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

KURIA WEST
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN
2008–2012

KENYA
VISION 2030

Towards a Globally Competitive and Prosperous Kenya

June 2009

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DISTRICT VISION AND MISSION

Vision

A prosperous and regionally competitive district that accords each stakeholder opportunity to contribute to development

Mission

To promote efficient and effective exploitation of available resources for improving the Livelihood of people

FOREWORD

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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

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

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

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

The Plan is divided into four chapters as follows:

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

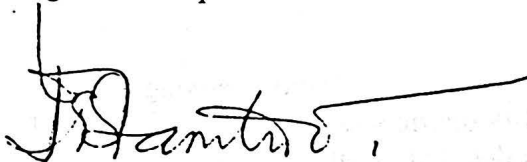
Chapter Two provides a review of the performance of the 7th DDP for the period 2002-2008 as well as an insight into the major development challenges and cross cutting issues to be addressed during the 2008-2012 Plan period.

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

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

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

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



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

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

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
CBO	Community Based Organization
CDF	Constituency Development Fund
CIG	Common Interest Group
CNSP	Children in Need of Special Protection
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CSO	Community Service Order
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
DHRT	District Hospital Management Team
DIDC	District Information and Documentation Centre
Div PCC	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 Water Officer
EAC	East African Community
EAI	Environmental Impact Assessment
ECD	Early Childhood Development
EMCA	Environmental Management and Coordination Act
ERSWEC	Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation
EU	European Union
FPE	Free Primary Education
GOK	Government of Kenya
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus

ICT	Information and Communication Technology
KEPI	Kenya Expanded Programme for Immunization
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
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
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MOARD	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
MOH	Medical Officer of Health
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MTK	Mastermind Tobacco Kenya Ltd
NAAIAP	National Accelerated Agricultural Input Access Programme
NALEP	National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme
NCPB	National Cereals and Produce Board
NGO's	Non Governmental Organizations
NMK	Njaa Marufuku Kenya
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
SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency
SMEs	Small and Medium Enterprises
SNCDP	Southern Nyanza Community Development project.
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

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Kuria West District was created in 1993, when it was carved off Migori District. Until 2007 it was called Kuria District before it was sub divided into Kuria West and Kuria East Districts. It is one of the twenty-one districts that form Nyanza Province and is situated in the Southern part of the province. It borders Migori District to the North, Transmara and Kuria East Districts to the East and the Republic of Tanzania to the South. The district is located between altitudes 0015' and 0030' south and longitudes 34015' and 34030' east. The total area covered by the district is 407.9 km².

The district is divided into three administrative divisions; Kehancha, Masaba and Maberu. It is further sub-divided into thirteen locations and twenty-eight sub-locations. There is only one local authority in the district namely Municipal Council of Kehancha, which covers the entire district and is divided into three wards. There is one constituency, namely Kuria Constituency. The largest division in the district is Kehancha with an area of 193.3 km² while the smallest one is Maberu, which covers an area of 67.5 km².

Kuria West District has an inland-modified tropical equatorial type of climate, which is modified by the effect of relief and the influence of Lake Victoria. The district has bimodal rainfall patterns with peaks in April and November. Dry seasons are experienced between December and February and in September. Annually, rainfall varies between 1,500 mm and 2,600 mm. Maberu and Masaba register lower rainfall than Kehancha. The district is generally warm with annual temperatures that range between 27^o C and 31^o C and rarely fall below 18^o C. The hottest month is January while the coldest one is April. The climate is suitable for various crops like maize, coffee, tobacco and horticultural crops.

Based on the 1999, Population and Housing census, the population of the district is estimated at 141,619 people comprising 68,986 male and 72,633 female. The district has a population growth rate of 3.9% per annum.

The previous plan (2002-2008) proposed a total of 104 projects/programmes for implementation by various government departments. These included 33 on-going projects and 71 new project/programmes. Although some achievements were made, the district was far from realizing most of its targets by the end of the plan period. The poor road network and, absence of feeder roads and inadequate public transport vehicles hampered transport and resource ability. The other constraints that hindered exploitation of the resources of the district for its development. These included low capacity, poor infrastructural facilities, lack of collaboration, lack of credit facilities, and inadequate funds, poor Monitoring and Evaluation structures, and lack of community involvement in project/programme design and implementation; an incarcerated District Development Committee, and political interference.

Lessons learnt from the previous plan period have been used to inform this plan. These include the need for Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E) to guard against duplication of effort and ensure adherence to the plan. In addition, ownership of the plan was found necessary for its full implementation and achievement of its objectives. Also, availability of adequate resources should be given the attention it deserves to aid achievement of targets. Further, periodic review of the plan should be done to provide an opportunity for correcting any deviation and mitigating any negative outcome. The

Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) should be cascaded to the district level to match planning with budgeting. Lastly, partnership and networking should be encouraged at all levels of project implementation to promote sharing of resources.

This DDP for 2008 – 2012, is guided by the national strategic direction as articulated in the National long term Vision 2030 and implemented through the Medium Term Plan 2008-2012. These national policies take cognisance of the country's international commitments such as the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals, hence ensuring that the district planning process is in harmony with the global development agenda. The DDP is also linked with the MTEF budgeting process which is a three year rolling budgeting strategy that links development strategies and priority activities pertaining to specific sectors with the budgeting process. This tool ensures that projects are funded and instils discipline in resource allocation and utilization.

This plan presents the priority measures that will translate strategies into development objectives to reduce poverty and spur growth in the district in order to improve the living standards of the people. The plan is prepared along the MTEF Sectors: Agriculture and Rural Development; Trade, Tourism and Industry; Physical infrastructure; Environment, Water and Sanitation; Human Resource Development; Research, Innovation and Technology; Governance, Law and Order; Public Administration; and Special Programmes. Under each sector, the plan 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/ projects to be implemented in order to achieve the objectives.

Successful implementation of projects and programme during the plan period demands that an effective and efficient monitoring and evaluation system be put in place. Monitoring and evaluation will involve continuous tracking of progress of project/programme implementation while evaluation will involve periodic project/programme assessment. The district will adopt a Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation system at all levels. Government departments, Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs), representatives of Community Based Organizations (CBOs), representatives of the Faith Based Organizations (FBOs), representatives of the private sector, local authorities, opinion leaders and representatives of special interest groups will participate in the process. Reporting at each level shall capture all projects and programmes implemented by line ministries, Civil Society Organizations, the private sector and donor agencies. The DMEC will also develop a feedback mechanism in the M & E system.

CHAPTER ONE
DISTRICT PROFILE

1.0 Introduction

This chapter provides the background information of Kuria West District in terms of the geographical position, administrative units, physiological features, settlement patterns, sector profile and a snap shot of the district in a fact sheet. The fact sheet contains data which presents the current socio-economic situation in the district and forms the basis for the formulation of strategies, projects and programmes aimed at achieving Vision 2030 and Millennium Development goals.

1.1 Features and Settlement Patterns in the District

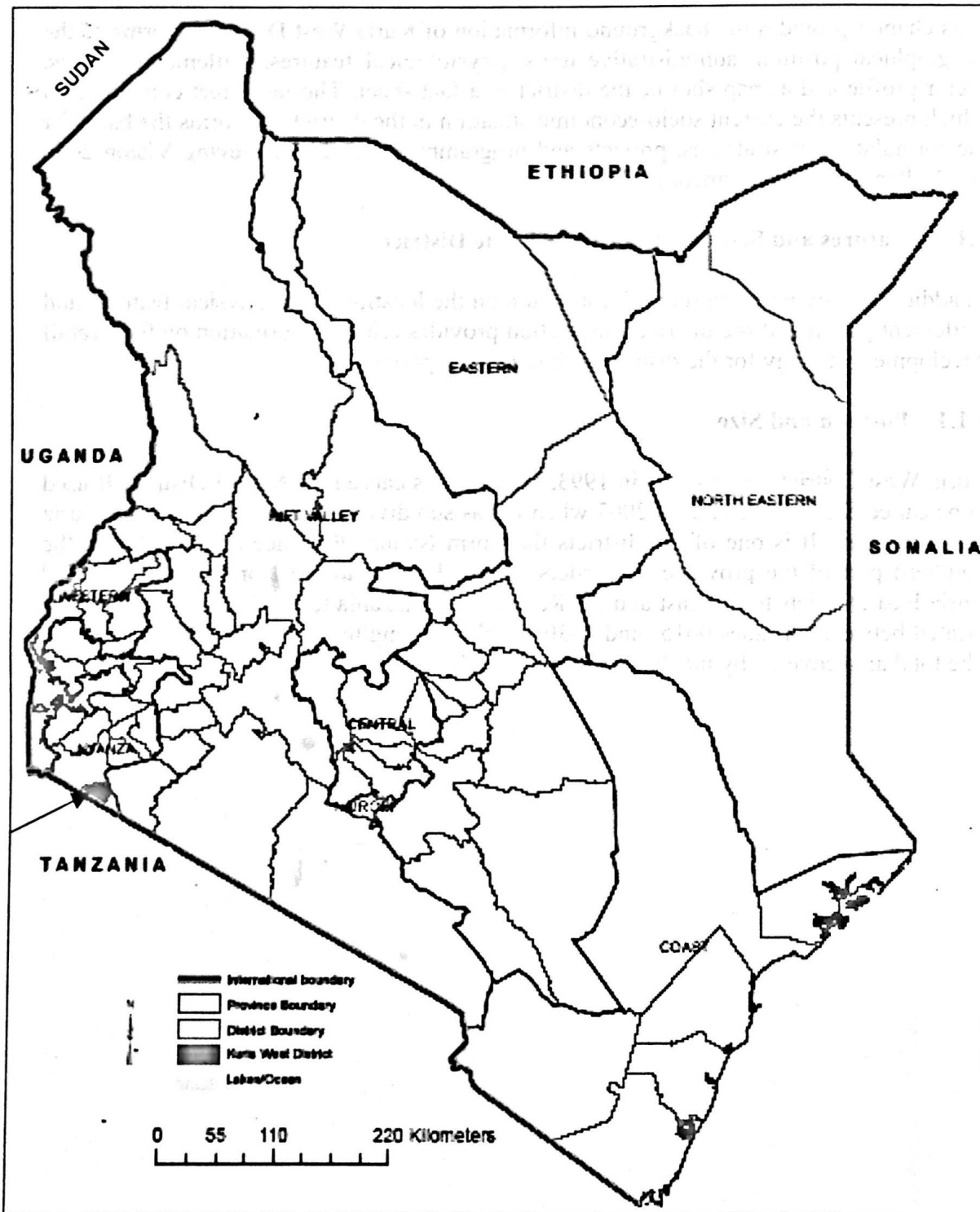
In addition to giving background information on the location, main physical features and settlement patterns of the district, this section provides critical information on the overall development strategy for the district during the plan period.

1.1.1 Position and Size

Kuria West District was created in 1993, when it was carved off Migori District. It used to be called Kuria District until 2007 when it was sub divided into Kuria West and Kuria East Districts. It is one of the districts that form Nyanza Province and situated in the Southern part of the province. It borders Migori District to the North, Transmara and Kuria East Districts to the East and the Republic of Tanzania to the South. The district is located between altitudes 0015' and 0030' south and longitudes 34015' and 34030' east. The total area covered by the district is 407.9 km².



Map 1: Location of Kuria West District in Kenya



Source: KNBS

1.1.2 Administrative and Political Units

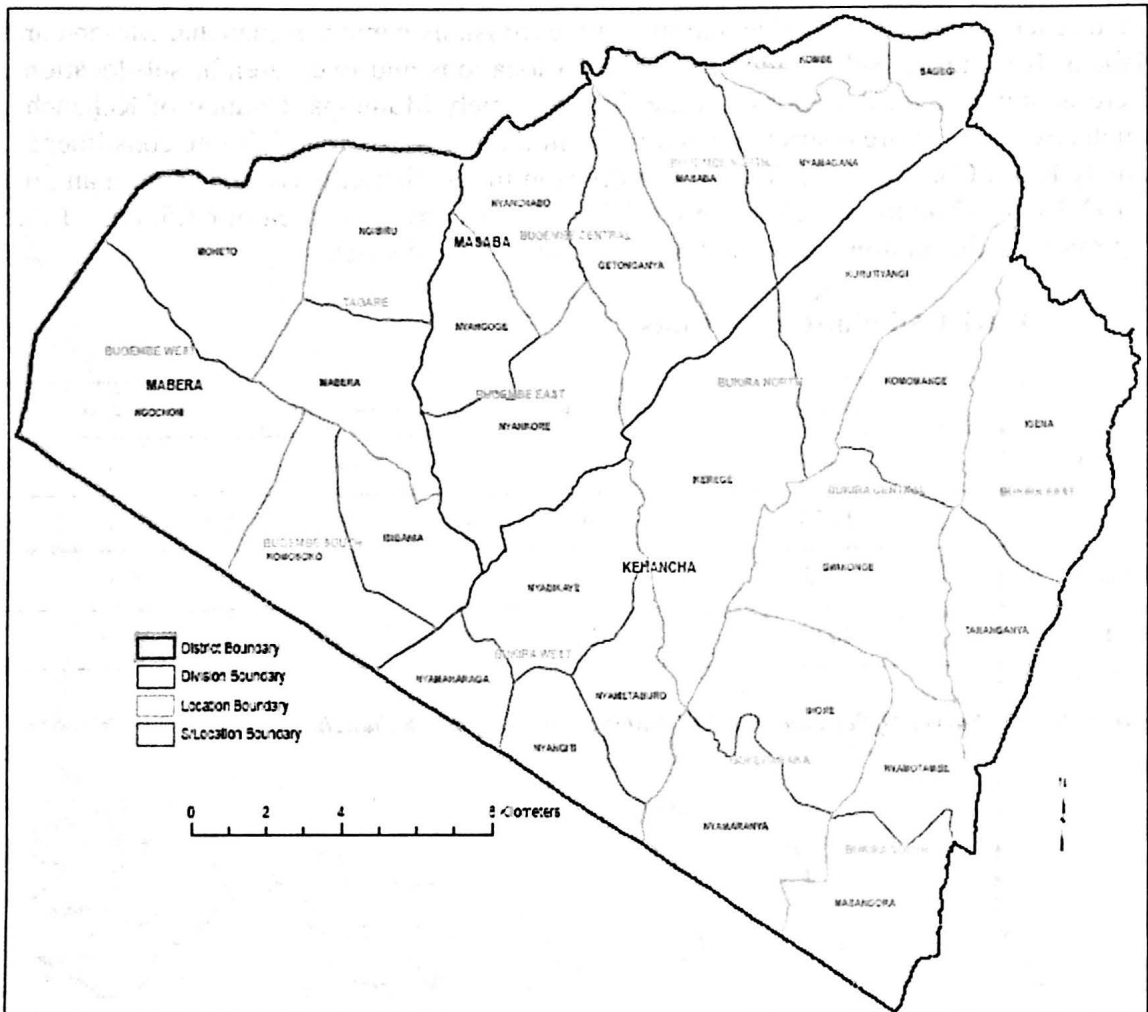
The district is divided into three administrative divisions namely Kehancha, Masaba and Mabera. It is further sub-divided into thirteen locations and twenty-eight sub-locations. There is only one local authority in the district namely Municipal Council of Kehancha, which covers the entire district and is divided into three wards. There is one constituency, namely Kuria Constituency. The largest division in the district is Kehancha with an area of 193.3 km² while the smallest one is Mabera, which covers an area of 67.5. km². Table 1 shows both the administrative and political units of the district.

Table 1: District Administrative Units

Division	Area (Km ²)	Location	Sub-location	Ward
Kehancha	193.3	6	14	6
Masaba	147.1	4	8	4
Mabera	67.5	3	6	3
Total	407.9	13	28	13

Source: District Survey Office and District Commissioner's Office, Kehancha, 2008

Map 2: Kuria West District Administrative Boundaries



Source: KNBS

1.1.3 Settlement Patterns

Mabera Division is the most densely populated with 454 people per km² because of its good climate, fertile soils and many upcoming trading centres along Migori Isebania road while Masaba Division is the least densely populated with 170 people per km². There has been a noticeable increase in the number of people entering the district, particularly to Kehancha Town and Isebania since the inception of the district due to improved infrastructure. However, the district still exhibits high prevalence of poverty, which is estimated at 61 per cent.

Table 2: Population Densities by Divisions

Division	Area of Division (Km ²)	1999 (People per Km ²)	2008 (People per Km ²)
Kehancha	193.3	319	454
Masaba	147.1	119	170
Mabera	67.5	313	445
District Totals	407.9	261	347

Source: District Planning Unit, Kehancha, 2008

Table 2 presents population density projections by divisions. This varying population is as a result of different natural resource endowments in these divisions. In Mabera Division, the high population density is partly due to its small size and also 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 in Kuria West District, namely Kehancha and Isebania; 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 location and availability of land, electricity, water and business opportunities. Isebania Town, which borders the Republic of Tanzania, is also growing fast due to cross border trade and social activities.

1.2 Physiographic and Natural Conditions

1.2.1 Topographic Features

Kuria West district has an altitude which varies between 1,400m and 1,625m above sea level in Mabera Division and Kehancha Division respectively. The district's surface area is generally flat with a few hills scattered across it. These include Ngochoni (1,442 m) and Ranchoka (1,590m) in Mabera Division and Taragwiti (1,625m) in Kehancha Division. The slopes of the hills are suitable for growing crops like coffee, tobacco, maize, banana and millet. The main rivers in the district are Hibwa, Ragana, Nyagoto and Tebesi, all of which originate from the higher rainfall region of the Republic of Tanzania, and traverse the district to join River Migori in Migori District. The district does not have any lake and is poor in surface and subsurface water resources, due to the compact layer type of soil, which hinders percolation. There are a number of man-made dams in the district but ground water sources have very poor yields. This has resulted in water shortage in the district.

The district has dark murrum with sandy loam soils found mainly in Mabera and Masaba Divisions and white sandy soils with humus mainly in Kehancha Division.

1.2.2 Climatic Information

Kuria West District has an inland-modified tropical equatorial type of climate, which is modified by the effect of relief and the influence of Lake Victoria. The district has bimodal rainfall patterns with peaks in April and November. Dry seasons are experienced between December and February and in September. Annually, rainfall varies between 1,500 mm and 2,600 mm. Mabera and Masaba register lower rainfall than Kehancha. The district is generally warm with annual temperatures that range between 27° C and 31° C and rarely fall below 18° C. The hottest month is January while the coldest one is April. The climate is suitable for various crops like maize, coffee, tobacco and horticultural crops.

Topographically, the district is divided into 2 agro-ecological zones namely UM (Upper Middle Land) 2 and 4 and LM (Lower Middle Land) 2 and 3. UM₂ and UM₃ Covers parts of Kehancha, while LM₂ covers Mabera Division. UM₂ and UM₃ are suitable for coffee, bananas, beans, finger millet, cassava sweet potatoes and vegetables. LM₂ suitable for tobacco, coffee, maize beans, finger millet, sweet potatoes and rain fed rice. Table 3 below gives the agro-ecological zones of Kuria West District.

Table 3: Agro Ecological Zones of Kuria West District

Divisions	UM ₂ KM ²	UM ₃ KM ²	UM ₄ KM ²	LM ₂ KM ²	LM ₃ KM ²	Division Totals
Kehancha	11	85	0	0	0	181
Mabera & Masaba	0	29	0	103	34	166
District Total	11	114	0	103	34	347

Source: Farm Management Hand Book of Kenya, 1981

There is very intensive agricultural activity in upper midland zone 2 and 3 where farm size is generally small. The lower midland 2 is more suitable for livestock production than crop production.

1.3 Population Profiles and Projections

The projected population of the district is currently 141,619 comprising 68,986 male and 72,633 female. The district has a population growth rate of 3.9% per annum.

Table 4 shows the population structure and projections by age and sex. It reveals that the female population (51%) is higher than the male population (49%).

Table 4: Population Projections by Age Cohort

Age Cohort	Census 1999			Projections 2008			Projections 2010			Projections 2012		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
0-4	9,969	9,903	19,873	14,161	14,067	28,229	15,310	15,208	30,519	16,552	16,442	32,994
5-9	7,893	7,953	15,846	11,211	11,297	22,508	12,121	12,214	24,334	13,104	13,204	26,308
10-14	7,418	7,136	14,554	10,537	10,137	20,674	11,392	10,959	22,351	12,316	11,849	24,165
15-19	6,152	5,977	12,128	8,739	8,490	17,228	9,447	9,178	18,626	10,214	9,923	20,137
20-24	4,407	5,371	9,778	6,260	7,629	13,889	6,768	8,248	15,016	7,317	8,917	16,234
25-29	3,300	4,007	7,306	4,687	5,691	10,379	5,067	6,153	11,221	5,479	6,652	12,131
30-34	2,292	2,535	4,827	3,256	3,601	6,857	3,520	3,893	7,413	3,806	4,209	8,015
35-39	1,793	2,125	3,919	2,547	3,019	5,566	2,754	3,264	6,018	2,977	3,529	6,506
40-44	1,244	1,422	2,666	1,767	2,021	3,787	1,910	2,184	4,095	2,065	2,362	4,427
45-49	1,021	1,158	2,179	1,450	1,645	3,095	1,568	1,778	3,346	1,695	1,922	3,617
50-54	810	933	1,743	1,151	1,325	2,476	1,244	1,432	2,676	1,345	1,549	2,893
55-59	620	641	1,261	881	910	1,791	953	984	1,936	1,030	1,064	2,094
60-64	486	601	1,087	691	853	1,544	747	922	1,669	808	997	1,805
65-69	429	501	929	609	711	1,320	658	769	1,427	712	832	1,543
70-74	314	368	682	446	523	969	482	566	1,047	521	611	1,132
75-79	231	223	454	328	317	645	355	343	698	384	371	754
80+	186	279	465	265	396	661	286	428	715	310	463	773
TOTAL	48,565	51,132	99,697	68,986	72,633	141,619	74,582	78,525	153,107	80,633	84,895	165,528

Source: District Statistics Office, Kehancha.

Table 5: Population Distribution and Density by Administrative Division

Division	1999			2008		2010		2012	
	Area	Population	Density	Population	Density	Population	Density	Population	Density
Kehancha	193.3	60,584	313	86,059	445	93,039	481	100,588	520
Masaba	147.1	17,553	119	24,934	170	26,957	183	29,143	198
Mabera	67.5	21,562	319	30,629	454	33,113	490	35,799	530
District	407.9	99,699	244	141,622	347	153,109	375	165,530	405

Source: District statistics office, Kehancha 2008

Table 6: Population Projections for Selected Age Groups

Age Groups	1999			2008			2010			2012		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Under 1 year	2570	2546	5116	3651	3617	7268	3947	3910	7857	4267	4227	8494
Under 5 years	9922	9864	19786	14094	14012	28106	15237	15148	30386	16473	16377	32850
6-13 (Pri)	12,273	12,247	24,520	17,433	17,435	34,868	18,848	18,807	37,655	20,377	20,334	40,721
14-17 (Sec)	5,160	4,467	9,627	7,330	6,345	13,675	7,924	6,596	14,520	8,567	7,417	15,984
15-29	13,859	15,354	29,212	19,686	21,810	41,496	21,282	23,579	44,863	23,010	25,492	48,502
15-49 Female (Reproductive)		22,595	22,595		32,096	32,096		34,700	34,700		37,514	37,514
15-64 (Labour force)	22,125	24,769	46,894	31,429	35,183	66,612	33,978	38,036	72,016	36,736	41,124	77,859
Above 65 yrs	1386	1569	2955	1969	2229	4198	2128	2409	4537	2301	2605	4906

Source: District Statistics Office 2008, Kehancha

The projected population densities for 2008 in the three divisions are 445, 170 and 454 for Kehancha, Masaba and Maberera respectively. Table 5 shows the population density per divisions projected for 2008, 2010 and 2012.

Maberera Division with 454 persons per km² is the most densely populated while Masaba Division with 170 persons per km² is the least densely populated division. The different population densities are as a result of varied natural resource endowments in the divisions. Maberera Division has good soils and experience higher rainfalls compared to the other two divisions.

Table 6 shows population of selected age groups who include infants, under 5 years; primary age (6-13 years), Secondary school age (14-17 years), the youth (15-29 years), the labour force (15-64 years) and the aged population of 65 years and above. The analysis is critical because of the roles each category play in development. It further brings to the fore the urgency of birth control measures given the fact that the reproductive age group (15-49) constitutes a big percentage of the population.

The dependency ratio is also shown to be high due to the high number of those aged below 15 and above 64 years. This does not augur well for the development of the district.

Primary School Age Group (6-13): The population of primary school going age in 2008 was estimated at 34,868 which is a significant increase from the 24,520 registered in 1999. Male and female constitute almost the same proportion. This means plans to expand learning facilities at the existing primary schools as well constructing new schools, health and social facilities to cater for the expected increase in population should be put in place.

Secondary School Age Group (14-17): The population of the secondary school age children is currently 13,675 and is expected to increase to 14,520 in 2010 and 15,984 in 2012. Free Primary Education (FPE) is expected to result in an increase in enrolment and transition from primary to secondary school levels. The facilities in secondary schools and tertiary institutions should therefore be expanded to accommodate the expected increase. The fact that affordable secondary school education is being implemented lends credence to this view. Cultural practices and beliefs, however, negate the principle of affordable education in that eligible children are denied access to education. These practices include, Female Genital Mutilation (FGM), early marriages and negative attitude towards girl child education.

Female Reproductive Age Group (15-49): The population of this age group is 32,096. This population is projected to increase to 34,700 in 2010 and to 37,514 in 2012. Maternal, child health care and other related services will need to be improved through establishment of adequate facilities and education. Although 50.8 % of deliveries is currently done in health facilities, home delivery is common and services of traditional birth attendance are also sought by a big number of clients. The fertility rate currently stands at 6.7. Acceptance of contraceptives is only 24% and should be promoted to ensure proper birth control. Adequate measures should also be put in place to counter socio-cultural practices that fuel the rapid population growth such as early marriages and polygamy.

Labour force (15-64): The labour force currently comprises 31,429 male and 35,183 female totalling 66,612. The figure is expected to increase to 72,016 in 2010 and 77,859 in 2012. Majority of the labour force is engaged in informal employment, mainly in the Agricultural and Rural Development Sector. This means that development of cottage industries should be prioritized to provide more employment opportunities.

1.4 Sector Profile

This section summarizes the performance of the main sectors of the district.

1.4.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

This sector comprises of the following sub-sectors; Crop Production, Forestry, Wildlife, Livestock Production, Land Administration, Human Settlement, Cooperative Development, and Fisheries.

