Area km ²	1999	2002
Maberera	67.5	319	358
Masaba	147.1	119	134
Kehancha	193.3	313	352
Kegonga	119.0	244	274
Ntitaru	54.1	427	480
District	581	261	293

Source: District Statistics Office, Kehancha, 2001

Table 1.2 presents population density projections by division and shows that population density is unevenly distributed in the district with Masaba Division having the least with 134 persons per km² and Ntitaru Division having 480 persons per km². This density is expected to increase for Masaba and Ntitaru Divisions respectively by the end of the plan period. This varying population density is as a result of different natural resource endowments in these divisions. For Ntitaru Division, the high population density is partly due to its small size, but mainly due to its fertile land and adequate rainfall. Masaba Division has the least population density due to its poor soils and low rainfall.

There are two major urban centres/areas in Kuria District, namely Kehancha and Isibania Towns, both of which are in Kehancha Division. The two centres cover a total area of 106.7 km². Kehancha Town is expected to grow at a fast rate due to its infrastructural facilities and opportunities in several economic activities. Isibania Town, which borders the Republic of Tanzania, is also fast growing due to the cross border trade and social activities.

1.2 DISTRICT FACT SHEET

The district fact sheet, presents data and basic information about the district at a glance. This includes area, topography, climate, demographic and population profile, agricultural productivity, cooperatives, water and sanitation, education, health, energy, transport, communication, trade, commerce, tourism banks and financial institutions.

Area	
Total area	581 Km ²
Arable area	550 Km ²
Non-arable area	31 Km ²
Water mass area	Nil
Gazetted forest	4.5Km
Urban area	106.7 Km ²
Topography and Climate	
Altitude (highest)	1,887m above sea level
Altitude (lowest)	1,400m above sea level
Rainfall (annual)	2,000mm
Rainfall (long)	2,600mm
Rainfall (short)	1,500mm
Temperature range lowest and highest	27°C and 31°C
Month with highest temperature	January
Month with lowest temperature	April
Temperature average	28°C
Demographic and Population Profile	
Population Structure:-	
Population size (2002)	170,739
Population projection (2008)	215,753
Total number of males	83,172
Total number of females	87,567
Female/male sex ratio	100:95
Total number of youthful population (15-25)	41,000
Total population of primary school age (6-13)	41,993
Total population of secondary school age (14-17)	17,032
Dependency ratio	100:113
Female reproductive age group 15-49	38,541
Population growth rate	3.9%
Total labour force (15-64)	79,962
Density	
Highest density – Ntamaru Division	480
Lowest density – Masaba Division	134
Average density	293
Rural Population	
Rural population (start of Plan period) 2002	474 Kehancha Municipality
Rural population (end of Plan period) 2008	599 Council covers the entire district
Urban Population	
Number of towns with a population of 2,000-10,000	2 (Kehancha and Isibania)
Urban population (start) 2002	170,265
Urban population (end) 2008	215,154
Crude birth rate	45/1000
Crude death rate	20/1000
Life expectancy	
Male	54
Female	60
Infant mortality rate	94/1000
Under 5 mortality rates	127/1000
Total fertility rate	6.7
Social – Economic Indicators	
Total number of households	28,839
Average household size	5.2
Number of female headed household	not available
Number of children headed household	not available

Number of disabled	25,610 (15% of population)
Children needing special protection	not available
Absolute poverty (urban and rural)	49%
Contribution to national poverty	0.69%
Average Household Incomes:	
Sectoral Contributions to Household Income	
Agriculture	75%
Rural self-employment	6%
Wage employment	4.5%
Urban self employment	12%
Others	2.5%
Number of unemployed	19,774
Agriculture	
Average farm size (small)	1.82 ha.
Average farms size (large)	50 ha.
Main food crops produced	maize, cassava, finger millet, sweet potatoes, banana and millet
Main cash crops	coffee and tobacco
Total acreage under food crop	20,000 ha.
Total acreage under cash crop	1,200 ha.
Main storage facilities (on farm)	storage bins, granaries, farms
Off farm	NCBP depot at Ntimaru and Kehancha
Population working in Agriculture	89,000
Livestock	
Total number of ranches	None
Average sizes of ranches	None
Main Livestock Breeds – Cattle	Zebu cattle, crosses of Zebu with Ayrshires, Fresian, Jersey and Sahiwals. Pure exotic grade cattle (Fresian, Ayrshire and Jersey) breed.
Goats	Small East African Goats and Saanen Dairy
Sheep	Red Maasai, crosses of Red Maasai
Bees	Blackhead Persia and Dorper, Apias Africanus, (African Bee)
Poultry	Local domesticated fowls and exotic double cross layer
Rabbits	Chinhills and its crosses
Land carrying capacity	2 ha./Livestock Unit
Population working in the Livestock Sector	85,000
Fisheries	
Main species of fish catch	Tilapia, cat fish
Population of fish farmers	350
Number of fish ponds	168
Number of landing beaches	None
Forestry	
Size of gazetted forest	55.8 ha.
Size of non-gazetted forest	71.8 ha.
Main forest products	Wood/timber/fuel wood
% of people engaged in forest related activities (sawmills, furniture works)	Not available
Cooperative	
Number of active co-operatives by type	
SACCO	3
Coffee	5
Key Co-op. which have collapsed in the last 5 years	
SACCO	2
Multi Purpose	1
Mining	1
Total registered members by type	
SACCO	978
Coffee	4,514
Total Turnover by Type	
SACCO	K.shs 1,798,716
Coffee	K.shs 10,812,848
Total Share Capital	
SACCO	K.shs 21,185,648

Coffee	K.shs 675,030	
Water and Sanitation Facilities		
Number of households with access to potable water	13,765	
Number of household with access to piped water	254	
Number of permanent rivers	nil	
Number of wells	55	
Number of protected springs	87	
Number of boreholes	4	
Number of dams	15	
Number of household with roof catchment	195	
Average distance to nearest potable water point	5 km	
Percentage of people using VIP latrines	2%	
Percentage of people using pit latrine	36%	
Education Facilities		
Pre-Primary		
Number of pre-primary schools	164	
Total enrolment rates	Boys	38% (3,359)
	Girls	38% (3,273)
Total drop-out rates	Boys	Nil
	Girls	Nil
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:43	
Average year of school attendance	2	
Primary		
Number of primary schools	143	
Total enrolment rates	Boys	90.4% (18,276)
	Girls	84% (16,907)
Total drop-out rates by sex	Boys	30% (5,482)
	Girls	62% (10,482)
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:38	
Average years of school attendance by sex	Boys	7
	Girls	5
Secondary		
Number of secondary schools	17	
Total enrolment rates by sex:	Boys	20.4% (1,739)
	Girls	14.6% (1,157)
Total drop-out rates by sex:	Boys	10% (174)
	Girls	15% (174)
Teacher/pupils ratio	1:20	
Average years of schools attendance by sex:	Boys	3
	Girls	2
Tertiary		
Number of other training institutions (village polytechnics)	6	
Main type of training institutions	Secretarial and computer colleges	
Adult Literacy		
Number of adult literacy centres	56	
enrolment by sex:	Male	452
	Female	675
Drop-out rate by sex	Male	341
	Female	385
Literacy level by sex:	Male	70%
	Female	52%
Health Facilities		
Three most prevalent diseases	Respiratory tract infections, malaria, intestinal	

	worms
Doctor/patient ratio	1:56,913
Number of hospitals	1
Number of health centres	8
Average distance to nearest health facility	5 km
HIV/aids prevalence rate.	13%
Energy	
Number of household with electricity connection	15
Number of trading centres with electricity	1
% Rural household using solar power	0.02%
% of household using firewood/charcoal	85%
% of household using kerosene, gas or biogas	14%
Transport Facilities	
Total Kilometres of Roads (Km)	
Division	Bitumen Gravel Earth Total
Kchancha	4 28 292.0 324.0
Masaba	3 12 87.5 102.5
Mabera	9 0 165.0 174.0
Kegonga	0 18.0 167.0 185.0
Ntimaru	0 11.5 84.0 95.5
Total	16 69.5 795.5 881
Classified roads	281 km
Unclassified roads	600 km
Number of ports including inland container depots	Nil
Total length of railway line and number of stations	Nil
Total of airports and airstrips	Nil
Number of waterways	Nil
Number of public services vehicles (PSVs)	154
Communication	
Number of households with telephone connections	84
Number of private and public organization with telephone connection	24
Mobile services coverage	Nil
Number of post/sub-post offices	5
Number of telephone booths	9
Number of households without radio	Not available
Number of cyber café	Nil
Trade, Commerce & Tourism	
Number of trading centres	18
Number of hotels	44
Number of tourism class hotel	Nil
Main tourism attraction	Culture and tradition
Number of registered hotels	20
Number of licensed business	406
Number of informal sector enterprise	50
Banks and Financial Institutions	
Number of banks	1
Volume of credit provided	Not available
Number of other financial institutions	Nil
Volume of credit provided	Nil
Number of micro-finance institutions	3
Volume of credit provided	Kshs. 11,000,000

CHAPTER TWO

MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

2.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides an overview of the last Plan 1997-2001 accompanied by an in-depth analysis of the implementation status of the projects listed to be implemented over the plan period. The chapter further addresses the linkages of the current Plan 2002-2008 and other key and short-term policy documents. An in-depth analysis of the major development challenges and cross cutting issues is also discussed here with a view to understanding the conditions that prevail in the district that may accelerate or retard the goal of achieving of sustainable growth and poverty reduction in the district.

2.1 OVERVIEW OF 1997 – 2002 PLAN

The 1997-2001 District Development Plan was the first development plan for Kuria District. As mentioned in chapter one the district was hived from Migori District in 1993 and as a new district, the Plan sought to utilize its rich resource potential to develop and focus on the path towards industrial transformation. This was in line with the national policy of industrialization by the year 2020.

At the start of the plan period, the Plan identified some of the constraints, which hinder development and exploitation of the district's resource potential, and industrialization. Notable among them include inadequate infrastructural facilities, underdeveloped human resources, poorly developed local raw material, poor marketing system and inaccessibility to credit facilities.

The DDP spelt out specific strategies to be implemented so as to address the constraints, and lead to the district's industrial transformation. The strategies included; improvement of the infrastructural facilities such as road network; installation electricity at major market centres; improvement of the marketing system especially for agricultural produce, increasing enrolment of school going population; provision of quality health care and accessibility to credit facilities.

The poor road network and inadequate transport means constrained transportation of raw materials to the market. Lack of basic road maintenance equipment, inadequate funds, absence of feeder roads and lack of adequate public transport vehicles making it hard to travel made this situation worse, resulting in poor performance of the Plan. Inadequate facilities and services down played the effort of the government to improve the education standard and reduce the high level of school drop out rates. This situation was compounded by inadequate equipment and shortage of teachers and poor supervision especially in rural schools. Enrolment remained low due to poverty, early marriages and child labour activities in the district.

By the end of Plan period the district was far from achieving what it had targeted. However, one major achievement during the Plan period was the construction of a high power voltage line from Migori District to Kehancha Town, although it has not reached the targeted population. The road network remains both inadequate and poor. Dropout rates especially among girls is rising and population access to quality health is still low. Accessibility to safe and clean water also remained low. However accessibility to credit facilities has improved due to the introduction of micro-credit institutions in the district.

2.2 IMPLEMENTATION OF 1997 – 2002 PLAN

Kuria District Development Plan 1997 –2002 had a total of 146 projects/programmes reflected. This includes 61 on-going projects/programmes and 82 new project/programmes proposed for implementation by various government departments.

Table 2.1 Implementation Status of the 1997-2001 Plan

Department	No. of Projects Proposed in the 1997-2001 Plan Period		Number of Projects Implemented		Implementation Status of Projects (Physical) (%)		Total Cost of Project Implemented K.shs
	On going	New	On going	New	On going	New	
Agriculture (Crops Development)	4	4	4	0	100	0	Not Available
Livestock	1	1	1	1	100	100	6,147,000
Veterinary	5	2	5	2	100	100	4,200,000
Forestry	2	2	2	0	100	0	729,400
Fisheries	0	3	0	1	0	33	250,000
Water	5	5	5	0	90	0	8,940,000
Co-operatives	4	2	4	0	80	0	4,943,000
Education	11	4	6	4	40	90	Not Available
Culture and Social Service	3	9	2	2	66	27	4,500,000
Health	6	4	6	2	90	50	Not available
Technical Training	0	4	0	4	0	0	-
Roads	9	4	9	2	70	50	51,147,000
Land and Settlement	2	3	1	1	50	40	550,000
Information	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Commerce and Trade	2	2	2	0	90	0	Not available
Probation and Children's	3	2	3	0	70	0	200,000
Judiciary	0	1	0	1	0	100	3,000,000
Provincial Administration	1	4	2	1	100	50	Not available
Police	0	4	0	1	0	80	500,000
Registration	1	2	1	0	80	0	Not available
Planning	2	2	2	0	90	0	1,800,000
Local Authority	0	12	0	3	0	70	Not available
Energy	0	5	0	1	0	30	Not available
Total	61	82	55	26			

Source: District Planning Unit, Kehancha, 2001

Implementation of projects and programmes over the Plan period 1997-2001 was characterized by mixed performance with some sub sectors (departments) performing very well while others recording dismissal performances. Under the Physical Infrastructure sector, some notable achievement was recorded in roads through the establishment of District Roads Committees. The department managed to gravel and maintain classified roads and construct Kombe Bridge in Masaba Location. The local authority also contributed to the improvement of unclassified roads through the cess and LATF funds. There was little improvement in the energy sector. However, it is important to note that Kehancha Town District Headquarter was connected with high power voltage line from Migori through the Rural Electrification Programme.

Nevertheless, major market centres were not connected to the electricity grid as planned. There was also minimal improvement in the telecommunication sub-sector.

In the Agriculture and Rural Development Sector, production of major food and cash crops was inconsistent over the Plan period, due to adverse weather conditions. Though much was done to sensitise the farmers to diversify their crop production, they have not fully accepted diversification of crops as a measure of food security and generation of extra income. The growing of maize is still prevalent, but the returns are declining due to poor market prices and high cost of inputs. As regards water development, the district has two water supply schemes; Kehancha and Isibania, which were implemented during the Plan period. However the two centres still have water shortages, because the two schemes are not fully operational.

Some progress was made in the Human Resource Development Sector. This was through expansion of health services over the planned period. Enrolment in pre-primary, primary and secondary schools went up over the Plan period. However the drop out rate also increased among the school girls, due to early marriages and poor attitude towards girl-child education.

During the Plan period, the Department of Social Services trained women group leaders, self help and youth groups on various socio-economic issues. This included training on preparation of action plans, sourcing of funds, bookkeeping and self-reliance.

