



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

GUCHA
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN
2002—2008

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

FOREWORD

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

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

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

The Plan is divided into four chapters as follows:

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

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

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

RURAL PLANNING DEPARTMENT
MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND PLANNING

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

A.I.E.	Authority to Incur Expenditure
AI	Artificial Insemination
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ATIRI	Agricultural Technology Information Response Initiative
CACC	Constituency AIDS Control Committee
CBOs	Community Based Organisations
CC	County Council
CDTF	Community Development Trust Fund
CIG	Common Interest Groups
DAB	District Agriculture Board
DALEO	District Agricultural and Livestock Extension Officer
DC	District Commissioner
DDC	District Development Committees
DDO	District Development Officer
DEO	District Education Officer
DO	District Officer
DRC	District Roads Committee
FAO/WHO	Food and Agriculture Organization/World Health Organization
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
GOK	Government of Kenya
HIV	Human Immuno Deficiency Virus
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IGAs	Income Generating Activities
ILO/IPEC	International Labour Organization/International Programme for the Elimination of Child Labour
KARI	Kenya Agricultural Research Institute
KTDA	Kenya Tea Development Agency
LATF	Local Authority Transfer Fund
LDP	Livestock Development Programme
MOH	Ministry of Health
MP	Member of Parliament
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
NALEP	National Agricultural Livestock Extension Programme
NGOs	Non Governmental Organisations
PEC	Poverty Eradication Commission
PMEC	Provincial Monitoring and Evaluation Committee
PRISM	Primary School Management
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PWAS	People With AIDS
RHF	Rural Health Facilities
SACCOs	Savings and Credit Cooperatives
SARDEP	Semi Arid Rural Development Programme
SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency
SMASE	Strengthening Maths and Science in Secondary Schools
SMP	Soil Management Project
SUP	Safe Use Project

TAC
TBA
TC
UNICEF
VIP

Teachers Advisory Centre
Traditional Birth Attendants
Town Council
United Nations Children's Emergency Fund
Vented Improved Pit Latrines

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides background description of Gucha District, in terms of location, area, administrative divisions, main physical features and climate. It describes the settlement patterns that show how the population of the district is distributed guided by various socio-economic and cultural factors. It also shows sectoral data in a fact sheet that gives a quick look at the district profile and the resource base. This chapter provides a base from which programmes will be designed to address the theme of the plan, which is “*Effective Management for Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction*”.

1.1 ADMINISTRATIVE, GEOGRAPHIC AND PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

This section provides details of the district profile, with background information on location of the district, main physical features, settlement patterns and other background information critical to the overall development strategy for the next seven years.

1.1.1 Administrative Boundaries

Gucha District is one of the twelve districts of Nyanza Province. The district shares common borders with Kisii Central District to the north, Migori District to the west and Transmara District to the south. It lies between latitudes $0^{\circ} 30'$ and $0^{\circ} 58'$ south and Longitudes $34^{\circ} 42'$ and $35^{\circ} 05'$. The district covers an area of 660.8 km^2 with a total population of 460,939 people.

Gucha District is subdivided into seven divisions, thirty locations and seventy-eight sub-locations as shown on Table 1.1.

Table 1.1 Administrative Units by Division

Division	Area Km ²	Locations	Sub-Locations
Kenyanya	116.2	4	11
Ogembo	105.1	3	8
Nyamache	81.4	3	16
Nyacheki	79.9	5	11
Sameta	78.0	4	10
Nyamarambe	94.5	3	10
Etago	105.7	5	12
Total	660.8	30	78

Source: District Commissioner's Office, Ogembo, 2001

Kenyanya is the largest division with an area of 116.2 km^2 while Sameta is the smallest with an area of 78 km^2 . Nyamache Division has the highest number of sub-locations (16) while Ogembo Division has the least number of sub-locations (8).