Out of the district's 37,431 hectares of arable land, approximately 19,000 hectares is under cultivation. The main cash crops grown include tobacco, coffee and maize while the main food crops are maize, cassava, sorghum, potatoes and a host of fruits and vegetables.

The main types of livestock kept in the district include cattle, poultry, goats, sheep, pigs, bees, rabbits and donkeys. There are no artificial insemination providers in the district and most farmers who are interested in upgrading their animals use bull schemes established by individual progressive farmers.

The forest cover of the district is only 0.122 Km² which is far less than the recommended 10% of the acreage under forest cover, only 0.008 is gazetted. The District Development Committee has, however, authorized the gazettelement of other forest areas.

There are 9 cooperative societies in the district, five of which are active while the rest are dormant. The cooperative societies have a total membership of 3,748, turnover of Ksh. 12,913,679 and share capital of Kshs. 64,010,467. SACCO funds are inadequate to meet members' demands for loans due to low monthly contributions.

1.4.2 Trade, Tourism and Industry

This sector is made up of the following sub-sectors: Trade; Regional Cooperation, Tourism, Industry, Wildlife, National Heritage and Culture. The proximity of the district to Transmara District with its rich culture makes it suitable for tourism. The district also participates in cross border trade with the Republic of Tanzania in addition to trading with neighbouring districts. Industrialization is, however, stunted due to poor physical infrastructure and inadequate skilled manpower.

1.4.3 Physical Infrastructure

This sector comprises Roads, Public Works, Transport, Energy and Housing sub-sectors. The district has a road network of 283.2 Km out of which only 16.5 Km is tarmacked. Most of the roads are however passable throughout the year. The most common mode of transport is road and small vehicles locally referred to as oluenda are used. There are no navigable water bodies. Raw materials for construction of houses are readily available at reasonable prices and there is high potential for growth in the sub sector. Labour is also affordable and available. 84.8% of the households rely on wood fuel and only 6 of the 28 trading centres are connected to electricity.

1.4.4 Environment, Water and Sanitation

The sector comprises Water, Irrigation, Environment and Mineral Resources sub-sectors. There are no solid waste management sites as well as waste receptacles in the district. This has led to haphazard waste disposal. Over 50% of households use water from streams and rivers while only 32% of households have access to potable water. A paltry 0.2% of households can access piped water. Springs, wells and boreholes provide 38.6%, 5.4% and 3.5% of households respectively with water. There are also some dams funded by the Southern Nyanza Community Development Project (SNCDP). Although 65% of households have latrines or toilets, usage of these facilities is still low due to cultural practices that favour human waste disposal in the bush.

1.4.5 Human Resource Development

This sector consists of the following sub sectors: - Labour, Education and Health. There are 89 primary and 19 secondary schools. The primary school gross enrolment is 83.4 and even the secondary enrolment is much lower. Drop out rates in primary and secondary schools stand at 23% and 28% respectively. The district has about 30 health facilities. However, most of them lack facilities and personnel. Doctor/population ratio is 1:35,405 and nurse/population ratio is 1:4,633. The most prevalent diseases are malaria, diarrhoea and respiratory tract infection. The district boasts of enough unskilled and semi-skilled labour that can be engaged in various development initiatives.

1.4.6 Research, Innovation and Technology

Among the sub sectors found in this sector are Higher Education, Science, Technology, Research, Information and Communication. Science and research are still underdeveloped and technology promotion is mainly done under agricultural and rural development sector through training of farmers on crop and animal husbandry. Mobile phone network coverage is approximately 92% for Safaricom and Zain while other service providers are largely missing. Courier services are mainly provided by G4S securities, Postal Corporation of Kenya and Akamba bus service. Money transfer services are provided by the two main mobile phone service providers as well as the postal corporation of Kenya. There are approximately 2 cyber cafes in the entire district and ICT training is highly required by the youth.

1.4.7 Governance, Justice, Law and Order

This sector consists of the following sub sectors: Provincial Administration, Judiciary, Security, National Cohesion, Elections, Registration of Births and Deaths, Registration of Persons and Kenya Police. The Provincial Administration provides direction on projects/programmes and works closely with law enforcement agencies to ensure that the rule of law prevails. The district acts as an island of peace at times of political turbulence and provides internally displaced persons with moral and material support. Maintenance of law and order is done by the police and a community policing group known locally as *Iritongo*. There are however, cases of cattle rustling and sporadic insecurity.

The Electoral Commission of Kenya handles elections and the district continues to enjoy the freedom to elect its representatives at different levels. Currently there is only one constituency covering Kuria West and Kuria East Districts. Registration of persons, births and deaths is being embraced, though at slow pace and is expected to provide information required for planning purposes.

1.4.8 Public Administration

The sub-sectors that constitute this sector are Public Service, Finance, Planning and Local Government. Public sector reforms are being undertaken through Performance Contracting, Rapid Result Initiative (RRI) and Result Based Management. Compliance with financial regulations is also ensured through the District Treasury. Economic planning and coordination, though necessary for controlled development, the organs which are charged with this responsibility lack facilities and legally backing. M & E structures are also weak.

1.4.9 Special Programmes

This sector consists of the following sub sectors: - Sports, Social Services, Youth Affairs, HIV/AIDS and Children Affairs. Female Genital Mutilation is a big problem which is taking too long to eradicate from the district due to the cultural significance attached to it. Consequently, girl child education is at risk. Cultural practices and beliefs have relegated women to the periphery of development. Most of the district's youth are unemployed. The Government is however in the process of reviving youth polytechnics and is also assisting the youth to access business loans through the Youth Enterprise Development Fund.

Despite the large number of groups registered to fight the HIV/AIDS scourge, most of them rely on donor funds which are sometimes difficult to access. HIV/AIDS is mainly spread in the district as a result of cross-border activities and presence of sexual workers in the urban areas. Wife inheritance, though not compulsory, also fuels the spread. HIV prevalence has, however decreased over the years from 13% in 2000 to the current figure of 3.9%.

1.5 District Fact Sheet

This section provides a summary of the facts for the district, representing the latest data available for such variables.

Information Category	Statistics
District Area:	
Total area (km ²)	407.9
Water mass (km ²)	Nil
Gazetted Forests (km ²)	0.008
Non Gazetted forest (km ²)	0.114
National Parks/Reserves (Number)	Nil
Arable land (km ²)	391
Non-arable land (km ²)	16.9
Total urban areas (Number)	Nil
Topography and climate	
Lowest altitude (M above sea level)	1400
Highest altitude (M above sea level)	1625
Temperature range: (°C)	
High	30
Low	18
Mean Annual	24
Rainfall: (mm)	
High	2600
Low	1500
Average relative humidity (%)	
Wind speed (km/h)	
Demographic profiles	
Total population (2008)	141,621
Total Male population	69,003
Total female population	72,618
Female/Male sex ratio	110:100
Projected population:	
Mid plan period (2010)	153,110
End of plan period (2012)	165,531
Infant population:	
Female	5,860
Male	5,896
Total	11,756
Population under five:	
Female	14,011
Male	14,094
Total	28,105
Pre-school population: (3 – 5)	
Female	7,504
Male	7,637
Total	15,141
Primary school age group: (6 – 13)	
Female	17,397
Male	17,434
Total	34,831

Information Category	Statistics
Secondary School age group: (14 – 17)	
Female	6,796
Male	7,331
Total	14,147
Youth population: (15-29)	
Female	23,112
Male	14,591
Total	37,703
Labour force:(15- 64)	
Female	44,762
Male	31,282
Total	76,044
Aged population (60+)	
Female	3,078
Male	2,656
Total	5,734
Eligible voting population: (18+)	
Mabera	13,029
Male	6,044
Female	6,985
Kehancho	36,609
Male	16,982
Female	19,627
Masaba	10,607
Male	4,920
Female	5,687
Total	60,245
Population density	
Highest – Mabera Division	454
Lowest – Masaba Division	170
District	347
Crude Birth rate per	54.3
Crude Death rate per	Data not available
Infant Mortality rate	41/1000
Child Mortality Rate (CMR)	40/1000
Under Five Mortality Rate (USMR)	80/1000
Life expectancy (Years)	Data not available
Total number of households	23,340
Average household size (Number)	5.4
1-2	15.7
3-4	22.8
5-6	25.4
7+	36
Female headed households (%)	23.1
Children needing special protection (Number)	Data not available
Physically handicapped (%)	
Lame	32%
Mental	25%
Child- Headed households (%)	Data not available
Poverty Indicators	
Absolute poverty (%)	61
Food poverty (%)	8

Information Category	Statistics
Income per capita (Kshs)	Data not available
Sectoral contribution to household income (%)	
Agriculture	60
Rural self-employment	20
Wage employment	12
Urban self-employment	8
Number employed per sector:	
Agriculture	72,942
Rural self-employment	15,630
Wage employment	12,504
Urban self-employment	3,126
Crop farming:	
Average farm size - Small scale (acres)	6.7
Average farm size - Large scale (acres)	Nil
Farmers with title deeds (%)	10
Total acreage under food crops (acres)	42,300
Total acreage under cash crops (acres)	7,500
Total acreage under soil/land conservation (acres)	3,570
Total acreage under farm forestry (acres)	5,356
Total acreage under organic farming (acres)	Nil
Main storage facilities	
On farm	
Storage bins (Number)	Nil
Granaries (Number)	7,142
Farms (Number)	7,142
Off farm	
NCPB depot (Number)	1
Livestock farming:	
Ranches (Number)	
Company ranches	Nil
Group ranches	Nil
Total	Nil
Main livestock bred (number)	
Cattle: (Number)	
Zebu	42,761
Crosses of Zebu with Ayrshires, Fresian, Jersey and Sahiwals	853
Goats: (Number)	
Small African Goats	39,782
Dairy goat crosses	26
Sheep: (Number)	
(Red Maasai, Dorper, Crosses of Red Maasai, Black head Persia)	18,684
Bees: (Hives)	
Apis Africanus/ African Bee (Hives)	382
Poultry: (Number)	
Local domesticated	55,464
Cross layer	125
Rabbits: (Number)	
Chin hills and its crosses	724

Information Category	Statistics
Land carrying capacity	
Cattle per hectare	1
Goats per hectare	5
Sheep per acre	5
Milk production:	
Quantity (Litres)	3,687,334
Value (Kshs)	110,620,020
Beef production:	
Quantity (Kg)	929
Value (Kshs)	147,782,016
Mutton Production:	
Quantity (Kg)	70
Value (Kshs)	11,210,400
Egg production:	
Quantity (Number)	873,558
Value (Kshs)	6,114,906
Poultry meat Production:	
Quantity (Number)	15,883
Value (Kshs)	3,970,750
Honey Production (Kg)	
Quantity (Kg)	4471
Value (Kshs)	670,687
Fish farming:	
Fishermen	0
Fish farm families (Number)	34
Fish ponds (Number)	95
Area of fish ponds (M ²)	7600 M ²
Main species of fish catch (tones)	Tilapia Niloticus & Clarias SPP
Fish farming groups/Self help groups (Number)	20
Fishing Effort	
Number of landing beaches	Nil
Fishing gear:	
Fishing nets:	0
Hooks:	0
Traps:	0
Fishing Boats:	0
Fish harvest:	
Weight (Kg)	Data not available
Value (Kshs)	Data not available
Forestry	
Number of gazetted forests	1
No. of Non-gazetted forests	2
Size of gazetted forests (Ha)	44
Size of non gazetted forests	89
People engaged in forestry (%)	15
Average trees per farm (%)	8
Non-timber forest products harvested (Number)	Data not available
(a) Fuel wood	
(b) Herbs	
Community Forest Associations (CFA) established (Number)	1

Information Category	Statistics
Quantity of timber produced (tones)	
Environment	
Number of EIAs endorsed	Nil
Number of Environment Audits executed:	Nil
Number of solid waste management sites:	Nil
Number of hill tops and slopes and mountain areas protected:	2
Number of rivers, lakes and wetlands protected:	Nil
Number of quarry sites renovated:	Nil
Number of climate change adaptation projects/programmes:	2
Cooperatives	
Number of cooperative societies	9
Active cooperative societies	5
Dormant cooperative societies	4
Collapsed societies	4
Total Registered membership (Number)	3,748
Total turn-over (Ksh)	12,913,679
Health	
Number of health posts:	
Hospitals	2
Nursing homes	1
Health centres	5
Dispensaries	13
Private clinics	9
Beds capacity	188
Number of health posts by category	
Government	15
Mission	3
Private	5
Number of doctors	4
Doctor/population ratio	1:35,405
Nurse/population ratio	1:4,633
HIV prevalence	3.9
Average distance to health facility (km)	10
3 - 4.9 Km (%)	7.7
5 or more Km (%)	92.3
Antenatal care (ANC) number	1021
Place of delivery (%)	
Hospital	40.6
Health centre	9.1
Maternity home	1.1
Home	45.9
Attendance during delivery (%)	
Doctor:	2
Midwife/ nurse:	28.4
Traditional Birth Attendant	35.2
Trained Traditional Birth Attendant	20.1
Self	13.5

Information Category	Statistics
Contraceptive acceptance	
Number	12,418
Percentage	24
Number of children fully immunized	4681
Children fully immunized (%)	51.6
CHWs (Number)	188
Most prevalent diseases %	
Malaria	65
Respiratory track infection	4
Diarrhoea	7
Education	
Pre-school:	
ECD centres (Number)	322
ECD teachers (Number)	425
Teacher/pupil (ratio)	1:17
Total enrolment	7,405
Drop-out rate (%)	6
Average years of attendance	3
Primary school:	
Number of primary schools (Number)	89
Teachers (Number)	725
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:50
Enrolment rate%	83.4
Drop-out rate %	23
Average years of attendance (%)	8
Net attendance ratio	72.8
Male:	68.2
Female:	76.8
Secondary schools:	
Secondary schools	
(a) Public	5
(b) Private	14
Teachers (Number)	209
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:20
Enrolment	4,154
Male	2,188
Female	1,966
Drop-out rate (%)	28
Average years of attendance (Years)	4
Net attendance ratio	7.6
Male:	9.8
Female:	4.5
Tertiary institutions (Number)	Nil
Adult literacy:	
Adult literacy classes (Number)	19
Enrolment (Number)	439
Attendance (Number)	303
Literacy rate (Number)	48.7

Information Category	Statistics
Water and sanitation	
Main Source of drinking water (%)	
Stream/River	52.5
Spring	38.6
Well	5.4
Borehole	3.5
Households with access to piped water (%)	0.2
Households with access to potable water (%)	32
Permanent rivers (Number)	Nil
Shallow wells (Number)	Data not available
Protected springs (Number)	Data not available
Un-protected springs (Number)	Data not available
Water pans (Number)	Data not available
Dams (Number)	Data not available
Bore holes (Number)	Data not available
Households with roof catchment systems	Data not available
Average distance to nearest water point (Km)	4
Water quality	Data not available
Number of Water Resource User Associations (WRUA) established	Data not available
Households with Latrines (%)	
Pit Latrine	62.4
VIP latrine	3.6
Flash toilet	0.3
Energy	
Households with electricity connection (Number)	Data not available
Trading centres connected to electricity (Number)	6
Households using wood fuel (%)	84.8
Households using kerosene (%)	3.3
Transport & Communication	
Road length:	
Bitumen surface (Km)	
Fair	Nil
Good	16.0
Impassable	Nil
Gravel surface (Km)	
Fair	32.9
Good	10.9
Impassable	Nil
Earth surface (Km)	
Fair	90.8
Good	60.5
Impassable	72.1
Total (Km)	283.2
Condition of roads and bridges	
Railway line length	Nil
Railway Stations	Nil
Sea/Lake Ports	Nil
Airports	Nil
Telephone connections (Number)	Data not available
Mobile network coverage (%)	92
Cyber cafes (Number)	2

Information Category	Statistics
Private courier services (Number)	
Securicor	2
Akamba Bus Service	1
Post offices (Number)	2
Sub-post offices (Number)	1
Licensed stamp vendors (Number)	Nil
Tourism, Trade & Industry	
Trading centres (Number)	28
Registered retail traders (Number)	526
Registered wholesale traders (Number)	24
Bakeries	Nil
Manufacturing industries (Number)	Nil
Total Production by industries (Kg)	Nil
Total Consumption (Kg)	Nil
Surplus/deficiency (kg)	Nil
Hotels	
Class C	3
Unclassified	48
Commercial Banks	1
Micro-Finance Institutions	1
Village banks	Nil
Jua Kali Associations (Number)	Nil
Jua Kali Artisans (Number)	51

CHAPTER TWO:
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS

2.0 Introduction

This chapter reviews the achievements made as well as the challenges encountered during the implementation of the last plan (District Development Plan 2002- 2008). The Chapter also shows the linkages between the current plan and other policy documents namely Kenya Vision 2030; the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs); the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF), and Medium Term Plan (2008-2012). The Chapter further analyses the development challenges facing the district, other cross-cutting issues and the potential of the district. It then develops objectives and spells out strategies for achieving them.

2.1 Overview of the 2002-2008 District Development Plan

As mentioned in chapter one, Kuria District was hived from Migori District in 1993 and the 2002-2008 Plan was its second one, the first one having been the 1997-2001 plan. The plan's theme was "Effective Management for Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction". This was in line with the main Government Policy Document (Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation 2003-2007). Kuria West district was created in December 2007 as a result of subdivision of Kuria into Kuria West and Kuria East districts.

Although some achievements were made, the district was far from realizing most of its targets by the end of the plan period. The poor road network and, absence of feeder roads and inadequate public transport vehicles hampered transport and resource ability. Frequent upgrading of roads was, however, done by the Ministry of Roads and the Municipal Council of Kehancha.

2.1.1 Implementation of 2002-2008 Plan Programmes

The 2002-2008 plan proposed a total of 104 projects/programmes for implementation by various government departments. These included 33 on-going projects and 71 new project/programmes. The performance of various sectors in relation to the previous plan is presented in Table 7.

Table 7: Implementation of 2002-2008 Plan Programmes

Department	No. of Projects in the previous plan	No. of Projects Completed	No. of Ongoing Projects	No. of Stalled Projects/ not started	Total cost of Project/Programme
Agriculture (Crops Development).	4	2	1	3	6,000,000
Livestock Production.	13	7	7	3	7,000,000
Fisheries	3	0	2	1	Not available
Land Administration, Survey and Human Settlement.	3	1	1	1	200,000

Department	No. of Projects in the previous plan	No. of Projects Completed	No. of Ongoing Projects	No. of Stalled Projects/ not started	Total cost of Project/Programme
Environment Development.	5	0	5	0	300,000
Cooperative Development.	4	2	1	2	500,000
Roads	7	1	5	2	Not available
Water	6	10	2	0	Not available
Energy	3	0	3	0	Not available
Transport	1	0	0	1	0
Communication	3	0	2	1	Not available
Trade	2	0	1	1	Not available
Industries	1	0	0	1	0
Tourism	1	0	1	0	Not available
HIV/AIDS	2	1	1	0	4,000,000
Population	1	0	1	0	0
ICT	3	0	1	2	300,000
Judiciary	1	0	1	0	10,979,988
Probation	1	0	1	0	250,000
Provincial Administration	5	1	3	1	Not available
Planning DIDC	1	0	0	1	0
Local Governance	4	0	3	1	270,000,000
Health	8	1	7	0	
Education	8	2	5	0	16,000,000
Culture, Recreation and sports	7	0	1	6	350,000

Source: GoK departments, Kehancha 2008

The table reveals that most of the planned projects/programmes were not completed due to under funding or lack of funding. This vindicates the claim by many stakeholders that weak linkages between planning, budgeting and implementation undermine efforts to realise development e.g. in water sub sector.

There are also cases where targets were surpassed mainly as a result of efforts by development partners and devolved funds. Integration, however, remained weak as a result of poor coordination of projects. Despite the challenges experienced during implementation of the projects/programmes, the efforts significantly improved the living standards of the people manifested in the decline of poverty levels from over 80% to 61%.

2.2 Constraints

The plan identified a number of constraints that hindered exploitation of the resources of the district for its development. These included low capacity, poor infrastructural facilities, lack of collaboration, lack of credit facilities, and inadequate funds, poor Monitoring and Evaluation structures, lack of community involvement in project/programme design and implementation; and incarcerated District Development Committee, and political interference.

The cross cutting issues that the district expected to face during the implementation of the 2002-2008 plan were population growth, incidence of poverty, HIV/AIDS, gender inequality, poor disaster management and environmental degradation. It is therefore clear that adequate measures are must be put in place to ensure that the above constraints and cross cutting issues are properly handled. Coordination of projects/programmes should also be enhanced to avoid duplication of efforts and promote demand driven projects.

2.3 Lessons Learnt from the Previous Plan Period

There is need for Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E) to guard against duplication of efforts and ensure adherence to the plan. In addition, ownership of the plan is necessary for its full implementation and achievement of its objectives. Also, availability of adequate resources should be given the attention it deserves to aid achievement of targets. Further, periodic review of the plan should be done to provide an opportunity for correcting any deviation and mitigating any negative outcome. The Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) should be cascaded to the district level to match planning with budgeting. Lastly, partnership and networking should be encouraged at all levels of project implementation to promote sharing of resources.

2.4 District Development Plan Linkages with Vision 2030, Medium Term Plan and Millennium Development Goals

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

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

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

Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) sectors and therefore provide the link between planning, budgeting and implementation at the district level.

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

2.5 Major Development Challenges and Crosscutting Issues

Implementation of projects/programmes under the plan is likely to encounter a number of challenges, which include high illiteracy levels, population growth structures, weak coordination, poor infrastructure and poor Monitoring and Evaluation structures. The main cross-cutting issues that are likely to have considerable impact on the plan are high incidence of poverty, HIV/AIDS, high levels of illiteracy, gender inequality, youth and persons with disability.

2.5.1 Development Challenges

Weak Coordination: Presently, there is no law that empowers the organs charged with coordination to effectively handle their mandate. This is likely to promote duplication of effort and failure to fully implement the plan.

Poor Monitoring & Evaluation structures: Participatory monitoring and Evaluation culture is at its formative stage and should be promoted. Many stakeholders lack the capacity to handle the activity and rely only on a few government departments to undertake it.

High levels of illiteracy: The district has a literacy rate of 48.7%. High dropout rate which stands at 23% and 28% in primary and secondary school levels respectively further aggravates the situation. Unfavourable teacher/pupil ratio especially at primary school level which currently stands at 1:50

Population Growth Structure: The population growth rate in the district currently stands at 3.9% and is likely to strain the available resources before the end of the period. High dependency ratio, coupled with a high number of Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVC) is likely to slow the pace of development. The dependency ratio in the district is currently 52.5%.

Poor Physical Infrastructure: The district has some of the most underdeveloped infrastructure facilities in the province in terms of road network and electricity coverage. Out of the district's 283.2 km road network, only 16 km is tarmacked. Only a few of the 28 centres and many institutions in the district are connected to electricity. This has consequently resulted in slow development of ICT.

2.5.2 Cross Cutting Issues

High Incidence of Poverty: Absolute and food poverty in the district currently stand at 61% and 8% respectively. The absolute poverty levels are disturbing and likely to impact negatively on the development of the district.

SWOT Analysis: Poverty

Strengths	Weaknesses
Availability of devolved funds such as CDF, CDTF, LATF etc; Increase in the number of donor funded projects; Availability of natural resources e.g. sand, quarry, land and forest; Presence of a number of NGOs implementing poverty alleviation programmes.	Poor infrastructure and harsh topography Inadequate financial institutions to offer credit facilities; Poor implementation status of development projects; Lack of electricity.
Opportunities	Threats
Vision 2030; Increased government and development partner interest in the district's development; Youth Enterprise Fund; Women Enterprise Fund.	HIV/AIDs pandemic; Overdependence on donor assistance; Environmental degradation e.g. illegal sand harvesting, deforestation, quarrying.

High Levels of Illiteracy

The district has a literacy rate of only 48.7%, which compares badly with the national average. High dropout rates which stand at 23% and 28% at the primary and secondary school levels respectively are likely to further aggravate the situation. Unfavourable teacher/pupil ratio especially at primary school level which currently stands at 1:50.

SWOT Analysis: Illiteracy

Strengths	Weaknesses
<p>Trained/skilled manpower; Access to devolved funds (LASDAP, LATF, and CDF); Existing legal and policy framework; Existence of functional structures at the grass roots level; Partnership among stakeholders.</p>	<p>Poor vertical and horizontal linkages; Lack of appropriate planning data; Negative socio-cultural practices and beliefs; Poor physical infrastructure; High levels of poverty; Inadequate management information systems; Lack of tertiary institutions; Unplanned establishment of structures through CDF; Understaffing at all levels of education; Poor record keeping; Harmful cultural practices e.g. FGM and early marriages.</p>
Opportunities	Threats
<p>Existence of a pool of trained man power in the job market; Goodwill by government agencies, Stakeholders and development partners; On going legal and policy reforms; On going public sector reforms; Regional cooperation initiatives; Networks.</p>	<p>Poor linkages between planning, budgeting and implementation; Loss of staff to the private sector; Impact of HIV/AIDS; Duplication of effort among stakeholders; Political interference; Poor water and sanitation facilities; Slow development of ICT.</p>

HIV/AIDS

The current HIV/AIDS prevalence in the district is 3.9% as compared to the national prevalence of 6.8%. The scourge has led to an increase in the number of orphans and placed a burden on the aged who have found themselves with no option but to cater for the orphans. The problem is further complicated by lack of orphanages and orphan sponsorship programmes.

Socio-cultural practices and beliefs play a major role in the spread of the scourge since they invest unlimited power in men and leave women with little control over their livelihood and sexual life. Proximity of the district to other districts with high prevalence makes it vulnerable to the scourge due to free movement across the borders.

SWOT Analysis: HIV/AIDS

Strength	Opportunities
Well trained community health workers; Availability of essential drugs in health facilities; Availability of ART; Presence of numerous collaborators in the fight against HIV/AIDS; Presence of DTC and CACCs; Presence of PMTCT centres	Improvement of services offered in health facilities through infrastructural development; Institutional capacity building of health management boards and committees; Numerous publicity campaigns against HIV/AIDS pandemic in the media.
Weaknesses	Threat
Cultural beliefs; Ignorance of the dangers of unskilled birth attendance; Long distances to health centres; Poor road network and means of communication; Inadequate health facilities; Inadequate health personnel; High HIV/AIDS prevalence rate.	Limited and inconsiderate resource allocation which does not take into account the size of the district; Difficulty in communication in case of emergency; Multi-drug resistance to certain opportunistic infections e.g. Multi Drug Resistant TB; Insecurity causing communities to abandon health facilities; Inbuilt stigma against HIV+ patients.