The district faced a number of constraints during the Plan period that affected project implementation. These included lack of collaboration and a consultative atmosphere with stakeholders in the district; lack of community participation; inadequate funding of most programmes/projects; shortage of technical staff especially in the Department of Agriculture and Water, due to the retrenchment programme; lack of affordable credit facilities especially for farmers and small scale traders; inadequate facilities such as vehicles, plant and equipment; high cost of inputs and fluctuating and low market prices for agricultural produce.

A number of lessons were learnt during the Plan period. Firstly, that all stakeholders in the district, need to be involved at all stages of project cycles from identification, planning, implementation and monitoring. Secondly, there was need to provide adequate funds for projects/programmes for better implementation. Thirdly, it was noted that there were some projects, which were implemented during the Plan period, which were not proposed in the DDP. This is need therefore, to have a consultative and harmonized Plan for the district for the concern of all stakeholders. Fourthly, there is need to harmonise planning and budgeting systems so that annual work plans and budgets prepared by various sectors can be adhered to.

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

This Plan has a seven-year horizon that articulates the long-term policies and objectives, which will be translated into medium term strategies and programmes as captured in the District Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper.

One of the major challenges facing the district is the persistent and increasing incidence of poverty. This has been aptly addressed through the National Development Plan and District Development Plan 2002-2008 whose theme is "Effective Management for Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction"

The Plan is prepared to serve as a medium term linkage between the three-year PRSP/MTEF and the fifteen years National Poverty Eradication Plan. It sets the priorities and strategies for the district realization of sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction.

It is envisaged that the specific priorities and strategies identified by this plan will be implemented through the three year rolling Medium Term Expenditure Framework and PRSP as a mechanism of achieving the Plan targets. The MTEF and PRSP being short term planning documents will improve the linkage between planning and budgeting which has been lacking especially with the projects and programmes funded by the central government.

The objectives of various sectoral policy papers like food policy, sessional paper on AIDS, water master plan, tourism master plan among others have been incorporated in this Plan through identification of the specific targets and programmes that are likely to spur economic growth and reduce poverty in the district.

The District Development Plan has also attempted to integrate district level plans from NGO's, regional and local authority and various donors. The DDP therefore contains projects and programmes that are aimed at facilitating the realization of the National Development Plan, other government policy documents and local stakeholders' plans. This is envisaged to harmonize the implementation of projects and programmes effectively in the district.

2.4. MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

There are many challenges that are expected to face DDP implementation but of specific importance are poor infrastructural facilities, poor marketing systems and lack of credit facilities. Some areas of the district have poorly maintained access roads while others have no telecommunication facilities. Apart from Kehancha Town, the rest of the district has no electricity supply. This implies that electricity consuming activities such as agro-based industrial and Jua-Kali activities are limited. The other challenges are cattle-rustling, outmoded cultural practices, high school dropout rates among schoolgirls, low completion rates and high cost of education. The poor are the most affected and if the problem is not addressed they will continue to lag behind.

The cross cutting issues the district expects to face during the current plan period include population growth, incidence of poverty, HIV/AIDS, gender inequality, poor disaster management and environmental degradation.

2.4.1 Population Growth

Population Size: According to the 1989 Population Census figures, Kuria District had a population of 103,285. The result of 1999 Population and Housing Census indicated that the district's population had increased to 151,887 of which, 73,989 were males and

77,898 were females respectively as indicated in Table 2.2. This presents an intersensual growth rate of 3.9 per cent per annum. The population is projected to grow to 215,753 people by end of the Plan period. The population consists mainly the youth with over, 50 per cent of the total population falling below fifteen years of age implying a high dependency ratio. This factor has exerted pressure on the social economic resources, as it calls for an increased demand for infrastructural facilities such as schools, health and vocational training centres.

Population Structure: The sex and age of the population forms the basis for the division of labour and housing requirement. In Table 2.2 the population projections depict the female population being higher than male population in all age groups except 10-14 and 15-19 years. The female population constitutes 51 per cent of the total population. The higher female population coupled with high incidence of early marriages in the district is of concern as it will accelerate population growth during the plan period.

The aged (elderly) population (65 years and above), who are considered dependants, are 2.5 per cent of the population. The elderly and youth add to about 52.5 per cent giving a high dependency ratio of 100:113. The district is therefore faced with the problem of low savings and investments.

Table 2.2 Population Projections By Age and Sex

Age Group	1999		2002		2004		2006		2008	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-4	15,188	15,087	17,073	16,960	18,458	18,335	19,956	19,823	21,574	21,431
5-9	12,024	12,116	13,516	13,620	14,613	14,725	15,798	15,798	17,080	17,211
10-14	11,301	10,872	12,704	12,221	13,734	13,213	14,848	14,284	16,053	15,444
15-19	9,372	9,105	10,235	10,235	11,390	11,065	12,314	11,963	13,313	12,934
20-24	6,714	8,182	7,547	9,198	8,160	9,944	8,822	10,750	9,537	11,622
25-29	5,027	6,104	5,651	6,862	6,109	7,418	6,605	8,020	7,141	8,671
30-34	3,492	3,862	3,925	4,341	4,244	4,694	4,588	5,074	4,960	5,486
35-39	2,732	3,238	3,071	3,640	3,320	3,935	3,590	4,254	3,881	4,600
40-44	1,895	2,167	2,130	2,436	2,303	2,634	2,490	2,847	2,692	3,078
45-49	1,555	1,764	1,750	1,983	1,892	2,144	2,046	2,318	2,212	2,506
50-54	1,234	1,421	1,387	1,597	1,500	1,727	1,621	1,867	1,753	2,019
55-59	945	976	1,062	1,097	1,148	1,186	1,242	1,282	1,342	1,386
60-64	741	915	833	1,029	901	1,112	974	1,202	1,053	1,300
65-69	653	763	734	858	794	927	858	1,003	928	1,084
70-74	478	561	536	631	581	682	628	737	679	797
75-79	352	340	396	382	428	413	462	447	500	483
80+	284	425	319	478	345	517	373	558	403	604
Total	73,989	77,898	83,172	87,567	89,920	94,670	97,214	102,350	105,100	110,653

Source: District Statistics Office, Kehancha, 2001

Table 2.3 shows the population projections for selected age groups.

Table 2.3 Population Projections for Selected Age Groups

Age Group	1999		2002		2004		2006		2008	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
6 - 13 (Pri.)	18,698	18,658	21,019	20,974	22,724	22,675	24,567	24,515	26,560	26,503
14 - 17 (Sec.)	7,862	7,289	8,838	8,194	9,555	8,858	10,330	9,577	11,168	10,354
15 - 49 (Reproductive)	34,422		38,694		41,833		45,227		48,896	
15 - 64 (Labour Force)	33,709	37,734	37,873	42,418	40,967	45,859	44,290	49,579	47,883	53,601

Source: District Statistics Office, Kehancha, 2001

Age group 6-3 years (Primary school-going age): The population of primary school going age was 37,356 persons, which constituted 36 per cent of the total population in 1999. This population is projected to be 41,993 in 2002 and to increased to 53,063 persons in 2008. This increase will exert pressure on the existing primary schools, which currently accommodate 35,183 pupils. The district is therefore expected to consider having additional educational facilities, rehabilitation and expansion of existing ones and employment of more teachers.

Age group 14-17 (Secondary school-going age): The secondary school going age stood at 15,151 persons in 1999 which constituted about 14.7 per cent of the total population. It is projected to be 17,032 in 2002 and 21,522 persons by 2008. Out of the total 1999 population in this age group, only 2,896 pupils were in school, which constitutes 17.5 per cent. In order for the district to increase enrolment there is need to invest in construction of more schools, expansion of the existing schools and establishment of more tertiary institutions to absorb school graduates in preparation for the labour market.

Age group 15-49 (Female reproductive age): This is the reproductive age group. Its population stood at 34,422 in 1999 and 38,694 in 2002 and is projected to be 48,896 by the end of the Plan period. This increase, coupled with low use of contraceptives, early marriages and the practice of polygamy, increases the total fertility rate, which stands at 6.7. The district needs to propagate population issues to reverse this rapid population growth. This is a challenge for the district and calls for improvement in reproductive health facilities such as maternal and child health care and family planning activities to stem the rapid population growth. Other activities that counter negative cultural practices such as early marriages and polygamy will also need to be steeped up.

Age group 15-64 (Labour force): The economically active population consists the age group 15-64. The population in the labour force stood at 71,433 in 1999 and is projected to be 79,962 in 2002 increasing to 101,484 by 2008. This is a group that will depend on the level of investment in the district. Unless action is taken to provide jobs commensurable with this growing population. Incidences of poverty will continue to rise and may trigger insecurity caused thuggery and other anti-social behaviour in the unemployed.

Urban Population: Kuria District is basically an urban district since Kehancha Municipality covers the whole district. According to the 1999 Population Census, Kehancha Municipality had a population of 151,465 and is projected to reach 215,154 by the end of the Plan period as shown in Table 2.4.

Table 2.4 Urban Population Projections by Sex

Urban Centre	1999		2002		2004		2006		2008	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Kehancha	73,774	77,691	82,931	87,334	89,658	94,419	96,932	102,078	104,795	110,359

Source: District Statistics Office, Kehancha, 2001

Kehancha being the biggest town in the district also serves as the district headquarters. As an upcoming town, it has a high potential not only for industrial development but also for trade and commerce activities. Kehancha Municipality is expected to play an important role in provision of basic facilities, land for industrial development, and housing and other infrastructure. In this regard the district is expected to invest in urban social services such as urban water and sewerage systems, roads, housing, electricity and telephones.

2.4.2 Poverty

In Kuria District, poverty is described as the inability of an individual or household to afford basic necessities such as food, clothing, decent shelter, health and education. There are various forms of poverty in the district, which include the urban poverty, rural poverty, absolute poverty and food poverty.

According to the Welfare Monitoring Survey of 1997, Kuria District had a total of 69,440 persons or 44.3 per cent of district population living below the absolute poverty line. Currently it is estimated that 49 per cent of the district population is poor. This implies that there are 83,662, poor persons in Kuria District and the district's contribution to the national poverty is 0.69 per cent. The poor in the district consist of squatters, displaced persons, orphans, landless, disabled persons, subsistence farmers and elderly persons.

The poverty situation in the district is manifested in various forms, such as inaccessibility to education and inadequate education facilities leading to high dropout rates and declining enrolment rates. It is also manifested in inaccessibility to health services because despite the availability of the services many people in the district find the cost sharing fee unaffordable.

The poverty situation is spread across the district and varies from one division to another. Ntimaru Division has the lowest incidence of poverty due to its high proportion of farmers who grow high value food and cash crops. Trade and commerce has also taken root in the division. Kehancha and Kegonga have also relatively low incidence of poverty, this is due to productive agricultural farming activities. Masaba and Maberu Divisions have the highest incidence of poverty in the district. This is due to poor soils and low rainfall, hence low agricultural productivity.

There are many causes of poverty in the district, and these include poor marketing systems, the liberalization of the agricultural sector has rendered many farmers and cooperative societies unable to compete in the market. Some sub sectors such as tobacco and informal activities lack a properly organized marketing system. Secondly, poor and inadequate infrastructural facilities e.g. road network, water and energy supplies have affected the gains from the agricultural sector and other economic activities. Thirdly, inaccessibility to credit facilities especially in the rural areas has not favoured investment

in income generating activities. Fourthly, poor and exhausted soils in the district have led to low crops yield and thus low nutritional food availability.

Therefore, the way forward is that the district, in line with the theme of this plan shall endeavour to institute programmes, which will address issues related to poverty.

2.4.3 HIV/AIDS

The prevalence of HIV/AIDS in the district stood at 13 per cent in 2000. HIV/AIDS is not only a health problem in the district but also an economic, social and cultural problem. HIV/AIDS has had a severe socio-economic impact in the district. The agriculture sector, which is the mainstay of the district economy, is the most affected reducing the numbers of skilled and unskilled labour. Productivity is also reducing and a lot of time has been taken to cater for the sick and to attend burials. Socially, many children who have lost their parents through AIDS lack basic necessities e.g. food, shelter and clothing. Even though data is not available the number of AIDS orphans has grown significantly. AIDS orphans who are not able to afford have been forced to dropout of schools. This has in fact magnified the problem of early marriage and street children and school drop out rates.

At the household level, family incomes have been affected by deteriorating health status and the demand on their meagre resources for treatment or death of the main income earners. Increased expenditure on health services, drugs, food, etc has reduced expenditure on investment drastically.

Table 2.5 HIV/AIDS Prevalence in the District

Year	Reported Cases	Prevalence Rate%
1993	107	1.5
1994	207	3.4
1995	235	4.9
1996	744	5.9
1997	2,000	8.9
1998	3,100	9.8
1999	4,200	11.0
2000	5,410	13.0
Total	16,003	-

Source: Ministry of Health, Kehancha Hospital, 2001

Table 2.5 gives some indication of HIV/AIDS prevalence trends in the district. The reported cases are increasing rapidly and this has posed as a major challenge to the district.

It is important to note that the highway to the Republic of Tanzania traverses the district. It has been established that cross border activities provide a major channel for the spread of the disease and therefore, if left unchecked, the pandemic poses a major threat to the social-economic stability of the district. The most affected are those between the ages 15 and 45 years as they are the sexually active group.

In the district, the common transmission mechanisms are heterosexual contact, prenatal transmission and blood transfusion. About 75 per cent of AIDS cases occur among the age group 15-45 as already stated.

Interventions Mechanisms: There are a number of intervention measures that the district has embarked on to slow down the spread of HIV/AIDS namely; blood safety

which is aimed at reducing HIV transmission through blood and blood products; voluntary counselling and testing which is taking place through efforts made by NGOs; control of sexually transmitted diseases as the infection increases the chances of acquiring HIV during unprotected sexual contact; promotion of condoms use as a means to reduce the risk of acquiring HIV infection; support and care of infected persons which is essential in improving, prolonging the quality of their lives; management of opportunistic infection and advocacy for home based care.

HIV/AIDS poses a major challenge in the district. The district will formulate programmes and solutions on how to cope with the increasing number of infected people, orphans and child headed households. There is also a strong need to protect widows and orphans particularly to ensure that they inherit their properties. The most challenging aspect of HIV/AIDS however is behavioural change among the local community.

The District AIDS Control and Constituency AIDS Control Committees (CACC), have been formed in the district. These committees will deal with all issues and activities related to HIV/AIDS. A multi-sectoral approach to planning and implementation will be formulated to deal with HIV/AIDS. Public awareness will be promoted through learning institutions, government fora, public barazas, print and electronic media, women groups, and religious gatherings among others.