There are three constituencies in the district namely; Bobasi, Bomachoge and South Mugirango. Bobasi constituency covers Sameta, Nyamache and Nyacheki Divisions with a total area of 239.3 km^2 . Bomachoge Constituency covers Ogembo and Kenyanya Divisions with a total area of 221.3 km^2 , while South Mugirango constituency covers Etago and Nyamarambe Divisions with a total area of 200.2 km^2 .

There are five local authorities in the district, namely Gucha County Council, Nyamarambe Town Council, Tabaka Town Council, Ogembo Town Council and Nyamache Town Council. There is a proposal to create Kenyena Town Council. Table 1.2 shows the local authorities in the district and number of wards.

Table 1.2 Local Authorities

Name	Wards
Gucha County Council	16
Ogembo Town Council	7
Nymarabe Town Council	7
Tabaka Town Council	7
Nyamache Town Council	7
Total	44

Source: Ministry of Local Government, Ogembo, 2001

1.1.2 Physiographic and Natural Conditions

The district is hilly with most areas above 1,800m above sea level. Notable hills include Sameta, Kegochi, Kiong'ongi, Igorera and Nyangweta. The major rivers are Kuja and Omogonga. The district has a highland equatorial climate. It receives an average of 1,500mm of rainfall annually with the long rains between March and June, while the short rains are received from September to November. Hailstones are common occurrences during the short rains. July and January are relatively dry months. There are no natural forests and vegetation in the district. All these have been cleared to pave way for cultivation. However, afforestation has been taking place through planting of trees on hilltops and swampy areas. Nyangweta, Igorera and Nyacheki Hills have also been planted with trees.

Most parts of the district have red volcanic soils (nitsols), which are deep and rich in organic matters. The rest of the district has clay soils, which are poorly drained especially in swamps and valleys. The district can be divided into three agro-ecological zones, the Upper Land (UM 1), Lower Highlands (LH) and Lower Midland (LM). The distributions of soils and agro-ecological zones are shown on Table 1.3.

Table 1.3 Types of Soils and Agro-Ecological Zones (AEZ) by Division

Division	Altitude Range (M)	Soils	A.E.Z
Ogembo	1,460-1,845	Nitosol and Phaedems	UM1
Sameta	1,560-2,000	Nitosol and Phaedems	UM1
Nyamache	1,690-2,075	Nitosol and Phaedems	UM1
Nyacheki	1,077-2,100	Nitosol and Phaedems	UM & LF1
Kenyena	1,570-2,015	Titosols	UM 1
Etago	1,500-1,830	Nitosols	UM1 & LMI
Nyamarambe	1,460-1,750	Nitosols	UM1 & LMI

Source: District Agricultural Office, Ogembo, 2001

The highlands are good for agricultural activities, which include both food and cash crops, and dairy farming. Coffee and tea farming is intensively practiced in the lowlands. Sugarcane farming is common in the lowlands, while the clay soils in these areas are suitable for brick making. Ogembo, Kenya, Nyamache, Nyacheki and Sameta are tea and coffee

zones. Etago is maize and sugarcane zone while Nyamarambe is a soapstone zone. Dairy cattle and food crops especially maize does well in all divisions.

1.1.3 Settlement Patterns

The district is projected to have a population of 491,704 people by the year 2002. There are only four urban centres with a total population of 136,556 people. The rest of the population is distributed evenly across the seven divisions.

Kenyenya Division has the highest population with 101,564 people. This represents 20 per cent of the total population. Sameta Division has the least population with 55,511, which represents 11.1 per cent of the total population in the district. Etago Division has the least population density of 613 persons per km². The population density for the district is 759 persons per km²

It is estimated that 57 per cent of the district's population are classified as absolutely poor, based on poverty line of Kshs.1, 239 per adult equivalent. Majority of these are women and the youth. The poor include the landless, peasant farmers, female-headed households especially widows, child-headed households, casual workers, physically disabled, people living with HIV/AIDS and orphans.

1.2 DISTRICT FACT SHEET

The information presented in this section includes a variety of statistics and other information vital for planning purposes.