Gender Inequality

This is reflected in all sectors in the district and has resulted mainly from negative socio-cultural beliefs and practices. Very few women occupy leadership positions in the district and they are considered subordinate to men in all spheres of life.

SWOT Analysis: Gender Inequality

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

Environmental Degradation

The district lacks proper waste management measures and soil erosion is rampant. There are 44 hectares and 89 hectares of gazetted and non gazetted forests respectively in the district.

SWOT Analysis: Environmental Degradation

Strength	Weaknesses
Sectors collaboration and partnerships; Presence of active District Environment Committee (DEC); Renewed commitment by the locals to conserve the environment ; Presence of NGOs which addresses environmental issues.	Limited staff (one currently); Inadequate financial resources facilities and equipment; Low client responsiveness due to inadequate capacity and Destruction of water catchment areas.
Opportunities	Threats
Partnerships and collaboration with stakeholders; Indigenous knowledge; Availability of a proper legal framework addressing environmental issues.	Unclear delineation of some roles for lead agencies in environment matters; Poor governance; High pollution of the environment; Global warming.

The Youth

The youth form a large proportion of the population. The high population of the youth demands that adequate measures are put in place to ensure their welfare. Currently, the district lacks social amenities and employment opportunities to specifically cater for the group.

SWOT Analysis: The Youth

Strengths	Weaknesses
The numerical strength of the Youth (They form a large percentage of the population); Goodwill from Government and Development Partners.	Lack of institutional / legal policy framework on youth affairs; Limited resources, (infrastructure, budget allocation); Lack of adequate data on existing youth organizations.
Opportunities	Threats
Linkage with international and regional youth institutions; Tapping unutilized resources from development partners; Engagement of services of young people in development; Opportunity to develop legal framework for youth development; General goodwill from the political class on youth development; Globalization of youth issues.	Inadequate funding of activities may limit impact and scope of their programmes; Negative impact of brain drain among the youth and the disabled; Cultural practices among different Kenyan tribes may influence programmes.

2.6 Analysis of Development Issues and Causes

The matrix below shows analysis of the districts development issues, causes, development objectives and immediate objectives. It also presents strategies for achieving the objectives.

Development Issues, Causes, Objectives and Strategies				
Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
High Levels of Poverty (61% in the district).	Low income generating opportunities; Inadequate food production; Lack of value addition to produce; Poor physical infrastructure.	Reduce poverty levels to 30% by 2012.	To increase income generating opportunities by 50% by 2012; Increase food production by 50% by 2012; Increase value addition to produce by 40% by 2012; Improve physical infrastructure by 50% by 2012.	Improve and expand the infrastructure; Eliminate red tape in licensing of businesses; Increase loans to local investors and farmers; Introduce early maturing and suitable crops.
High illiteracy levels: 51.3% in the district.	High school dropout rates in secondary schools; Lack of skilled manpower;	Reduce illiteracy to 30% by 2012.	Increase performance in schools by 40% by 2012; Reduce dropout rate from the current 34% to 10% by 2012; Increase skilled manpower by 35% by 2012;	Equip schools with adequate learning materials; Improve teacher pupil/student ratio; Improve management of schools; Upscale supervision of schools; Sensitize the community on the importance of education; Discourage backward socio-cultural practices; Provide guidance and counselling to pupils and students; Establish and equip technical institution in the district; Encourage development of the ICT sector; Establish a resource centre in the district: Encourage adult literacy.
Poor health: High morbidity and mortality rates.	Poor sanitation; Lack of clean and safe water;	Reduce mortality and morbidity rates;	Increase sanitation services and facilities by 60% by 2012; Increase access to clean and safe water by 50% by 2012;	Increase latrine coverage by 20% by 2012; Establish sewerage structures and strengthen waste disposal services in

Development Issues, Causes, Objectives and Strategies				
Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
				trading centres; Increase and equip health facilities with necessary equipment and staff; Increase sources of clean and safe water.
Insecure livelihood	Poor leadership; Poor disaster management; Environmental degradation; Outdated technology; Stock theft and cattle rustling;	Reduce livelihood insecurity by 60% by 2012.	Reduce poor leadership by 50% by 2012; Increase disaster preparedness by 40% by 2012; Increase adoption of new technology by 40% by 2012; Reduce stock theft and cattle rustling by 30% by 2012.	Inculcate good qualities of leadership in local leaders; Sensitize the community on the need to elect responsible leaders; Enforce environmental protection laws; Strengthen partnership between the police and <i>Iritongo</i> ; Encourage establishment of ICT centres; Train the business community on new ICT concepts.
Poor Physical Infrastructure	Inadequate funding; Duplication of effort; Poor prioritization.	Improve and expand physical infrastructure.	Increase funding for physical infrastructure development by 100%; Enhance coordination; Step up sensitization on proper project Prioritization by 75%.	Increase financial support for physical infrastructure development to the required amount; Establish an efficient M & E system by availing necessary facilities and training of the DMEC; Organize training for project committees on project identification and implementation.
Food insecurity	Inadequate storage facilities; Inadequate produce.	Increase storage facilities by 80%; Increase food production by 50%.	Diversify storage facilities and increasing the existing ones by 80%; Increase the number of food crops by 100%; Increase productivity by hectare.	Training and assisting farmers to acquire modern storage facilities through loans; Introduce more food crops; Encourage use of fertilizers through bulk purchase by cooperative societies.
Inadequate clean and safe water.	Lack of surface water; Poor drainage; Deforestation.	Increase accessibility to clean and safe water by 80%;	Protect water sources; Prevent soil erosion and environmental	Discourage encroachment of water sources; Establishment of soil

Development Issues, Causes, Objectives and Strategies				
Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
			pollution; Increase forest cover by 60%.	conservation structures; Plant more trees and gazette more forest areas.
Poor sanitation.	Negative attitude towards modern sanitation facilities; High levels of poverty.	Improve sanitation by 70%;	Sensitize the community on the need for proper sanitation; Promote income-generating activities.	Organize training on sanitation; Dissemination of sanitation information during public gatherings; Encourage public-private partnership for employment creation.

CHAPTER THREE:

DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS



CHAPTER THREE
EFFECTS OF THE NATIONAL PROGRAMS AND
PROJECTS



3.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the priority measures that will translate strategies into development objectives to reduce poverty and spur growth in the district in order to improve the living standards of the people. The chapter is prepared based on the MTEF Sectors: Agriculture and Rural Development; Trade, Tourism and Industry; Physical infrastructure; Environment, Water and Sanitation; Human Resource Development; Research, Innovation and Technology; Governance, Law and Order; Public Administration; and Special Programmes. 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/projects to be implemented in order to achieve the objectives

3.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

This sector is made up of Crop Production; Forestry; Wildlife; Livestock Production; Land Administration; Human Settlement; Cooperative Development; and Fisheries sub-sectors. The sector forms the backbone of the district as it contributes over 75% to the economy and therefore plays a major role towards poverty reduction and creation of employment.

3.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: "An innovative, commercially oriented and modern Agriculture and Rural Development sector."

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

3.1.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

This sector comprises of the following sub-sectors; Crop Production, Forestry, Wildlife, Livestock Production, Land Administration, Human Settlement, Cooperative Development, and Fisheries.

Out of the district's 37,431 ha arable land, approximately 19,000 ha is under cultivation. The main cash crops grown include tobacco, coffee and maize while the main food crops are maize, cassava, sorghum, potatoes and a host of fruits and vegetables. The departments of Veterinary Services, Agriculture and Livestock Production have worked hand in hand to promote good plant and animal husbandry through training and extension services.

Exotic cattle account for over 99% of the cattle in the district and pasture mating is the most common form of breeding. The herd structure consists is of 15% breeding bulls. There are approximately 11,270 breeding indigenous bulls.

There are no artificial insemination providers in the district and most farmers who are interested in upgrading their animals use bull schemes established by individual

progressive farmers. This has led to high exotic bull service costs, which range from Ksh. 200-350. The main types of livestock kept in the district include cattle, poultry, goats, sheep, pigs, bees, rabbits and donkeys. The animal feeds industry is still not well developed and natural pasture forms the bulk of livestock feed for cattle, sheep and goats. This indicates that there is a lot of potential for processing of animal feed. This potential has, however, been undermined by the existence of large tracks of land under natural pasture that is used for extensive grazing. The forest cover of the district is only 0.122 Km² which is far less than the recommended 10% of the acreage under forest cover. Only 0.008 is gazetted. The District Development Committee has, however, authorized the gazettement of other forest areas. There are 9 Cooperative Societies in the district, five of which are active while the rest are dormant. The Cooperative Societies have a total membership of 3,748, turnover of Kshs. 12,913,679 and share capital of Kshs. 64,010,467. SACCO funds are inadequate to meet members' demands for loans due to low monthly contributions. It is therefore advisable for members to increase share contributions and join KUSCCO Ltd to bridge the gap between demand for the supply of loans.

3.1.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

As mentioned earlier the economy of the district is driven mainly by the Agriculture and rural development sub-sectors. The sector was ranked first in the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper and still continues to contribute to over 75% of the household incomes. The diverse agricultural zones makes the district suitable for a number of crops such as maize, cassava, finger millet, sweet potatoes, banana, millet, coffee and tobacco. The climate also favours production of livestock breeds such as cattle, goats, sheep, bees, poultry and rabbits.

The cooperative movement is gaining currency in the district and assist farmers in getting loans and marketing their produce. There are 5 active cooperatives societies with a membership of 3748 and annual turnover of Kshs. 12,913,679. Demand for loans however, outstrip available funds due to low monthly contributions by members.

3.1.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

In order for the sector to realise its vision and mission, each stakeholder should undertake its role as shown below:

Stakeholder	Role
Department of Agriculture	Formulation and implementation of policies and regulations; Provision of extension services to farmers.
Department of Livestock Production	Promotion of modern and economically sound livestock production methods;
Department of Veterinary Services	Extension services; Supervision of Livestock development.
Land and Survey Department	Land adjudication and administration
Physical Planning Department	Promotion of planned establishment of structures and buildings

Stakeholder	Role
Fisheries Department	Development of fisheries
Department of Cooperative Development	Streamlining operations of Cooperative Societies and promotion of cooperative movement
Kenya Forest Service	Promotion of a forestation and reforestation programmes; Development of eco-tourism sites; Checking deforestation and illegal exploitation of forest products.
Civil Society Organizations CBOs, FBOs and NGOs)	Participation in afforestation and reafforestation programmes; Training and sensitization of the community.

3.1.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub Sectors	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Agriculture	Encourage crop diversification and value addition to produce; Promote participatory and demand driven extension services; Enhance food security.	Inadequate extension services due to shortage of staff; Poor physical infrastructure; Under developed market structures; Inadequate access to credit facilities.	Revive and strengthen co-operative societies; Promote establishment of cottage industries; Promote adoption of modern technology; Train farmers and staff; Establish demonstration farms.
Livestock	Promote livestock farming; Promote diversification of livestock and livestock products.	Cattle theft and rustling; Inadequate extension services; Lack of facilities e.g. cattle dips.	Promote grade cattle; Establish and renovate cattle dips; Sensitize farmers.
Cooperative Development	Construct coffee factories; Recruit technical and support staff; Register more cooperatives; Promote coffee farming.	Lack of funds; Inadequate technical and support staff; Lack of facilities e.g. vehicles/motor cycles. Lack of rural access roads; Inadequate power supply to the existing coffee factories; Low literacy levels; Inadequate access to credit facilities.	Involve relevant departments in all activities; Recruitment of more personnel by the ministry's headquarters; Coffee Development Fund, KUSCCO and the Cooperative Bank to provide loans to farmers; Coffee cooperative societies to buy R II seedlings and seeds from the Coffee Research Foundation; Start micro finance; Intensify cooperative education to members and staff.
Marketing of produce.	Improve marketing channels for agricultural, livestock and industrial products; Promote value addition to products;	Inefficient and disorganized marketing channels; Lack of designated work sites and Jua Kali sheds;	Form and strengthen Common Interest Groups (CIGs); Establish Jua Kali sheds; Construct open air

Sub Sectors	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	Provide credit facilities to micro processing industries; Capacity building of entrepreneurs.	Dilapidated infrastructure; Limited access to credit	markets; Develop entrepreneurial skills through training; Provide credit facilities to Common Interest Groups
Financial Services.	Provide reliable and affordable credit facilities; Expand volume and coverage of financial services; Improve management skills of financial institutions.	Poor saving culture; Lack of collateral; High interest rates; Inadequate credit facilities; Poor ICT services.	Diversify investment portfolio to include trade in securities; Improve ICT services; Provide training in managerial skills; Promote affordable credit schemes.
Land Administration Survey and Human Settlement.	Establish land record and service; Review Legal framework governing land issues; Review the establishment and functions of land allocation committees; Evaluate surveys and maintain large scale plans for registration of land titles; Sub-divide company and co-operative farms and production of registry index helps; Revise topographical and thematic maps for use in administration, defence.	Non collection of title deeds; Gender discrimination; Landlessness and squatting; Poor physical planning; Communal ownership of land (communal land tenure); Insufficient funds; Several erroneous mutation surveys which cannot be amended; Inadequate facilities; Poor survey records.	Establish modern map data base; Acquire modern survey equipment; Decentralization of land control boards; Establishment of resettlement schemes; Adopt proper physical planning. Resurvey the erroneous parcels of land; Acquire more facilities; Planning all towns and markets centres to control development.

3.1.6 Projects and Programme Priorities

(A) On-going Project/Programmes: Agriculture

Project Name Location/ Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
NALEP (SIDA and GOK) District Wide.	To contribute to social and economic development and poverty alleviation by promoting the adoption of sustainable utilization of natural resources in agriculture and livestock production;	Pluralistic, efficient, effective and demand driven extension services promoted and functional; Extension services provided to all farmers; Increased food production; Improved marketing of agricultural produce.	Promotion of appropriate technical package on agriculture; Collaboration with the private sector and other service providers; Mainstreaming of cross cutting issues; Training of staff and farmers; Provision of extension services to farmers; commercialization; Provision of information of agricultural marketing. Training of farmers and staff; Promotion of value addition and agro processing. Provision of extension services to increase farmers' production and productivity
Njaa Marufuku Kenya (NMK). District wide.	Contribution of reduction of poverty and food insecurity amongst poor communities.	10 groups funded yearly; 20 FSS established yearly; 10 facilitators trained on FSS; District Coordinating Unit (DCU) operational; Proposal vetting committees established; Supervision and backstopping carried out regularly;	Increase food security initiatives through support to resource poor farmers; Support health and nutrition interventions that target the poor and vulnerable; Strengthen an support private sector participation in food security and livelihoods innovations; Strengthen management and coordination of the project; Training groups project identification and proposal writing.
Cotton Development. District wide.	Revitalization and promotion of cotton development.	Crop re introduced in the district; Training of farmers on production and marketing; Demonstration done.	Train farmers on production and marketing of the crop; Encourage farmers to produce the crop; Streamline marketing of the produce; Establish demonstration sites across the districts;
Orphan crops. District wide.	Contribution of food security, income generation and poverty reduction.	Bulking of the crops done; Acreage under traditional crops increased; Yield per unit area increased. Farmers and staff trained.	Bulking of traditional crops for easier access to framers; Increase acreage under the traditional crops; Increase of yield per unit area. Training of staff and farmers.
Water harvesting project	Enhancement of food security and water harvesting	60% increase in water storage for agriculture;	Construction of pans; Provision of irrigation equipment to farmers;

Project Name Location/ Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
	for crop and livestock production.	50% increase in food production through supplementary irrigation; 40% increase in access to domestic water; 50% increased income and reduction in poverty levels.	Provision of water storage facilities to farmers; Training of farmers.

(B) New Project Proposals: Agriculture

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
National Accelerated Agricultural Input Access Programme (NAAIAP). District wide	1	To facilitate farm input access and affordability by smallholder farmers for improved food security and poverty eradication.	Increase fertilizer utilization by 50%; Increase utilization of certified maize seeds by 60%; All farmers trained on cereal bulking. Cereal banks established in all divisions; Provide inputs to 100 farmers worth Kshs. 6.5 M;	Establish cereal banks to market farmers produce; Train field staff on the operations of the project. Train farmers on cereal bulking; Provide farmers with inputs;
Promotion of Horticultural Farming District wide.	2	Increase horticultural production; Improve farmers income; Diversity farming methods.	Set up a nursery in each division; Produce at least 100 seedlings annually; Conduct training of all farmers and staff.	Establish fruit nurseries; Train farmers on grafting and budding techniques; Establish orchards especially for mangoes
Marketing of produce. District wide.	3	Improve the market structure and information flow among farmers; Support value addition to agricultural products and growth of agro-based industries.	Better prices to farmers; Improved living standards for farmers	Gather and disseminate marketing information on products; Link common interest groups and cooperative societies to markets; Adoption of modern information and communication technology.
Establishment of a Farmers' Training Centre. Kehancha Division.	4	To train farmers and staff;	Construct one FTC at the District Headquarters; Train farmers at the centre.	Construction of the centre;

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Rural access roads.	5	To link traders to markets for their produce.	Accessibility to major markets by all traders.	Open up rural access roads; Regular maintenance of roads.
Establishment and Revival of Cooperative Societies.	6	To create a strong cooperative movement for effective marketing of products.	To revive and strengthen all cooperative societies in the district.	Enforcement of the Cooperatives Act; Enhancement of managerial skills among the societies; Capacity building; Encouraging Common Interest Groups and individuals to join cooperative societies.
Affordable inputs.	7	To reduce production costs by 50%.	To enable farmers maximize profits.	To encourage all farmers to adopt bulk and group purchase schemes.

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

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
District Livestock Production Development.	To achieve increased livestock productivity through upgrading of local cows; Control livestock diseases: Up-grade poultry goats and sheep;	Increase livestock off take by 40%; Decrease quarantines and disease outbreak by 40%: Train all CIGs on value addition; Conduct at least 100 field days; Hold at least 1,500 non- residential courses and demonstrations.	Improving husbandry practices such as feeding and disease control: Capacity building for communities and farmers' organizations in marketing; Capacity building for communities and farmers and demonstration on processing, packaging, storage and distribution; Carrying out poultry vaccination programmes; Diversification of farm animal enterprises.

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

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Livestock diseases and pests control. District Wide.	To attain a healthy herd with increased productivity to alleviate poverty and ensure food security.	To vaccinate 70% of all the livestock population against diseases of economic importance.	Carry out strategic prophylactic vaccinations of livestock; Conduct disease surveillance; Monitor and regulate livestock movement.
Branding of livestock. District Wide.	To have livestock keeping as a secure source of livelihood.	To curb cattle rustling in the district.	To carry out branding of all livestock.
Safeguarding human health. District Wide.	To protect the public from zoonotic diseases and to regulate the veterinary drugs outlets in the district.	To vaccinate dogs/cats against rabbis and bait all the unvaccinated dogs/cats; To regulate veterinary drug outlets in the district.	To carry out anti-rabies vaccinations and bait all the unvaccinated dogs/cats; To carry out meat inspection on livestock for human consumption; To carry out inspection of veterinary drug outlets.
Livestock breeding/improvement. District Wide.	To upgrade the livestock for increased productivity.	To introduce at least one artificial insemination centre in each division.	Inseminate livestock and use proven bulls for upgrading the local zebus.
Veterinary extension. District Wide.	Improve livestock health and enhance productivity.	Provide sustainable veterinary extension services.	Train the farmers/traders on the current disease/pest control techniques, breeding methods and quality control.
Pan African Tsetse/Trypanosomiasis Control (PATTEC) (K).	Increased productivity.	Suppress tsetse/trypanosomiasis menace.	To carry out tsetse surveys and institute appropriate control measures; Mobilize the community and involve them in the participatory control of the tsetse menace.

(A) On-going Project/Programme: Fisheries Development

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Fisheries management. District wide.	To improve fish production methods.	To train farmers on modern and efficient fish production techniques.	Construction of demonstration ponds and nurseries; Training of fish farmers.

(B) New Project Proposals: Fisheries Development

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Establishment of nurseries and breeding ponds. District wide.	1	To increase fish stock in the district.	To construct 10 demonstration ponds in each division; To train 100 fish farmers in the district.	Construction of nurseries and demonstration ponds; Training of farmers; Introduction of fingerlings. Justification: There is need for cheap sources of protein in the district.
Establish revenue collection centres. Kehancha Division.	2	To curb illegal trade on fish products; To provide revenue for the country.	To establish revenue collection points in all strategic places in Isebania.	Construction of an office block; Furnishing the office block. Justification: This will control movement of fish and its products across the borders and raise revenue for the country.

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Land Administration, Survey and Human Settlement

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Isebania Zonal plan.	To prepare a local physical development plan for Isebania town.	To stem haphazard development within 2 years.	Procuring a base map from survey department through the funding of Municipal Council; Plan the town and ensure that the physical development plan is processed and approved by the Minister for Lands.
Land sub-division. District wide.	Subdivision of land as consented by the Land Control Boards/Physical Planning.	To ensure that landowners have titles whenever they need them e.g. for use as collateral in banks.	Survey/check all the plots in as short a time as is practically possible.
Check and forward mutation surveys for amendment. District wide.	To amend all the surveyed parcels of land.	Reduce all the un-amended mutations.	Forward all the mutation forms for amendment.
Resolution of boundaries disputes. District wide.	Reduce land disputes by 50%.	Clear all the pending disputes.	Assist the land registrar clear all the reported disputes.

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

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Preparation of Zonal plan for Kehancha town Masaba Market Centre and Nyamaharaga Market Centre.	1	Acquire an approved physical development plan for each of the three towns within the next 3 years.	Control physical development within the next 3 years in the towns and market centres.	Carry out a ground survey to acquire a base map for planning purposes; Execute development control and preservation orders.
Regularization of Kehancha	2	To stem sprawling of slums and improve infrastructure hence improve livelihood.	To improve living conditions in 5 years.	Carrying out a study to verify and plan on the conditions existing on the ground.
Provision of base maps for planning purposes in the various market centres in Kuria West District.	3	To facilitate the planning of the various markets centres.	To provide base maps for 5 market centres.	To pick the existing infrastructure the markets centres and draw for planning purposes.
Resurvey, of the various land parcels whose amendments cannot be affected district wide.	4	To make it possible for all surveyed parcels to be amended.	Resurvey all the un amended parcels	Visit all the affected parcels and resurvey.
Putting up of extra offices to accommodate the staff.	5	Office space not enough.	At least 2 extra offices.	Construction of offices.

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

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Cooperative management programme. District wide.	To improve management skills of cooperative societies.	To equip all cooperatives societies in the district with adequate skills for efficiency and sustainability.	Training of members, management committees and staff of cooperative societies.
Enforcement of the Cooperatives Act. District wide.	To ensure compliance with act.	To instil discipline and protect the interests of all players in the cooperatives movement.	Training the community on the act; Taking action against those who flout the act.

(B) New Project Proposals: Cooperative Development

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Kuria Teachers Sacco Plaza. Kehancha Division	1	To have its own building to save members money from renting: Enable members to earn more dividends.	Teachers to live in standardized housing : Provide efficient and effective services to A/Cs holders: To let rental rooms to earn income: Minimize expenditure and maximize profits within the 3 years to 5 years.	Five years strategic plan for the cooperative societies is already drawn and will be implemented. Cooperative members contributing to the plans. Purchase of plot and construction
Mahuntutu FCS Ltd Coffee factory. Kehancha Division	2	To produce good grades of cherry instead of producing Mbuni only.	To prevent members from selling their cherry to middlemen i.e. Mbuni in Korokoros: Provide high payments.	CDF to set aside funds for renovation during this financial year 2008/2009 as per the cooperative society application.

3.1.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The sector is linked to Physical Infrastructure in that it requires a proper transport system for its inputs and outputs, hence the need for a good road network. It also requires adequate water supply and efficient telecommunication systems. The sector has a linkage with the Governance, Justice, Law and Order (GJLOS) sector for conflict resolution on land disputes and boundary disputes through the Judiciary and the Provincial Administration respectively. It also relies on the Public Administration (Ministry of Local Government) for efficient and effective land administration since the ministry administers trust land. From the Human Resource Development Sub-sector, the Agriculture and Rural Development Sector expects skilled and healthy labour force. It also relies on the Human Resource Development Sector for capacity building of the labour force.

Because of the increasing importance of the Research, Innovation and Technology Sector in the economy, the agriculture and rural development sector requires updated information from the former sector for marketing of its products.

3.1.8 Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross-cutting Issues

Some of the cross cutting issues that are directly linked to the sector include gender inequality, high incidence of poverty and environmental degradation. Cultural beliefs and practices limit access to factors of production by women. Sensitization will therefore be carried out at different levels by different stakeholders to level the field for both men and women. To reduce the high poverty levels, development of micro-enterprise and

income generating activities will be undertaken. Also, acquisition of modern technology and value addition to products will be enhanced. Environmental degradation through irresponsible use of chemicals and inappropriate methods of product processing will be tamed through up scaling of extension services and farmers' training. The cooperative movement will be streamlined to boost access to funds by members and improve management.

3.2 Trade, Tourism and Industry

This sector is made up of the following sub-sectors; Trade, East African Cooperation, National Heritage, Culture, Industrialisation and Tourism. The sector has a high potential of improving the lives of the people, thanks to its numerous investment opportunities.

3.2.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: "A harmonious and globally competitive industrial and investment society that thrives as a destination of choice with citizens operating freely across borders."

Mission: "To facilitate sustainable tourism, diversified trade and investment, vibrant industrial base, regional integration and preservation of national heritage and culture for sustainable development."

3.2.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

This sector is made up of Trade; Regional Cooperation, Industrialization, Tourism and Wildlife sub-sectors. There is huge potential for tourist's attraction due to the District's proximity to Mara Game Reserve and rich cultural background that has stood the test of time and defied influence from other communities. These include unique traditional dances, traditional music, cultural beliefs and fauna and flora. Ecotourism can also be exploited due to the existence of indigenous plants and attractive sites.

Trade involves mostly small scale traders operating within the district and in some cases across the border of Kenya and the Republic of Tanzania. Considerable exchange of goods and services is also done with neighbouring districts. The main trading preoccupation is buying and selling of various goods and services, which include agricultural products, livestock, building materials, unskilled and semiskilled labour and hospitality services. Although there is lack of industries and factories, there is potential for the establishment of agro-processing industries. Poor infrastructure is, however, a major disincentive to potential investors.

3.2.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector has a high potential of creating employment opportunities for the district's labour force, majority of who are currently unemployed. The sector also obtains its raw materials from other sectors like the Agriculture and Rural Development Sector and assists in its growth.