2.4.4 Gender Inequality

The population figures for the district indicate that the females constitute 51 per cent of the population, while males constitute 49 per cent. However, there is evidence of gender inequalities in certain aspects of the district's economy, causing fundamental challenges in the development and growth of certain sectors.

The major gender issue in the district is the position of women in the society, particularly in terms of economic productivity, where women in the district have had a disproportionate share compared to men.

In Agriculture and Rural Development, sector women perform most of the duties. However, there has been no equal representation in decision making bodies which are male dominated e.g. cooperative societies, project committees, land boards and land dispute boards. Women do not have access to credit due to lack of collateral, limiting their participation in development.

More specifically, women, though not discriminated by any written law, are given unsatisfactory rights over land. Land is normally registered in the man's name even if acquired by both causing the woman problems to especially after the death of a spouse. In the district, they have no right to land ownership according to cultural and traditional demands. The traditional division of labour still exists with women assuming the entire responsibility of childcare, provision of food, water collection, and general maintenance of the homestead.

Enrolment rate for boys tends to be higher than girls in educational institutions in the district and more boys are retained longer in schools than girls due to the preference for boys while paying school fees, relegating the girls to early marriages and unwanted pregnancies.

During this Plan period, efforts will be made to reduce gender disparity especially in regard to access to resources. Women will be encouraged to revive women groups to improve on their bargaining power and access to credit. Vigorous campaigns through

barazas will be undertaken to sensitise the communities on the need to ensure equal accessibility to land and collective responsibilities and decision making without regard to gender. Traditional culture that restricts and separates gender in major decision making will be discouraged. Promotion and participation of girl child in education will also be encouraged.

2.4.5 Disaster Management

One of the most frequent disasters experienced in the district is a flood. It is caused when river bursts their banks especially during long rains. Migori River for example, is known to cause havoc in Masaba Division. Floods can wipe out the entire crop plunging the population into deeper levels of poverty. Frost is known to affect tobacco and coffee, and lowering productivity and hence income. The district is also prone to disease outbreaks. Measles and cholera are common diseases that cause panic and deaths in the district.

The district so far responded to this challenge and formed a District Disaster Management Committee, with the objective of saving lives, properties and ensure protection of the environment for posterity. Its role includes, prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, recovery and rehabilitation.

The district is also poised to develop early warning systems to safeguard the farmer from any unusual climatic changes. Health services will be intensified to stem the frequent outbreak of measles and cholera in the district.

2.4.6 Environmental Conservation and Management

For a long time, development has been going on without considering the adverse impact it causes on the environment. As a result depletion of natural resources, air and water pollution, deforestation, desertification and loss of biodiversity are wide spread. Development should be environment friendly i.e. non-grading, technically appropriate, economically viable and socially acceptable.

The main environmental problems in Kuria District emanate firstly from agricultural based activities, i.e. pollution from fertilizers, pesticides and herbicides use in tobacco growing; secondly, deforestation by tobacco farmers in search of wood fuel for tobacco curing; thirdly, gold mining that is carried out on small scale in the district, leaving open pits and posing an environmental concern; and fourthly, poor solid waste and liquid waste management.

In order to achieve sound environmental management and sustainable development in the district, co-ordination, collaboration and co-operation by all stakeholder is of paramount importance. Of equal importance is the need to carry out Environmental Impact Assessments (E.I.A), environmental educational, information and community participation in environmental issues affecting them. The district has established a District Environmental Management Committee, which will assist in implementation and support of the newly introduced Environmental Management and Coordination Act 1999 in the district.

In addition the local authority will also be encouraged to maintain a clean and healthy environment in its area of jurisdiction, with the public being sensitised on the importance of environmental conservation and management.

To minimise adverse environmental impact and at the same time enhance available opportunities for environmental improvement, plans and projects will be subjected to Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) during the Plan period as an important tool towards achieving sustainable development.

CHAPTER THREE

DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES AND PRIORITIES

3.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter maps out the district priority measures that will be undertaken to achieve the objectives of reducing the incidence of poverty and spurring growth. Under each sector the chapter provides the sector vision and mission, the district response to the vision and mission, the sector's contribution to the district development, the role of stakeholders, cross-sector linkages and the programmes and projects to be implemented in order to achieve the objectives.

The sectoral strategies have been developed in line with the district's priorities in the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) and basically cover six major sectors namely Agriculture and Rural Development; Physical Infrastructure; Tourism, Trade and Industry; Human Resources Development; Information Communication Technology and Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order.

3.1 AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Agriculture is the lifeline of the district. It provides employment and income thereby having direct effect on poverty. Agriculture and Rural Development sector ranks first in importance according to the outcome of the district PRSP consultation process. This sector comprises of sub-sectors such as crop and livestock development, rural water supply, land administration and human settlements, management of forest, fisheries and co-operative development.

3.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

3.1.2 District Response To Sector Vision and Mission

In response to the sector vision and mission it is expected that the sector will ensure adequate food production in the district through collaboration with other stakeholders. The sector will enhance extension of delivery services, improvement of livestock production and introduction of high yielding variety of crops. It will also ensure the accessibility to safe and clean water through spring protection and sinking of boreholes. It is expected that the increased agricultural production will generate employment opportunities in the district. Establishment of agro-based industries will also lead to increased income and therefore reduction in poverty. The district will also target environmental conservation. Provision of title deeds for land acquired in the district will be given utmost priority in order for landowners to be able to invest in commercial farming. It will allow for acquisition of credit for agricultural purpose. The sector has also adopted an integrated approach in provision of various services and activities.

3.1.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Kuria District is predominately agricultural, therefore the Agriculture and Rural Development sector is considered as the main productive sector in the district. It was

ranked first in importance and contributes to over 75 per cent to the household incomes and employing over 89,000 persons. It is a rich agricultural district with diverse agro-ecological zones. The main food crops produced include maize, cassava, finger millet, sweet potatoes, banana and millet, while the cash crops are coffee and tobacco. The livestock sub-sector employs 85,000 people. The main animals lured are cattle, which include a variety of breeds such as Zebu, Ayrshires, Friesians and Jersey. Other livestock include goats, sheep, bees, poultry and rabbits.

3.1.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Coffee Co-operatives Societies	Provision of farm inputs credit and marketing;
Kenya Agricultural Research Institute (KARI)	Research in crop and livestock development on farm trials;
Fisheries Department,	Fisheries Development;
Land and Survey	Land administration, adjudication and settlement;
Forest Department	Environmental conservation and management;
Agriculture Department	Ensure food self sufficiency through provision of extension services and inputs to farmers;
Veterinary	Policy development, extension and supervision of livestock development;
Water Department	Implementation of water master Plan and development water resources; Coordination of all stakeholders in the sector;
Cooperatives Department	Provide essential services to farmers i.e. inputs, fertilizers, tools, credit etc;
Banks and NFI's	To offer credit to local farmers;
NGOs	Protection of springs and provision of dairy cows to women groups;
Private sector (BAT and MTK)	Rehabilitation of infrastructure via cess money;
Lake Basin Development Authority	Provision of water for livestock and communities through construction of shallow wells, dams and pans;
National Cereals and Produce Board	Purchase and storage of maize and other cereals.

3.1.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Crop Development	Building effective and efficient participatory extension delivery system; Promote crop diversification; Establishment of light industries; Ensure food security.	Low quality farm inputs; Poor extension services; Shortage of staff; Poor marketing; Inadequate infrastructure.	Establishment of field demonstration farms; Appropriate use of farm technology supporting applied research; Encourage establishment of medium size fruit juice processing industries; Encourage formal/informal training systems.

Livestock Development	Promote livestock farming; Diversification.	Rampant livestock diseases; Lack of extension services; Lack of cattle dips; Cattle rustling.	Upgrading of local breeds; Improving feeding and disease control programmes; Improve pasture production; Diversification.
Rural Water Supply	Improving existing water resources for domestic and livestock use; Management and conservation of water resources; Strengthening water supply services; Formulate District Water Development Plan.	Poor management of water resources; Inadequate water supply; Lack of water treatment works; Poor conservation of water catchment areas; Environmental degradation.	Rehabilitation of water supply schemes; Identify appropriate sites for construction of dams, pans and springs; Carry out ground water surveys; Collaboration among all stakeholders.
Land Administration Survey and Human Settlement	Establishing of land record and service; Review Legal framework governing land issues; Review the establishment and functions of land allocation committees.	Non collection of title deeds; Female discrimination; Landlessness and squatting; Poor physical planning; Communal ownership of land (communal land tenure).	Establishment of modern map data base; Acquire modern survey equipment; Decentralization of land control board; Establishment of resettlement schemes; Proper physical planning.
Cooperatives Development	Review and strengthen the cooperative movement; Improve management and funding of cooperatives.	Poor management and bad leadership styles; Mismanagement and corruption; Lack of funds; Poor delivery of services.	Intensify educational programmes on society management and capital management; Registration of new societies; Encourage community based cooperatives; Continue offering extension services.
Food Security	Early warning system; Encourage production and marketing of traditional food crops; Quick distribution of food in deficit areas.	Crop failure due to unpredictable weather conditions; Exploitation by middlemen; Destruction of crop by wild animals; Retrogressive cultural practices and beliefs; Prohibitive farm input prices; Low yielding seeds.	Early warning systems; Low cost storage technologies; Drought resistant crops; Low cost irrigation; Formation of cooperatives.
Environment	Awareness campaigns and sensitisation of communities on environmental issues; Implementation of Environmental Management and Coordination Act.	Deforestation; Poor environmental management and conservation; Lack of drainage systems; Pollution of rivers and air.	Sensitisation of communities on environmental issues; Enforcement of Environmental Management Act; Encourage tree planting; Proper sewerage disposal, Community participation.
Fisheries	Improved infrastructure; Develop innovative credit; Promote fish marketing.	Low incomes for fish farmers; Low fish production; Lack of fish management and processing facilities.	Improvement of fish marketing skills; Production of quality fingerlings; Construct nurseries and fish ponds.

3.1.6 Project and Programme Priorities

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Livestock Development

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
National Agriculture Livestock Extension Project NALEP- SIDA District wide	Increase both food and crop productivity by training farmers on new technologies; Increase staff knowledge and skills; Improve soil conservation.	Training 2,500 farmers; Conduct 10 staff workshops; Develop 2,500 farm specification plans; Protect 14 springs annually; Conduct 10 field days; Establish 20 demonstration plots.	Carry-out agricultural extension services and adoptive research; Sensitise the community through seminars/ workshop and public barazas; Formation of focal area committee; Implement soil and water conservation measures; Farmers and staff exchange tours.
Livestock Development Programme (Bull- schemes) District wide	To up-grade local cows; To control livestock diseases; To improve milk production.	Procure 5 bulls annually; Set up 5 bull schemes; Conduct 50 schemes; Conduct 50 staff training sessions; Train 1,000 dairy farmers annually.	Procurement of high breed bulls; Set up bull schemes demonstration; Livestock extension programme; Farmers and staff training and exchange visits.
Poultry and Beekeeping Development Project District wide	To increase honey production; To up-grade poultry; Enhance marketing of products from poultry.	Procure 10 KTBH hives; Set up 10 demonstration sites; Train 1,500 farms for both poultry and bee-keeping.	Procure KTBH hives; Carry out poultry vaccination campaigns; Train farmers on improved bee-keeping principal; Hold staff workshop.
Disease Control District wide	To control common livestock diseases in the district; To alleviate poverty amongst farmers; Continuously operating livestock sale yards to act as employment points for traders, vendors, kiosk owners.	To annually vaccinate over 50,000 H/C against FMD and LSD; To vaccinate over 60,000 poultry against Newcastle and Fowl typhoid disease annually.	To carry out annual vaccination against Foot and Mouth Disease, Lumpy Skin Disease, Newcastle and Fowl typhoid in poultry.
Tick Control District wide	To help control tick-borne disease, which are the most prevalent in livestock; To reduce mortality in exotic breeds of cattle; To improve the production levels of livestock in the district; To encourage more farmers to keep exotic breeds of cattle which are superior in production; To improve the nutritional and economic levels of the people through improved production of milk, beef and hides.	To train members of 8 dip committees on proper dip management and control of dip accounts; To supervise operations in currently 4 operating dips; To rehabilitate four (4) non operational dips.	To carry out training of farmers on the importance of tick control and dip management; To rehabilitate the currently un operational dips; To revamp the activities of dip committees.

Tsetse Fly Control District wide	To reduce the debilitating effects of trypanosomiasis; To improve the health and production levels of livestock due to reduced effects of trypanosomiasis; To reduce chances of sleeping sickness in the district by curbing the population of tsetse flies.	To apply pour-on insecticides on all the tsetse fly targets in the district at regular intervals; To place at least 80 tsetse traps in the district at strategic points; To train the people on importance of taking care of the traps and the effects of tsetse flies.	To carry out tsetse fly survey in the district; To set up tsetse fly traps in the areas with more tsetse flies; To use pesticides to kill tse tse flies.
Rabies Control District wide	To control rabies in the district.	To vaccinate over 500 dogs and cats annually; To bait all stray dogs and cats in the district regularly.	To carry out vaccination of all the dogs and cats against rabies in the district; To carry out baiting against stray dogs and cats in the district.
Hides and Skins Improvement District wide	To improve on the quality and marketing of the products.	To train all the flayers and other stakeholders in hides and skins trade in the district; To ensure proper trade in skins and hides into and out of the district.	To carry out training of flayers; To control trade in hides and skins; Training of stakeholders to ensure high quality products eg Banda –owners.
Veterinary Clinical Services District wide	Immediacy in executing treatment of sick animals.	All the divisions of the district.	To offer prompt treatment to sick animals.

B: New Project Proposals: Livestock Development

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Tick Control District wide	1	To ensure effective and proper vaccination programmes are held; To control incidences of livestock disease outbreaks in the district and ensure that farmers keep health of, productive animals.	To construct ten (10) vaccination crushes in the district averaging two (2) per division.	To construct vaccination crushes at vaccination sites. Justification: Frequent occurrence of diseases especially from the neighbouring country.
Establishment of Artificial Insemination Centre Kehancha Division	2	To promote milk production in the district to improve the economic level and health status of the locals, To upgrade the local Zebu cattle to improve their economic value.	To establish one insemination centre at the district HQS with a mobile inseminator who will always be on call by telephone to cover the whole district.	Identify a farmers group to run the scheme under supervision of veterinary department; Purchase of motorcycle for the insemination; Purchase the necessary equipment for field use and semen preservation. Justification: Such a centre is not in place.
Hides and Skins Improvement District wide	3	To promote drying by hanging of the hides and skins in the bandas to improve on their quality and value; To produce leather locally in the tannery for the local cobblers; To create employment for the local youth in	Construction of five hides and skins bandas in the district; Construction of a leather tannery in Maberera Division; Training of all flayers and hides and skins traders on the importance of	Construction of a proper hides and skins banda in each division; Construction of tannery in Maberera Division; Training of hides and skins traders and flayers on the importance of producing grade I products. Justification:

		the tannery and leather works.	producing high quality hides and skins.	Lack of skills and knowledge on hides and skins in the district.
Dairy Development Programmes District wide	4	Improve the nutritional status and living standards of the main target groups; Intensify dairy technology through upgrading of local zebu stock.	Procurement of drugs for disease control; Bulking plot establishment; Farmers training; Staff training.	Identification of suitable bull schemes; Establishment of on-farm demonstration; Identification of suitable dairy groups. Justification: There is insufficient milk in the district.