Area	
Total Area	660.8 km ²
Arable land	528.64 km ²
Non-Arable land	132.16 km ²
Water surface	Nil
Gazetted forest	Nil
Urban area	20.8km ²
Topography and Climate	
Altitude:	
Highest	2,000 metres above sea level
Lowest	1,460 metres above sea level
Rainfall:	
Annual Average	1,500mm
Short rainfall season	1,185mm
Long rainfall season	1,595mm
Temperature range:	
Highest: January	27 ^o c
Lowest: March	14 ^o c
Highlands	Max: 24 ^o c - Min: 14 ^o c
Lowlands	Max: 27 ^o c - Min: 16 ^o c
Temperature average	21 ^o c
Demographic and Population Profiles	
Population size (2002)	491,704
Total number of males	236,055
Total number of females	255,649
Female/male ratio	100:92
Total number of youthful population (15-24)	114,468
Total population of primary school going age (6-13)	126,077
Total population of secondary school going age (14-17)	58,606
Total labour force (15-64)	253,161

Dependency ratio	100:94
Population growth rate	2.8%
Population Density	
Highest: Kenya Division	865 persons/km ²
Lowest: Etago Division	613 persons/km ²
Average	759 persons/km ²
Rural Population	
At start of the plan	346,040
At end of the plan	417,350
Urban Population	
Number of towns with a population of 2,000-10,000	4
Population at the start of the plan period (2002)	145,664
Population at the end of the plan period (2008)	175,692
Crude birth rate (per 1000)	53/1000
Crude death rate (per 1000)	10/1000
Life Expectancy: Males	47 Years
Females	48 Years
Infant mortality rate (per 1000)	80/1000
Under 5 mortality rate (per 1000)	111/1000
Total fertility rate	5.2
Socio-Economic Indicators	
Total No. of households	89,776
Average household size	6
Female headed households	5,700 (widows only)
Disabled persons (percentage of total population)	10% (5,013 people)
Number of children in need of special protection (CNSP)	10,000
Absolute Poverty	280,271
Rural poverty	57%
Contribution to national poverty	1.74%
Average household incomes: sectoral contributions to household income:	
Agriculture	70%
Rural self-employment (off-farm)	10%
Wages employment	15%
Urban self-employment	2%
Others (casuals)	3%
Total number of unemployed	146,627
Agriculture	
Average farm size (small-scale)	0.5 ha
Average farm size (large-scale)	None
Main food crops produced	Maize, bananas, finger millet, sweet potatoes.
Main cash crops produced	Tea, coffee, sugarcane, pyrethrum, bananas
Total acreage under cash crops	10,913 hectares.
Total acreage under food crops	45,847 hectares.
Main storage facilities: On-farm	Granaries
Off-farm	NCPB store
Population working in the agriculture sector	80% (202,529)
Total number of ranches	None
Average size of ranches	N/A
Main livestock bred	Zebu, grade cows and mixed breeds
Land carrying capacity (range)	0.4ha/livestock
Population working in livestock sector	N/A
Main species of fish catch.	Tilapia, clanicas, ganepinus
Population of fish farmers	245
No. of fish ponds.	321
No. of landing beaches	None
Size of gazetted forests	None
Size of non-gazetted forests	184.4 hectares
Main forest products	Timber, charcoal and firewood
% of people engaged in forest related activities (sawmills, furniture works etc)	10%

Co-operatives	
No. of active cooperatives by type:	
Coffee	10
Pyrethrum	5
Handicraft	4
SACCOS	7
Muti-purpose	2
Key cooperative that have collapsed	Pyrethrum and dairy marketing
Total registered members by type:	
Coffee	47,913
Pyrethrum	12,224
Handicraft	1,199
SACCOS	3,222
Multipurpose	
Total turnover by type (KShs.)	
Coffee	56,178,336
Pyrethrum	4,060,434
Handicraft	10,000,000
SACCOS	1,968,116
Multi-purpose	New society
Water and Sanitation	
Number of households with access to piped water	5,500
Number of households with access to potable water (65% of total households)	58,635
Number of permanent rivers	4
Number of wells	6
Number of protected springs	479
Number of unprotected springs	88
Number of boreholes	4
Number of dams/pans	N/A
Number of households with roof catchments	Data not available
Average distance to nearest potable water	0.5 – 2km
Number of VIP latrines	Data not available
Education Facilities	
Pre-Primary	
Number of pre-primary schools:	
Public	365
Private	200
Enrolment Rates:	
Boys	99.2%
Girls	99.7%
Teachers /pupil ratio	1:50
Total dropout rates:	
Girls	0.8%
Boys	0.3%
Primary	
Number of primary schools:	
Public	365
Private	200
Total enrolment rates:	
Boys	75%
Girls	70%
Total drop-outs rates:	
Boys	5.3%
Girls	5.8%
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:50
Average years of school attendance:	
Boys	6 Years
Girls	5 Years