3.2.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Department's of Trade and Industry	Creation an enabling environment for the development of trade and industry; both informal and formal
Department's of Tourism and Wildlife	Identification and development of tourist attraction sites; Marketing of the district as a tourist destination.
Department of Culture	Culture promotion
Constituency Development Fund (CDF)	Provision of funds for establishment and maintenance of infrastructure

3.2.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub Sectors	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Trade.	Provide credit facilities; Provide information on available markets opportunities e.g. AGOA, COMESA, ACP and EU; Enhance entrepreneurial skills; Improve management of business groups.	Limited access to credit facilities; High interest rates on loans; Lack of collateral; Lack of information on sources of funds; Inadequate management and entrepreneurial skills.	Establish reliable and affordable credit schemes; Revive and strengthen cooperative societies; Train traders. Sensitize the community on sources of funds.
Industries.	Physical infrastructure development; Revitalization of industrial growth; Establishment and expansion of financing schemes; Entrepreneurial development and capacity building; Promote industrial information; Strengthen linkages and research institutions; Improve micro enterprise regulatory framework; Provision of credit facilities to SMEs.	Inadequate and dilapidated physical infrastructure; Inadequate water supply; Erratic power supply; Unreliable landline telephone services; Limited access to and high cost of credit; Lack of collateral for securing credit; Inadequate entrepreneurial skills; Lack of capital; Lack of technology.	Value addition to products; Expansion of market access through AGOA, ACP, EU, EAC and COMESA; Trade facilitation; Provision of loans to women groups, youth groups and individuals for SMES; Provision of trade information services; Human resource development and capacity building; Establishment of industries and industrial sheds; Improvement in water and electrify supply and telephone services.
Tourism.	Develop tourist attraction sites; Rehabilitate and expand road network; Compile reliable data.	Poor infrastructure; Lack of community involvement; Underdeveloped entertainment opportunities and facilities;	Establish and revive cultural sites and cultural centres; Improve roads. Promote eco-tourism; Sensitize the community.

3.2.6 Project and Programme Priorities

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Tourism

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Tourism Development District wide.	To exploit the tourism potential of the district.	Increase tourist attraction sites.	Construct hotels and cultural sites; Upgrading of roads.

(B) New Project Proposals: Tourism

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Eco-tourism promotion.	1	To promote business oriented environmental conservation.	To establish eco-tourism sites on all suitable locations.	Establishment of eco-tourism sites; Marketing through the local media.

3.2.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Being a service sector, the Trade, Tourism and Industry sector relies heavily on activities of other sectors to thrive. The human resource development sector is linked to this sector due to the role of the former sector in training labour that can be used in the development of the latter sector. The national security and public administration sectors ensure that the Traders, industrialists and Tourists operate in a secure environment. The physical infrastructure sector provided the enabling environment such as roads and electricity, critical for the activities in the Trade, tourism and Industry sector.

3.2.8 Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross-cutting Issues

The high incidence of poverty and poor saving culture by the community will be tackled through promotion of micro finance and training on small scale business management. HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention campaigns will be done in high risk areas and among high risk groups.

3.3 Physical Infrastructure

3.3.1 The Sector Vision and Mission

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

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

3.2.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

This sector comprises of Roads, Public Works, Transport, Energy and Housing sub-sectors. With only 16 Km of the road network of the district being tarmacked and the remaining length of 258.2 Km being either gravel or earth surface, there is urgent need to improve the network to attract investment in other sectors. Feeder roads, which are needed for easy access to markets by the producers, are also poorly developed. The district relies only on road transport since it has no navigable water bodies nor does it enjoy air transport. The poor road network has, however, made investors shy away from introducing spacious public service vehicles and the residents have been forced to use small capacity vehicles commonly referred to as *oluenda*.

The housing sub-sector is growing fast, thanks to high demand for both business and residential houses. Raw materials and labour for construction of houses are also readily available and the housing needs of the district are likely to be met.

On energy, 84.8% of households rely on wood fuel with only a paltry 15.2% relying on other energy sources. This presents a challenge for the conservation of forests and the environment of the 28 trading centres in the district; only 6 are connected to electricity.

3.2.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The role of the sector in determining the cost and level of production in the district cannot be ignored. Physical infrastructure therefore needs urgent repair, maintenance and expansion in order to place the district on the development trajectory.

3.3.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Public Works Department	Maintenance of classified roads and supervision of construction works
District Roads Committee through Kenya Roads Board	Prioritization and implementation of road projects
Building Department (Public Works and Housing)	Formulation of policies
Kenya Power and Lighting Company	Maintenance of existing power lines and implementation of the Rural Electrification Programme
Community	Protection and maintenance of infrastructure.
Non-Governmental Organizations	Establishment and maintenance of the infrastructure.

3.3.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Roads	Construct new roads; Uphold high standards of road construction; Open up rural areas by providing motorable access gravel roads; Use labour intensive methods in road construction to create employment; Encourage community participation in road construction; Form community roads committees to encourage sustainability of rural roads.	Inadequate staff; Inadequate road maintenance equipment; Poor terrain; Diverse difficult soil conditions; Changing community attitude towards road maintenance approach.	Cost effective routine maintenance of rural access roads; Opening up and proper networking of rural access roads; Environmental protection in road construction and maintenance; Involvement of communities in road construction.
Energy	Connection of all trading centres and learning institutions; Exploration and exploitation of alternative energy sources; Public-private sector partnership;	Inadequate funds; Lack of exploration staff and skills; Uneconomical exploitation opportunities	Implementation of Rural Electrification Programme; Training of local CSOs on exploration and exploitation; Introduction of modern and economical sources of energy
Housing	Improve housing standards; Increase access to housing facilities; Enforce housing standard measures; Expand housing finance schemes; Private sector involvement.	Rampant violation of the Physical Planning Act; Mushrooming of informal structures; High rates of inflation.	Enforcement of Physical Planning Act; Introduction of affordable housing schemes; Promotion of private sector involvement.
Buildings.	Ensure compliance with physical development plans. Encourage private sector participation;	Poor enforcement of the Physical Planning Act CAP 286.	Enforce the Physical Planning Act CAP 286 to the letter; Provide incentives for private sector involvement in housing.
Urbanization	Improve security; Expand and increase recreation facilities; Promote sound urban planning; Improve water and sewerage facilities; Promote modern communication.	Underdeveloped ICT sector; Limited access to social amenities; Haphazard establishment of structures; Inadequate recreation facilities; Insecurity;	Establishment of more water and sewerage schemes; Renovation of existing water and sewerage facilities; Promotion of proper urban planning; Provision of affordable housing and social amenities; Enforcement of design and safety standards.

3.3 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; Upgrading; Bush clearing of 275 km of the road.	Gravelling; Bush clearing; Sport – patching; Improve bridges and road signs.
Repair and Inspection of Equipment. District Wide.	To improve the delivery of public services.	Operational vehicles and equipment.	Inspect and repair vehicles and equipment.
Minor Roads Programme SIDA R2000. District Wide.	Expand road network in the district.	Construct 140 km of minor roads to be linked to the classified roads.	Construction of minor roads; Improvement and rehabilitation.

(B) New Project Proposals: Roads

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Bituminization Program of Road C13 (Migori – Kehancha) and Road E166 (Kehancha – Isebania).	1	To open the road for traffic all the year round.	Complete tarmacking 43 Km.	Bituminization.
Gravelling Road E164 Masaba -Ikerege, Taranganya - Masangora.	2	Make the road motorable.	Gravel the whole road 28.2 Km 8 lines of 600 mm culvert.	Gravelling; Grading; Culverting.

(B) New Project: Bridges Programme

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Taragwiti Bridge on Road E166.	1	Connect Ikerege and Isebania border point.	Construct 1 bridge.	Prepare design drawing and conduct EAI study.
Nyabasoti Bridge on Road E166.	2	To connect Kehancha District Headquarters and Isebania border point.	To connect Kehancha and Isebania.	Construct to completion 1 bridge.
Kogati Wa Nkororo Bridge.	3	Connect Isebania border point and Nyamtiro on security road E163.	Construct to completion of 1 bridge.	Preparation of design drawing; Procurement of materials and construction; Environment impact assessment.
Griwchania Bridge on Road E1003.	4	Connect Isebania boarder point and Nyamtiro on security road E163.	Construct 1 bridge.	Prepare design drawings; Conduct EAI.

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Mukongoche Bridge on Road E1030.	5	Connect Motemorabu border point and Isebania border point to security road E1003.	Construct 1 bridge.	Prepare design drawing and conduct EAI study.

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Energy

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Rural Electrification Programme. District Wide.	To expand electricity supply to all areas	To install electricity to all trading centres and public institutions;	Installation of electricity poles; Connection of institutions and trading centres to electricity supply.
French Electrification Programme. District Wide.	Provide learning institutions with a reliable source of energy.	To connect all learning institutions to electricity supply.	Installation of electricity poles; Connection of institutions and trading centres to electricity supply.
Kehancha Electricity Supply. Kehancha Division.	Increase electricity uptake.	Connect all public institutions with electricity.	Installation of electricity poles; Connection of buildings and institutions to electricity supply.
Isebania Electricity Supply. Kehancha Division.	Increase electricity supply.	Connect all public institutions with electricity.	Installation of electricity poles; Connection of buildings and institutions to electricity supply.

(B) New Project Proposals: Energy

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Rural Electrification Programme. District Wide.	1	Extend electricity supply to rural areas.	To connect all trading centres and at least 50% of households to electricity.	Installation of electricity poles; Connection of buildings and institutions to electricity supply.
Integrated Energy Alternatives and Environmental Management Project. Kehancha Division.	2	To provide access to and adoption of appropriate technology in energy conservation and food security through improved environmental management practices.	1 kitchen facility and associated accessories; 1 rain water harvesting system; Solar dryers in 400 households; Train 1700 men and women on fabrication and energy saving stoves; 3 community-run tree nurseries.	Support water catchments and restore river sources; Support construction of bio latrine and kitchen facilities; Support the construction of rain water harvesting systems; Support the procurement and the installation of Stabilized Soil Blocks (SSB) hand operated

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
				moulding machines; Train the community on SSB machine operation, marketing orientation for block solar dyeing technology fabrication and installation of efficient energy saving stoves; Support the establishment of community-run tree nurseries.
Kehancha Electricity Supply. Kehancha Division.	3	To provide the township with enough electricity for business purposes.	To connect all enterprises to electricity supply.	Installation of electricity poles; Connection of building and institutions to electricity supply.
Isebania Electricity Supply. Kehancha Division.	4	To provide the township with enough electricity for business purposes.	To connect all enterprises to electricity supply.	Installation of electricity poles; Connection of building and institutions to electricity supply.

3.3.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The Physical Infrastructure Sector relies on the Agriculture and Rural Development Sector for the latter's produce and revenue. The Agriculture and Rural Development sector is in turn dependent on the Physical Infrastructure sector for the transportation of the products of the former sector. Human Resource Development sector is also linked to Physical Infrastructure due to the role of the former sector in providing skilled and healthy labour for the development of the latter sector. The Public Administration and GJLOS sectors ensure that the physical infrastructure is spared of vandalism.

3.3.8 Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross-cutting Issues

Investment in physical infrastructure will be enhanced through pooling of resources and adoption of appropriate technology. It is expected that the Rural Electrification Programme and SIDA Roads 2000 will take electricity and road network closer to the community and encourage the development of other facilities.

Involvement of the youth and other vulnerable groups in the development of physical infrastructure will be promoted to reduce dependency.

3.4 Environment, Water and Sanitation

The sector comprises Water, Irrigation, Environment and Mineral Resources.

3.4.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: “To ensure a clean and secure environment, sustainably managed mineral resources, access to clean and affordable water and excellent sanitation for all Kenyans.”

Mission: “To promote, conserve, protect the environment and mineral resources and contribute to national development by promoting and supporting integrated water resource management to enhance water availability and accessibility.”

3.4.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The sector comprises water irrigation, environment and mineral resources. With only two protected hill tops and slopes and two climate change adaptation programmes, the district is behind in terms of environmental conservation. The situation is aggravated by the fact that there are no solid waste management sites and Environmental Impact Assessment for upcoming projects has not been given the attention it deserves. Streams and rivers account for water used by over 50% of households while only 0.2% of households, mostly in the two urban centres of the district, have access to piped water. Springs, wells and boreholes provide 38.9%, 5.4% and 3.5% of households respectively with water. It is also instructive to note that only 32% of the households have access to portable water. Approximately 65% of households have latrines or toilets. However, sewerage services are poor and even the two major urban centres are not spared.

3.4.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector determines the performance of other sectors since water is used in all sectors. In addition the health of the community depends on the environmental conditions.

3.4.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources	Resource survey and remote sensing services. National Resources
Department of Water	Formulation and implementation of water policies, Regulating of water service providers; Supply of water; Provision of sewerage services.
Department of Irrigation	Promotion of irrigation
NEMA	Enforcement of environmental conservation policies and regulatory framework
Community	Construction, renovation and protection of health facilities.

3.4.5 Sub-sector priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Water	Increase access to quality water by reducing water wastage and increasing water supply; Entrenchment of water sector reforms; Community participation; Improvement of service delivery.	Poor funding; Inadequate sustainability measures; Shortage of staff; High poverty levels which undermine cost sharing;	Rehabilitation and expansion of water supply networks; Metering of all connections; Repair of all leakages and bursts on time; Construction and elevation of storage tanks; Improvement in quality and reliability of services; Reduction of production costs.
Environment.	Awareness campaign and sensitization of communities on environment; Enforcement of Environmental Management and Co-ordination Act (EMCA); Improve water quality monitoring and pollution control; Enhance waste water treatment and waste management regulations; Afforestation of hilltops and bare land.	High poverty levels in the district; Lack of extension staff; Low level of funding; Lack of basic facilities e.g. vehicles, motorbikes and computers; Non compliance of Environmental Impact Assessments and Audits. Lack of approved waste disposal sites; Lack of sewerage system; Lack of alternative energy sources; Disease outbreak; Encroachment on the forestland.	Sensitize the community on environmental issues; Train Civil Society Organizations on environmental issues; Acquire facilities; Enforce EMCA; Ensure proper sewage disposal; Encourage use of alternative energy sources e.g. biogas. Facilitate tree nursery establishment; Encourage tree planting.
Mining.	Intensify mineral exploration and exploitation.	Lack of tools and equipment; Lack of knowledge and skills; Small quantities of mineral deposits.	Establish a Geology Department in the district. Conduct environmental impact assessment and proper mineral survey.

3.4.6 Project and Programme Priorities

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Water and Irrigation

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Kehancha Water Supply. Kehancha Division.	To develop and distribute sufficient safe water to all households in Kehancha.	To develop and distribute sufficient safe water to all households in Kehancha.	Alternative water sources; Composite filtration unit; Installation of additional pump; Construction of storage tanks; Construction of backwash tanks; Metering; Construction of water kiosk.
Isebania Water supply. Kehancha Division.	To develop and distribute sufficient safe water to all households in Kehancha.	To develop and distribute sufficient safe water to all households in Kehancha.	Overhaul of existing pump set; Construction of storage tanks; Construction of backwash tank; Construction of laboratory; Purchase of reagents; Metering; Fencing; Construction of water kiosks.
Rehabilitation of Tebesi water supply.	Ensure continuous water supply; Reduce unaccounted for water (UFW).	To reach more customers; To increase revenue collection by 40 %.	Trenching; Laying of pipes and fittings; Backfilling of the soil.

(B) New Project Proposals: Water and Irrigation

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Mabera Water Supply. Mabera Division.	1	Provision of clean and safe water.	2 steel elevated storage tanks; 3 boreholes; 10 shallow wells; 5 springs; 3 pans/dams.	Installation of rising many pipes; Installation of distribution lines; Installation of 60 m ³ steel elevated storage tank; Sinking of boreholes; Construction/rehabilitation of shallow wells; Protection of springs; Construction of pans/dams.
Ikeręge Water Supply. Kehancha Division	2	Provision of clean and safe water.	Establish new water supply schemes.	Construction of intake rising main; Treatment works; Distribution line.
Masaba Water Supply.	3	Provision of adequate clean	2 boreholes; 10 wells;	Drilling of boreholes; Construction/rehabilitation

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Masaba Division		and safe water to all residents of the division.	5 springs; 5 Roof catchments; 3 pans/dams.	of wells; Protection of springs; Completion of 6 m ³ storage tanks; Constriction of roof catchments in government institutions; Construction of pans/dams.
Kehancha sewerage schemes.	4	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;
Isebania Sewerage Scheme. Kehancha Division.	5	To treat both industrial and domestic waste effectively; Provide clean environment; Reduce incidence of pollution and related diseases.	Sewerage system established; All waste water systems adequately treated.	Feasibility study; Investigation, planning and design of the project.

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Environment and Mineral Resources

Project Name Location/Divisor	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Promotion of Afforestation and re-Afforestation programmes. District wide.	To increase area under forest cover in the district.	To plant trees on all hilltops and 90% of bare land.	Planting of trees; Protection of trees; Control of soil erosion.
Implementation of Environmental Management and Coordination Act. District wide.	To ensure that environmental conservation measures are put in place.	To achieve 100% compliance with the act.	Training of the community on environmental issues; Licensing of disposal sites; Conducting Environmental Impact Assessment for new projects.

(B) New Project Proposals: Environment and Mineral Resources

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of an office block. Kegonga Division	1	To provide office accommodation for staff and facilitate service delivery.	To complete and furnish the office block.	Construct and furnish an office.

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Enforcement of waste treatment and waste management regulations. District Wide.	2	To reduce environmental pollution resulting from poor waste disposal.	To reduce environmental pollution by 80%.	Training of the community on waste treatment and waste management.
Alternative energy sources. District wide.	3	To provide cheaper and environmental friendly sources of energy.	To reduce reforestation resulting from the use of fuel wood by 70%; To minimize pollution caused by wood fuel.	Training Civil Society Organizations on alternative sources of energy e.g. biogas; Working with CSOs and development partners to introduce alternative sources of energy in institutions and homesteads.

3.4.7 Cross Sector Linkages

This sector ensures that the population is healthy enough to participate in other sectors by providing water, a clean environment and proper sanitation. Activities of other sectors directly affect this sector because of waste disposal arising from various production and other processes. The GJLOS resolve cases involving environmental degradation, non compliance with sanitation standards and conflicts over natural resources.

3.4.8 Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross-Cutting Issues

To stem rampant environmental degradation, enforcement of environmental protection laws will be stepped up. Adequate environmental conservation measures e.g. proper waste disposal and forestation programmes will also be put in place.

3.5 Human Resource Development

3.5.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: "To have a globally competitive, quality, effective, healthy and well educated human resource for sustainable development"

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

3.5.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

This sector consists of the following sub sectors: Labour, Education and Health. There are currently 322 Early Childhood Development (ECD) centres, 89 primary schools and 19 secondary schools in the district. The teacher pupil ratio at the ECD and primary school levels is 1:17 and 1:50 respectively. The ratio is 1:20 at the secondary school level. This points to the urgency of employing more teachers at primary school level.

Enrolment rate is 83.4% at the primary school level. School dropout rate, however, paints a grim picture since it stands at 23% at primary school level and 28% at secondary school level. This calls for proactive measures to reduce the rate to minimum levels. At 51.3%, illiteracy levels are still unacceptably high and should be improved to boost productivity.

In terms of health facilities, the district has two hospitals and 28 other health facilities. Most of the facilities operate below capacity due to understaffing and lack of necessary facilities. There are plans to equip some of these facilities for effective health services. Doctor population ratio and nurse/population ration is 1:35,405 and 1:4,633 respectively. This clearly shows the yawning staffing gap that should be urgently filled. The most common diseases in the district are malaria, respiratory track infection and diarrhoea. The prevalence rate is 65%, 4% and 7% for malaria, respiratory track infection and diarrhoea respectively. Preventive, as opposed to curative, measures are being promoted to greatly reduce prevalence of these diseases.

3.5.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector provides medical and education services and supplies the community with labour force. It also creates employment opportunities for the community.

3.5.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Education Department	Formulation and implementation of polices; Provision of facilities; Provision of free primary education and subsidized secondary education
Health Department	Provision of curative and preventive health services Provision of staff and facilities; Formulation and implementation of policies.
CDF	Provision of funds for establishment and renovation of facilities;
Civil Society Organizations	Provision of facilities; Provision of bursaries.
Community	Construction and renovation of facilities

3.5.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Education and Training	Improvement of performance in national examinations at the primary and secondary levels; Strengthening guidance and counselling to instil discipline in	Shortage of staff at the district and divisional education offices; Inadequate educational facilities; High levels of indiscipline among students; Low transition rates at all levels of education; Low value attached to girl-	Employment of more teachers; Sensitization on the importance of girl child education; Provision of guidance and counselling in all learning institutions; Establishment of bursary schemes;

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	learners; Increasing access to education and retention rates in learning institutions; Promoting gender balance with respect to training and employment opportunities.	child education. Shortage of teachers.	Motivation of pupils/students and teachers; Provision of educational facilities; Employment of more staff at the education offices.
Health and Nutrition	Scaling up of preventive health services; Reduction in HIV/AIDS prevalence; Promotion of outreach services; Improvement of nutrition; Improvement of hygiene and sanitation standards.	Poor health seeking behaviour; Long distances to SDPS; Lack of referral systems; Inadequate community focused health education; Low sanitation standards; Poor environmental conservation; Inadequate knowledge on reproductive health; Harmful cultural practices e.g. FGM; Weak school health programme; Inadequate health workers trained on ART; Inadequate supplies of LLITNS; Inadequate VCT centres; Poor nutrition; Lack of health facility title deeds; Lack of district drug stores; Lack of utility vehicles; Inadequate safe water supply; Intermittent drug supplies.	Up scaling of maternal health care; Promotion of growth monitoring programmes; Lab diagnostic and monitoring of patients; Provision of health education; Domestication of policy guidelines and IEC; Sensitization on reproductive health; Vector control and malarial prevention; Provision of nutrition of supplements; Promotion of health seeking behaviour; Training of CORPs; Provision of youth friendly services; Up scaling of school health programmes.

3.5.6 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, Intensity activities aimed at control, prevention and eradication of diseases.	To fully immunize against polio children under five.	Carry-out immunization; Encourage family planning; Growth monitoring by weighing children.
Kehancha 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.	Complete VCT and administration blocks. Establish blood bank.

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
District Health Management Team Block. District Headquarters	Strengthen health services to the population.	All health staff.	Complete office block to accommodate the entire District Health Management Team.
Malaria Control. District wide.	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 Bamako Initiatives.

(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 wards, mortuary, X-ray block, laundry and a general store. Justification: Improve the status of facilities in the District Hospital.
Isebania Health Centre. Kehancha Division.	2	Upgrade health centre to Sub-District Hospital and provide quality care to the people.	Complete up grading of the facility.	Construction of an operation theatre (minor), X-ray block, mortuary, wards and a laboratory. Justification: It situated in a fast growing town and it borders the Republic of Tanzania.
Mogoiri Nyamagagana Dispensary II. Masaba Division.	3	Increase coverage of and accessibility to health services with active community participation.	Complete the construction.	Construct outpatient block (type II) and staff houses. Justification: This will reduce the distance to the nearest health facility for the community
Health Care Financing Support Programme. District wide.	4	To improve local community participation; Improvement of healthcare services.	To train all health management committees through community/patient cost sharing.	Training of both staff and health management committees. Justification: For effective local community participation.
Improvement of sanitation in both urban and rural set-ups.	5	Improvement of health.	To promote high standards of hygiene.	To establish demonstration VIP latrines; Improvement of lighting and

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
				ventilation; House improvement; Health education.

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

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Supply of Textbooks. District wide.	Improve education at the district level.	Supply of basic textbooks to needy schools.	Provision of textbooks to needy schools; Maintaining inventory of textbooks.
School Bursary Fund. District wide	To increase retention rates.	Assist needy students from disadvantaged families to pay school fees.	Award bursaries to needy students; Expand bursary fund.
Early Childhood Education Programme. District wide.	Encourage all children to go to school.	Assess all the teachers annually; Build at least 2 schools annually.	Assess teachers; Construct and equip ECD centres.
Improve Primary School Education.	Improve access and quality of education of primary education.	Complete classrooms and staff houses; Provide learning materials and equipment; Provide schools with enough staff.	Construct classrooms and staff houses; Purchase and distribute learning equipment to schools; Respond to staffing needs.
Secondary School Education	Increase access to quality education.	Increase in enrolment rates in all schools.	Expand boarding facilities; Construct industrial workshops; Construct science laboratories.

(B) New Project Proposals: Education and Training

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
School Equipment Programme.	To provide 70% of schools with adequate facilities.	Equip at least 60% of primary schools and 80% of secondary schools with necessary facilities.	Provision of school equipment; Maintenance of equipment records; Timely repair and maintenance of equipment.
Enhanced Retention and Transition programme.	To raise retention and transition rates to 80%.	To retain 80% of pupils and students at both primary and secondary school levels.	Lobbying against negative cultural practices; Promotion of girl child education; Scaling up of bursary schemes; Engagement of enough and motivated staff;

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
			Implementation of free primary and affordable secondary school education.

(A) On-going Project/Programmes: Department of Adult Education

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Mabera community learning and resource centre. Mabera Division.	To improve reading culture; Establish and retain the acquired skills; To promote education and diversify learning needs of the community.	Increase literacy rate and promote reading culture in the whole community.	Renovate the facility and equip it with reading and writing materials; Initiate a literacy centre within the facility.
Community support grant for Adult Basic Education Centres. District Wide.	Improve literacy environment in the community.	Increase literacy rate and promote reading culture in the whole community.	Renovate the facility and equip it with reading and writing materials; Initiate a literacy centre within the facility.

(B) New Project Proposals: Department of Adult Education

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Kehancha Community Learning Resource Centre (CLRC). Kehancha Division.	1	To encourage reading culture; To establish and retain the acquired skills; To promote education and diversify learning needs of the community.	Community.	Establish CLRC; Renovate and equip the facility with reading and writing materials; Initiate literacy classes within the CLRCs.
Masaba Community Learning Resource Centre (CLRC). Masaba Division.	2	To improve the reading culture; To establish and retain the acquired skills; To promote education and diversify learning needs of the community.	Community	Establish CLRC; Renovate and equip the facility with reading and writing materials; Initiate literacy classes within the CLRCs.
Nyamosense CLRC Mabera Division.	3	To improve the reading culture; To establish and retain the acquired skills; To promote education and diversity learning needs of the community.	Community	Establish CLRC; Renovate and equip the facility with reading and writing materials; Initiate literacy classes within the CLRCs.

3.5.7 Cross Sector Linkages

This sector is linked to the Agriculture and Rural Development sector since the former provides labour to the latter while the latter provides it with food and employment. The physical infrastructure sector creates facilities for the growth of the Human Resource Development sector. The Research, Innovation and Technology sector assists the Human Resource Development sector to acquire modern technology which in turn boosts productivity. The Public Administration and GJLOS sectors ensure that an enabling environment for human resource development exists.