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

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Cassava Research Project District wide	Improve on cassava production.	All small-holder cassava growers.	Trial on new cassava specie; Identify and train seed growers on seed production.

B: New Project Proposals: Crop Development

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Promotion of Horticultural Farming District wide	1	Increase horticultural production; Improve farmers income; Diversity farming methods.	Set up 5 divisional nurseries; Produce at least, 1000 seedlings annually; Conduct training of all farmers and staff.	Establish fruit nursery; Train farmers on grafting and budding techniques; Establish orchard especially for mangoes. Justification: To replace the tobacco crop so as to earn income for the farmers.
Establishment of Farmers Training Centres Kehacha Division	2	To train farmers and staff; Generate revenue.	Construct one FTC at the District Headquarters.	Construction of residential buildings. Justification: The nearest centre is 200 km away and 105 acres of land is available for the centre.
Establish Market Information Systems District wide	3	Improve the market structure; Enhance market information flows; Support agro-based industry.	Appoint 5 service officers to act as enumerators; Training 5 officers on data collection and analysis techniques; Procure modern information technology equipment; 5- telephones, 4-fax machines and 5 computers.	Appoint officers to act as enumerators to collect market information; Installation of good information techniques; Pass the information to the major market centres. Justification: There is lack of marketing information in the district.

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

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Desiltation of Masaba Dam Masaba Division	To promote, conserve and bring water close to the people.	Carryout desiltation works; Provide one cattle trough.	Desilting of Masaba Dam; Construction of cattle troughs.

Desiltation of Sanawa Dam Kegonga Division	To promote conserve and bring water close to the people	Carry-out desiltation works; Procure one new pump.	Desilting of Sanawa Dam; Construct pump house; Purchase of new pump; Construct rising mains.
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B: New Project Proposals: Rural Water Supply

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Rural Water Points District wide	1	Provide safe and clean water for rural households within a reasonable distance; Encourage community and private sectors to participate in water projects.	Protect 70 springs, 40 shallow wells, 10 Boreholes, 50 roof-catchment; and 10 Dams.	Construction of protected springs and shallow wells; Drilling of boreholes; Construction of roof-catchment; Desilting of dams. Justification: Water coverage rate is too low in the district.
Establishment of Offices District wide	2	Increase staff efficiency; Encourage consultation with the community.	Construction of permanent offices at divisional level i.e. 5 divisional headquarters.	Construction of non-residential offices for water staff. Justification: The office space is too small.

A. On-going Project/Programme: Land Administration, Survey and Human Settlement

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Establishment of Office Kehancha	Increase staff efficiency; Encourage consultation with the Community.	Construction and completion of District land and Survey office at District Headquarter.	Construction of non-residential offices for land and survey staff. Justification: The office space is lacking.

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

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Cadastral Survey of Townships District wide	1	To ensure that all the plots within the market and townships are demarcated, surveyed and title deeds issued; To enable plot owners obtain loans to develop their plots.	All the land owners within the townships and pre-urban areas.	Survey of all the plots in the townships in the district. Justification: Lack of title deeds among the local community.
Production of Topographical Maps District wide	2	To ensure that all development potential areas are covered with up-to-date topographical maps.	All the potential areas within the district including urban and peri-urban areas, schools and hospitals.	Production of maps for proper planning of towns and market centres. Justification: Topographical maps are useful in the planning of educational facilities, development of infrastructure i.e. telephone, electricity, water, planning of health facilities and determination of the type of farming to be adopted in an area.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Cooperative Development

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Kenya Finland Livestock Development Programmes District wide	To improve on the nutrition status of the community by improving the productivity of dairy animals; Realization of more efficient performance of dairy cooperative societies and expanding income-generating capacity of the female farmers by focusing on intensified milk production and milk marketing through co-operatives.	Four co-operative societies to participate.	Training and extension services to the beneficiaries and co-operative societies; Cow-from-cow rotation scheme for women on loan basis and cost sharing.
Stabex Fund – EU District wide	To promote the production of coffee; To enhance accessibility of advance payments and to improve the quality of the produce.	All the five existing coffee marketing co-operative societies are eligible to participate; The small-scale holder coffee farmers to benefit through the societies.	Provision of loans for berry advance payment and farm inputs through Cooperative Bank of Kenya.

B: New Project Proposals: Cooperative Development

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Intensive Co-operative Management Assistance Programme District wide	1	To improve the quality and intensity management and operational skills of co-operatives to considerable degree in order to face the challenges of liberalization.	Effective and efficient management for self sustainability; Six marketing cooperative societies to be covered.	Training of members, management committee members and staff of co-operative societies involved in marketing members produce. Justification: Low skill and knowledge on cooperative management.
Cooperative Merchandise Services Projects District wide	2	To increase accessibility to farm inputs and machinery services through cooperative societies at reasonable costs.	Establishment of a merchandize store in every marketing cooperative society accessible to small scale farmer; All the five coffee societies to participate.	Procurement of farm inputs and farm machinery; Provision of credit facilities to the farmers. Justification: No. of credit facilities to improve the cooperative services.

A: On-going Project/Programme: Fisheries Department

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Target	Description of Projects
Improvement of Fish Production and Utilization	Improve fisheries management.	Training of farmers involved in fish farming on modern non-destructive methods.	Construction of fisheries demonstration ponds and nurseries.

B: New Project Proposals: Fisheries Department

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Fisheries Production District wide	1	To construct nursery and breeding ponds for demonstration purposes;	Establish/construct 50 demonstration ponds in all divisions; Train 139 fish farmers	Construction of fisheries demonstration ponds. Justification: Farmers require cheap and

		To train the fish farmers on modern non-destructive methods.	on modern fish methods.	high quality fingerlings; There is need to train farmers on the aspect of aquaculture and on record keeping.
Revenue Collection Centres Kehancha Division	2	To prevent/control the flooding of Kenyan market by fish and fish products from the neighbouring country (Tanzania); To introduce fisheries imports fees.	Establish one office block, which will act as revenue collection centre at Isibania point border.	Construction of Kehancha Border post Justification: Introduction of the fisheries import fee on all the fish/fish product to protect flooding of market by foreign consignments.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Environment

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Forest Extension Activities District wide	To improve the vegetation cover and generate more domestic income through tobacco treatment.	Women and community and youth groups establish nurseries.	Planting of trees especially SPP which grows fast due to current demand of forest products i.e. charcoal, fuel wood.
Training Extension Agencies District wide	To generate some income.	Tobacco farmers and firms that deal with cash crop are co-ordinated and made to be environmental user friendly at lower cost.	Due to increase demand on forest products there is need to create awareness on forest activities and their climatic values.
Reafforestation of Hill Tops District wide	To improve domestic income from forest products.	Reafforestation on the already gazetted hill tops; Those trust land top hills should be gazetted for proper forest management and improved tree planting.	Improve vegetation cover on hill tops by community and forest staff.

B: New Project Proposals: Environment

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Tree Nurseries District wide	1	Farmers shall be encouraged to start their own tree nursery for their use and sales Hence the forestry activities herein will be self sustainable.	Demonstration plots in every division.	To make available different tree seedlings within the farmers reach; Have a demonstration plot within each division for farmers to learn. Justification: Ensure people conserve their environment
Water Quality Monitoring and Pollution Control District wide	2	To ensure rapid assessment of suspected pollution of water bodies; To ensure safe drinking water for communities; To establish pollution level of rivers (water bodies).	To establish one mobile lab. Testing unit; Establish a data bank for the existing water bodies.	Acquire a mobile lab testing unit and a motor bike; Regula monitor of water sources and a water quality at certain point sources of pollution; Train staff; Monitor water quality at down stream of such source. Justification: There is great need to control water pollution especially in the areas having a lot of agricultural activity.

3.1.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The majority of the district population relies heavily on Agriculture and Rural Development hence to boost production in this sector certain services will be required from other sectors. To transport agricultural inputs and outputs for the farmers, there is need for good road network that is well maintained. This shows the linkage between this sector and physical infrastructure. Other linkages with the physical infrastructure sector include supply of water and provision of an efficient telecommunication system.

From the Trade, Tourism and Industry sector, the agriculture sector requires credit for investment and purchase of inputs and provision of agro-chemical inputs. The sector also requires markets and market information to provide an effective outlet for agricultural produce and for ensuring stable prices particularly for perishables such as fish.

For efficient and affective land administration the sector relies heavily on other sectors for example the public administration sector, more specifically, local government is the manager of land resource as it administers trust land.

Agriculture and Rural Development also relies on the Public Safety, Law and Order sector for conflict resolution in land disputes (Judiciary) and boundary disputes (Provincial Administration).

Human resources, through social services enable the agriculture sector to mobilize and train farmers' groups and water project committees.

3.2 PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

The standard of living of the people in the district is greatly influenced by the distribution and status of the infrastructure. The sector provides an analysis of the status of physical infrastructure in the district and the priority areas for action during the plan period. It comprise of transport, communication, energy, major water works and sanitation, roads, buildings and urbanization sub-sector.

3.2.1 The Sector Vision and Mission

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

3.2.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

Kuria District is poorly developed in terms of physical infrastructure and the rapid development-taking place has resulted in increased demand for these facilities, most of which will, need expansion.

In the roads sub-sector, it is expected that the existing road network will be improved to motorable standards during the Plan period. At the same time opening up new roads will increase this network. The minor feeder roads will be improved and linked to the classified roads.

In the communication sub sector coverage has been inadequate in most parts of the district. Access to both postal and telephone service is low. It is therefore expected that in the medium term, coverage of these vital services will be increased to cover a wider population.

In the energy sub-sector it is expected that in the medium term, electricity supply will be increased to cover all major trading centres in order to attract industrial development. Other forms of energy like solar and biogas will be developed to supplement electricity.

In the major water works sub-sector, it is expected that major centres of the district will have access to safe water within manageable distances. This will be achieved through establishment of new water schemes and encouraging people to use low cost technologies.

In the Buildings sub-sector, offices will be constructed to provide a good environment for efficient service delivery. Stakeholders in the private sector will also be encouraged to put up modern housing facilities.

3.2.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Physical Infrastructure sector is a major player in development of the district, because it provides the environment under which economic activities can thrive.

In terms of production, the sector contributes directly and indirectly to cost of production and production level (output). Over the last few years, the poor infrastructure in the district has led to increased production and transportation cost. Maintaining, improving and expanding the road network in the district will facilitate transportation of agricultural produce to market and inputs into agriculture.

Lack of electricity in most part of the district has had a negative impact on the establishment of small scale industries, promotion of Jua Kali Sector and other self-employment activities. It is an important pre-requisite for the development of the district.

3.2.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role of Stakeholders
Public Works Department	Maintenance of classified roads and supervision of construction works.
Kenya Power and Lighting Company and Ministry of Energy	Maintaining of existing power lines and implementation of the Rural Electrification Programme.
Postal Corporation of Kenya	Provision of postal services.
Telcom Kenya	Provision of telecommunication facilities.

Local Authority	Management of roads within their jurisdiction.
Department of Water Development	Formulation and implementation of water policies, and regulating other stakeholders; Supply of water to Kehancha Town.
District Roads Committee through Kenya Road Board	Guide on the prioritisation and implementation of roads projects.
Building Department (Public Works and Housing) and local Authority	Educate and sensitise local community on erection of decent houses using cheap locally available materials and technology.

3.2.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub Sectors	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Roads	Adherence to set road design standards; Involvement of private sector; Appropriate appraisal methods in maintenance and construction of roads; Maintenance of all road network in the district.	Inadequate funds; Poor state of road network; Lack of community participation.	Routine and periodic maintenance; Involvement of the local community in maintenance using labour based techniques; Construction of additional feeder roads.
Communication	Increasing the postal and telephone services; Encouraging private companies to invest; Decentralization of information centres; Introduction of mobile phones.	High cost of telephone service; Poor postal services in the district; Poor coverage of print and electronic media.	Expand telephone and postal services to reach more people especially in the rural areas.
Energy	Strengthening Rural Electrification Programme; Encourage private investors and transmission and distribution; Explore and exploit other forms of energy.	Unreliable power supply; High cost of petroleum products.	Implementation of Rural Electrification Programme; Encourage local communities to explore other forms of energy.
Major Water Works and Sanitation	Provision of portable water to the community; Community involvement; Commercialisation of water sector.	Mismanagement of existing schemes; River pollution; Lack of sewerage system; Poor latrine facilities.	Introduction of piped water schemes; Protection of water supplies; Treatment works on established systems; Construction of sewerage and drainage system.
Building	Creation of awareness on good standard of houses; Government to enforce standard measures; Expand housing finance schemes.	Poor design of buildings, High cost of building materials; Violation of Physical Planning Act.	Enforcement of Physical Planning Act; Introduction of affordable housing schemes.
Urbanization	Increase the number of social amenities; Expand existing water and sewerage facilities; Encourage proper urban planning; Safe and sound urban (town) structure.	Inadequate supply of social amenities e.g water and sewerage scheme; Poor urban planning due to demand for housing and commercial buildings; Mushrooming of illegal structures and unauthorized buildings.	Expand existing water and sewerage schemes; Encourage proper urban planning and implementation; Provide decent and cheap housing and social amenities; Ensure that building and other infrastructure are designed and constructed as per acceptable and safe standard.

3.2.6 Project and Programme Priorities

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Roads

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Fuel Levy Programme Rehabilitation of Road Network District wide	To maintain and upgrade the already existing infrastructure.	Gravelling, grading and bush clearing of 180 km of the road.	Gravelling; Bush clearing; Sport-patching; Improve bridges and road signs.
Purchase and Rehabilitation of Equipment District wide	To improve the delivery of public services.	Operational vehicles and equipment.	Rehabilitating vehicles and equipment.