Secondary	
Number of secondary schools:	
Public	120
Private	6
Total enrolment rates:	
Boys	34.3%
Girls	32.1%
Total drop-outs rates:	
Boys	13%
Girls	35%
Teacher/ pupil ratio	1:30
Tertiary	
Number of other training institutions (e.g. colleges, polytechnics etc)	10
Main type of training institutions	Youth polytechnics and computer training centres
Adult Education	
Number of adult education classes	7
Enrolment by sex:	
Females	943
Males	294
Drop-outs rates:	
Females	30%
Males	50%
Literacy levels by sex:	
Females	74%
Males	82%
Health	
Most common diseases (in order of prevalence)	Malaria, tuberculosis, and typhoid
Doctor/patient ratio	1:250,666
Number of health posts	74
Hospitals:	
Public (GOK)	1
Private	1
Health Centres:	
Public	3
Private	2
Dispensaries:	
Public	11
Private	3
Health clinics (private)	12
Average distance to the nearest health facility	7 km
% of households with access to health service	60%
Energy	
Number of trading centres with electricity	7
Number of households with electricity connections	2240 (2.5%)
Percentage of rural households using solar power	2%
Percentage of rural households using firewood/charcoal	80%
% of households using kerosene	70%
Transport Facilities	
Bitumen	34.0km
Murram	179.7km
Earth truck	436.3km
Total kilometres of roads	650km
Total length of railway	Nil
No. of airports and airstrips	Nil
No. of public service vehicles	150
Communication	
Number of households with telephone connections	38

No. of private and public organizations with telephone connections	50
Mobile service coverage	None
No. of post/sub-post offices	4
No. of telephone booths	12
No. of households without radios	44.1% of households (39,591)
No. of cyber cafes	Nil
Trade, Commerce and Tourism	
Number of trading centres	55
Number of hotels	100
Number of tourism class hotels	Nil
Main tourism attractions	Soapstone at Tabaka
Number of licensed businesses	1,500
Number of informal sector business	200
Banks and Other Financial Institutions	
Number. of banks	Nil
Number of other financial institutions	3
Number of micro-finance institutions	4
Volume of credit by micro finance	Kshs. 3, 000,000 per anum

CHAPTER TWO

MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

2.0 INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this chapter is to provide an overview of the last plan 1997-2001 accompanied with an in-depth analysis of the implementations status of the projects and programmes that were proposed over the plan period. The chapter further addresses the linkages between the current district development plan and other key long and short-term policy documents. An in-depth analysis of the major development challenges and cross cutting issues is also discussed here with a view to understanding the conditions obtaining in the district that may retard the achievement of sustainable growth and poverty reduction in the district.

2.1 OVERVIEW OF 1997 - 2001 PLAN

This is the first development plan for the district as it was created after the 1997-2001 plan preparation exercise.

During the 1997-2001 District Development Plan preparation, Gucha District had not been carved out of the Kisii District. The overview presented here is based on the Kisii District Development Plan after isolating projects and Programmes that targeted seven divisions that later formed Gucha District. Most departments are still being administered from Kisii Central District. This has been a major hindrance to project implementation, financing, monitoring and evaluation.

The following are the achievements by sector/department during the current plan.