3.5.8 Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross-cutting Issues

In view of the fact that high illiteracy levels hinder acquisition of technology, formal as well as informal education will be improved by providing learning institutions with facilities. Girl child education will also be promoted through increased bursary to girls and sensitization against Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) and early marriages.

3.6 Research, Innovation and Technology

3.6.1 The Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: “Excellence in creation and provision of technology, information and knowledge.”

Mission: “To improve quality of life of Kenyans through research, innovation and technology.”

3.6.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The sub sectors found in this sector are Higher Education, Science, Technology, Research, Information and Communication. Lack of higher learning institutions has compromised the ability of the district to train many of its youth in different areas. Most of the eligible youth get training in middle level colleges outside the district while a few proceed to the university level. The current initiative by the Government to revive youth polytechnics is, however, expected to provide a lifeline for training and acquisition of technical skills. Science, technology and research have not been given the necessary attention and are developing at a slow pace. Of the three, its only technology which is getting some attention, mostly in agriculture and livestock development through the introduction of new technology in crop and animal husbandry.

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) has high potential for growth due to the high number of the youth. Poor infrastructure has however turned away potential investors in the sector and the whole district has a negligible number of cyber cafes and ICT centres. Although mobile phone network coverage of the two service providers (Safaricom and Zain) is approximately 92%, network of other service providers is poor and need to be improved to enable the residents benefit from competition among the players in the industry. Availability of the two service providers has greatly facilitated money transfer. The Postal Corporation of Kenya also provides money transfer services. The district has access to courier services provided by G4S securities, Postal Corporation of Kenya and Akamba Bus Service.

3.6.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector is important in providing the labour force with modern skills to enhance their competitiveness and increase their productivity.

3.6.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

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

Stakeholder	Role
Ministry of Information and Communication	Formulation and implementation of policies.
Private Sector	Provision of funds for maintenance of facilities; Provision of ICT services; Training on ICT; Establishment of training facilities; Conducting research.
Community	Provision of information to other stakeholders and the DIDC.
NGOs	Financing of research. (NGOs) Provision of reports and materials.

3.6.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub Sectors	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Information.	Establish and regularly update database on economic indicators; Promote timely and efficient dissemination of information.	Lack of a District Information and Documentation Centre (DIDC); Small number of players in the sub sector; Poor physical infrastructure.	Establish a District Information and Documentation Centre (DIDC); Encourage adoption of modern information technology; Promote networking of government offices; Improve telecommunication; Establish a resource centre in each division.
Technology.	Encourage adoption of new information technology.	Poor physical infrastructure; Lack of incentives to the private sector; Inadequate knowledge and skills; Low literacy levels;	Train the youth on modern information technology; Incorporate information technology in formal education; Encourage public private partnership; Adopt e-governance.

3.6.6 Project and Programme Priorities

(B) New Project Proposals: Higher Education, Science & Technology

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Establishment of Tertiary Institutions.	Provide low cost post secondary education to at least 40% of school leavers.	2 institutions.	Construction of classrooms and dormitories; Maintenance of buildings; Engagement of trainers. Justification: Such institutions are non-existent in the district.

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Information and Communication Technology

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Telephone Network Expansion. District Wide.	To increase telephone network coverage in the district to 100%.	To cover the entire district with wireless telephone services.	Erect masts in different parts of the district; Avail mobile phone services to all parts of district.
Information gathering and dissemination. District Wide.	To provide the community with enough information on social, cultural and economic fronts.	100% of the population.	Collection and dissemination of reading materials; Provision of information to stakeholders; Address to the public during public holidays.

(B) New Project Proposals: Information and Communication Technology

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Computer Training Centres. District Wide.	1	To equip 50% of the youth with modern ICT skills.	One centre in each division.	Construction of computer training centres; Provision of faculties; Training.
Introduction of E-government.	2	Speed up dissemination of information among all government departments.	To create a network for all government departments.	Installation of computers in all departments; Linking all departments to a common network; It will greatly improve information dissemination.
Periodic data gathering.	3	To update information regularly.	Quarterly update.	Collection and analysis of data; Dissemination of information.

3.6.7 Cross Sector linkages

This sector requires physical infrastructure facilities for its establishment. It also relies on the Human Resource Development sector for its staff. The Human Resource Development Sector in turn relies on this sector to acquire modern technology and updated information.

3.6.8 Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross-cutting Issues

Investment in Information and Communication Technology (ICT) by the private sector will be encouraged to enable the community move at the same pace with technological advancement.

Collection and dissemination of information to the community will also be enhanced at all levels.

3.7 Governance, Justice, Law and Order Sector (GJLOS)

3.7.1 The Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: The vision of the sector is “To achieve a secure, just, accountable, transparent and favourable environment necessary for district development and prosperity”.

Mission: The mission of the sector is “To provide effective and efficient leadership, policy direction, security, respect for the rule of law, administration of justice and zero-tolerance to corruption for achieving socio-economic and political development”.

3.7.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

This sector consists of the following sub sectors: Provincial Administration, Judiciary, Security, National Cohesion, Elections, Registration of Births and Deaths, Registration of Persons and Kenya Police. The Provincial Administration is deeply involved in providing direction for the implementation of development projects and providing security in conjunction with law enforcement agencies. Despite political and ethnic tensions that occasionally grip the country, the district has always remained an island of peace and promoted national cohesion. It hosts Internally Displaced Persons (IDPS) and integrates them in the community irrespective of their religious, socio-cultural, political, ethnic, racial or economic backgrounds.

Dispensation of justice and maintenance of law and order has been adequately handled despite sporadic inter-clan conflicts and cattle rustling. Isolated insecurity cases are also experienced. The sector has in turn received much support from the community, which has enlisted the services of a local community policing group known as *Iritongo*.

On elections, the district has always enjoyed freedom to elect leaders of their choice and associate with any political grouping. There is one constituency (Kuria Constituency) covering both Kuria West and Kuria East districts. The number of eligible voters and electoral wards in the district is 60,245 and 23 respectively.

Registration of persons, births and deaths is gaining acceptance among the community, although at a slow pace. Poor registration is a major contributory factor to inadequate data for determining vital indicators like Child Mortality Rate (CMR), Under Five

Mortality Rate (UFMR), Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), life expectancy and number of immigrants. The matter is further complicated by the porous border between the district and the Republic of Tanzania.

The community therefore requires a lot of sensitization to enable it treat the exercise with the respect and importance it deserves.

3.7.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector has managed to restore law and order and has reduced cattle rustling. Campaigns against negative cultural practices have also been carried out by the sector.

Stakeholder	Role
Provincial Administration	Supervision of Government activities; Law enforcement; Mobilization of the community
Judiciary Department	Administration of justice
Prisons Department	Custody of convicts and remand prisoners
Department of Registration of Persons	Issuing identity cards (ID)
Department of Immigration	Controlling cross border movement
Police Department	Maintenance of law and order
KACC	Discourage corruption; Investigate and prosecute those involved corruption cases.
ECK	Registration of voters; (ECK) Education of voters; Maintenance of voters' registers.
NGOs	Care and support for Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVCs).

3.7.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Provincial Administration.	Improvement of supervision of government activities; Promotion of security; Strengthening of the DFRD.	Inadequate transparency and accountability measures; Poor coordination of development programmes; Poor M & E structures; Underdeveloped ICT sector.	Capacity building of staff; Provision of equipment; Implementation of public sector reforms.
Judiciary Department.	Enhance dispensation of justice; Fight corruption, bad governance and unethical practices.	Backlog of cases.	Improve and expand existing infrastructure; Eliminate corruption; Eliminate unnecessary delays in hearing court cases.
Penal Institutions	Promote Community Service Order (CSO); Rehabilitate offenders.	Poor remuneration; Lack of prisons; Underdeveloped CSO.	Establishment of prisons; Promotion of CSO.

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Civil Registration Department.	Increase the percentage of registered births and deaths.	Low registration	Sensitize the public on the need to register births and deaths; Prompt registration of births and deaths.
Department of Registration of Persons.	Increase efficiency.	Delay in processing of documents.	Timely procurement of necessary materials.
Department of Immigration.	Encourage free movement across the border.	Unauthorized movements across the Kenya/Tanzania border.	Timely processing of documents; Tight security along the border.
Police Department	Maintenance of law and order.	Cattle rustling; Increasing insecurity.	Strengthen community policing; Improve security.
Kenyan Anti-Corruption Commission (KACC).	Eradication of corruption.	Ignorance; Resistance to change.	Training; Prosecution of perpetrators of corruption; Use of suggestion boxes.
District Internal Audit.	Maintenance of financial discipline in the public sector.	Non-compliance with financial regulations; Lack of transparency and accountability.	Capacity building; Regular auditing and preparation of reports.
Electoral Commission of Kenya (ECK)	To ensure free and fair elections.	Low registration of voters; Poor inspection of registers. Flawed electoral laws.	Sensitization; Continuous voter registration; Capacity building.

3.7.6 Project and Programme Priorities

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Provincial Administration

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Administration police residential houses.	To provide the officers with adequate houses.	Complete the construction.	Construction of residential houses; Allocation of houses to officers.

(B) New Project Proposals: Provincial Administration

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Divisional Headquarters for Proposed New Divisions.	1	To take services closer to the people.	To complete construction of offices and staff houses.	Construction of offices; Construction of staff houses; Furnishing of offices; Occupation of offices and staff houses.

(B) New Project Proposals: Police Department

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Reconstruction of Komomwamu Police Patrol Base. Mabera Division	1	To provide security to the community.	Completion and operationization of the facility.	Construction of the police patrol base; Deployment of officers.

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Judiciary

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Act ivies
Kehancha Law Courts. Kehancha Division.	To provide adequate space for hearing of cases.	Construction and utilization of the block.	Procurement; Construction; Documentation.

(B) New Project Proposals: Judiciary

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of Perimeter wall. Kehancha Division.	1	To boost security within government offices.	Complete of construction of perimeter wall.	Construction of the fence.
ICT Facilities: Kehancha Division.	2	To promote modern and efficient communication.	To equip all offices with modern ICT facilities.	Purchase and install ICT equipment.
Construction of Car Park. Kehancha Division.	3	To provide adequate parking space for officers and the public.	Completion of the park.	Construction of the car park.
Security Lighting System. Kehancha Division.	4	To boost security within the premises.	Install security lights on all buildings.	Purchase and installation of security lights.

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Penal Institutions.

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Act ivies
District Probation Office Block. Kehancha Division.	To provide office accommodation.	Completion and operationalization of the office block.	Identification of site; Procurement; Construction:

(B) New Project Proposals: Penal Institutions

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Kehancha Remand Prison at the district Headquarters.	2	To reduce congestion in the penal institution.	Buildings put in place for prisons.	Construction of prison house for prisoners;

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Civil Registration

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Act ivies
Sensitization forums. District Wide.	To provide information on the need to register births and deaths.	To realize at least 80% increase in registration of births and deaths.	Sensitization during public gatherings e.g. chiefs <i>Barazas</i> and public holidays.

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Registration of Persons

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Act ivies
Issuance of Identification Documents. District Wide.	To provide all eligible citizens with identity cards and other identification documents.	To register all eligible citizens.	Registration; Verification; Issuance of documents.

(B) New Project Proposals: Registration of Persons

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Third Generation Identity Cards.	1	To harmonize and consolidate identification documents; To align registration of persons to voter registration.	To issue the identification documents to all eligible citizens.	Registration; Verification; Issuance of the cards.

(B) New Project Proposals: District Internal Audit

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Office Block Kehancha Division.	1	To provide office accommodation.	Completion and operationization of the block.	Site identification; Procurement; Construction; Allocation of offices.

A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Electoral Commission of Kenya (ECK)

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Registration of Voters. District Wide.	Provide all eligible voters with voters' cards.	To register 100% of eligible voters.	Voter education; Voter registration.
Inspection of Voter Registers. District Wide.	To ensure correct entry of voters' details.	To ensure that the register is inspected by all voters.	Inspection of registers.

(B) New Project Proposals: Electoral Commission of Kenya (ECK)

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Fresh Registration of Voters. District Wide.	1	To prepare accurate and reliable voters registers.	To register all eligible voters.	Voter education; Voter registration. Justification: Existing data on voters is inaccurate.

3.7.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The sector ensures that law and order prevails for the other sectors to operate effectively. It also resolves disputes that occur within and between sectors. The GJLOS sector relies on the Physical Infrastructure sector for mobility and communication. It also depends on Public Administration and Special Programmes sectors for information.

3.7.8 Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross-cutting Issues

The Provincial Administration will continue to undertake sensitization to the community on issues like HIV/AIDS, environmental conservation, FGM, importance of education, rights of people with disability and gender balance. The Judiciary and law enforcement agents will adequately and expeditiously dispense justice in cases involving education rights, gender issues and environmental protection.

3.8 Public Administration Sector

3.8.1 The Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: The vision of the Sector is "Efficiency and effectiveness in service delivery for achievement of optimum results for Kenyans".

Mission: The mission of the Sector is "To actively promote sustainable socio-economic growth and maintenance of political stability for national development"

3.8.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The sub sectors that constitute this sector are Public Service, Finance, Planning and Local Government. The district has embraced public sector reforms through performance

contracting; holding of public service weeks and implementation of the Rapid Result Initiative (RRI) and Result Based Management (RBM). To ensure transparency and accountability, strict financial regulations and procedures are followed in the implementation of both Government and donor funded projects.

Although economic planning and coordination of development initiatives are vital for the realization of project/programme objectives, the organs which are charged with the responsibilities are ill equipped to handle such tasks. The district lacks a database on which to base its planning. There is also no legal backing for coordination of projects/programmes. This explains the need to establish a District Information and Documentation Centre DIDC and strengthen M & E structures at all levels. A legal framework for coordination and planning should also be established.

There is only one local authority (the Municipal Council of Kehancha) which covers the entire district in addition to Kuria East District. The total area covered by the council is 581 Km² and consists of 23 wards. It has the capacity to serve the area within its jurisdiction and gets its income from different sources such as the Road Maintenance Levy Fund (RMLF) and Local Authority Transfer Fund (LATF). Incomes from own revenues range between 10 million and 25 million annually depending on the level of economic activity.

3.8.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

This sector plays an important role in designing development projects/programmes based on the views of the community. It further conducts Monitoring and Evaluation of Development activities and reports progress to stakeholders.

3.8.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Ministry of State for Planning, National Development and Vision 2030	Establishment of DIDCs
KNBS	Provision of data on the district
Local Authority	Local governance
Cabinet Office	Public Sector Reforms
Community	Provision of information
CDF	Provision of funds

3.8.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Administration and Policy Issues	Implementation of the Public Sector Reform Programme; Promotion of National Cohesion; Equitable distribution of staff.	Inadequate facilities; Under staffing; Weak Monitoring and Evaluation Systems; Inadequate transparency and accountability measures.	Performance contracting; Domestication of the Public Sector Reform Programme; Provision of adequate facilities and staff; Strengthening of M & E structures.

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Development Planning	Revitalization of the District Focus for Rural Development; Improvement of coordination; Strengthening of M & E systems; Linking of budgeting to planning.	Inadequate facilities; Weak M & E structures; Lack of a legal frame work; Understaffing; Undeveloped ICT sector; Inadequate community participation.	Enactment of a planning policy; Establishing of strong M & E systems; Strengthening of the ICT sector; Provision of adequate staff and facilities; Encourage bottom up approach to planning; Establish sector working groups.
Financial Management	Proper utilization of funds; Establishment of transparency and accountability measures.	Late disbursement of funds; Inadequate funding of projects/programmes; Lack of financial management skills among staff; Understaffing.	Train staff on financial management; Source for more funds; Strengthen audit and inspection; Employ more staff.
Local Authority	Strengthen financial management; Enhance revenue collection; Improve service delivery.	Strain on available resources; Insufficient revenue.	Train staff; Eliminate corruption; Improve revenue collection.

3.8.6 Project and Programme Priorities

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Economic Planning

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
SNCDP. Masaba Division	Poverty reduction and improved livelihoods of the community in the project area.	Increase local food production; Improve utilization status; Improve household productivity and returns to productive investments.	Promotion of drought tolerant crops; Training and demonstration on soil fertility and crops production.
Southern Nyanza Community Development Project (SNCDP)	Poverty reduction and improvement in livelihood through better on farm labour productivity and strengthened human capacity with improved food security, nutrition and livelihood activities.	Train all farmers in the project area; Increase livestock production by 60%.	Upgrading of indigenous cattle breeds; Introduction of dual purpose goats; Promotion of poultry production; Training of animal health service providers at the community level; Training of farmers on livestock management.
District Development Planning.	To aligning sectoral plans and national policies to the DDP.	Sectoral plans incorporated in the DDP.	Sectoral analysis; Collection of views from stakeholders; Preparation of a DDP.

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Coordination.	To produce reports on projects/programmes implemented by all sectors.	Factual M&E reports on project/programme implementation in all sectors.	Collect and compile reports; Convene stakeholders' meetings; Disseminate reports and government policies.

(B) New Project Proposals: Economic Planning

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Establishment of DIDC. District Headquarters.	1	To facilitate storage and dissemination of data to the entire district.	Complete DIDC block and provide information and communication facilities.	Construct and operationalise DIDC block; Introduce ICT services and install facilities
Sector Working Groups.	2	To match planning and budgeting.	To form and operationalize representative working groups for all sectors.	Identify stakeholders and select representatives; Establish Sector Working Groups; Train the SWGs.
Strengthening of the District Focus for Rural Development (DFRD).	3	To fast-track development through the use of available resources.	Functional committees at all levels.	Formation of committees at the district, divisional constituency and community levels.
Strategic Plans.	4	To streamline use of devolved funds.	One strategic plan for all devolved fund.	Preparation of strategic plans by institutions charged with the administration of devolved funds like CDFC, Local Authority, Ministry of Roads and Ministry of Education.

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Local Governance

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Kehancha Open Air Market. (Phase 1) Kehancha Division.	Provide a suitable place for traders and enhance security and revenue collection.	To complete construction of stalls and allocate the stalls to traders.	Construction of market stalls; Allocation of stalls to traders; Documentation.
Auction rings. District wide.	Provide a suitable place for traders and enhance security and revenue collection.	To complete and operationalise the rings.	Construction of the rings.
Rural Access Roads. District Wide.	To enhance access to rural areas and promote marketing of produce.	To open up and maintain access roads in the whole district.	Opening up of new roads; Grading of existing roads.
Public Pit Latrines. District wide.	Making markets clean, safe and habitable.	1 public pit latrine each in Masaba, Kehancha, Nyankore and Nyabosongo markets.	Construction of latrines; Establishment of community management structures; Documentation.

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Act ivies
Kehancha Bus Park. Kehancha Division.	To control public service vehicle traffic flow in and out of the township; To enhance revenue collection.	To complete and operationalise the bus park.	Construction of the bus park; Documentation. Utilisation.
Shallow Wells. District Wide.	To provide clean and safe water for domestic use.	To protect all existing wells and sink new ones in at least 70% of all viable areas.	Sinking of wells; Protection of wells; Documentation; Establishment of community management structures.
Refuse chambers and dustbins. District Wide.	To enhance cleanness in towns.	To establish refuse chambers and provide dustbins in major markets centres.	Identification of sites; Establishment of refuse chambers; Citing of dustbins; Control of waste disposal.
Motorbikes. Kehancha Division.	To enhance supervision.	Purchase two motorbikes.	Purchase of motor bikes
Acquisition of equipment. Kehancha Division.	To promote efficiency and improve quality of services.	Procure computers and office equipment.	Purchase and install computers and equipment.
Courses and Training. Kehancha Division.	Develop skills and increase efficiency of the staff.	Train all staff.	Training Needs Assessment; Training of staff.
Bursary Fund.	To promote education of needy children.	Process all bursary applications; Award available money to deserving children.	Processing of applications; Award of bursaries.
HIV/AIDS behaviour change. District Wide.	To reduce HIV prevalence in the district.	To create awareness to all staff.	In house training; Installation of condom dispensers; Supply of condoms to the dispensers.
Renovation of the Town Hall. Kehancha Division.	To create a conducive working environment.	To regularly renovate the whole building.	Painting; Window grilling; Replacement of tiles.
Gate Sentry. Kehancha Division.	To enhance security within the council premises.	To complete the project.	Construction of the facility.
Mayor's Park. Kehancha Division.	To increase office space.	To complete the park.	Grading; Fencing; Documentation.

(B) New Project Proposals: Local Governance

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Kehancha Open Air (Phase 2).	1	Provide a suitable promote security and revenue collection.	To complete construction and allocate the stalls to traders.	Construction of market stalls; Allocation of stalls to traders; Documentation.

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Dumping Sites. District Wide.	2	To control waste disposal and maintain cleanness in urban centres.	One dumping site in each of the major urban centres.	Identification of dumping sites; Establishment of dumping sites; Control of waste disposal.
Nyamaharaga Bus Park. Kehancha Division.	3	To control public service vehicle traffic flow in and out of the township; To enhance revenue collection.	To complete and operationalise the bus park.	Construction of the bus park; Documentation.
Rural Access Roads.	4	To enhance access to rural areas and promote marketing of produce.	To open up and maintain access roads in the whole district.	Opening up of new roads; Grading of existing roads.
Cattle Dips.	5	To improve animal health and productivity.	2 cattle dips in each division.	Construction and operationalisation of cattle dips.
Public Pit Latrines.	6	Making markets clean, safe and habitable.	At least one public pit latrine at each market centre.	Construction of latrines; Establishment of community management structures; Documentation.
Dust bins/Refuse Chambers.	7	To enhance cleanness in towns and market centres.	To establish refuse chambers and provide dustbins in all market centres.	Identification of sites; Establishment of refuse chambers; Sitting of dustbins; Control of waste disposal
Valuation Roll. District Wide	8	To facilitate levying of land rates.	Complete preparation of the roll.	Data gathering; Preparation of the roll.
Courses and Training. District Wide.	9	Develop skills and increase efficiency of the staff.	Train all staff.	Training Needs Assessment; Training of staff.

3.8.7 Cross Sector Linkages

This sector relies on the cooperation of all sectors to enable it handle its coordination and supervision roles effectively. The performance of the other sectors in turn depends on the effectiveness and efficiency of this sector.

3.8.8 Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross-cutting Issues

The Municipal Council of Kehancha will maintain and expand infrastructure facilities under its jurisdiction. It will also promote education by allocating bursary to needy students and reduce environmental degradation by undertaking proper waste

management. The District Technical Committee (DTC) will coordinate HIV/AIDS interventions. The District Planning Unit (DPU) will strengthen coordination of development initiatives to ensure improvement in the living standards of the community. Frequent information gathering, analysis, storage and dissemination will also be undertaken.

3.9 Special Programmes

3.9.1 The Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: "Sustainable and equitable socio-economic development and empowerment of all Kenyans."

Mission: "To formulate, mainstream and implement responsive policies through coordinated strategies for sustained socio economic development of the country and empowerment of vulnerable and marginalized groups."

3.9.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

This sector consists of the following sub sectors: sports, culture, social services, youth affairs, HIV/AIDS and children affairs. Although government policies favour involvement of women in development, women in the district have not been adequately incorporated in the development agenda of the district. This is due to entrenched socio-cultural practices that have denied women education and relegated them to the periphery of the development arena.

The government is in the process of reviving all youth polytechnics and establishing new ones in the district to provide the youth with skills necessary for the growth of the district. There are also plans to ensure that post secondary education is made affordable to all students.

On culture and recreation, concerned stakeholders are in the process of identifying and developing suitable sites which are also expected to attract tourists. This plan has proposed the establishment of recreation centres in different parts of the district. Development of sports will be given the attention it deserves through establishment of modern sports facilities and training of sports people.

On HIV/AIDS pandemic the district will respond by domesticating programmes outlined in the Kenya National HIV/AIDS Strategic Plan 2005/06-2009/10. The programme will assist in bringing the HIV/AIDS prevalence rates down from the current 5.1% to less than 3% by the end of the plan period.

3.9.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Socio-cultural practices will determine the level of education and handling of the burden of HIV/AIDS in the district. The productivity of the youth will also have an impact on the development of the district hence the need to engage them in productive activities.

3.9.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Children Department	Formulation and implementation of polices
Department of youth affairs and Sports	Formulation and implementation of policies; Provision of staff for youth polytechnics. Promotion of sports.
Social Services Department	Mobilization of communities, registration of groups and provision of training.
NACC	Formulation and implementation of HIV/AIDS policies;

3.9.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Children Affairs	Improvement of the welfare of children; Championing the rights of OVCs.	High number of Orphans and Vulnerable Children; Child labour; Inadequate facilities; Understaffing; Inaccurate data on OVCs.	Collect data on OVCs; Establish child rescue centres; Provide facilities and staff.
Adult Education	Organize, attend and address Barazas; Organize, prepare and register adults for examinations (KCPE, ATCE)	Lack of staff; Negative attitude.	Expand access; Provide facilities and staff.
Gender and Social Services	Mobilization of communities; Registration of groups/committees; Training and capacity building of groups and committees; Gender mainstreaming; Counselling; Community; Empowerment; Conflict resolution in groups/committees.	Inadequate staff; Inadequate funding; High community expectations; Inadequate logistics.	Formation of social development committees; Training of groups and committees; Provision of interest free loans to women groups; Recruit of volunteers at the grassroots level.
Youth and Employment	Development of resource centres to assist youth on employment issues; Reduce the level of unemployment among the youth.	Limited access to credit among the youth; Slow economic growth; Corruption; Nepotism; Demand for experience by employers; High level of unemployment; Uncoordinated youth employment programmes from stakeholders; High population growth rate; Lack of skills among the youth.	Youth entrepreneurial training; Youth leadership training; Micro credit schemes; Vocational training; Career guidance services development; ICT skills training.