B: New Project Proposals: Roads

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Bituminisation Programme Road C13 Migori-Kehancha	1	To open the road to traffic all the year round.	Complete tarmacking 30 km.	Bituminisation. Justification Important road linking Migori, Kuria and Trans Mara.
Bituminisation Programme Kehancha Ntamaru Road D201	2	To open the road to traffic all the year round.	Complete tarmacking 30 km.	Bituminisation. Justification The main artery road in the district. The entire district network is linked to the road.
Gravelling Road E 163 Isibania-Kegonga- Kehancha-Kegonga	3	Make the road motorable.	Gravel the whole road, 27.5 km; Construct 1 box culvert, 1 vented drift, 8 line of 600mm culvert.	Gravelling; Grading; Re-carpeting Culveting Bush-clearing. Justification Important security road; It also serves an area with high agricultural production.
Minor Roads Programme District wide	4	Increase road network in the district.	Construct 140 km of minor roads to be linked to the classified roads.	Construction of minor roads; Grading. Justification: This will improve the network in the district, create employment and enhance agricultural activities.
Gravelling Road E164 Masaba - Ikerege- Taranyanga - Masongora	5	Make the road motorable.	Gravel the whole road 260 km. 8 lines of 600mm culvert.	Gravelling; Grading; Culveting. Justification: Improve the agricultural activities.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Major Water Works and Sanitation

Projects Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Kehancha Water Supply Kehancha Division	To develop and distribute sufficient safer water to all households in Kehancha.	Complete the project and make sufficient water connections to 1,000 consumers annually.	Construction of composite filtration units; Alternative water source; Install additional pump; Electrification of the intake.
Isibania Water Supply	To develop and distribute sufficient safer water to all households in Kehancha.	Complete the project and make sufficient water connections to 1,000 consumers annually	Overhaul existing pumpset; New pumpset installation; Construct storage tank; Distribution main laid.

B: New Project Proposals: Major Water Works and Sanitation

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Ntimaru Water Supply Ntimaru Division	1	Provision of clean and safe water.	Establish new water supply schemes.	Construction of intake rising main; Treatment works; Storage tank; Distribution line. Justification: It is a fast growing town and has no other major source of water to divisional headquarters.
Kegonga Water Supply Kegonga Division	2	Provision of clean and safe water.	Establish new water supply schemes.	Construction of intake rising main treatment works; Storage tank and distribution line. Justification: It is the divisional headquarter with a health centres that has no water.
Mabera Water Supply Mabera Division	3	Provision of clean and safe water.	Establish new water supply schemes.	Construction of intake rising main; Treatment works; Storage tank; Distribution line. Justification: It is the divisional headquarter with a health centres that have no water.
Ikerege Water Supply	4	Provision of clean and safe water.	Establish new water supply schemes.	Construction of intake rising main; Treatment works; Storage tank; Distribution line. Justification: It is the divisional headquarter with a health centres that have no water.
Kehancha Sewerage Schemes Kehancha Division	5	To treat both industrial and domestic waste effectively; Provide clean environment; Reduce incidence of pollution.	Sewerage system implemented; All waste water adequately treated.	Feasibility study investigation; planning and design for the sewerage system. Justification: The town is growing fast yet it lacks a sewerage system.
Isibania Sewerage Schemes Kehancha Division	6	To treat both industrial and domestic waste effectively; Provide clean environment; Reduce incidence of pollution and related diseases.	Sewerage system established; All waste water system adequately treated.	Feasibility study, investigation planning and design of the project. Justification: The town is growing fast yet it lacks a sewerage scheme.

A: On-going Project/Programme: Energy

Project name Location/Division	Objective	Target	Description of Activities
Kehancha Electricity Supply Kehancha Division	Provide electricity to consumers.	Completion of electricity line form Migori to Kehancha; Supply electricity to consumers.	Connect line using supply line form Migori to Kehancha.

B: New Project Proposals: Energy

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Isbania Electricity Supply Kehancha Division	1	Increase electricity coverage.	Completion of the electricity lines.	Connect the supply line from Migori Town. Justification: Bordering Tanzania with small enterprise e.g. Jua Kali.
Ntimaru Electricity Supply Ntimaru Division	2	Increase electricity supply.	Completion of the supply line.	Connect the supply line from Kehancha Town. Justification: High potential area in agriculture that can attract industries.
Kegonga Electricity Supply Kegonga Division	3	Increase electricity supply.	Completion of the supply line.	Connect the supply line from Kehancha Town. Justification: Has high potential for industrial activities.
Kehancha Energy/Forestry Centres Kehancha Division	4	Remove the strain on fuel wood supplies.	Train all staff and farmers on agro-forestry method and efficient use of energy.	Construct one energy-training centre. Justification: Train farmers and staff.

B: New Project Proposals: Transport and Communication

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Kehancha Telephone Exchange Kehancha Division	1	To increase telephone coverage.	Expand out to reach many consumers.	Install modern exchange equipment; Electrification of the exchange system; Install cable network; Install more coin booths. Justification: For a fast growing town provision of communication is necessary.
Isbania Telephone Exchange Kehancha Division	2	To increase telephone coverage.	Expand out to reach many consumers.	Install modern exchange equipment; Electrification of the exchange system; Install cable network; Install more coin booths. Justification: Fast growing town bordering the Republic of Tanzania
Up-grade Sub-Post Office Masaba and Mabera Divisions	3	To improve mail delivery service.	To reach more consumers.	Construct new post office; Install modern equipment. Justification: The two major centres lack post services.
Establishment of Airstrip Kehancha Division	4	Provision of alternative mode of transport.	Complete the project.	Identify land and construct the airstrip. Justification: Diversity modern transport.

3.2.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Physical Infrastructure Sector is a service sector and it depends on productive activities of other sectors. To justify provision of several infrastructures, performance in the Agriculture and Rural Development and the Trade, Tourism and Industry sectors would have to improve. An increase in population, school enrolment, disease incidence and urbanization also calls for improved performance of the Physical Infrastructure sector.

Agriculture sector again has to perform well to generate enough revenue to finance infrastructural development in the district. Human Resource Development sector on the other hand is expected to train personnel to provide skills for the development and maintenances of physical infrastructure. Security will also be necessary for proper development and maintenance of infrastructural facilities.

3.3 TOURISM, TRADE AND INDUSTRY

The sector comprises of industries, trade and tourism, mining, small-scale industries and financial services.

3.3.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The vision and mission of this sector is “contributing to the socio-economic development of the country through facilitation of an enabling environment for sustainable growth and promotion of trade, industry, tourism and regional integration with a view to improving the welfare of all Kenyans”.

3.3.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

It is expected that the district will utilize its resources in this sector to reap maximum benefits to generate employment and increase incomes to reduce poverty. In industrial sub-sector, the district will explore the possibility of establishing agro-based industries. Small scale industries will be encouraged through provision of incentives for the development of the jua kali offer employment opportunities to the ever increasing labour force of the district; while cultural activities and natural sceneries will be developed to attract tourists. In the mining sub-sector the district will exploit the vast resources such as gold.

3.3.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The Trade, Industry and Tourism sector plays a significant role in the district. The sector incorporates various activities like micro-finance, micro and small-scale enterprise (Jua kali trade) and industrial activities.

In terms of employment, the sector provide employment to a significant proportion of the districts population; who are engaged in various activities e.g. licensed businesses and hotels. In addition, there are jua kali and informal sector enterprises, which also provide employment. A large number of people are engaged in other informal activities such as hawking, mechanics, tailoring and vegetable vending. Most of these people fall in the

category of urban self-employment, which has been registered to contribute to about 12 percent of the household income.

Financial institutions especially the micro-credit to investors and farmers are important as the funds are used for the development of individual enterprise and joint ventures.

At production level, the sector provides technical and financial services to other sector like Agriculture and Rural Development.

3.3.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Government –Trade, Industry	Provision of an enabling environment through policy formulation and maintaining essential infrastructure; Investment in human resource development and basic welfare and guarding against human exploitation and environmental degradation.
Banks and Micro-credit Institutions	Provision of banking services and credit to communities.
Private Sector	Investment in the processing, manufacturing and services industries, obtaining appropriate technologies and developing efficient production.
Local Authority	Collection of revenue and provision of necessary infrastructure.

3.3.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Industries	Revitalization of industrial growth; Establishment of financing schemes; Entrepreneurial development and capacity building; Promotion of industrial information; Strengthening linkages between industry and research institutions; Improve micro enterprise regulatory framework; Provision of credit facilities to SMEs.	Inadequate infrastructure; Inadequate water and power supply; High cost and limited access to credit; Inadequate managerial, technical and entrepreneurial skills; Lack of power; Inadequate capital; Lack of technology and entrepreneurial skills.	Product development and market access through AGOA, ACP, EU, EAC and COMESA; Facilitation of dialogue; Trade financing and Joint Loan Board credit; Provision of trade information services; Human resource development and capacity building; Establishment of Industries; Provision of electricity; Provision of credit.
Mining	Intensify mineral exploitation in the district.	Lack of tools and machines; Lack of knowledge and skills.	Establish a geology department in the district; Conduct environmental impact assessment and proper mineral survey.
Tourism	Creation and expansion of tourist sites; Rehabilitation of the road network; Provide reliable data (marketing).	Poor Infrastructure; Insecurity; Lack of community involvement.	Establishment of cultural sites; Revive abandoned Gosi Cultural Centre; Open up road connecting Kuria, Transmara and Nairobi; Communities to be sensitised.
Trade	Strengthens District Joint Loan Board; Provide credit facilities; Encourage traders to seize opportunities provided by AGOA and COMESA;	Inadequate trade for District Joint Loan Board; Limited access to credit facilities; Lack of information on source of fund;	Seek for adequate fund for District Joint Loan Board; Establish affordable credit scheme; Strengthen cooperative societies;

	Provide training for traders.	Lack of training and capacity building for traders and entrepreneurs.	Provide training programmes for traders; Provide information on various source of funds.
Small Scale Industries	Promote sales of agricultural products; Provide better marketing channels; Provide affordable credit; Establishment of some information network; Provide training to entrepreneurs.	Lack of organised marketing channels; Inadequate designated works site and Jua Kali sheds; Poor and inadequate infrastructure facilities; Limited access to credit; Lack of training and capacity building.	Organise association to form a proper marketing group; Establish Jua Kali sheds in Isibania, Kehancha and Ntimaru; Provide credit through various financial institutions; Provide training for entrepreneurs.
Financial Services	Provide affordable credit facilities; Increase volume of credit; Improve the management skills; Provide financial services in the rural areas.	Lack of proper collateral and securities; High interest rates and tight conditions; Lack of financial services in rural area; Inadequate funds for lending.	Encourage borrowers to diversify their investment portfolio to include stock and shares; Provide training in managerial skills; Promote affordable credit schemes.

3.3.6 Project and Programme Priorities

A: On-going Project/Programme: Trade

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Joint Loan Board District wide	To enable small scale traders and artisans access credit and boost their business.	To disburse at least 1.5 million to 100 traders in the district; To recover at least 3 million outstanding loans from traders annually.	Disburse loans to small-scale traders and industrialists.

B: New Project Proposal: Trade

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Traders Course and Extension Services District wide	1	To equip the traders with necessary skills to run and manage their businesses profitably.	To man 5 different courses with an average of 40 participants annually.	To train small-scale traders on various management courses. Justification: Such courses are not there currently.

B: New Project Proposal: Tourism

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Tourism Development District wide	1	To exploit the tourism market.	Increase tourism attraction sites.	Construct Hotels and culture sites. Justification: To fully exploit existing sites.

B: New Project Proposal: Small Scale industries

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Establishment of Jua Kali Sheds Kehancha Division	1	Intensify the informal trade activities.	Construction of Jua Kali sheds in Kehancha Isibania and Ntimaru.	Construct the sheds in the three towns of the district. Justification: Provide employment and incomes.

3.3.7 Cross Sector Linkages

This sector requires well-maintained roads to transport inputs and goods. It also requires credit for capital investment so as to improve production levels and subsequently income at both the household and district level. Entrepreneurs and employees of this sector require certain skills such as managerial, I.T. etc. To boost this sector, the physical infrastructure sector will have to improve on supply of electricity, water supply and telecommunication services. Security of private property is also vital as its absence might lead to loss of properties hence discouraging private investment in the district.

3.4 HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

Human Resource Development comprises six sub sectors namely HIV/AIDS, Education and Training, Health and Nutrition, Shelter and Housing, Population and Culture, Recreation and Sports.

3.4.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

3.4.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The Ministry of Health and other stakeholders are expected to implement activities that promote integrated management of the childhood illnesses, reproductive health and control of malaria and HIV/AIDS among others. Usage of cost sharing proceeds will be streamlined for the realisation of maximum output.

In education, it is expected that in the medium term quality education and training will be offered to the local community through increased enrolment and reduction of dropout rates in the schools. This will reduce illiteracy and incidence of poverty. Access to education will be enhanced through bursary fund for needy pupils and students and provision of more physical facilities in areas of inadequacy.

In Culture, Recreation and Sports it is expected that campaigns will be mounted to shape the cultural behaviours. In addition efforts will be made to develop new sports and recreation facilities to ensure that the youth talents are tapped. Social mobilization will

also be encouraged through the Department of Social Services to ensure proper cultural practices.

HIV/AIDS pandemic will be tackled and the prevalence rate will be brought down to a manageable level through intensive awareness campaigns and advocacy to encourage people to change their behaviour with regard to their sexuality. The district will put maximum efforts to reduce, though effective programmed the HIV/AIDS in incidence from the present level of 13 per cent to 5 per cent by the end of the Plan period.

The problem of poor housing will be addressed at Kehancha and Isibania in order to ensure better shelter and housing.

3.4.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Human Resource sector is very crucial for the development of the district. Investment in this sector enables members of the community to participate in development through its various sub-sectors such as education and health.

The sector contributes towards production in the district both directly and indirectly through education and training. The sector provides a skilled labour force which contributes towards productive sectors such as agriculture, industry etc. The health sub-sectors enables the community to have a healthy labour force, which enhances productivity in various activities. It is also important that the nutritional status of the district remains high, as an unhealthy population will require an increase in health facilities, medical personnel, medical expenditure and reduced working hours.

If the education sector achieves its goals of universal primary education and retains children in schools then street children and CNSPs will reduce.

3.4.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Education Department	Provision of teachers and facilities; Formulation and implementation of policies.
Health Department	Provision of curative and preventive health services; Provision of staff and equipment; Formulation and implementation of policies.
Sports Department	Coordination of sporting activities.
Social Services Department	Mobilization of communities, registration of groups and provision of training.
Community	Provision and maintenance of physical facilities through cost sharing.
NGO's	Provision of textbooks, bursaries and physical facilities.
Churches	Provision of education, health and HIV/AIDS Programme.
Department of Culture	Cultural promotion.