Road Network: The expectation that a total of 48.2 km of Nyangusu – Gesusu (C16) and Ogembo – Rongo (C20) roads would be tarmacked during the plan period did not take place. However, various roads were graded, gravelled, bushes cleared, culverts and drainages opened for most of the roads during the plan period. The Department of public works through the fuel levy and cess funds from tea factories did that.

Energy: At the beginning of the plan period, a number of centres were the targets of electricity supply under the Rural Electrification Programme. However, only a few Market Centres and institutions were connected with electricity. These include, Igare Market, Nyamagwa Secondary School and Dispensary, Magena Market, Mogonga and Ritumbe Mission Hospital and school.

Telecommunications: The provision of manual exchange and automatic service exchange services were not provided to the various prioritized centres. Only Nyamache Town was provided with automatic exchange services.

Postal Services: The objective of upgrading of post offices and provision of the same to new areas was not achieved. These were only improved at Ogembo and Nyamache Towns.

Water and Sanitation: It was planned that all existing water facilities were to be rehabilitated and all on-going projects be completed while encouraging new small-scale community based projects. A number of operating schemes stalled during the plan period. A few water schemes, among them Nyamache Gravity Scheme, Nyabioto Gravity Scheme and Tabaka Water Supply are operating. Mwoigara Water Project was the only

project initiated by the Poverty Eradication Commission. A number of springs were also protected during the plan period and a good number of VIP latrines and water tanks for roof catchments constructed through the initiative of various NGOs, the government and the local community.

Legal Services: The planned renovation and reactivation of the Ogembo Law Court was never started, however, rehabilitation and re-integration of offenders through the Community Service Order was successfully implemented.

Provincial Administration: The construction of the Gucha District headquarters building started by the community in 1995 is only halfway complete. Only Sameta and Kenyena Divisional Headquarters buildings were constructed and completed.

Local Authorities: The construction of Gucha County Council and Nyamache Town Council administrative buildings are going on under the LATF funding. A number of markets have been fenced and sanitation and refuse collection service improved.

Education: The objective of improving the quality of education through improvement in education performance was not achieved. However, the Education Department implemented the SMASE and PRISM training for secondary school teachers and primary school head teachers and their deputies, so as to improve on their quality of professional input. Chairmen of primary school committees were also trained on management skills under the PRISM programme. A number of needy secondary school children benefited from the secondary schools bursary funds. Construction of science laboratories and provision of equipments for a number of secondary schools was achieved through the harambee movement. However, the district still continues to perform poorly in national examinations.

The various youth polytechnics continued to offer intermediate courses to help improve the skills of job seekers and develop the human resource in the district particularly youths for self-employment. These institutions however lacked basic training tools and facilities, since they were not equipped as planned.

The Department of Adult Education offered services to learners at 74 centres district wide. This has resulted in improved literacy rate particularly of women. The Children's Department helped to improve on enrolment rates by supporting schools and children with learning materials at the soapstone area of Nyamarambe Division through the Child Labour Programme funded by ILO/IPEC. UNICEF has also supported health programmes for children such as immunization and improved on information dissemination through supply of Baygen radios to schools in remote areas. Community based libraries were not established as planned.

Agriculture: The target of increasing maize production from 40 to 50 bags/ha. and beans from 5 to 10 bags/ha was not achieved as production remained at 40 bags/ha and less than 10 bags/ha for maize and beans respectively. The major constraints were low farm inputs caused by high prices and untimely availability. Tea production increased from 0.8 kg/bush to 0.9 kg/bush. Major constraints to production were poor state of roads and low factory capacity. Pyrethrum production showed increasing trends after the provision of high quality seedlings to farmers by the Kenya Pyrethrum Board. Soil

conservation structures and protection of springs on farms was done in selected areas in the district under the NALEP programme.

Milk production also increased during the plan period. This was as a result of increase in the number of zero grazing units, provision of grade cows through the Livestock Development Programme (LDP) and Poverty Eradication Commission (PEC) to dairy farmers. Two private AI schemes i.e. Sameta dairy breeders and Isena AI schemes were started to complement the services of the Department of Veterinary Services. There were no major livestock disease outbreaks in the district as these were contained through reliable animal health programmes to farmers.