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Youth Education and Training	<p>Improve the quality of training programmes; Enhance the capacity of the youth to engage in meaningful activities; Improve transition within the education system and address needs of marginalized youth; Provide quality, affordable and accessible formal and non-formal education; Support and strengthen alternative systems.</p>	<p>High school dropout rates: Graduates without necessary skills for self employment; Inadequate training institutions; Available training institutions lack essential facilities and technology; Coming up of sub-standard colleges or training institutions; No linkage between the training institutions, i.e. the formal and informal (Jua kali) sectors; Inadequate personnel; High levels of poverty.</p>	<p>Review the current training curricular to suit the labour market; Affirmative action to give youths a choice; Enable the youth to pursue self-help initiatives; Career guidance; Build transitional structures; Establish more training institutions e.g. YPS. Develop structure for alternative learning systems e.g. home study. Equip youth with relevant skills, knowledge and attitudes for labour market; To review the education training policy and practices; Enhance the capacity of Ministry staff.</p>
Youth empowerment and participation in national life	<p>Coordinate and increase support to youth development initiatives; Facilitate opportunities for youth to participate in all processes of national development; Improved effective youth participation in all structures of decision making; Develop and strengthen leadership and life skills among the youth; Increase opportunities for civic participation and community service amongst the youth; Strengthen objective oriented networking in the youth.</p>	<p>Societal perception looks down upon youths; Majority of youths are not members of youth organizations and cannot participate fully in National Youth Council activities; Youths are the least represented in political and economic spheres due to societal attitudes, socio-cultural and economic barriers and lack of proper organization.</p>	<p>Innovative ways to spread information; To empower the youth to make free choices in life; To empower youth to take action based on their decisions; Accept responsibility for action; Equip youths with leadership and life skills through training programmes; Establishing National Youth Council structures at sub locational, divisional and district levels; Training.</p>
Youth and ICT	<p>Improve access to information by youth and provide opportunities for them to advance their participation in society; Establish communication and information channels</p>	<p>Internet exposes the youth to pornography; Lack of sources of power; Lack of research centres; Non-inclusion of ICTs into school programmes.</p>	<p>Creation of opportunities for youth participation in use of ICT for youth development; Creation of youth research centres like libraries with online facilities;</p>

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	for youth; Create a vibrant information culture among the youth.		Create information reliant networks among the youth.
Youth and Health	Improve access to comprehensive health information and services by the youth; Contribute to reduction of the rate of HIV/AIDS and STD infections among the youth; Improve mental and psychological health among the youth; Improve youth participation in provision of community health services; Contribute to the reduction of the rate of teenage pregnancies, abortion and early marriages.	Lack of youth friendly V.C.T services; Uneven distribution of health facilities; Inadequate medical personnel; Exponential spread of HIV/AIDS and drug abuse; Traditional health problems e.g. malaria, tuberculosis and conservative STDS; Reproductive health with side effects like teenage pregnancies, abortion and early marriages; Acute respiratory infections; Skin infections, intestinal worms and diarrhoea Current health facilities are not youth friendly; Inadequate information on health; Non-involvement of youth in HIV/AIDS programmes; Inadequate communication between parents and the youth.	Facilitation of intervention policies and programmes; Life skills-based HIV/AIDS information and education; Empower youth to make choices and decisions about their health; Liaise with other stakeholders to develop accessible, available and affordable primary health care services of high quality, including sexual and reproductive health care; Increased utilization of VCT by the youth.
Youth and Environment	To increase participation of the youth in the protection, preservation conservation and improvement of environment. Increase youth awareness on environmental issues.	Deforestation; Destruction of water catchment areas; Depletion of non-renewable resources; Environmental degradation (destruction of plants and animals). Pollution of rivers; Poor wastage management; Destruction of water catchments; Depletion of fish and other marine stocks.	Tree planning; Clean – up campaigns; Biodiversity conservation; Wildlife preservation campaigns; Agro forestry; Formation of environmental clubs in schools and YPs; Trees for jobs campaign; Awareness campaigns on environmental issues.
Youth, Crime and Drugs	Reduce drug and substance abuse among the youth; Need to adopt and implement a comprehensive action plan on youth, crime and drugs.	Readily available drugs; Peer group pressure; Idleness after formal education makes the youth restless and resort to crime and deviant behaviour.	Enforce preventive and treatment intervention policies such as minimum age drinking laws; Adherence to the rule of law; Reduction of tolerance

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
			of all criminal behaviour in society; Formation of school campaign against drug abuse clubs.

3.9.6 Project and Programme Priorities

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Children Department

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Area Advisory Council. District Wide.	To exercise general supervision and control over the planning, financing and coordination of children rights and welfare activities in their areas of operation; To advise the government on issues of child rights and welfare of children in their areas of operation.	To discuss and find solutions to all matters affecting children, with special emphasis on OVCs.	Supervision and regulation of financing, planning and coordination of children welfare programmes; Mobilization of resources for children programmes; Monitoring and Evaluation of children welfare activities; Facilitation of partnership and networking among stakeholders.

(B) New Project Proposals: Children Department

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Child Rescue Centre. Kehancha Division.	1	To provide accommodation for children in need of care and protection.	To construct a structure that can accommodate classrooms, dormitories and other programmes.	Site identification; Procurement; Construction.
District Children Offices. Kehancha Division.	2	To provide office accommodation.	Completion and operationization of the block.	Site identification; Procurement; Construction; Allocation of offices.
Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVCs) Data. District Wide.	3	To establish a reliable data bank on OVCs for planning purposes.	To establish the data bank for all OVCs in the district.	Collection of data; Analysis of data; Storage of data; Updating of data.

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Gender and Social Services

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Women Enterprise Fund	To enable rural women to access micro-credit	Women groups, individual women	Provision of loans; Capacity development
Gender mainstreaming	To empower both males and females for engendered development.	Men, women, youth, GOK departments, NGOs and the community.	Training; Awareness creation.
Community mobilization	To mobilize the community to start self help projects.	Groups and communities.	Barazas and meetings.
Training programme on Gender and Development. District wide.	To promote and raise the status of women.	To mount regular campaign on gender issues.	To train the community on gender issues and development.

(B) New project Proposals: Gender and Social Services

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Anti – FGM campaign	1	To address repugnant culture.	Youth, girls, parents and circumcisers	Organize seminars; Meetings; ARPs.
Cultural Centre. Kehancha Division.	2	To preserve the Kuria culture for future generations.	Complete 1 st phase by 2012.	Construction of the cultural centre; Supervision of construction.
District Library. Kehancha Division.	3	To improve the literacy levels of the community.	Complete the project.	Construct the library; Equip the library with books and other reading materials; Provide internet services to the library. Furnish the library.
Social Halls. District wide.	4	Promote social interaction; Expose youths at lower levels to highly competitive activities.	Construct the Social Hall in each of the three divisions.	Construct social halls; Equip the halls with enough facilities;
Vocational Rehabilitation Centre for the Disabled. Kehancha Division.	5	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.

(A) On-going Project/Programmes: Youth Affairs and Sports

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Ngisiru Youth Polytechnic. Tagare Location in Mabera Division	To rehabilitate and enhance the capacity of youth polytechnics.	To train all youths on technical leadership, entrepreneurship and life skills.	Renovation of buildings; Equipping with training tools; Construction of new buildings.
Youth Enterprise Development.	To promote youth employment.	All youth groups.	Vetting youth groups for disbursement of C-Yes funds. Enhancing recovery of the already disbursed funds.
Youth Empowerment Centres.	Develop a resource centre to assist youth on employment issues; Train the youth on ICT, leadership, entrepreneurship and life skills.	All youths.	Establish youth resource centres; Provide information and documentation on labour market; Job search; Provide career guidance and counselling to the youth.
Gamasisi Youth Polytechnic. Gokeharaka Location in Kehancha Division	To rehabilitate and enhance the capacity of the youth polytechnic.	Train youths on technical leadership, entrepreneurship and ICT skills.	Construct workshops; Equip the Youth Polytechnic with tools.

(B) New Project Proposals: Youth Affairs and Sports

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Office Block Kehancha Division.	1	To provide office accommodation.	Completion and operationization of the block.	Site identification; Procurement; Construction; Allocation of offices.
Revival of Ikerege Youth Polytechnic. Kehancha Division	2	Equip youth with technical skills, knowledge for the labour market. Equip youths with a positive attitude towards technical subjects.	Increase the number of youths joining youth polytechnics by 70%.	Renovation of buildings; Putting up new workshops, classes, hostels and an administration block;
Kehancha Youth Polytechnic. Kehancha Division.	3	Equip the youth with technical skills and knowledge for the labour market. Equip youths with a positive attitude towards technical subjects.	Increase the number of youths joining youth polytechnics by 70%.	Renovation of buildings; Putting up new workshops, classes, hostels and an administration block;
Revival of Isebania Youth Polytechnic.	4	Equip the youth with technical	Increase the number of	Renovation of buildings; Putting up new

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Kehancha Division.		skills and knowledge for the labour market. Equip youths with a positive attitude towards technical subjects.	youths joining youth polytechnics by 70%.	workshops, classes, hostels and an administration block;
Revival of Nyabirongo Youth Polytechnic. Masaba Division	5	Equip the youth with technical skills and knowledge for the labour market. Equip youths with a positive attitude towards technical subjects.	Increase the number of youths joining youth polytechnics by 70%.	Renovation of buildings; Putting up new workshops, classes, hostels and an administration block;
Masaba Youth Polytechnic. Masaba Division.	6	Equip the youth with technical skills and knowledge for the labour market. Equip youths with a positive attitude towards technical subjects.	Increase the number of youths joining youth polytechnics by 70%.	Renovation of buildings; Putting up new workshops, classes, hostels and an administration block;

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Youth Affairs 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 council.	To complete the project.	Prepare Part Development Plan; Conduct survey; Erect perimeter fence and VIP stands/shades on the pitch.

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: HIV/AIDS

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

(B) New Project Proposals: HIV/AIDS

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Prevention of new infections. District Wide.	1	Reduce the number of new HIV infections in both vulnerable groups and the	Reduce prevalence to less than 2%; At least three VCT sites established in every division; At least 60% of people	Advocacy; Counselling and testing; Condom promotion; Symptomatic treatment of patients diagnosed with STIs;

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
		general population.	in the age range of 15-49 tested and results given; 100% of donated blood screened; All relevant police and health service personnel trained on PEP.	Appropriate and complete ARV regime to infected pregnant women; Promotion of behaviour change and communication; Screening of blood before transfusion; Promotion of PEP services.
Improvement of the Quality of life of People Infected and Affected by HIV/ADS. District Wide.	2	Improve treatment and care, protection of rights and access to effective services for infected and affected people.	100% of patients receive ART; 95% of TB suspects tested for HIV; 80% of people with TB and HIV receive ART before the end of TB treatment; 90% of hospitals have comprehensive HBC covering at least 75 % of PLWHA; 75% of PLWHA receive nutritional education and counselling; 75% of PLWHA and those affected by HIV/AIDS informed about their treatment, legal and reproductive rights.	Provision of ART to those appropriate for treatment; HIV testing of TB suspects; Provision of comprehensive care at health facilities; Promotion of home based care through training; Nutritional education and counselling at health facilities and community levels; Protection of the rights of PLWHA.
Mitigation of Social and Economic Impact.	3	Adopt existing programmes and develop innovative responses to reduce the impact of the epidemic on communities, social services and economic productivity.	Increased understanding of HIV/AIDS impact by policy makers and planners; National policy on mitigation domesticated at the district level; Impact of HIV/AIDS quantified and effective countermeasures designed and implemented; Sectoral mitigation programmes put in place; 90% of the community sensitized on social-economic impact; Mitigation initiatives mainstreamed into the DTC, CACC, the Municipal Council and	Advocacy; Domesticate national policy on mitigation; Implementation of countermeasures on HIV/AIDS impact; Develop and implementation of sectoral mitigation programmes; Mainstream mitigation initiatives at all levels.

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
			School Boards; Impact of HIV/AIDS on productivity reflected in human resource policies of both public and private sectors;	

3.9.7 Cross Sector Linkages

This sector relies on the Public Administration and the GJLOS sectors for coordination of its activities. Its success also hinges on the status of the physical infrastructure for transport and communication. The Human Resource Development sectors ensure that children and the youth are adequately trained to prepare them for gainful employment and avoidance of anti-social behaviour.

3.9.8 Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross-cutting Issues

Sensitization on gender, children, and people with disability and youth affairs will be done by the relevant departments. Specific projects/programmes targeting women, youth, people with disability and children will also be implemented. These include Youth Enterprise Development Fund, Women Development Fund, Kazi Kwa Vijana and programmes for the welfare of Orphans and Vulnerable Children. (OVCs) and Persons with Disabilities. The National AIDS Control Council (NACC) will mobilize resources for the fight against HIV/AIDS. Coordination of HIV/AIDS projects/programmes in the district will, however, be done by the devolved structures of the council i.e. the District Technical Committee (DTC) and Constituency AIDS Control Committee (CACC).

CHAPTER FOUR:
IMPLEMENTING, MONITORING AND
EVALUATION

4.0 Introduction

This chapter specifies the system that will be put in place to monitor and evaluate programmes and projects during the plan period. In addition, it presents the objectively verifiable indicators and medium term milestones that will be used by the district to ensure that plan objectives are realized.

4.1 Institutional Framework for Monitoring and Evaluation in the District

Successful implementation of projects and programme during the plan period demands that an effective and efficient monitoring and evaluation system should be put in place. Monitoring involves continuous tracking of progress of project/programme implementation while evaluation involves periodic project/programme assessment.

The district will adopt a Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation system at all levels. This will follow the following institutional framework.

Community level: Each project at this level will have a Project Management Committee comprising representatives of beneficiaries, Community Based Organizations (CBOs), Provincial Administration, local authorities, civic leaders and opinion leaders. The committee will monitor and evaluate project implementation on regular basis and report to the Divisional Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (Div MEC) regularly.

Divisional level: Projects implemented at this level will be monitored and evaluated by the Divisional Monitoring & Evaluation Committee (Div MEC). The committee shall consist of the District Officer, Divisional Departmental Heads, representatives of Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs), representatives of Community Based Organizations (CBOs), representatives of the Faith Based Organizations (FBOs), representatives of the private sector, local authorities, opinion leaders and representatives of special interest groups. The committee will report to the District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (DMEC) and the District Development Committee (DDC) on quarterly basis.

District level: Monitoring and Evaluation at this level shall be undertaken by the District Monitoring & Evaluation Committee (DMEC) comprising the District Commissioner (DC), District Departmental Heads, representatives of local Civil Society Organization (CSOs), the private sector, local authorities, opinion leaders and special interest groups like people living with HIV/AIDS and Persons with Disabilities. The committee will submit quarterly reports to the Provincial Monitoring & Evaluation Committee (PMEC).

Each of the M & E committees shall develop its Terms of Reference. A reporting format for each committee, however, will be developed by the DMEC and shall take into consideration reporting needs at each level. Reporting at each level shall capture all projects and programmes implemented by line ministries, Civil Society Organizations, the private sector and donor agencies. The DMEC will also develop a feedback mechanism in the M & E system.

4.2 Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix

The district planning consultation process resulted in the formation of a matrix that will form an integral part of the District Annual Work Plan and Budget, which will in turn form the linkage between the DDP and the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) budgetary process.

4.2.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
NALEP (SIDA and GOK) District Wide.	23 M	2008-2012	No. of stakeholder forums held: No. of farmers covered through extension: No. of farmers trained: No. of staff trained: No. of tours workshops and seminars conducted: Average crop and livestock yield: Average area under crops and livestock: % Increase in Livestock Production: No of field days held: No of demonstration plots established.	Annual review reports: Periodic reports: DEC/DDC/D MEC/ P MEC/PAB reports: Field visit: Supervision reports: Community reports: Extension workers reports.	Ministry of Agriculture: Ministry of Livestock Development	GoK/ SIDA	Ministries of Agriculture and Livestock Development to provide funds and policy guide lines: Donors to supplement funding and capacity building.
Njaa Marufuku Kenya (NMK). District Wide.	10M	2008-2012	No. of groups funded: No. of FSS established: No. of facilitators trained: No. of groups trained: District Coordinating Unit formed and operationalised	Annual review reports: Periodic reports: DEC/DDC/D MEC/ P MEC/PAB reports: Field visit: Supervision reports: Community reports: Extension workers reports.	Ministry of Agriculture	GoK	Ministry of Agriculture to provide funds and policy guidelines. Donors to supplement funding: Community to initiate and implement projects: DCU and the community to conduct M & E.
Cotton Development. District Wide.	20M	2008-2012	Acreage under cotton: No. of staff and farmers trained: No. of	Annual review reports: Periodic reports: DEC/DDC/D MEC/	Ministry of Agriculture.	GoK	Ministry of Agriculture to provide funds and policy guide lines: Donors to supplement

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
			demonstration sites established: Average yield: Average sales.	PMEC/PAB reports: Field visit: Supervision reports: Community reports: Extension workers reports.			funding and capacity building.
Orphans Crops. District Wide.	20M	2008-2012	No. of bulking sites established: Acreage under traditional crops: Yield per unit area: Farmers and staff trained.	Annual review reports: Periodic reports: DEC/DDC/D MEC/ PMEC/PAB reports: Field visit: Supervision reports: Community reports: Extension workers reports.	Ministry of Agriculture.	GoK	Ministry of Agriculture to provide funds and policy guide lines: Donors to supplement funding and capacity building.
National Accelerated Agricultural Input Access Programme. (NAALAP) District Wide.	30M	2008-2012	Kg of fertilizers used: Kg of maize seeds used: No. of farmers and staff trained: No. of cereal banks established.	Annual review reports: Periodic reports: DEC/DDC/D MEC/ PMEC/PAB reports: Field visit: Supervision reports: Community reports: Extension workers reports.	Ministry of Agriculture.	GoK	Ministry of Agriculture to provide funds and policy guide lines: Donors to supplement funding and capacity building.
Promotion of Horticultural Farming. District Wide.	30M	2008-2012	Average yield of horticultural crops: Earnings per farmer: No. of farming methods adopted: No. of nurseries established: No. of seeding produced: No. of farmers and staffs trained.	Annual review reports: Periodic reports: DEC/DDC/D MEC/ PMEC/PAB reports: Field visit: Supervision reports: Community reports: Extension workers reports.	Ministry of Agriculture.	GoK	Ministry of Agriculture to provide funds and policy guide lines: Donors to supplement funding and capacity building.
Marketing of Produce. District Wide.	15M	2008-2012	No. of farmers informed about market opportunity: Kg of produce sold:	Annual review reports: Periodic reports: DEC/DDC/D MEC/	Ministry of Agriculture.	GoK	Ministry of Agriculture to provide funds and policy guide lines: Donors to supplement

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
			Prices of commodities: No. of common interest groups formed.	PMEC PAB reports: Field visit: Supervision reports: Community reports: Extension workers reports.			funding and capacity building.
Establishment of a Farmers' Training Centre. Kehancha Division.	35M	2008-2012	Buildings constructed: No. of farmers trained: Revenue generated.	Annual review reports: Periodic reports: DEC/DDC/DMEC PMEC PAB reports: Field visit: Supervision reports: Community reports: Extension workers reports.	Ministry of Agriculture.	GoK	Ministry of Agriculture to provide funds and policy guide lines: Donors to supplement funding and capacity building.
District Livestock Production Development.	15M	2008-2012	% Increase livestock off peck: % Decrease in disease outbreak: Number of quarantines: Number of groups trained in value addition: Number of farmers/pastoralist/fisher folk accessing value addition: % Increase in livestock and fisheries resource base: Number of field days conducted: Number of non residential courses held: Number of demonstrations held.	Annual review reports: Periodic reports: DEC/DDC/DMEC/PMEC/PAB reports: Field visit: Supervision reports: Community reports: Extension workers reports.	Ministry of Livestock Development.	GoK	Ministry of Livestock Development to provide funds and policy guide lines: Donors to supplement funding and capacity building.
Livestock diseases and pests control. District Wide.	622.000	2008-2012	% of livestock vaccinated: % Increase in livestock population: % Reduction in animal diseases.	Periodic reports: DEC/DDC/DMEC/PMEC/PAB reports: Field visit: Supervision	Ministry of Livestock Development (Veterinary Department).	GoK	Ministry of Livestock Development (Veterinary Department) to provide funds and policy guide lines: Donors to

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
				reports: Community reports: Extension workers reports.			supplement funding and capacity building: Community to avail livestock for dipping and treatment.
Branding of livestock. District Wide.	2.800.000	2008-2012	% Reduction in cattle rustling: % Increase in branded livestock.	Periodic reports: DEC/DDC/D MEC/ PMEC/PAB reports: Field visit: Supervision reports: Community reports: Extension workers reports.	Ministry of Livestock Development (Veterinary Department).	GoK	Ministry of Livestock Development (Veterinary Department) to provide funds and policy guide lines: Donors to supplement funding and capacity building: Community to avail livestock for branding.
Safeguard human health. District Wide.	622.000	2008-2012	% of dogs/cats vaccinated: % Reduction in rabies cases: % Reduction in a roaming dogs/cats: % Reduction in illegal trade on drugs: No. of inspections conducted.	Periodic reports: DEC/DDC/D MEC/ PMEC/PAB reports: Field visit: Supervision reports: Community reports: Extension workers reports.	Ministry of Livestock Development (Veterinary Department).	GoK	Ministry of Livestock Development (Veterinary Department) to provide funds and policy guide lines: Donors to supplement funding and capacity building: Community to avail livestock for vaccination: Drug outlet to comply with safety measures.
Livestock breeding/improvement. District Wide.	222.000	2008-2012	% Increase in livestock productivity: No. of artificial insemination centres introduced:	Periodic reports: DEC/DDC/D MEC/ PMEC/PAB reports: Field visit: Supervision reports: Community reports: Extension workers reports.	Ministry of Livestock Development (Veterinary Department).	GoK	Ministry of Livestock Development (Veterinary Department) to provide funds and policy guide lines: Donors to supplement funding and capacity building: Community to avail livestock for vaccination: Drug outlet to comply with safety measures: Community to provide land for AI centres.
Veterinary extension. District Wide.	622.000	2008-2012	% Increase in livestock productivity: No. of farmers trained.	Periodic reports: DEC/DDC/D MEC/ PMEC/PAB reports:	Ministry of Livestock Development (Veterinary Department).	GoK	Ministry of Livestock Development (Veterinary Department) to provide funds and

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
				Field visit; Supervision reports; Community reports; Extension workers reports.			policy guide lines; Donors to supplement funding and capacity building; Community to learn livestock extension skills.
Pan African Tsetse/Trypanosomiasis Control Pattec (K).	1,023,000	2008-2012	% Increase in livestock productivity; Reduction in no of Tsetse flies.	Periodic reports; DEC/DDC/D MEC/ PMEC/PAB reports; Field visit; Supervision reports; Community reports; Extension workers reports.	Ministry of Livestock Development (Veterinary Department).	GoK	Ministry of Livestock Development (Veterinary Department) to provide funds and policy guide lines; Donors to supplement funding and capacity building.
Water Harvesting Project.	8M	2008-2012	No of water storage facilities established; % Increase in food production; Distance to the nearest water facility; % Increase in incomes; No of farmers trained.	Annual review reports; Periodic reports; DEC/DDC/D MEC/ PMEC/PAB reports; Field visit; Supervision reports; Community reports; Extension workers reports.	Ministry of Agriculture; Ministry of Water and Irrigation.	GoK	Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Water and Irrigation to provide funds and policy guide lines; Donors to supplement funding and capacity building; Community to conduct Monitoring and Evaluation.
Distillation of dams/pans. District Wide.	13M	2008-2012	No of dams/pans distilled; Average distance to the nearest water point; % Increase in farm produce.	Annual review reports; Periodic reports; DEC/DDC/D MEC/ PMEC/PAB reports; Field visit; Supervision reports; Community reports; Extension workers - reports.	Ministry of Agriculture; Ministry of Water and Irrigation.	GoK	Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Water and Irrigation to provide funds and policy guide lines; Donors to supplement funding and capacity building; Community to conduct Monitoring and Evaluation.
Rural Water Points. District Wide.	16M		No of borehole drilled; No of roof catchment established; No of shallow wells and springs protected; Average	Annual review reports; Periodic reports; DEC/DDC/D MEC/ PMEC/PAB reports; Field visit; Supervision	Ministry of Agriculture; Ministry of Water and Irrigation	GoK	Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Water and Irrigation to provide funds and policy guide lines; Donors to supplement funding and capacity building;

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
			distance to the nearest water point; % Increase in farm produce.	reports; Community reports; Extension workers reports.			Community to conduct Monitoring and Evaluation.
Fisheries Management. District Wide	11M	2008-2012	No of farmers trained on modern fish production techniques; % Increase in fish produced; % Increase in incomes to farmers; No of Demonstration ponds and nurseries constructed.	Annual review reports; Periodic reports; DEC/DDC/D MEC/ P MEC/PAB reports; Field visit; Supervision reports; Community reports; Extension workers reports.	Ministry of Fisheries.	GoK	Ministry of Fisheries to provide funds and policy guide lines; Donors to supplement funding and capacity building; Community to conduct Monitoring and Evaluation.
Establishment of nurseries and breeding ponds. District Wide.	20M	2008-2012	No of farmers trained on modern fish production techniques; % Increase in fish produced; % Increase in incomes to farmers; No of Demonstration ponds and nurseries constructed.	Annual review reports; Periodic reports; DEC/DDC/D MEC/ P MEC/PAB reports; Field visit; Supervision reports; Community reports; Extension workers reports.	Ministry of Fisheries.	GoK	Ministry of Fisheries to provide funds and policy guide lines; Donors to supplement funding and capacity building; Community to conduct Monitoring and Evaluation.
Establish revenue collection centres. Kehancha Division.	4M	2008-2012	Status of buildings; % Decrease in illegal trade in fish product; % Increase in revenue;	Annual review reports; Periodic reports; DEC/DDC/D MEC/ P MEC/PAB reports; Field visit; Supervision reports; Community reports; Extension workers reports.	Ministry of Fisheries.	GoK	Ministry of Fisheries to provide funds and policy guide lines; Donors to supplement funding and capacity building; Community to conduct Monitoring and Evaluation.
Rural access roads.	230M	2008-2012	Km of rural access roads opened; Length of roads maintained; Average no of vehicles using the roads.	Field visits; DEC/DDC/D MEC/ P MEC/PAB reports; Community reports; Periodic reports.	Ministry of Roads.	GoK	Government and donors to provide funds; Community to provide labour; Civil servant to provide technical support.