3.4.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
HIV/AIDS	Community sensitisation; Increase access to VCT; Provision of affordable HIV/AIDS drugs; Expand home-based care.	HIV/AIDS victims are neglected; Strained medical facilities; Inadequate drug supplies; Lack of economic and social empowerment.	Free quality health services; Establish HIV/AIDS bursary funds; Promotion of safe sex, Screening of blood; Provide treatment of Management of STDs; Encourage people living with HIV/AIDS to live positively.
Health and Nutrition	Strengthen preventive health and promote health services through malaria control, expand programme on immunization and encourage improved nutrition; Improve Information Management Systems.	High cost of hospital services; Understaffing; Lack of commitment to disease control; Lack of community involvement.	Avail enough medical staff; To supply health facilities with enough drugs; conducting health education campaigns; Mobile clinics to be introduced and deserving health facilities to be upgraded.
Education and Training	Guidance and counselling; Improvement on performance in national examination; Provision of affordable education; Reduction of dropout rates; Gender equity.	Unrest and indiscipline in schools; Poor performance in examination; Lack of teachers; High cost of education requirements e.g. fee, textbook; Lack of educational facilities; Low enrolment; High dropout rates and low transition to secondary school;	Provide guidance and counselling in all institutions; Employ more teachers; Have district prize giving days to motivate students and teachers; Establish bursary fund schemes; Provide more physical facilities; Increase retention rate especially for girls.
Shelter and Housing	Reviewing of land ownership and housing legislation; Promote investment in middle and low cost housing; Enforce building codes and bylaws.	Pathetic housing situation in the district; High cost of building materials; Mushrooming of slums and squatters.	Train local artisans on simple building technology; Local Authority to build middle and low class estates.
Population	Strengthen the reproductive health services; Promotion of safe motherhood and child survival; Access to quality family planning services; Focus on contraceptives for both men and women.	Poor adoption of family planning services; Conflict of Culture; Religion and government policies; Inadequate skills and update modern techniques on birth control and facilities.	Intensify family planning campaigns; Harmonization of reproductive health policy on family planning with cultural and religious practices; Discourage polygamy.

Culture, Recreation and Sports	Promote public education and awareness; Abolition of F.M.G; Promotion of sports.	Erosion of cultural values; Negative cultural practices; Lack of cultural motivation and unity; Lack of stadium.	Establishment of Cultural centres; Abolish and discourage outdated traditional rituals and ceremonies; Establish herbal preservation centres; Contraction of recreation facilities.
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3.4.6 Project and Programme Priorities

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

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Kenya Expanded Programme on Immunization District wide	Improve health services; Intensify activities aimed at control, prevention and eradication of diseases.	To fully immunize against polio on children under five.	Carry-out immunization; Encourage family planning; Growth monitoring by weighing children
Kuria District Hospital District Headquarters	To increase coverage and accessibility of health services; To provide adequate and effective diagnostic services.	Expand the district hospital to have blood bank and theatre facilities.	Construction of theatre block and blood bank.

B: New Project Proposals: Health and Nutrition

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Kuria District Hospital District Headquarters	1	To provide adequate and effective diagnostic services.	Complete the District Hospital.	Construct ward, mortuary, X-ray block, laundry and general store. Justification: Improve the status of facilities in the District Referral Hospital.
Isibania Health Centre Kehancha Division	2	Upgrade health centre to Sub-District Hospital and provide quality care to the people.	Complete up-grading facility.	Construction of theatre (minor), X-Ray block, Mortuary, wards and laboratory. Justification: It situated in a fast growing town and it borders the Republic of Tanzania.
Migori Nyamagana Dispensary II Masaba Division	3	Increase coverage and accessibility of health services with active community participation	Complete the construction.	Construct outpatient block (type II) and staff house. Justification: The nearest health facility is 15km away.
Health Care Financing Support Programme District wide	4	To improve local community participation; Improvement of health care services.	To train all health management committees through community patient cost sharing.	Training of both staff and health management committees. Justification: From effective local community participation.
District Health Management Team Block District Headquarters	5	Strengthen health services to the population.	All health staff.	Construct office block to accommodate the entire District Health Management Team.

				Justification: Lack of office accommodation has affected the service delivery.
Malaria Control District wide	6	Prevent and control malaria.	To train the DHMT and the local community on prevention and control of malaria.	Carry out trainings, Prevention of diseases, Carry out blood screening, Provision of treated nets at subsidized prices, Create Barrako Initiatives. Justification: This is a malaria prone district and there is need to curb the high prevalence rate.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Education and Training

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Supply of Text Books District wide	Improve the education at the district level.	Supply of basic text books to needy schools.	Provision of text books to needy schools.
School Bursary Fund District wide	To reduce the dropout rates.	Assist needy students from the disadvantage families to pay school fees.	Award the bursary to the needy students Form divisional bursary funds.

B: New Project Proposals: Education and Training

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Early Childhood Education Programme District wide	1	Encourage all children to go to school.	Assess all the teachers annually; Build at least 2 schools annually.	Assessment of teachers. Construct and equip ECD centres. Justification: This is the foundation of education and needs a lot of support.
Nyaroha Girls School Kehancha Division	2	Offer practicals to the students.	Complete the project.	Construct one science laboratory. Justification: Improve the performance.
Isbania Boys School Mabera Division	3	Offer practicals to the student.	Complete the project.	Construct one industrial workshop. Justification: Prepare the students with skills for self-employment.
Kegonga Secondary School Kegonga Division	4	Increase the enrolment rates.	Complete the project.	Construct one standard dormitory. Justification: The school was upgraded to provincial status hence need for a dormitory to admit students from other districts.
Special Education Programme District wide	5	Increase enrolment in learning institutions with special need.	Conduct 20 sessions of awareness campaigns on disabilities annually.	Sensitise parents for positive change. Justification: Cater for the disabled children to get equal opportunities.
Taranganya Boys School	6	Offer practicals to the students.	Complete the project.	Construct one industrial workshop

Kehancha Division				Justification: Students lack skills for self-employment.
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A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Culture, Recreation and Sports

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of District Stadium Kehancha Division	To promote sporting activities in the district; To generate revenue to the canal council.	To complete the project.	Prepare part Development Plan; Survey work done; Erecting perimeter fence and VIP stand/shades on the pitch.

A: New Project Proposals: Culture, Recreation and Sports

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Social Halls (5) District wide	1	Promote social interaction; Expose youth at lower level to highly competitive activities.	Complete the project.	Construct a hall for the indoor games at all the Divisional HQs for exposure. Justification: Expose the youth at lower level to high competitive activities.
Divisional Playground District wide	2	To achieve a reliable sporting facility that is accessible to all.	Complete the project.	Land acquisition; Construct a standard stadium. Justification: Provide playing ground.
Vocational Rehabilitation Centre for Disabled Kehancha Division	3	To identify train rehabilitate and resettle disabled persons for self-reliance.	Complete the project.	Construct a rehabilitation centre; Train disabled members of the society in technical courses like carpentry and masonry. Justification: There is no rehabilitation centre in the district for the disabled.
Training Programme on Gender and Development District wide	4	To promote and raise the status of women.	To mount regular campaign on gender issues.	To train the community on gender issues and development. Justification: Level of awareness on gender issues and development is low.
District Library Kehancha Division	5	To improve the literacy level of the community.	Complete the project.	Construct modern library in the district. Justification: There is no single library in the district to provide reference and reading material for students, teachers, adult learners and community.

Cultural Programme and Establishment of Cultural Centres District wide	6	To promote good cultural practices.	Complete the project.	Construct centres in all the divisions. Justification: The community still maintains outmoded cultural practices.
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A: On-going Project/Programme: HIV/AIDS

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
STI/HIV/AIDS Programme KHADRED District wide	To campaign against HIV/AIDS: Stop the spread.	To create awareness through workshops, seminars, barazas and seminars.	Training of local community and staff through different fora.

B: New Project Proposal: HIV/AIDS

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
HIV/AIDS Prevention and Advocacy District wide	1	Curb the spread of HIV/AIDS epidemic.	Reduce the prevalence to about 5% by the end of the plan period.	Moun awareness campaign on behavioural changes; Provide care and support to infected and affected. Justification: Prevalence is at 14% and there is increase of orphans in the district.

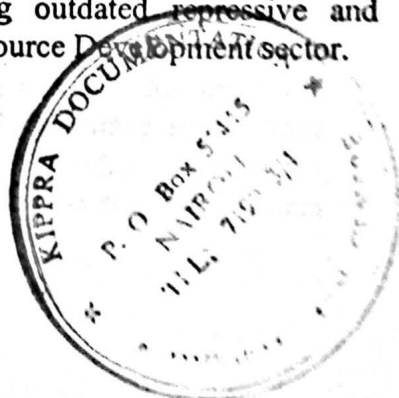
B: New Project Proposals: Population

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Family Planning Programme District wide	1	Reduce the population growth rate.	Reduce population growth rate to less than 2%.	Awareness campaign. Justification: The prevailing population growth rate is straining the economic and social resources.

3.4.7 Cross Sector Linkages

There is linkage between Human Resource sector and the Agriculture sector as agriculture provides food and water supply to the labour force. To absorb the skilled labour force and the youth out of school, Tourism, Trade and Industry sector must flourish. Revenue from the sector is also required for the development of training institutions and support in development of other income generating activities for the vulnerable groups.

Adequate security is necessary for Human Resource Development, while the review of legal and regulatory framework in view of dismantling outdated repressive and inappropriate laws is necessary for the growth of Human Resource Development sector.



3.5 INFORMATION, COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

This sector will deal with role and function of DIDC, adoption of ICT in the district and the human resource requirement in relation to poverty reduction.

3.5.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

3.5.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

It is essential for the district to adopt modern information technology to facilitate fast and easy flow of information between all stakeholders in development. However in the public sector, most government departments in district have not adopted the technology. The district, therefore, will improve on information infrastructure for most government departments. It will also endeavour to acquire skills for employees, both in the private and public sector. It will also endeavour to assist employees to acquire skills in it through training programmes in both private and public sector.

3.5.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Modern information technology adoption in Kuria District is very slow. The district has no cyber-café. However, two computer-training institutions have been established.

Other channels of information such as library services and District Information and Documentation Centre are also lacking in the district. The print and electronic media are also established in the district but efforts will need to be made to provide electricity in order for them to thrive and penetrate into the rural areas. The use of technology would boost production level in the various sectors especially in the public sector. There is need to establish computer network to hasten dissemination of information. Training of personnel in modern technology is necessary for employment in the formal sector. Business information and transaction are made more cheap and affordable through the use of Information Communication Technology. The sector provides the major means of communication for other sectors and enables many people to access information on education, commerce, tourism etc.

3.5.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

The stakeholders in this sector include the government and private sector. The government sector will formulate policies, while the private sector will be expected to assist in establishing effective information, communication and technological systems.

Stakeholder	Role
Government	Provision of policy on ICT guidelines.
Private Sector	Train public on ICT and provide commercial internet access.
Ministry of Finance and Planning	Establishment of District Information and Documentation Centres; Developing of the District Management Information System.

3.5.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Adoption of Information Technology	Strengthen I.T. Sector; Promote use of I.T. in the district.	Inaccessibility to computer especially in the public sector; Inadequate Telecommunication network; Lack of major channels of information.	Improve the pace of adoption of modern I.T.; Establish resource centre at district level and install computer; Improve the telecommunication; Establish DIDC; Set up a mobile library.
District Information and Documentation Centre	Establish a DIDC; Improve on provision of information and storage of data.	Lack of DIDC; Lack of relevant facilities, Documents etc.; Lack of computers.	Establish a DIDC; Encourage various stakeholders to provide various documents; Establish a system of obtaining research document.
IT Training	Promote computer training; Strengthen the capacity of employees to use I.T.	Lack of funds; Lack of facilities.	Provide computer training facilities in the district; Encourage private colleges to offer computer courses.

3.5.3 Project and Programme Priorities

B: New Project Proposals: Information, Communication Technology

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Establishment of DIDC District Headquarters	1	Storage and dissemination of data for planning.	Construct one DIDC at the district Headquarter.	Construct and equip the DIDC. Justification: There is no DIDC in the district.
Establish Computer network District Headquarter	2	Speed-up Information dissemination.	All government departments to have computers.	Acquire and install computers in government offices. Justification: The district lacks these facilities.
ICT Training District wide	3	Adoption of modern technology.	Train all Departmental Heads and technical staff on ICT.	Training. Justification: Most staff are IT illiterate and need training.

3.5.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The sector needs electricity and improved telecommunication services for improved performance. With electricity and telephone services district would have more cyber cafes and more people connected to the e-mail and internet. The sector also requires buildings for establishment of resource centres and a library. It also required Human

Resource Development sector for training of personnel in order to be able to use ICT facilities effectively and provide requisite skills for development of the sector.

3.6 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, SAFETY, LAW AND ORDER

3.6.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

3.6.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

It is expected that the district will have enough qualified personnel in all the departments to implement government programmes. Financial prudence will be needed in order to achieve maximum returns for government investments. The Provincial Administration will be oriented to cope with the emerging problems of the district. The Community Services Order (SO) programme will be strengthened to deal with petty offenders in the district. It is also expected that timely justice will be accorded to all equally. Besides, every sector thrives in a peaceful environment, which can only be created and provided by the Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order sector.

3.6.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector will play a key role towards improving governance and security in the district. This will ensure accountability and transparency hence strengthen budgeting planning and execution, improve delivery of adequate and quality legal services, enhance the internal security of law-binding citizenry and rehabilitate penal institutions. In order for projects and programmes to be implemented, it is of uttermost importance that there is security, law and order in the district.

3.6.4 Role of The Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Provincial Administration	Law enforcement.
Judiciary Department	Administration of justice.
Prisons Department	Custody of convicts and remand prisoners.
Local Authorities	Local governance.
Police Department	Maintaining of law and order.
Community	Formation of vigilante groups to participate in community policing.

3.6.5 Sub-sectors Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Administration Issues and Development Policies	Even distribution of civil servants; Monitoring of public services; Implementation of Public Service Reform Programme.	Ineffective service delivery; Ineffective public service accountability; Misappropriation of funds.	Reviewing and ratification of ministerial functions; Undertaking performance improvement programmes;
Development Planning	Revitalisation of DFRD; Effective coordination of DPU's.	Lack of community participation; Weak monitoring and evaluation system; Inadequate staff; Inadequate logistical support.	Establish a strong monitoring and evaluation system; Strengthen data collection in the district; Training beneficiaries of projects; Provide logistical support to DPU's.
Legal Services	Expansion of court rooms; Awareness creation; Intensify fight against corruption.	Poor access to legal services; High cost of legal services; Corruption and lack of awareness by public.	Elimination of corruption.
Provincial Administration	Enhance effectiveness in resolving internal conflict; Efficient coordination of development and elimination of corruption in the Provincial Administration.	Lack of awareness; Poor service delivery; Poor coordination of rural development programmes; Poor management of district financial resources.	Staff training; Provision of equipment; Promotion of good neighbourliness.
Penal Institutions	Allocation of more funds to prisons department; Promote CSO; Rehabilitate prisons.	Corruption; Poor remuneration; Lack of courts; Congestion in prisons.	Government to build Law Courts and to improve welfare of public servants.
Local Governance	Strengthen revenue collection; Improve financial management; Review local Government Act.	Inefficient financial management; Rampant corruption.	Improvement of services by council.
Probation Services	Awareness creation; Encourage Community Service Order.	Lack of awareness; Inadequate staff.	Guidance and counselling; Offenders should serve on community projects.
Prosecution	Educate community on code of prosecution and procedures and eliminate corruption.	Corruption; Court casing taking too long.	Eliminate corruption.
Administration of Justice	Fast delivery of justice.	Corruption; Delays; Lack of courts.	Magistrate to be posted to Kehancha.
Financial Management	Proper financial management of funds.	Funds allocated to projects are sometimes misused; Overpricing of items required for development; Inadequate funds for development; Lack of training in financial management.	Restrict misuse of funds; Strengthen audit and inspection team; Ensure proper price of items to be purchased; Seek higher level of funding; Establish training programmes for financial managers.