Credit Facilities: At the beginning of the plan period the availability and accessibility to credit was limited because banks were charging high interest rates and attached tough conditions to be fulfilled by the loanees. However, during the plan period a number of Micro Finance Institutions and SACCOS started their operations offering credit without stringent condition. These include Gusii Rural SACCO, Omobasi SACCO, Kenya Women Finance Trust, Faulu Kenya, Care Kenya and Kenya Rural Enterprise Fund. The Department of Trade also continued to extend credit to small-scale traders through the Kisii District Joint Loans Board.

Natural Resources: The Department of Forestry and the community continued to produce tree seedlings in nurseries for both exotic and indigenous seedlings, for planting mainly on hilltops and swampy areas of the district. Agro-forestry activities are also widely practiced. Farmers were also encouraged by the Fisheries Department to practice fishing as a commercial enterprise through fishpond restocking and fish consumption. Quarrying for sand and soapstone is common in the district and extension continued during the plan period.

Health Sector: Kenyena Dispensary was the only on-going project implemented during the plan period 1994-1996 DDP whose construction works was complete. However it still lacks equipment and furniture. Boige Dispensary in Nyamarambe Division was also completed. Nyamache Health Centre was rehabilitated together with construction of two staff houses, four water tanks and four VIP latrines through the support of the GoK/IFAD Farmers Group and Community Support Project.

Others projects included Nyamache Health Centre, which was earmarked for upgrading to sub-district level but never started due to lack of funds, Sengera Mission, Nyacheki and Etago Dispensaries which were not upgraded for the same reason. Construction of new dispensaries was to take place at Kiobegi, Chitago/Tukiamwoana, Motonto, Riaboera, Riyabu and Suguta, but never started because no funds were allocated. All these health facilities were to be funded through the government in partnership with the community.

Different donors funded various projects in the district. For example at Nyamache, the construction of a maternity wing is 80 per cent complete while that of twin staff house is complete. IFAD, CDTF and the Government partnered to support this project together with the community. The malaria control programme whose aim is to control malaria outbreaks through sale of mosquito nets and procurement of spray drugs was successful through the support of Merlin and the Government.

2.2 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 1997 – 2001 DEVELOPMENT PLAN

This section provides information on the implementation status of the 1997-2001-district development plan by department. Table 2.1 below shows the implementation status of projects and programmes during the 1997-2001-plan period.

Table 2.1 Projects and Programmes Implementation Status of 1997 – 2001 Plan

Department	No. of Projects proposed	No. of projects Implemented	Implementation status %
Agriculture	9	5	55
Livestock	4	2	50
Veterinary	5	2	40
Health	23	14	60
Roads	9	4	44
Water	10	3	30
Energy	4	1	25
Trade	2	2	50
Industry	3	0	0
Education	1	1	100
Technical Trainings	8	4	50
Fisheries	2	1	50
Adult Education	4	2	50
Social Services	4	2	50
National Libraries Services	1	0	0
Local Government	9	4	44
Civil Registration	2	2	100
Provincial Administration	4	2	50
Children Department	3	2	66
Rural Planning	2	0	0
Forest	4	2	50
Co-operatives	5	2	40
Judiciary	1	0	0
Telecommunications	4	1	25
Postal Services	2	1/2	25
Total	125	59	47

Source: District Plan Implementation Report, Ogembo, 2000.

As shown in Table 2.1 above, a total of 125 projects were proposed during 1997-2001 plan period. Out of these only 59 were implemented to various completion rates. The Department of Health had the highest number of projects (23), but implemented only 14, a 60 per cent implementation rate. Water Department on the other hand, had proposed a total of 10 projects but only 3 were implemented, which accounts for only 30 per cent. The departments of Education and Civil Registration implemented all the proposed projects during the period under review while the department of Industry, National Library Services, Rural Planning and Judiciary implemented none of the projects that they had proposed.