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Establishment and revival of cooperative societies.	55M	2008-2012	No of cooperative societies established and revived; No of people trained in cooperative management; No of common interest groups formed; % Increase in membership.	Field visits: DEC/DDC/DMEC/ PMEC/PAB reports; Community reports; Periodic reports.	Ministry of Cooperative Development.	GoK	Ministry of Cooperative Development to provide policy guidelines and funds; Donors to provide funds; Community to form and join cooperative societies and CIGs; Community to participate in training.
Affordable inputs.	32M	2008-2012	No of farmers accessing inputs; % Increase in quantity produced; Kg of inputs acquired; % Increase in incomes.	Field visits: DEC/DDC/DMEC/ PMEC/PAB reports; Community reports; Periodic reports.	Ministry of Cooperative Development; Ministry of Agriculture. Ministry of Livestock.	GoK	GOK to provide policy guidelines and funds; Donors to provide funds; Cooperative societies to undertake bulk purchase of inputs.
Cooperative Management Programme. District Wide.	14M	2008-2012	No of members and staffs trained; No of cooperatives that maintain proper records.	Periodic reports. Reports to DEC/DDC/DMEC/PMEC. Field supervision.	Ministry of Cooperative Development.	GoK	GOK and Development partners to provide funds. GOK, the Civil society and the private sector to do M & E.
Enforcement of the Cooperative Societies Act. District Wide.	4M	2008-2012	No of people trained on the act; No of people/institutions prosecuted for violation; % Decrease in disputes.	Periodic reports. Reports to DEC/DDC/DMEC/PMEC. Field supervision.	Ministry of Cooperative Development.	GoK	GOK and Development partners to provide funds. GOK, the Civil society and the private sector to do M & E.
Kuria Teachers SACCO Plaza. Kehancha Division.	13M	2008-2010	Number and status of offices constructed. Number of staff using the offices.	Periodic reports. Field visits and reports. Reports to DEC/DDC/DMEC and PMECC.	Kuria Teachers SACCO.	Kuria Teachers SACCO	The SACCO to provide funds; The local authority to provide land; GOK to provide policy guidelines; The community to conduct M & E.
Construction of Mahuntutu FCS Ltd Coffee Factory. Kehancha Division.	10M	2009-2011	Number and status of Buildings constructed. Quantity and Quality of coffee processed.	Field supervision and visits. Field reports. Reports to DEC/DDC/DMEC and PMECC. Periodic reports	Mahuntutu FCS Ltd.	Mahuntutu FCS Ltd.	GOK, CDF, SACCOs and Development partners to provide funds for construction and supervision. The community to maintain the factory and conduct Monitoring and Evaluation.

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Preparation of Zonal plan. Kehancha Division.	200.000	2008	Quality and Status of the plan. Utilization of the plan	Periodic reports Field reports. Reports to DEC/DDC/D MEC and P MEC.	Ministry of Lands. The local authority.	GoK	GOK and Development partners to provide funds. The Community to do Monitoring and Evaluation. GOK to provide technical expertise
Preparation of Zonal plan. Kehancha Division.	200.000	2008	Quality and Status of the plan. Utilization of the plan	Periodic reports Field reports. Reports to DEC/DDC/D MEC and P MEC.	Ministry of Lands. The local authority.	GoK	GOK and Development partners to provide funds. The Community to do Monitoring and Evaluation. GOK to provide technical expertise.
Construction of District Survey offices. Kehancha Division.	3M	2008	Number and status of offices constructed. Number of staff using the offices.	Periodic reports. Field visits and reports. Reports to DEC/DDC/D MEC and P MEC.	Ministry of lands.	GoK	GOK and Development partners to provide funds. GOK and the Civil society to conduct M&E.
Provision of base maps to market centres for planning purposes.	600.000	2008-2012	Number and Quality of base maps provided. Number of users of the base map.	Periodic reports. Visits to the markets. Reports to DEC/DDC/D MEC/P MEC.	Ministry of Lands. Local authority.	GoK	GOK and Development partners to provide funds. GOK, the Civil society and the private sector to do M & E.
Resurvey of Land parcels. District Wide.	600.000	2008-2012	Number of land parcels resurveyed.	Periodic reports. Reports to DEC/DDC/D MEC/P MEC. Field supervision.	Ministry of Lands.	GoK	GOK and Development partners to provide funds. GOK, the Civil society and the private sector to do M & E.
Land sub-division. District wide.	600.000	2008-2012	Number of parcels sub-divided.	Periodic reports. Reports to DEC/DDC/D MEC/P MEC. Field supervision.	Ministry of Lands.	GoK	GOK and Development partners to provide funds. GOK, the Civil society and the private sector to do M & E.
Check and Forward Mutation surveys for amendment. District wide.	500.000	2008-2012	Number of surveys forwarded.	Periodic reports. Reports to DEC/DDC/D MEC/P MEC. Field supervision.	Ministry of Lands.	GoK	GOK and Development partners to provide funds. GOK, the Civil society and the private sector to do M & E.
Resolution of boundary disputes.	300.000	2008-2012	Number of disputes resolved.	Periodic reports. Reports to DEC/DDC/D	Ministry of Lands.	GoK	GOK and Development partners to provide funds.

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
District wide.				MEC/PMEC. Field supervision.			GOK, the Civil society and the private sector to do M & E.

4.2.2 Trade, Tourism and Industry Sector

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Construction of Kehancha Jua kali Shades. Kehancha Division.	120M	2009	Number and Status of Shades Constructed. Number of artisans using the shades. Quantity and Quality of products.	Field supervision and visits. Field reports. Reports to DEC/DDC/D MEC and PMEC. Periodic reports	Ministries of Trade and Industry. The local authorities.	GoK	GOK/CDF and development partners, to provide funds for construction. The Community to maintain the shades and conduct Monitoring and Evaluation.
Tourism Development. District Wide.	50M	2008-2012	No of hotels constructed and upgraded; No of cultural sites established; % of roads upgraded; Income derived from eco-tourism; No of tourists hosted.	Field visits; DEC/DDC/D MEC/ PMEC/PAB reports; Community reports; Periodic reports.	Ministries of Tourism and Wildlife.	GoK	Government and donors to provide funds; District staff to provide technical support; Private sector to construct and rehabilitate hotels.
Eco-tourism promotion.	17M	2008-2012	No of eco-tourism sites established; No of visitors to the eco-tourism sites; Income derived from eco-tourism;	Field visits; DEC/DDC/D MEC/ PMEC/PAB reports; Community reports; Periodic reports.	Ministries of Tourism and Wildlife.	GoK	Government to provide policy guidelines; The private sector and the community to develop sites.
Cultural Centre. Kehancha Division.	10 M	2008-2012	No of buildings constructed; No of facilities installed; No of beneficiaries of the centre.	Field supervision reports. Periodic reports. Community reports. Reports to DEC/DDC/D MEC/PMEC.	Ministry of Culture.	GoK	GOK and development partners to provide funds; Community to provide materials and labour; District staff to provide technical support; GOK and the community to conduct M & E.

4.2.3 Physical Infrastructures Sector

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Fuel Levy Programme of Road Network.	110M	2008-2012	Number of kilometres of roads graded and gravelled. Number of culverts and bridges installed. Number of vehicles using the roads.	Field visits and supervision reports. Reports to DEC/DDC/D MEC and P MEC. Periodic reports. Community reports.	Ministry of Roads. Ministry of Public works. Kenya Roads Board. Ministry of Local Government.	GoK	GOK and Development partners to provide funds and technical expertise. Community to provide materials and labour.
Repair and inspection of equipment. District Wide.	10M	2008-2012	No of operation son vehicles; No of vehicles and equipment repaired.	Vehicle/equipment inspection reports; Field visits and supervision reports. Reports to DEC/DDC/D MEC and P MEC. Periodic reports. Community reports.	Ministry of Roads. Ministry of Public works.	GoK	GOK and Development partners to provide funds and technical expertise. Community to provide materials and labour.
Minor Roads programme. SIDA R2000. District Wide.	50M	2008-2012	Number of kilometres of roads opened, graded and gravelled. Number of vehicles using the roads.	Field visit and supervision reports. Reports to DEC/DDC/D MEC/P MEC. Periodic reports. Community reports.	Ministry of Roads. Ministry of Public works. Kenya Roads Board.	GoK/ SIDA	GOK and Development partners to provide funds and technical expertise. Community to provide materials and labour.
Bituminization Programme of Road C13 (Migori-Kehancha) and Road E166 (Kchancha-Isebania).	2.2 B	2008-2012	Km of road tarmacked.	Field visit and supervision reports. Reports to DEC/DDC/D MEC/P MEC. Periodic reports. Community reports.	Ministry of Roads. Ministry of Public works. Kenya Roads Board.	GoK Donors	GOK and Development partners to provide funds; GOK to provide technical expertise.
Gravelling Road E164 (Masabalerege) (Taranganya-Masangora).	80M	2008-2012	Km of roads gravelled; Km of road graded; No of culverts constructed.	Field visit and supervision reports. Reports to DEC/DDC/D MEC/P MEC. Periodic reports.	Ministry of Roads. Ministry of Public works. Kenya Roads Board.	GoK	GOK and Development partners to provide funds; GOK to provide technical expertise.

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
				Community reports.			
Nyabasoti Bridge on Road E166.	8.2 M	2008-2010	Completion status of the bridge: No of vehicles using the bridge.	Field visit and supervision reports. Reports to DEC/DDC/D MEC/PMEC. Periodic reports. Community reports.	Ministry of Roads. Ministry of Public works. Kenya Roads Board.	GoK	GOK and Development partners to provide funds: GOK to provide technical expertise.
Kogati wa Nkororo Bridge.	12 M	2008-2010	Completion status of the bridge: No of vehicles using the bridge.	Field visit and supervision reports. Reports to DEC/DDC/D MEC/PMEC. Periodic reports. Community reports.	Ministry of Roads. Ministry of Public works. Kenya Roads Board.	GoK	GOK and Development partners to provide funds: GOK to provide technical expertise.
Gwichamia bridge on Road E1003.	8.8 M	2008-2010	Completion status of the bridge: No of vehicles using the bridge.	Field visit and supervision reports. Reports to DEC/DDC/D MEC/PMEC. Periodic reports. Community reports.	Ministry of Roads. Ministry of Public works. Kenya Roads Board.	GoK	GOK and Development partners to provide funds: GOK to provide technical expertise.
Mukongoche Bridge on Road E1030.	7.7 M	2008-2010	Completion status of the bridge: No of vehicles using the bridge.	Field visit and supervision reports. Reports to DEC/DDC/D MEC/PMEC. Periodic reports. Community reports.	Ministry of Roads. Ministry of Public works. Kenya Roads Board.	GoK	GOK and Development partners to provide funds: GOK to provide technical expertise.
Taragwiti Bridge on Road E166.	9M	2008-2010	Completion status of the bridge: No of vehicles using the bridge.	Field visit and supervision reports. Reports to DEC/DDC/D MEC/PMEC. Periodic reports. Community reports.	Ministry of Roads. Ministry of Public works. Kenya Roads Board.	GoK	GOK and Development partners to provide funds: GOK to provide technical expertise.
Rural Electrification Programme. District Wide.	16M	2008-2010	No of household and premises and institutions connected to	Field supervision reports. Periodic reports.	Rural Electrification Board.	GoK	GOK and donors to provide funds: GOK. Development partners to provide funds.

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
			electricity.	Community reports. Reports to DEC/DDC/D MEC/PMEC.			GOK to provide technical expertise. Community to provide materials and labour.
Integrated Energy Alternatives and Environmental Management project. Kehancha Division.	10M	2008-2010	% Completion of biogas latrine, kitchen facility and rainwater harvesting system No of households with solar dryers. No of people trained on fabrication and energy saving stoves: No of community run tree nurseries established:	Field supervision reports. Periodic reports. Community reports. Reports to DEC/DDC/D MEC/PMEC.	Integrated Energy alternatives and Environment management Consortium. (IEAEMC).	GoK CDTF	Community Development Trust Fund to provide funds: Community to supplement funding, provide materials and labour: GOK and the community to conduct M & E.
Kehancha Electricity Supply. Kehancha Division.	7M	2008-2012	No of household and premises and institutions connected to electricity.	Field supervision reports. Periodic reports. Community reports. Reports to DEC/DDC/D MEC/PMEC.	Ministry of Energy.	GoK	GOK and donors to provide funds: GOK, Development partners to provide funds. GOK to provide technical expertise. Community to provide materials and labour.
Isebania Electricity Supply. Kehancha Division.	6M	2008-2012	No of household and premises and institutions connected to electricity.	Field supervision reports. Periodic reports: Community reports. Reports to DEC/DDC/D MEC/PMEC.	Ministry of Energy.	GoK	GOK and donors to provide funds: GOK, Development partners to provide funds. GOK to provide technical expertise. Community to provide materials and labour.

4.2.4 Environment, Water and Sanitation Sector

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Promotion of Afforestation and re-Afforestation programmes. District Wide.	7M	2008-2012	% Increase in area under forest cover; % Decrease in soil erosion.	Annual review reports; Periodic reports; DEC/DDC/D MEC/PMEC/PAB	Ministry of Environment, Kenya Forest Service.	GoK	Ministry of Fisheries to provide funds and policy guide lines: Donors to supplement funding and capacity

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
				reports; Field visit; Supervision reports; Community reports; Extension workers reports.			building; Community to conduct Monitoring and Evaluation.
Implementation of Environmental Management and Coordination Act. District Wide.	3M	2008-2012	% Increase in area under forest cover; % Decrease in soil erosion; % Compliance with act; % Improvement in waste disposal; No of people trained on environmental issues; No of licensed disposal sites; No of environmental impact assessments conducted.	Annual review reports; Periodic reports: DEC/DDC/D MEC/ PMEC/PAB reports; Field visit; Supervision reports; Community reports; Extension workers reports.	Ministry of Environment, Kenya Forest Service.	GoK	Ministry of Environment, Kenya Forest Service to provide funds and policy guide lines; Donors to supplement funding and capacity building; Community to conduct Monitoring and Evaluation.
Enforcement of waste treatment and waste management regulations. District Wide.	2M	2008-2012	% Reduction in environmental pollution; No of waste disposal sites established; No of waste treatment activities undertaken;	Annual review reports; Periodic reports: DEC/DDC/D MEC/ PMEC/PAB reports; Field visit; Supervision reports; Community reports; Extension workers reports.	Ministry of Environment, Kenya Forest Service.	GoK	Ministry of Environment, Kenya Forest Service to provide funds and policy guide lines; Donors to supplement funding and capacity building; Community to conduct Monitoring and Evaluation.
Alternative energy sources. District Wide.	34M	2008-2012	% Adoption of alternative energy sources by households; No of alternative energy sources introduced; % Reduction in wood fuel consumption; % Reduction in pollution caused by wood fuel; No of people	Annual review reports; Periodic reports: DEC/DDC/D MEC/ PMEC/PAB reports; Field visit; Supervision reports; Community reports; Extension workers reports.	Ministry of Environment, Kenya Forest Service.	GoK	Ministry of Environment, Kenya Forest Service to provide funds and policy guide lines; Donors to supplement funding and capacity building; Community to conduct Monitoring and Evaluation.

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
			trained on alternative energy sources.				
Construction of an office block. Kehancha Division.	5 M	2008-2012	% Completion of the block; Furniture acquired.	Records; DEC/DDC/D MEC/ PMEC/PAB reports; Supervision reports; Bill or quantities; Site meeting reports.	Ministry of Environment.	GoK	Government and donors to provide funds; District staff to provide technical support.
Kehancha water supply. Kehancha Division.	50M	2008-2012	Number of steel elevated storage tanks installed. Number of borehole drilled. Number of shallow wells drilled. Number of springs protected. Number of pans/dams. Number of protection storage tanks installed.	Field supervision reports. Periodic reports. Community reports. Reports to DEC/DDC/D MEC/PMEC.	Ministry of Water and Irrigation. Non-governmental organizations. Faith Based Organization. Community Based Organizations.	GoK	GOK. Development partners and CDF to provide funds. GOK to provide technical expertise. Community to provide materials and labour.
Isebania Water Supply. Kehancha Division.	50M	2008-2012	Number of steel elevated storage tanks installed. Number of borehole drilled. Number of shallow wells drilled. Number of springs protected. Number of pans/dams. Number of protection storage tanks installed.	Field supervision reports. Periodic reports. Community reports. Reports to DEC/DDC/D MEC/PMEC.	Ministry of Water and Irrigation. Non-governmental organizations. Faith Based Organization. Community Based Organizations.	GoK	GOK. Development partners and CDF to provide funds. GOK to provide technical expertise. Community to provide materials and labour.
Kehancha sewerage scheme. Kehancha Division.	40M	2008-2012	Number of Water treatment facilities established. Quantity of waste water treated. Number of sewerage	Field supervision reports. Periodic reports. Community reports. Reports to DEC/DDC/D MEC/PMEC.	Ministry of Water and Irrigation. Non-governmental organizations. Faith Based Organization. Community Based	GoK	GOK. Development partners and CDF to provide funds. GOK to provide technical expertise. Community to provide materials and labour.

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
			springs protected. Number of pans/dams. Number of protection storage tanks installed.				

4.2.5 Human Resource Development Sector

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Maternal Health.	25 M	2008-2012	Number of mothers sensitized: Nutrition status of mothers: Total number of FP users: Number of continuous FP users. Number of traditional F.B.As trained.	Reports from the community: Reports from health facilities: Fields visits and reports; Operation research on client satisfaction.	Ministry of Health.	GoK	GOK and development partners to provide funds: The community to participate in maternal health activities.
Child Health.	30 M	2008-2012	Number of children immunized: Child mortality rate: Number of child of falls sick. Number of pregnant women attending PMTCT services: Number of health workers trained on IMCI. Number of follow-ups of for implementing health facilities.	Reports from health facilities: Reports from the community: Periodic reports: Reports to DEC/DDC/DMEC/PMEC: Operation research on client satisfaction.	Ministry of Health.	GoK	GOK and development partners to provide funds: The community to participate in child health activities.
Adolescence Health.	30 M	2008-2012	Total of new FP users; Number of continues FP users; Number of youth attending	Reports from health facilities: Reports from the community: Periodic reports:	Ministry of Health.	GoK	GOK and development partners to provide funds: The community to participate in adolescence health activities.

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
			system established		Organizations.		
Isebania sewerage scheme. Kehancha Division.	40M	2008-2012	Number of Water treatment facilities established. Quantity of waste water treated. Number of sewerage system established	Field supervision reports. Periodic reports. Community reports. Reports to DEC/DDC/D MEC/PMEC.	Ministry of Water and Irrigation. Non-governmental organizations. Faith Based Organization. Community Based Organizations.	GoK	GOK, Development partners and CDF to provide funds. GOK to provide technical expertise. Community to provide materials and labour.
Mabera Water Supply. Mabera Division.	50M	2008-2012	Number of steel elevated storage tanks installed. Number of borehole drilled. Number of shallow wells drilled. Number of springs protected. Number of pans/dams. Number of protection storage tanks installed.	Field supervision reports. Periodic reports. Community reports. Reports to DEC/DDC/D MEC/PMEC.	Ministry of Water and Irrigation. Non-governmental organizations. Faith Based Organization. Community Based Organizations.	GoK	GOK, Development partners and CDF to provide funds. GOK to provide technical expertise. Community to provide materials and labour.
Ikerege Water Supply. Kehancha Division.	50M	2008-2012	Number of steel elevated storage tanks installed. Number of borehole drilled. Number of shallow wells drilled. Number of springs protected. Number of pans/dams. Number of protection storage tanks installed.	Field supervision reports. Periodic reports. Community reports. Reports to DEC/DDC/D MEC/PMEC.	Ministry of Water and Irrigation. Non-governmental organizations. Faith Based Organization. Community Based Organizations.	GoK	GOK. Development partners and CDF to provide funds. GOK to provide technical expertise. Community to provide materials and labour.
Masaba Water Supply. Masaba Division.	50M	2008-2012	Number of steel elevated storage tanks installed. Number of borehole drilled. Number of shallow wells drilled. Number of	Field supervision reports. Periodic reports. Community reports. Reports to DEC/DDC/D MEC/PMEC.	Ministry of Water and Irrigation. Non-governmental organizations. Faith Based Organization. Community Based Organizations.	GoK	GOK. Development partners and CDF to provide funds. GOK to provide technical expertise. Community to provide materials and labour.

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency		Stakeholders Responsibilities
			VCT services; Number of youth seeking health services;	Reports to DEC/DDC/D MEC/PMEC; Operation research on client satisfaction.			
Adult Health.	24 M	2008-2012	Number of new ART/ARV sites established; Number of adults accessing ART/ARV drugs; Number of laboratory diagnostic centres established; Number of people trained on home based care;	Reports from health facilities; Reports from the community; Periodic reports; Reports to DEC/DDC/D MEC/PMEC; Operation research on client satisfaction.	Ministry of Health.	GoK	GOK and development partners to provide funds: The community to participate in adult health activities.
Elderly.	20 M	2008-2012	Number of people getting nutritional supplement; Number of people getting regular medical check up; Number of health workers trained on geriatric care and CBR.	Periodic reports; Reports to DEC/DDC/D MEC/PMEC; Field supervision and reports; Operation research on client satisfaction.	Ministry of Health.	GoK	GOK and development partners to provide funds: The community to participate in elderly health activities.
Procurement and Management of drugs.	50 M	2008-2012	Number of health workers trained on quantification and forecasting; Numbers of shelves installed in drugs stores; Number of patients accessing drugs;	Filed visits and reports; Periodic reports; Community reports; Operational research on client satisfaction; Reports to DEC/DDC/D MEC/PMEC;	Ministry of Health.	GoK	GOK and development partners to provide funds: The community to properly use prescribed drugs.
Supply of textbooks. District Wide.	15 M	2008-2012	No of textbooks supplied; % of pupils/students accessing the textbooks.	Filed visits and reports; Periodic reports; Community reports; Operational	Ministry of Education.	GoK	GOK, the donors and the private sector to provide funds: GOK and the community to conduct M & E.

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency		Stakeholders Responsibilities
				research on client satisfaction; Reports to DEC/DDC/D MEC/PMEC.			
School Bursary Fund.	10 M	2008-2012	% Deduction in drop up rate; No of students assisted; Mean standard score.	Filed visits and reports; Periodic reports; Community reports; Operational research on client satisfaction; Reports to DEC/DDC/D MEC/PMEC.	Ministry of Education.	GoK	GOK, the donors and the private sector to provide funds; GOK and the community to conduct M & E.
Early childhood Education Programme. District Wide.	5M	2008-2012	No of schools build; No of pupils enrolled; No of teachers employed; No of facilities provided; Mean standard score; School dropout rate.	Filed visits and reports; Periodic reports; Community reports; Operational research on client satisfaction; Reports to DEC/DDC/D MEC/PMEC.	Ministry of Education.	GoK	GOK, the donors and the private sector to provide funds; GOK and the community to conduct M & E; Community to provide materials and labour; GOK and the community and the private sector to provide staff and facilities.
Free Primary School Education. District Wide.	10M	2008-2012	No of schools build; No of pupils enrolled; No of teachers employed; No of facilities provided; Mean standard score; Transition rates; School dropout rate	Filed visits and reports; Periodic reports; Community reports; Operational research on client satisfaction; Reports to DEC/DDC/D MEC/PMEC.	Ministry of Education.	GoK	GOK, the donors and the private sector to provide funds; GOK and the community to conduct M & E; Community to provide materials and labour; GOK, the community and the private sector to provide staff and facilities.
Affordable secondary school education. District Wide.	15M	2008-2012	No of schools build; No of students enrolled; No of teachers employed; No of facilities provided; Mean standard	Filed visits and reports; Periodic reports; Community reports; Operational research on client satisfaction; Reports to DEC/DDC/D MEC/PMEC.	Ministry of Education.	GoK	GOK, the donors and the private sector to provide funds;; GOK and the community to conduct M & E; Community to provide materials and labour; GOK, the community and the private sector to

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency		Stakeholders Responsibilities
			score; Transition rates; School dropout rate				provide staff and facilities.
School Equipment Programme.	8M	2008-2012	No of facilities provided; No of schools assisted; Mean standard score.	Filed visits and reports; Periodic reports; Community reports; Operational research on client satisfaction; Reports to DEC/DDC/D MEC/PMEC; Records.	Ministry of Education.	GoK	GOK, the donors and the private sector to provide funds; GOK and the community to conduct M & E; Community to provide materials and labour; GOK, the community and the private sector to provide staff and facilities.
Establishment of Tertiary Institutions.	30M	2008-2012	No of institution established; No of students enrolled; School dropout rate; No of teacher employed; No of facilities provided.	Filed visits and reports; Periodic reports; Community reports; Operational research on client satisfaction; Reports to DEC/DDC/D MEC/PMEC; Records.	Ministry of Education.	GoK	GOK, the donors and the private sector to provide funds;; GOK and the community to conduct M & E; Community to provide materials and labour; GOK, the community and the private sector to provide staff and facilities.
Enhanced Retention and Transition Programme.	7M	2008-2012	Transition rates; Retention rates; Mean standard score.	Filed visits and reports; Periodic reports; Community reports; Operational research on client satisfaction; Reports to DEC/DDC/D MEC/PMEC; Records.	Ministry of Education.	GoK	GOK, the donors and the private sector to provide funds;; GOK and the community to conduct M & E; Community to provide materials and labour; GOK, the community and the private sector to provide staff and facilities.
Mabera community learning resource centre. Mabera Division	500,000	2008-2010	No of buildings constructed; No of facilities installed; No of beneficiaries of the centre.	Field supervision reports. Periodic reports. Community reports.	Adult Education Department.	GoK	GOK and development partners to provide funds; Community to provide materials and labour; District staff to provide technical support; GOK and the community to conduct M & E.

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency		Stakeholders Responsibilities
Kehancha community learning resource centre (CLRC).	500,000	2008-2012	No of buildings constructed: No of facilities installed: No of beneficiaries of the centre.	Field supervision reports. Periodic reports. Community reports.	Adult Education Department.	GoK	GOK and development partners to provide funds: Community to provide materials and labour; District staff to provide technical support; GOK and the community to conduct M & E.
Masaba Community learning resource centre (CLRC).	600,000	2008-2012	No of buildings constructed: No of facilities installed: No of beneficiaries of the centre.	Field supervision reports. Periodic reports. Community reports.	Adult Education Department.	GoK	GOK and development partners to provide funds: Community to provide materials and labour; District staff to provide technical support, GOK and the community to conduct M & E.
Nyamosanse CLRC. Mabera Division.	600,000	2008-2012	No of buildings constructed: No of facilities installed: No of beneficiaries of the centre.	Field supervision reports. Periodic reports. Community reports.	Adult Education Department.	GoK	GOK and development partners to provide funds: Community to provide materials and labour; District staff to provide technical support; GOK and the community to conduct M & E.
Community support grant for Adult Basic Education Centres. District Wide.	Depends on learners enrolment.	2008-2010	Adult learners.	Reports from learners: Supervision reports.	Adult Education Department.	GoK	Community.
Training Programme on Gender and Development. District Wide.	5 M	2008-2012	No of people trained: % Increase in women involvement in development activities:	Field supervision reports. Periodic reports. Community reports. Reports to DEC/DDC/DMEC/PMEC.	Ministry of Gender and Social Services.	GoK	GOK and development partners to provide funds: Community to provide materials and labour; District staff to provide technical support; GOK and the community to conduct M & E.