3.6.6 Project and Programme Priorities

A: On-going Project/Programme: Administration of Justice

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
District Magistrate's Court District Headquarter	To ensure that judicial matters are effectively managed by bringing court matters nearer to the people.	Complete project.	Construction of a magistrate's court and residential house.

A: On-going Project/Programme: Probation Services

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Community Services Order District wide	To rehabilitate offenders within the community circle.	Rehabilitate 140 probationers; Supervision of offenders.	Provide regular guidance and counselling; Supervise offenders placed on probation.

B: New Project Proposals: Public Administration

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Divisional Headquarters Ikerege Kehancha Division	1	To take administration closer to the people.	Functional Divisional Headquarters in place.	Construct divisional headquarters Justification: The division lacks office buildings.
Kehancha Police Station and Lines District Headquarter	2	To accommodate the police officers by providing offices and police lines.	Police offices and lines put in place.	Construct Kehancha administration block and police line. Justification: The current police station is small and congested; The staff houses are not enough and some officers are staying in rental houses.
Police Stations Kegonga, Ntimaru, Masaba, Mabera and Isibania Divisions	3	To accommodate the police officers by providing offices and police lines.	Functional Divisional Headquarters in place.	Construction of police lines at divisional headquarters; Equip the police station. Justification: Border district hence, security should be provided.
Kehancha Remand Prison District Headquarters	4	To reduce congestion in the institution.	Buildings put in place for prisoners.	Construction of prison house for prisoners. Justification Currently there is no remand prison in the district thus having to transport prisoners over 30 km to Kiwi, Homa Bay or Migori.
Monitoring and Evaluation Systems Survey and Studies District wide	5	To develop monitoring and evaluation system; Strengthen the DPH to undertake surveys and studies.	Operationalize monitoring and evaluation system for all departments.	Install M&E system; Carryout training on MOE systems for staff; Procure computers and printer for MOE system; Develop MOE indicators; Conduct series of survey and studies. Justification: There is need to improve on the implementation of the plan through this system.

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Slaughter Houses Kehancha and Isabania	1	Hygienic handling of foodstuff.	Slaughterhouse in place.	Construction of modern slaughterhouse at Kehancha and Isabania. Justification: Currently there is not slaughterhouse.
Road Gravelling	6	Provide infrastructure.	Complete the project.	Rehabilitation of all weather condition road and extend drainage system. Justification: This will improve the road network and allow movement of goods and services.
Dumping Site Kehancha, Isabania Ntimaru	7	Enhance the sanitation of the town.	A dumping site identified and structures put in place.	Fence and clear dumping site for solid wastes. Justification: Presently there is no dumping site for disposing solid waste.

B: New Project Proposals: Local Governance

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Development Planning Programmes District wide	1	Develop an effective development committee from the grass root to the district level.	Train all development committees in the district 4 times annually.	Training of all development committee members on matters related to implementation monitoring and evaluation of projects through seminars, workshops and visits. Justification: Provide skills on project management, monitoring and evaluation.

3.6.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order sector requires good physical infrastructure in order to work smoothly. Due to continued maintenance and improvement of roads and telecommunication network in the district, the law enforcement staffs have been able to respond quickly and effectively to incidences of insecurity. This has created a favourable environment for development activities in the district especially in agriculture, livestock and commerce. Efficiency and efficient public services must be encouraged to restore investor and community confidence in development activities.

CHAPTER FOUR
IMPLEMENTING, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

4.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter focuses on the monitoring and evaluation system that will be used to assess the project implementation progress during the plan period. It also presents the implementation, monitoring and evaluation matrix, that the district will put in place to ensure that the implementation of the plan is carried out to achieve the objectives.

4.1 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION SYSTEM IN THE DISTRICT

The establishment of a monitoring and evaluation system is an important aspect in the implementation of projects and programmes during the plan period. Monitoring will be carried out continuously, while evaluation will be done periodically. All stakeholders who include donors, NGOs, CBOs, the private sector and the representatives of the community will participate in the monitoring and evaluation process.

The institutional framework for monitoring and evaluation system will be as follows:

Community level: At this level, each project and programme will have a Project Management Committee, which will constantly monitor the project implementation and report to the Divisional M&E Committee on a quarterly basis. The committee will consist of beneficiaries, CBOs representatives, grassroots government staff and other stakeholders.

Divisional Level: For the project and programmes, which cover the division, a Divisional Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (Div M&E) will be established. It will comprise the District Officer, Divisional Departmental Heads, NGO representatives, community leaders and other stakeholders. The committee will regularly monitor and evaluate projects and programmes and report to the DDC on quarterly basis.

District Level: At this level, the District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (DMEC), consisting of the DC, District Departmental Heads, local NGOs, selected community leaders and other stakeholders will carry out the M & E work at that level. The Committee will report to the Provincial Monitoring and Evaluation Committee. Specific terms of reference for the monitoring and evaluation process will be developed.

The District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (DMEC) will establish a reporting format. The format will be used to capture the activities of the projects under implementation by the line ministries, NGOs and other stakeholders. A feedback method will be established.

4.2 IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX

The matrix will form an integral part in the preparation of District Annual Work Plan and Budget, which will form the linkage between DDP and the MTEF budgetary process.

4.2.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Project NALEP	335 m	2002-2006	Number of demonstration sites established; Number of farmers covered; Number of tours, workshops and seminars conducted; Average cultivated area; Average crop yield.	Annual reports; Quarterly reports; EEC/DDC/DAC PAB/PMEC/ reports; Field visits reports; Extension workers' reports; Community reports.	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development; DALEO, DAO and DLPO.	Community training to adopt new technology; Ministry: Policy guidelines; Donor/NGOs to supplement in funding and capacity building.
Livestock Development Programme (Bull-Scheme)	15 m	2002-2003	Number of bull schemes established; Total fodder hectareage; Number of fodder sites; Number of impact bulls; Farmers and staff trained.	Supervision reports; Annual and quarterly reports; Extension workers reports; Community reports; DEC/DDC/PMEC reports.	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development. DALEO, DAO and DLPO.	Community training to adopt new technology; Ministry: Policy guidelines; Donor/NGOs to supplement in funding and capacity building.
Livestock Disease Control	15 m	2002-2008	Number of cattle vaccinated annually; Reduction of the incidence of animal diseases.	Field reports; Supervision reports; Quarterly reports; DEC/DDC reports.	DLPO; DVO.	GOK and Donor to provide funds; Community to make sure that animals are vaccinated.
Tick Control	12 m	2002-2006	Number of dips rehabilitated; Number of dip management committee members trained; Average number of animals dipped.	Field visit reports from community; Extension workers reports; DEC/DDC reports.	DVO.	Community to ensure animals are dipped.
Tsetse Control	14 m	2002-2005	Number of traps/targets established; Reduced tsetse population; Reduced incidences of treponemiasis.	Supervision reports; Field visit reports from extension workers.	DVO.	Government and donors to provide funds; KARI to do research and present findings.
Rabies Control	14 m	2002-2008	Number of dogs baited and vaccinated; Reduction in rabies incidences.	Field reports from the extension officer.	DVO.	Community to ensure that their animals are treated.
Hides and Skins Development	12 m	2002-2005	Number of hides and skins dealers trained; Quantity of hide and skins improved; Increased income for hides and skins dealers and farmers; Number of bandas constructed; Progress on leather tannery.	Report to DEC/DDC/DAC / PAB; Report from the hides and skins dealers.	DVO.	Community to be trained; NGOs/donors to supplement funding.
Veterinary	12m	2002-	Number of livestock	Community	DVO.	Government to

Clinical Services		2008	vaccinated and treated.	reports; Field extension reports; Annual reports; Quarterly reports.		provide logistical support.
Establishment of Artificial Insemination Centres	15 m	5 years	Number of livestock inseminated; Number of A.I. centres established.	Field visit; Community report; Extension Officer report.	DVO	Farmers to provide land; Government/Donor to provide funding and logistical support.
Dairy Development Programmes Cow to Cow Rotation Co-operative Component	10 m	2 002-2005	Number of dairy cows provided to women groups; Number of members trained; Number of staff trained.	Supervision reports; Annual and quarterly reports; Extension workers reports Community reports; DEC/DDC/PME C reports.	District Co-operative officers.	Community training to adopt new technology; Ministry: policy guideline; Donor/NGO to supplement in funding and capacity building.
Small holder Dairy Programme	10 m	2002-2005	Number of farmers adopting modern livestock husbandry.	Annual reports; Supervision reports; Quarterly reports; DEC/DDC/PME C reports.	MOARD; District Livestock Production Officer.	Donors and NGOs to provide logistical support.
Poultry and Bee Keeping Development Project	7m	2002-2008	Number of poultry and cockerel exchanged; Number of birds vaccinated; Number of KTBH procured; Number of farmers trained.	Field visit report Supervision reports; Quarterly reports; DEC/DDC/PME C reports.	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development DALEO and DLPO.	Community training to adopt new technology; Ministry to provide policy guideline; GoK, donor and NGO to provide funds.
Cassava Research Project	3 m	2002-2005	Number of demonstration plots established; Number of new farmers adapting new varieties; Average crop yield.	Supervision reports; Report from community supervision works. DEC/DDC/PME C reports.	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development; DALEO and DAO.	Community training to adopt new technology; Ministry and KARI to provide policy guideline.
Promotion of Horticultural Farming	30 m	2002-2007	Number of farmers and staff trained; Number of plot-bulking established; Acreage under horticulture; Average number of fruit produced; Number of nurseries established.	Field visit reports; Community reports; DEC/DDC/PME C reports.	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development; DALEO, DAO.	Community to adopt new technology; Ministry to give policy guidelines; Donors and NGOs to supplement in funding and capacity building.
Establishment of Farmers Training Centres	30 m	2002-2005	Number of physical facilities constructed.	Technical reports; DWO (Work) reports; DEC/DDC/PME C reports.	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.	Government and donors to provide funds for construction.

Establishment of Market Information System	30 m	2002-2008	Trained marketing officers; Divisional marketing office established; Availability of marketing data.	Marketing data; Field Reports.	DALEO DLPO DAO DVO	Local council to establish modern market centres; CBS to carry-out market surveys.
Intensive Co-operative Management Schemes	14 m	2002-2005	Committee and staff trained; Number of societies audited.	Turnover Audit Report; Supervision reports.	DCO Cooperative.	Donors and Cooperative societies to avail funds.
Co-operative Merchandise	10 m	2002-2005	Number of co-operatives to benefit from the component; Turn over from the co-operative societies.	Monthly, quarterly and annual reports; Field and supervision visit reports.	DCO Cooperative	Donors/NGOs to supplement in funding.
Desiltation of Dams	100 m	2002-2008	Number of dams surveyed, designed and desilted; Reduced water borne disease.	Reports from community; Field visit reports; Report to DEC/DDC/PMEC; Hospital records.	District Water Officer; Community.	Donors, NGOs to complement in funding; Community/beneficiaries to contribute labour.
Rural Water Points Programme	300 m	2002-2008	Number of water points Constructed: Springs Shallow wells, Boreholes, Roof catchment; Reduced water borne diseases.	Reports from community; Field visit; Report to DEC/DDC/PMEC; Hospital records.	District Water Officer Community.	Donors and NGOs to complement in funding; Community/beneficiaries to contribute labour.
Establish Water Offices	6 m	2002-2005	No. of offices completed; Number of officers accommodated.	Reports and staff return.	District Water Officer Community.	Ministry staff to supervise construction; Community to provide building materials.
Cadastral Survey	28 m	2002-2008	Number of surveys prepared; Number of Title deeds issued.	Field visits; Supervision; Community report.	District Survey Office (DSO).	Ministry staff to supervise the work; Community/beneficiaries to participate in survey work.
Production of Topographic Maps	14 m	2002-2005	Number of maps produced.	Field visit reports.	District Survey Office (DSO).	Survey of Kenya to produce maps.
Stabex Fund	-	2002-2005	Number of co-operative members trained; Number of farmers who will receive loans; Volume of credit.	Field reports; Supervision reports; Bank report.	District cooperative officers.	Donor to provide funds; Community to be trained.
Fisheries Production Project	8 m	2002-2006	Number of ponds constructed; Number of stocked quality fish produced; Number of fingerlings;	Field supervision and visit reports; Field reports; Reports to DEC/DDC PMEC.	Fisheries Department.	Fish farmers to construct ponds; NGOs and GOK to supplement funding.

			produced.			
Revenue Collection Office	4 m	2002	Physical construction completion; Number of officers accommodated; Average revenue collection on monthly and annual basis.	Reports and staff returns.	Fisheries Department.	Government to provide funds.
Forestry Extension Programme	12 m	2002-2008	Number of nurseries established; Number of farmers in agro-forestry.	Field visits; Field reports; Reports to DEC/DDC/PMEC.	Forest Department.	BAT/MTK to supplement the department efforts; Farmers to establish their own nurseries.
Afforestation and Forestation Programme	15 m	5 years	Extent of forestation and afforestation.	Field visits; Field reports; Reports to DEC/DDC/PMEC.	Forest Department.	Local Council, BAT and MTC to provide seedlings.
Tree Nurseries	4 m	2002-2008	Number of tree nurseries established; Number of farmers trained; Number of tree seedling procured.	Field visits; Field report; Report for field extension workers; DEC/DDC/DME C reports.	Forest Department	Local canals, BAT, MTK and Forest Department to provide seedlings.
Water Quality Monitoring and Pollution Control	10 m	2002-2008	Number of monitoring carried; Number of monitoring unit established; The quality of water.	Field reports; Community reports; Disease Control report.	Department of water; Local Authority.	The GoK and local authority to provide funds.