Overall, about 47 percent of the projects and programmes that targeted Gucha were implemented. Most of these were in health, agriculture, cooperatives and water sector. The funding agencies were mostly the government and the community. Other donors included SIDA, Government of Finland and KTDA.

The major constraints experienced during implementation included low community participation especially in monitoring and evaluation of projects and programmes inadequate allocation of financial resources, late disbursement of funds, piecemeal disbursement of funds (A.I.E), the intrinsic weaknesses in the District Focus for Rural

Development strategy and the delivery tool for rural development, various development partners implemented a number of projects and programmes outside the DDP priorities. None-the-less, their contribution to development was felt and the lesson learned from the exercise is the need for full involvement and participation of all development partners and beneficiaries in the Planning process in order to improve implementation.

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

The link between the Gucha District Development Plan and National Development Plan is that the District Development Plan contains projects and programs that facilitate the realizations of the National Plan. Emphasis is on monitoring and evaluation for effective and timely implementation of plans. The plan period of seven years provides a medium term linkage between the 15 years National Poverty Eradication Plan (NPEP) and the Short Term Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP). The shorter 3 years rolling Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) budget links programmes and projects proposed in the DDP with resources for implementation. The National Development Plan contains broad framework for attaining policy goals. It also contains the theme "*Effective Management for Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction*" which highlights the policy objectives and targets to be achieved by various sectors of the economy. DDP has translated the broad policy objectives of the NDP into implement-able activities i.e. detailed planning and implementation of projects and programmes. Other plans such as the five years Kenya National HIV/AIDS Strategic Plan (2000-2005), the National Water Master Plan, Environmental Conservation Act, the Children Act, and the five year Local Authority Master Plan and other Sessional Papers priorities including those of Non-Governmental Organisations and Community Based Organisations are discussed and their activities incorporated in this Plan. The central concern of this Plan is however, the socio-economic welfare of the people of Gucha District and ways and means of incorporating them in all development activities in the district in line with the lessons learned from the previous Plan period.

2.4 MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

This section provides an in-depth analysis of the major development challenges and cross cutting issues that will affect the implementation of the current plan.

Inadequate and Poor Infrastructure Facilities: Roads - The district has a total road network of 650 km out of which only 327.5 Km. is classified while the rest falls under tea, coffee and rural access roads. Most of these are earth roads, which are impassable during the rainy season. Telephone facilities and electricity are lacking in many centres. The district has abundant supply of water but most of the water sources are contaminated.

Poor Marketing Systems: There are no strong marketing co-operative societies as most of them are mismanaged hence; the farmers sell their produce to the middlemen who exploit them.

Inaccessibility to Credit Facilities: Most producers do not have access to credit, some of the reasons are that many farmers and entrepreneurs lack information about credit, the exorbitant interest rates charged by commercial banks and other lending institutions are

beyond the reach of many, and farmers do not have the necessary collateral required by the lending institutions.

Under Developed Human Resources: Utilization and development of human resources in the district is hampered by shortage of training institutions. The existing institutions (polytechnics) do not have adequate facilities to enable them offer high quality market driven courses. Most secondary schools are poorly equipped especially in terms of science equipments.

Insecurity: There are frequent boarder clashes along the Gucha/Transmara boarder. This leads to loss of life and livelihoods and disruption of economic activities.

2.4.1 Population Growth

This section presents the population profile of Gucha District. The demographic features analysed are size, structure and the distribution of the population by divisions and urban centres.

The 1999 population Census shows that Gucha District had a population of 460,939 people with an annual population growth rate of 2.8 per cent. The population is projected to reach 566,727 by the end of this plan period as shown in Table 2.2. This will be an increase of 105,788 people during the plan period. This represents a change of 20 per cent in the population over this period.