4.2.6 Research, Innovation and Technology Sector

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Telephone Network Expansion. District Wide.	6M	2008-2010	% Increase in mobile phone network coverage; % Increase in landline coverage; No of computer bureaus; No of institutions/house holds with telecommunication services.	Filed visits and reports; Periodic reports; Community reports; Operational research on client satisfaction; Reports to DEC/DDC/D MEC/PMEC; Records.	Ministry of Information; Telecom Kenya; Mobile phone service providers; Cabinet Office.	GoK Private sector	GOK and the private sector to provide funds and facilities; GOK and the community to conduct M & E.
Southern Nyanza Community Development Project (SNCDP). Masaba Division.	20 M.	2008-2011	No. of stakeholder forums held; No. of farmers covered through extension; No. of farmers trained; No. of staff trained; No. of tours workshops and seminars conducted; Average crop yield; Average cultivated area;	Annual review reports; DEC/DDC/D MEC/PMEC/PAB reports; Field visit; Supervision reports; Community report; Extension workers report.	Ministry of Agriculture; Ministry of Livestock Production.	GoK IFAD	Ministry of Planning; Ministry of Agriculture; Ministry of Livestock Production; Ministry of Gender and Social Services; Ministry of Water and Irrigation and Ministry of Public Health to provide funds and policy guidelines; IFAD to provide funds; Community to provide materials and labour; Provincial Administration to rally the community behind the project.
Information Gathering and dissemination. District Wide.	2M	2008-2012	No of documents collected and distributed; % of the population getting information.	Filed visits and reports; Periodic reports; Community reports; Operational research on client satisfaction; Reports to DEC/DDC/D MEC/PMEC; Records.	Ministry of Planning; Provincial Administration Cabinet Office.	GoK	GOK and the private sector to provide funds and facilities; GOK and the community to conduct M & E; The community to utilize information.
Computer Training Centres. District Wide.	15M	2008-2012	No of centres established; No of buildings constructed; No of students enrolled;	Field supervision reports. Periodic reports. Community	Ministry of Information; The private sector. Cabinet Office.	GoK	GOK and the private sector to provide funds and facilities; GOK and the community to

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
			No of facilities installed; No of trainers employed.	reports. Reports to DEC/DDC/D MEC/PMEC; Enrolment registers.			conduct M & E; The community to utilize information; The local authority to provide land.
Introduction of E-government.	4M	2008-2012	No of offices connected to the internet; No of documents send and received.	Supervision reports. Periodic reports. Community reports. Reports to DEC/DDC/D MEC/PMEC.	Ministry of Information; Ministry of Planning; Cabinet Office.	GoK	GOK and the private sector to provide funds and facilities; GOK and the community to conduct M & E.
Periodic Data Gathering.	5M	2008-2012	No of documents collected; No of surveys conducted and reports produced % of the population receiving information.	Supervision reports. Periodic reports. Community reports. Reports to DEC/DDC/D MEC/PMEC.	Ministry of Planning; National Bureau of Statistic.	GoK	GOK and the private sector to provide funds and facilities; GOK and the community to conduct M & E; Community to utilize information.

4.2.7 Governance, Justice Law and Order Sector (GJLOS)

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Administration police residential houses.	2M	2008-2010	Number and status of offices constructed. Number of staff using the offices.	Periodic reports. Field visits and reports. Reports to DEC/DDC/D MEC and PME.C.	Provincial Administration.	GoK	GOK and Development partners to provide funds. GOK and the Civil society to conduct M & E.
Divisional Headquarters for Proposed New Divisions.	10M	2008-2010	Number and status of offices constructed. Number of staff using the offices.	Periodic reports. Field visits and reports. Reports to DEC/DDC/D MEC and PME.C.	Provincial Administration.	GoK	GOK and Development partners to provide funds; GOK and the Civil society to conduct M & E.
Reconstruction of Komomwanu Police Patrol Base.	6M	2008-2010	Number and status of offices constructed. Number of staff using the offices.	Periodic reports. Field visits and reports. Reports to DEC/DDC/D MEC and PME.C.	Police Department.	GoK	GOK and Development partners to provide funds; GOK and the Civil society to conduct M & E.
Kehancha Law Courts.	12M	2008-2010	Number and status of offices constructed. Number of staff using the offices; No of clients	Periodic reports. Field visits and reports. Reports to DEC/DDC/D	Judiciary Department.	GoK	GOK and Development partners to provide funds; GOK and the Civil

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
			accommodated; Completion status of perimeter wall fence.	MEC and PMEC.			society to conduct M & E.
Security Lighting System. Kehancha Division.	3M	2008-2010	No of electric bulbs installed; No of premises provided with external lights.	Periodic reports. Field visits and reports. Reports to DEC/DDC/D MEC and PMEC.	Judiciary Department.	GoK	Municipal council to undertake street lighting; GOK and the private sector to undertake lighting of institutions and facilities.
District Probation Office Block. Kehancha Division.	2M	2008-2010	Number and status of offices constructed. Number of staff using the offices; No of clients accommodated; Completion status of perimeter wall fence.	Periodic reports. Field visits and reports. Reports to DEC/DDC/D MEC and PMEC.	District Probation Department.	GoK	GOK and Development partners to provide funds; GOK and the Civil society to conduct M & E.
Housing units for administration police.	2M	2008-2010	Number and status of offices constructed. Number of staff using the offices; No of clients accommodated; Completion status of perimeter wall fence.	Periodic reports. Field visits and reports. Reports to DEC/DDC/D MEC and PMEC.	Provincial Administration.	GoK	GOK and Development partners to provide funds; GOK and the Civil society to conduct M & E.
Kehancha Remand Prison. Location Kehancha.	12M	2008-2012	Number and status of offices constructed. Number of staff using the offices; No of clients accommodated; Completion status of perimeter wall fence.	Periodic reports. Field visits and reports. Reports to DEC/DDC/D MEC and PMEC.	Ministry of Home Affairs.	GoK	GOK and Development partners to provide funds; GOK and the Civil society to conduct M & E.
Customer Care Desk. Kehancha Division.	500,000	2008-2010	Complete the % completion of the veranda; Furniture provided.	Periodic reports. Field visits and reports. Reports to DEC/DDC/D MEC and PMEC.	Civil Registration Department.	GoK	GOK to provide funds and facilities; Community to provide materials and labour; GOK and the Civil society to conduct M & E.
Sensitization on Civil Registration. District Wide.	1M	2008-2012	No of sensitization meetings held; No of people sensitized; % increase in the no of registered births and deaths.	Periodic reports. Field visits and reports. Reports to DEC/DDC/D MEC and PMEC.	Civil Registration Department.	GoK	GOK to provide funds and facilities; Community to provide materials and labour; GOK and the Civil society to conduct M & E.

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Issuance of identification documents. District Wide.	200.000	2008-2012	No of people issued with documents: No of applications processed.	Periodic reports. Field visits and reports. Reports to DEC/DDC/D MEC and P MEC.	Registration of Persons Department.	GoK	GOK to provide funds and facilities; Community to provide materials and labour; GOK and the Civil society to conduct M & E.
Third generation identity cards.	200.000	2008-2012	No of people issuing cards: No of applications processed.	Periodic reports. Field visits and reports. Reports to DEC/DDC/D MEC and P MEC.	Department of Registration of Persons.	GoK	GOK to provide funds and facilities; Community to provide materials and labour; GOK and the Civil society to conduct M & E.
Child rescue centre. Kehancha Division.	10M	2008-2010	Completion status of the building: No of facilities installed: No of beneficiaries.	Field supervision reports. Periodic reports. Community reports. Reports to DEC/DDC/D MEC/P MEC.	Children Department.	GoK	The local authority to provide land; GOK to provide policy guidelines and funds; Development partners to supplement funding; District staff to provide technical support; GOK and the community to conduct M & E.
Office block. Kehancha Division.	5M	2008-2012	Number and status of offices constructed. Number of staff using the offices: No of clients accommodated: Completion status of perimeter wall fence.	Periodic reports. Field visits and reports. Reports to DEC/DDC/D MEC and P MEC.	District Internal Auditor.	GoK	GOK and Development partners to provide funds; GOK and the Civil society to conduct M & E.
Registration of voters and inspection of voter registers.	4M	2008-2012	No of voters registered: No of voters inspecting registered:		Electoral Commission of Kenya.		

4.2.8 Public Administration Sector

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
District Development Planning and coordination.	6M	2008-2012	No of plans prepared; No of meetings held; No of dissemination workshops held; No of reports produced;	Periodic reports. Field visits and reports. Reports to DEC/DDC/DM EC and P MEC.	Ministry of Planning.	GoK	GOK and donors to provide resources; GOK and stakeholders to conduct M & E.
Establishment of DIDC. District Headquarters.	20M	2008-2012	% Completion of the building; No of documents acquired; No of people using the centre. No of facilities installed.	Filed visits and reports; Periodic reports; Community reports; Operational research on client satisfaction; Reports to DEC/DDC/DM EC/PMEC; Records.	Ministry of Planning; Cabinet Office.	GoK ADB	GOK and the private sector to provide funds and facilities; GOK and the community to conduct M & E; The community to utilize information; The local authority to provide land.
Southern Nyanza Community Development Project (SNCDP).	30 M	2008-2011	No of community members trained; % decrease in poverty levels; % improvement in living standards.	Annual review reports; Periodic reports; DEC/DDC/DM EC/ P MEC/PAB reports; Field visit; Supervision reports; Community reports; Annual review workshops; Annual work plan and budgeting fora; Extension workers reports.	Ministry of Planning; Ministry of Agriculture; Ministry of Livestock Production. Ministry of Water; Ministry of Public Health; Ministry of Gender and Social Service.	GoK	GOK and IFAD to provide funds; GOK to provide technical expertise; Community to provide materials and labour; Civil Societies Organizations to supplement GOK and IFAD efforts.
Sector Working Groups.	3M	2008-2012	Sector Working Groups Established; No of members trained; % Alignment of planning to budgeting	Periodic reports. Field visits and reports. Reports to DEC/DDC/DM EC and P MEC.	Ministry of Planning.	GoK	GOK and donors to provide resources; GOK and stakeholders to conduct M & E.

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Strengthening of the District Focus for Rural Development. (DFRD).	3M	2008-2012	No of committees established; No of meetings held.	Periodic reports. Field visits and reports. Reports to DEC/DDC/DM EC and P MEC.	Ministry of Planning.	GoK	GOK and donors to provide resources; GOK and stakeholders to conduct M & E.
Strategic Plans.	2.5M	2008-2012	No of strategic plans for devolved funds; % Alignment of strategic plans to the DDP.	Periodic reports. Field visits and reports. Reports to DEC/DDC/DM EC and P MEC.	Ministry of Planning.	GoK	GOK and donors to provide resources; GOK and stakeholders to conduct M & E.
District Monitoring and Evaluation Systems.	4M	2008-2012	M & E committee established; No of M & E members trained; No of facilities installed; No of reports produced.	Periodic reports. Field visits and reports. Reports to DEC/DDC/DM EC and P MEC; District Annual and Monitoring and Evaluation Reports (DAMERs).	Ministry of Planning.	GoK	GOK and Development partners to provide funds.
Periodic Data Gathering.	5M	2008-2012	No of documents collected; No of surveys conducted and reports produced % of the population receiving information.	Supervision reports. Periodic reports. Community reports. Reports to DEC/DDC/DM EC/P MEC.	Ministry of Planning; National Bureau of Statistic.	GoK	GOK and the private sector to provide funds and facilities; GOK and the community to conduct M & E; Community to utilize information.
Car Park. Kehancha Division.	1M	2008-2010	Completion status of the park; No of vehicles using the park; Revenue collected.	Periodic reports. Field visits and reports. Reports to DEC/DDC/DM EC and P MEC.	Local Authority.	GoK	GOK and Development partners to provide funds; GOK and the Civil society to conduct M & E.
Kehancha Open air Market. (Phase 1). Kehancha Division.	9M	2008-2010	Completion status of the market; No of stalls completed; No of traders using the market; Revenue collected.	Periodic reports. Field visits and reports. Reports to DEC/DDC/DM EC and P MEC.	Local Authority.	GoK	GOK and Development partners to provide funds; GOK and the Civil society to conduct M & E.
Auction rings. Mabera and Kehancha	1M	2008-2012	% Completion of the rings; No of rings	Periodic reports. Field visits and reports.	Local Authority.	GoK	GOK and Development partners to provide funds;

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Divisions.			established.	Reports to DEC/DDC/DM EC and P MEC.			GOK and the Civil society to conduct M & E.
Dumping site in Kehancha Township. Kehancha Division.	2M	2008-2010	% Completion of the site.	Periodic reports. Field visits and reports. Reports to DEC/DDC/DM EC and P MEC.	Local Authority.	GoK	GOK and Development partners to provide funds; GOK and the Civil society to conduct M & E.
Public Pit Latrines.	2.6 M	2008-2010	No of latrines constructed; % of population using latrines.	Periodic reports. Field visits and reports. Reports to DEC/DDC/DM EC and P MEC.	Local Authority	GoK	GOK and Development partners to provide funds; GOK and the Civil society to conduct M & E.
Refuse chambers and dustbins.	1.2 M	2008-2012	No. of refuse chambers and dustbins established; % Decrease in dumping.	Periodic reports. Field visits and reports. Reports to DEC/DDC/DM EC and P MEC.	Local Authority	GoK	GOK and Development partners to provide funds; GOK and the Civil society to conduct M & E.
Motorbikes.	1M	2008-2010	No of motorbikes acquired; No of operational motorbikes.	Periodic reports. Field visits and reports. Reports to DEC/DDC/DM EC and P MEC.	Local Authority.	GoK	GOK and Development partners to provide funds; GOK and the Civil society to conduct M & E.
Acquisition of equipment.	3M	2008-2012	No of facilities installed; No of operational facilities.	Periodic reports. Field visits and reports. Reports to DEC/DDC/DM EC and P MEC.	Local Authority.	GoK	GOK and Development partners to provide funds; GOK and the Civil society to conduct M & E.
Courses and Training.	1.5M	2008-2012	No of staff trained.	Periodic reports. Field visits and reports. Reports to DEC/DDC/DM EC and P MEC.	All Ministries.	GoK	GOK and Development partners to provide funds; GOK and the Civil society to conduct M & E.
Renovation of all Town Halls.	1M	2008-2012	% Completion of renovation.	Periodic reports. Field visits and reports. Reports to DEC/DDC/DM EC and P MEC.	Local Authority.	GoK	GOK and Development partners to provide funds; GOK and the Civil society to conduct M & E.
Gate Sentry.	3250,000	2008-2010	% Completion of the sentry.	Periodic reports. Field visits and reports. Reports to DEC/DDC/DM EC and P MEC.	Local Authority.	GoK	GOK and Development partners to provide funds; GOK and the Civil society to conduct M & E.
Mayor's Park.	200,000	2008-2010	% Completion of the park.	Periodic reports. Field visits and	Local Authority.	GoK	GOK and Development partners to

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
				reports. Reports to DEC/DDC/DM EC and P MEC.			provide funds, GOK and the Civil society to conduct M & E.
Nyamaharaga Bus Park.	600,000	2008-2010	Completion status of the park; No of vehicles using the park; Revenue collected.	Periodic reports. Field visits and reports. Reports to DEC/DDC/DM EC and P MEC.	Local Authority.	GoK	GOK and Development partners to provide funds, GOK and the Civil society to conduct M & E.
Cattle dips.	5M	2008-2012	No of cattle dips constructed; No of livestock using the cattle dips; % Decrease in pests on livestock; % Increase in livestock activities.	Periodic reports. Field visits and reports. Reports to DEC/DDC/DM EC and P MEC; Extension reports.	Ministry of Livestock; Local Authority.	GoK	GOK, local authority and donors to provide funds and facilities; Community to provide materials and labour; GOK and the Civil society to conduct M & E; The community to ensure sustainability.
Construction of District Stadium. Kehancha Division.	30 M.	2008	% Completion of the stadium.	Field supervision reports. Periodic reports. Community reports. Reports to DEC/DDC/DM EC/P MEC.	Ministry of Local Government; Ministry of Youth and Sports.	GoK	GOK and development partners to provide funds. Community to provide materials and labour. District staff to provide technical support; GOK and the community to conduct M & E.

4.2.9 Special Programmes

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
District Library. Kehancha Division.	15 M	2008-2010	Completion status of the building; No of facilities installed; No of beneficiaries.	Field supervision reports. Periodic reports. Community reports. Reports to DEC/DDC/DM EC/P MEC.	Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Development; Ministry of Education.	GoK	The local authority to provide land; GOK to provide policy guidelines and funds; Development partners to supplement funding; District staff to provide technical support; GOK and the community to conduct M & E

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Social Halls. District Wide.	21 M	2008-2012	No of buildings constructed; No of facilities installed; No of beneficiaries of the centre.	Field supervision reports. Periodic reports. Community reports. Reports to DEC/DDC/DM EC/PMEC.	Ministry of Culture.	GoK	GOK and development partners to provide funds; Community to provide materials and labour; District staff to provide technical support; GOK and the community to conduct M & E.
Child rescue centre.	12 M	2008-2010	Completion status of the building; No of facilities installed; No of beneficiaries.	Field supervision reports. Periodic reports. Community reports. Reports to DEC/DDC/DM EC/PMEC.	Children Department.	GoK	The local authority to provide land; GOK to provide policy guidelines and funds; Development partners to supplement funding; District staff to provide technical support; GOK and the community to conduct M & E
Area advisory council. District Wide.	4 M	2008-2012	Inventory OVCs compiled and updated; No of meetings held; No of supervisory trips made.	Periodic reports. Field visits and reports. Reports to DEC/DDC/DM EC and PMEC.	Children Department.	GoK	GOK to provide funds and facilities; Community to provide materials and labour; GOK and the Civil society to conduct M & E.
District Children Offices. Kehancha Division.	5M	2008-2012	Number and status of offices constructed. Number of staff using the offices; No of clients accommodated; Completion status of perimeter wall fence.	Periodic reports. Field visits and reports. Reports to DEC/DDC/DM EC and PMEC.	Children Department.	GoK	GOK and Development partners to provide funds; GOK and the Civil society to conduct M & E.
Vocational Rehabilitation centre for disabled. Kehancha Division.	12 M	2008-2012	Completion status of the building; No of facilities installed; No of beneficiaries.	Field supervision reports. Periodic reports. Community reports. Reports to DEC/DDC/DM EC/PMEC.	Ministry of Gender and Social Services.	GoK	The local authority to provide land; GOK to provide policy guidelines and funds; Development partners to supplement funding; District staff to provide technical support;

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
							GOK and the community to conduct M & E
Training programme on gender and development.	5M	2008-2012	Number of people trained.	Field supervision reports. Periodic reports. Community reports. Reports to DEC/DDC/DM EC/PMEC.	Ministry of Gender and Social Services; Civil Society Organizations.	GoK	GOK, Development partners and CDF to provide funds. GOK to provide technical expertise. Community to provide materials and labour.
Ngisuru Youth Polytechnic Tagare Location. Mabera Division.	5 M	2008-2010	No of facilities installed; No of beneficiaries of the centre; No of buildings completed.	Field supervision reports. Periodic reports. Community reports. Reports to DEC/DDC/DM EC/PMEC.	Ministry of Youth and Sports.	GoK	The local authority to provide land; GOK, Development partners and CDF to provide funds. GOK to provide technical expertise. Community to provide materials and labour.
Youth Enterprise Development.	35 M	2008-2012	No of groups funded by the youth enterprise development fund; No of enterprises established; % Decrease in unemployment.	Field supervision reports. Periodic reports. Community reports. Reports to DEC/DDC/DM EC/PMEC.	Ministry of Youth and Sports.	GoK	GOK, Development partners and CDF to provide funds. GOK to provide technical expertise. Community to provide materials and labour.
Youth Empowerment Centre.	15 M	2008-2010	No of facilities installed; No of beneficiaries of the centre; No of buildings completed.	Field supervision reports. Periodic reports. Community reports. Reports to DEC/DDC/DM EC/PMEC.	Ministry of Youth and Sports.	GoK	GOK, Development partners and CDF to provide funds. GOK to provide technical expertise. Community to provide materials and labour Local authority to provide land.
Office block. Kehancha Division.	8 M	2008-2012	Number and status of offices constructed. Number of staff using the offices.	Periodic reports. Field visits and reports. Reports to DEC/DDC/DM EC and PMECC.	Ministry of Youth and Sports.	GoK	GOK and Development partners to provide funds. GOK and the Civil society to conduct M&E.
Revival of Ikerege Youth polytechnic Kehancha Division.	5 M	2008-2012	No of buildings renovated; No of facilities installed; No of beneficiaries of the centre;	Field supervision reports. Periodic reports. Community reports. Reports to	Ministry of Youth and Sports.	GoK	The local authority to provide land; GOK, Development partners and CDF to provide funds.

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
			No of buildings completed.	DEC/DDC/DM EC/PMEC.			GOK to provide technical expertise. Community to provide materials and labour.
Kehancha Youth Polytechnic. Kehancha Division.	10 M	2008-2012	No of facilities installed; No of beneficiaries of the centre; No of buildings completed.	Field supervision reports. Periodic reports. Community reports. Reports to DEC/DDC/DM EC/PMEC.	Ministry of Youth and Sports.	GoK	The local authority to provide land; GOK. Development partners and CDF to provide funds. GOK to provide technical expertise. Community to provide materials and labour.
Isebania Youth Polytechnic. Kehancha Division.	10 M	2008-2012	No of facilities installed; No of beneficiaries of the centre; No of buildings completed.	Field supervision reports. Periodic reports. Community reports. Reports to DEC/DDC/DM EC/PMEC.	Ministry of Youth and Sports.	GoK	The local authority to provide land; GOK. Development partners and CDF to provide funds. GOK to provide technical expertise. Community to provide materials and labour.
Revival of Nyabirongo youth polytechnic Masaba town. Masaba Division.	5 M	2008-2012	No of buildings renovated; No of facilities installed; No of beneficiaries of the centre; No of buildings completed.	Field supervision reports. Periodic reports. Community reports. Reports to DEC/DDC/DM EC/PMEC.	Ministry of Youth and Sports.	GoK	The local authority to provide land; GOK. Development partners and CDF to provide funds. GOK to provide technical expertise. Community to provide materials and labour.
Masaba Youth Polytechnic. Masaba Division.	5 M	2008-2012	No of facilities installed; No of beneficiaries of the centre; No of buildings completed.	Field supervision reports. Periodic reports. Community reports. Reports to DEC/DDC/DM EC/PMEC.	Ministry of Youth and Sports.	GoK	The local authority to provide land; GOK. Development partners and CDF to provide funds. GOK to provide technical expertise. Community to provide materials and labour.
STI/HIV/AIDS Programme TOWA. District Wide.	10 M	2008-2012	No of groups funded; % Decrease in HIV prevalence;	Field supervision reports. Periodic reports. Community	National Aids Control Council.	GoK	NACC to provide policy guidelines; GOK and donors to provide funds; CSOs to

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
			No of VCT sites established; No of people tested; No of people trained on HBC.	reports. Reports to DEC/DDC/DM EC/PMEC; JAPR reports.			implement projects/program mes; GOK and the community to conduct M & E.
Prevention of new infections. District Wide.	10 M	2008-2012	No of groups funded; % Decrease in HIV prevalence; No of VCT sites established; No of people tested; No of people trained on HBC.	Field supervision reports. Periodic reports. Community reports. Reports to DEC/DDC/DM EC/PMEC; JAPR reports.	National Aids Control Council.	GoK	NACC to provide policy guidelines; GOK and donors to provide funds; CSOs to implement projects/program mes; GOK and the community to conduct M & E.
Improvement of the Quality of life of people infected and affected by HIV/AIDS. District Wide.	10 M	2008-2012	% of patients receiving ART; % of TB suspects tested for HIV/AIDS. % Coverage of HBC; % of health facilities providing compressive HBC; No of PLWHAs trained on legal and reproductive rights.	Field supervision reports. Periodic reports. Community reports. Reports to DEC/DDC/DM EC/PMEC; JAPR reports.	National Aids Control Council.	GoK	NACC to provide policy guidelines; GOK and donors to provide funds; CSOs to implement projects/program mes; GOK and the community to conduct M & E.
Mitigation of Social and Economic Impact.	10 M	2008-2012	% of the community sensitized on social economic impact; No of mitigation measures designed and implemented; % of OVCs supported.	Field supervision reports. Periodic reports. Community reports. Reports to DEC/DDC/DM EC/PMEC; JAPR reports.	National Aids Control Council.	GoK	NACC to provide policy guidelines; GOK and donors to provide funds; CSOs to implement projects/program mes; GOK and the community to conduct M & E. NACC to provide policy guidelines; GOK and donors to provide funds; CSOs to implement projects/program mes; GOK and the community to conduct M & E.

4.3 Summary of Monitoring and Evaluation Impact and Performance Indicators

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

Indicator/ Milestone	2008 (Present Situation)	2010 (Mid-term)	2012 (End of Plan Period)
Health			
Immunization Coverage (%)	51.6	60	80
Doctor/Population Ratio	1:35,405	1:20,000	1,10,000
Nurse/Population Ratio	1: 4,633	1: 3,000	1: 2,000
HIV/AIDS incidence (%)	5.1	4	2
Family Planning acceptance (%)	24	40	60
Average Distance to Health Facility (Km)			
(a) 3-4.9 Km (%)	7.7	25	50
(b) 5 or more Km (%)	92.3	75	50
Education			
Primary School Enrolment rate (%)	83.4	90	98
Primary School Drop Out Rate	23	10	3
Secondary School Drop Out Rate (%)	28	10	5
Primary School Pupil/Teacher Ratio	1:50	1:40	1:30
Secondary School Pupil /Teacher Ratio	1:280	1:150	1:120
District Literacy Level (%)	48.7	55	65
Water and Sanitation			
Households with access to potable water (%)	32	40	50
Households with access to piped water (%)	0.2	5	8
Households with Latrines/Toilets (%)	66.3	72	80
Roads			
Bitumen surface (Km)	16	30	50
Gravel Surface (Km)	43.8	50	55
Social Welfare			
Absolute poverty (%)	61	50	40
Energy			
Household using kerosene/gas for cooking (%)	3.3	6	10
Household using wood fuel for cooking (%)	84.8	60	50
Information and Communication Technology (ICT)			
Mobile network coverage (%)	92	96	98
Cyber cafes (Number)	2	5	10
Access to internet services (%)	3	10	20
Access to libraries (%)	2	10	15
Environment			
Forest cover (acreage)		140	160
Community Forest Associations			5
Dumping sites (Number)			3