4.2.2 Physical Infrastructure

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Fuel Levy Rehabilitation and Graveling of Road Network	100 m	2002-2008	Number of kilometre of road graded and gravelled, and culverts installed; Average number of PSV using the roads.	Field and supervision visit reports; DEC/DDC/PMEC reports; Community reports.	District Works Officer; District Road Board.	Community to provide labour; Government to provide funds.
Bituminisation Programme Road C 13 Migori – Kehancha 30 Km Road D 201 Kehancha – Ntimaru	1 b	2002-2003	Number of kilometres of road tarmacked; Average number of PSVs using the roads.	Quarterly and monthly reports to DEC/DDC/PMEC; Field and supervision visits reports.	Ministry of Roads and Public Works; Kenya Roads Board.	Donor to provide the funds; GOK to provide technical expertise.
Minor Road s Programme	40 m	2002-2008	Number of kilometre of road opened graded and gravelled;	Quarterly and monthly reports to DEC/DDC/PMEC; Field and supervision visits	District Works Office; Kehancha Municipal Council.	Local council; Kehancha Municipal Council to provide funding.

			Average number of traffic using the road.	reports.		
Road Projects E 163 Isibania-Nyamtiro Kegonga E 164 Isibani Ikerege Taranganya Masangora	6 m	2002-2008	Number of kilometres graded and gravelled; Average number of PSVs using the road.	Quarterly and monthly reports to DEC/DDC/PMEC; Field and supervision reports.	District Works Officer; District Roads Board.	Community to provide labour; Government to provide expertise and funds.
Major Water Works Supply Schemes : Kehancha Ntimaru Kenguga Mabera Ikerege	250 m	2002-2008	Number of water supplies rehabilitated and functional; Number of water supplies constructed; Number of new consumers with access to safe water; Reduction in incidences of water borne diseases; Average distance to water points.	Field visit reports; Technical reports; Supervision reports; Quarterly and monthly report; Reports to DDC/DEC/ PMEC.	D.W.O. (Water) Kehancha Municipal Councils; Ministry of Health.	Donors to supplement in funding ; Kehancha Municipal Council to supplement.
Rural Electrification Programme: Kehancha Isibania Ntimaru	500 m	2002-2008	Total kilometre s of voltage line; Number of consumers connected to national grid.	Field visit reports; Reports to DEC/DDC and PMEC.	Ministry of Energy.	KPL&C to construct distribution lines; Donor to avail funds; Community to pay for services and connection.
Kehancha Energy Centres	4 m	2002	Energy technologies developed and installed.	Field and supervision visit reports; Report to DEC/DDC and PMEC.	Ministry of Energy.	Government to provide funds; Farmers to adopt technologies.
Telephone Exchange: Kehancha Isibania	-	2002-2003	Number of telephone subscribers connected; Number of coin booths installed.	Field and supervisions visit reports; Report to DEC/DDC and PMEC.	Telekom (K) Company; Ministry of Transport and Communication.	Donors to provide funds.
Up-grading of sub-post at Masaba Mabera	-		Number of facilities up-graded.	Field and supervision visit reports.	Posta Corporation.	Government and donor to provide funds.
Establish Airstrips in the district	-		Number of airstrips in the district; Number of air craft landing.	Reports to DEC/DDC; Technical reports.	Kenya Airports Authority.	Government and donor to provide funds; Local aviation providers to provide aircrafts.

4.2.3 Tourism, Trade And Industry

Project Name	Cost Kshs.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agencies	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Joint Loan Board	10 m	2002-2008	Number of traders repaying loans; Volume of credit; Volume of trade.	Monthly, quarterly and annual reports.	Department of Trade.	DTO to provide funds.
Trade Training and Extension	5 m	2002-2005	Number of traders trained; Volume of trade.	Monthly, quarterly and annual reports.	Department of Trade.	Government/ NGO should provide funding.
Tourism Development	-	2002-2008	Number of tourists visiting the district; Number of sites established; Number of Hotels constructed.	Monthly reports; Physical completion records.	Kenya Tourist Board; Ministry of Information and Tourism.	Private sector to establish tourist facilities.
Establishment of Jua-Kali Sheds in Various Trading Centres: Kehancha Isibania Ntimaru	50 m	2002-2008	Number of Jua-kali sheds constructed; Number of artisans using the sheds; Quality of goods produced.	Completion of the project technical reports; Reports to DEC/DDC/PMEC.	Ministry of Trade and Industry.	Private sector and donors to provide funds.

4.2.4 Human Resource Development

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agencies	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Development of Kuria District Hospital and Upgrading Isibania Health Centres	126 m	2002-2005	Physical extension of the hospitals; Number of patients attending the facilities.	Field visits; Technical reports from BPHO/ MOH.	Ministry of Health.	Donors, NGOs and community to contribute funds and materials.
Mogeri Nyamagana Dispensary	2 m	2002	Dispensary constructed; Number of patients attended to.	Report to DDC/DEC; Reports from community.	MOH.	Government to cost share with the community in funding.
Expanded Programme on Immunisation	28 m	2002-2007	Number of children immunised.	Reports from health facilities; Annual reports.	MOH.	GOK, and NGOs to assist in funding.
Community Nutrition and Care	17 m	2002-2008	Number of women groups sensitised; Nutrition status in the district.	Report from the community field visits.	MOH and Community.	GOK and NGOs to provide funds.
Malaria Control	14 m	2002-2004	Number of beneficiaries; Reduced cases of malaria.	Annual report; Reports of community field visits.	District Public Health office; MOH.	GOK, NGOs and CBOs to assist in funding.
Family Planning	12 m	2002-2005	Total number of new FP users; Number of continuous FP users; Number of T.B.As trained.	Report from the community and health facilities.	MOH and community.	GOK, NGOs and CBOs to assist in funding.

Health Care Financing Support Programme	14 m	2002-2008	Number of committee members trained; Average cash sharing collection.	Reports from community and health facilities.	MOH and Community.	GOK, NGOs and CBOs to assist in funding.
District Health Management Programme	14 m	2002-2008	Number of DHMT members trained; Physical construction of offices; Number of supervision visits by DHMT.	Reports and staff returns.	MOH.	Government to provide funds.
Family Planning Programme	12 m	2002-2008	Fertility rates; Family Size; Contraceptive acceptability rate.	Hospital records; Reports to DEC and DDC; Supervision and field visits.	MOH; District Population Office.	Donor to supplement funding; Community to accept use of contraceptive.
Supply of Text Books	15 m	2002-2006	Number of text books procured; Number of schools assisted.	Report to DEB/DEC/DDC; School returns.	District Education Officer.	Donor to provide the funds.
School Bursary Funds	15 m	2002-2004	Amount collected by fundraising; Amount available in the account; Drop-out and transition rate.	Bank statements; School returns; Reports to DEB/DEC /DDC.	District Education Officer.	Community to fundraise for the bursary fund.
Early Childhood Development Programme	24 m	2002-2005	Number of ECD centres established; Enrolment rates; Number of teachers assessed.	Returns from the schools; Assessment reports; Physical existence of ECD centres.	DEO	UNESCO/UNICEF and NGOs to provide funds.
Expansion of Secondary Education: Nyarooha Girls School Isibania Boy School Kegonga Secondary School Taranganya Boys School	8.5 m	2002	Existence of actual physical facilities; Number of equipment provided; Performance indices; Enrolment rate; Number of facilities constructed.	School returns; Reports to DEB/DEC/DDO and PMEC.	DEO.	Community through PTA and BOG to provide funds; Government to provide funds.
Special Education Programme	20 m	2002-2008	Number of special education classes established; Enrolment rates for disabled children.	Curriculum development school returns; Report to DEB/DEC /DDC.	DEO	UNICEF/Community to complement funding and sensitisation.
Support Facilities: Stadium; Social Hall; Divisional Play grounds	40 m	2002-2008	Number of special education classes established; Number of teams using the facilities.	Reports from the community.	Department of sports.	Local authority to provide land and funds; BAT and MTC to supplement the department efforts.
Vocational Rehabilitation Centres	5 m	2002-2003	Number of buildings constructed; Enrolment rate for disabled.	Filed visit reports; Reports to DEC and DDC.	D.S.D.O.	GOK, NGO and Donors to provide funds and materials.

Training Programme on Gender Development	12 m	2002-2008	Number of training sessions conducted; Number of exchange tour/visits conducted; Change in status of women.	Reports from community; Reports to DEC/DDC.	D.C.O children.	
Cultural Programme and Cultural Centre Site	13 m	2002-2005	Cultural centres constructed and utilized.	Field visit reports; Reports to DEC/DDC; Reports from community.	DCO, Culture.	Artists - Produce good/ cultural products; GOK to avail funds for construction.
District Library Project	10 m	2002-2003	Number of library facilities constructed; Number of users.	Reports to DEC/DDC.	KNLS.	Community to intensify their reading culture.
Prevention Care and Support to HIV/AIDS Infected Persons	24 m	2002-2005	Reduced incidences; Reduced spread; Number of widows and orphans catered for; Number of reported cases.	Hospital records; Reports to DEC and DDC; Supervision and field visits.	DACC; PACC; ACU; Ministry of Health.	Donor supports in funding; NGOs/CBOs to campaign for prevention and care support.

4.2.5 Information Communication Technology

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agencies	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Establishment of DIDC in the District	6 m	2002-2005	Number of DIDCs constructed; Number of DIDC users; Data available.	Records; Reports; Improved planning site meeting reports.	Ministry of Finance and Planning; District Development Officer.	Government and donors to provide funds; District staff and community to use the facility.
Installation of Computer Programme in the District	15 m	2002-2008	Number of computers in the district; Number of cyber cafes; Improved communication network.	Records; Reports; Business reports.	All government departments and private sector.	Private sector and government to provide funds.
Information Communication Technology	2 m	2002-2008	Number of personnel trained; Number of computer and printer installed; Number of courses carried out.	Reports; Data processed; Meeting reports.	Ministry of Finance and Planning.	GoK and Donor to provide funds for training.

4.2.6 Public Administration, Safety, Law And Order

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agencies	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Completion of Kehancha Law Court	4 m	2002	Number of law courts established; Number of offices constructed; Average number of cases determined and number of offenders supervised.	Site meeting; Reports from community; Records.	Judiciary and Attorney General's Office.	Government to provide funds.

Community Service Order	4 m	2002-2005	Number of offenders rehabilitated; Number of counsellors; Number of probationers supervised.	Supervision reports; Field visit reports; Court/Probation reports.	Department of probation.	Government to provide funds; Community to supplement on the department efforts.
Construction of Divisional Office Headquarters at Ikerege	1 m	2002-2005	Physical facilities in place.	Site visit reports; Certificate of completion.	DPO.	The government to fund.
Construction of Divisional Office; Headquarters Masaba	1 m	2002-2005	Physical facilities completed; Number of officers accommodated.	Site meeting reports; Staff returns.	Office of the President.	Government to supplement in provision of funds; Community to provide building materials.
Kehancha Police Station	15 m	2002-2006	Physical facilities completed; Number of police officers accommodated; Number of residential houses established; Number of equipment procured.	Site meeting reports; Staff returns; DEC/DDC/PMES reports.	Police department; Office of the President.	Government to provide funds and equipment.
Construction of Police Station for all Divisional Headquarters: Kegonga Ntimaru Masaba Isbania Maberu	32 m	2002-2008	Number of police stations constructed; Physical facilities completed; Number of police officers accommodated; Reduction rate of crime; Number of equipment provided.	Site meeting reports; Staff returns; DEC/DDC/PMES reports.	Police department; Office of the President.	Government to provide funds and equipment.
Construction of Kehancha Remand Prison	12 m	4 year	Number of physical facilities constructed; Reduced congestion; Number of prisoners accommodated.	Site meeting reports; Technical DEC/DDC reports.	Prison.	Government to provide adequate funds.
Slaughter Houses Construction: Kehancha Ntimaru Maberu Isbania Kegonga	10 m	2002-2006	Number of animals slaughtered monthly; Average revenue collected monthly; Number of physical facilities constructed.	Site meeting reports; Financial returns; Technical reports; Supervision reports.	Kehancha Municipal Council; District Public Health Officer.	Local councils to provide funds through LATF; Community to be sensitised and encouraged to use slaughter house.
Gravelling of the Municipality Road Network	15 m	2002-2008	Number of kilometres of road opened, graded and gravelled; Average number of traffic using the roads; Total cess collection.	Field and supervision visit reports; Reports to DEC/DDC/PMES; Community reports; Monthly, quarterly and annual reporting.	Kehancha Municipal Council; District Works Office; District Roads Board.	Local councils to provide funds through LATF.
Establish Dump Sites Kehancha Ntimaru Isbania Maberu Kegongu	12 m	2002-2006	Number of dumpsites established; Reduce incidence of disease.	Field visits; Reports from community.	Kehancha Municipal Council.	The local council to provide funds.

Development Planning Programme	8 m	2002-2008	Number of local Development Committee members trained; Number of visits; No. of workshops and seminars held; Implementation rate of projects and programmes; Number of DEC, DDC, Div DDC meetings held.	Records; Number of reports generated; Reports from community; Improved planning.	Ministry of Finance and Planning (DDO).	Donors and government to provide funds; Community to be sanitized to participate in planning, monitoring and implementation of projects.
Monitoring and Evaluation System Survey and Studies	14 m	2002-2008	Number of surveys and studies carried out; M&E system established.	Data generated; Records; Improved planning.	Ministry of Finance and Planning; DDO; DSO; (Statistical).	Donors and government to provide funds; Community to be sanitized to participate in planning, monitoring and implementation of projects.

4.3 SUMMARY OF MONITORING AND EVALUATION IMPACT AND PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

The following performance indicators will determine the impact of project/programme in various sectors in the district.

Indicators	2001 Present Situation	2004 Mid-term	2004 End of Plan Period
Health			
Infant mortality rate	127/1000	122/1000	115/1000
Immunization coverage	65%	80%	95%
Doctor/Patient Ratio	1:56,913	7:36,918	1:26,969
HIV/AIDS incidence	13%	10%	5%
Latrine coverage	8%	10%	14%
Family Planning acceptance	10%	12%	15.5%
Education			
Pre-Primary School enrolment rate	38%	40%	45%
Primary school enrolment rate	87.2%	90%	95%
Secondary school enrolment rate	17.5%	20%	25%
Primary Pupil/Teacher Ratio	1:38	1:40	1:40
District Literacy level	61%	63%	65%
Water			
% Access to potable water	15%	17%	25%
Road			
Murram/Gravelled road	281	431	650
Poverty			
Absolute poverty	57%	55%	50%
Energy			
Household with electricity connection	0.3%	2%	5%
Household using kerosene/gas for cooking	65%	70%	80%
Telecommunications			
Automatic Manual	9	45	100