Table 2.2 Population Projections by Age and Sex

Age Group	1999		2002		2004		2006		2008	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0 - 4	36,593	35,570	39,345	38,237	41,293	40,126	43,338	42,107	45,484	44,187
5 - 9	33,154	32,988	35,623	35,443	37,370	37,181	39,203	39,003	41,125	40,915
10 - 14	39,297	38,135	42,273	41,014	44,381	43,054	46,594	45,194	48,917	47,441
15 - 19	30,143	31,388	32,366	33,713	33,939	35,357	35,588	37,082	37,317	38,891
20 - 24	19,452	25,700	20,824	27,565	21,792	28,883	22,804	30,264	23,864	31,712
25 - 29	13,604	18,037	14,527	19,299	15,178	20,189	15,857	21,120	16,567	22,094
30 - 34	10,274	12,391	10,950	13,224	11,425	13,809	11,921	14,421	12,439	15,060
35 - 39	10,037	12,233	10,696	13,054	11,159	13,631	11,642	14,235	12,146	14,864
40 - 44	7,176	8,177	7,629	8,701	7,947	9,070	8,279	9,453	8,624	9,853
45 - 49	5,485	6,168	5,821	6,551	6,056	6,819	6,301	7,098	6,555	7,389
50 - 54	4,145	4,328	4,390	4,585	4,562	4,765	4,740	4,953	4,925	5,147
55 - 59	2,807	3,194	2,965	3,377	3,075	3,505	3,190	3,637	3,308	3,775
60 - 64	2,411	3,199	2,544	3,382	2,637	3,510	2,733	3,643	2,833	3,781
65 - 69	2,131	2,502	2,247	2,641	2,327	2,738	2,411	2,838	2,497	2,942
70 - 74	1,532	1,896	1,612	1,997	1,667	2,068	1,724	2,141	1,783	2,217
75 - 79	1,017	1,118	1,067	1,173	1,101	1,212	1,137	1,252	1,174	1,293
80 +	1,121	1,608	1,177	1,692	1,215	1,750	1,255	1,811	1,296	1,874
Age not stated	871	1,058	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	221,249	239,690	236,055	255,649	247,124	267,667	258,716	280,253	270,855	293,434

Source: 1999 Population and Housing Census Report Vol. 1, CBS

The age bracket (0-4) constitutes 16 percent of the population at the start of the plan period. This is a high percentage, indicating that the birth rate is also high. This fact does not augur well for the district for several reasons. The low productivity in agriculture and other sectors of the economy, high unemployment rates, the high levels of poverty especially food poverty, means that the district's resources will be stretched almost beyond limit with every addition to population.

Efforts will need to be put in place immediately to control the rising population growth. The increase in population of this age group calls for expansion of early childhood development centres and increase in child health care services such as immunization programmes.

Given the declining levels of production and increasing poverty, the district will have to ensure that production levels are increased to provide adequate food for all. Strategies will have to be devised to uplift the food poor (53 percent) and those in absolute poverty (57 percent) so that their situation does not worsen.

Table 2.3 below shows the trends of the population for selected age groups namely primary school age (6-13), secondary school age (14-17), childbearing age (15-49) and the labour force (15-64).

Table 2.3 Population Projections for Selected Age Groups

Age Group	1999		2002		2004		2006		2008	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
6 - 13 (Primary)	58,152	57,212	63,556	62,521	67,435	66,330	71,551	70,373	75,918	74,661
14 - 17 (Sec. Sch.)	26,971	26,986	29,295	29,311	30,954	30,971	32,707	32,726	34,560	34,579
15 - 49 (Fem. Fert.)	96,171	114,094	105,537	125,380	112,283	133,517	119,460	142,182	127,096	151,410
15 - 64 (Lab. Force)	105,534	124,815	115,900	137,261	123,370	146,240	131,321	155,807	139,785	165,999

Source: Population and Housing Census Projections, 2001

Primary School Age Group (6 – 13): As shown in Table 2.3 the total population in this age group will grow from 126,077 in 2002, to 133,765 in 2004, to 141,924 and 150,579 in 2006 and at the end of the plan period respectively. However these figures are not commensurate with the actual enrolment rates in primary schools. As indicated in the fact sheet only 75 per cent boys and 70 per cent of the girls attend primary school. Of this 5.3 per cent boys and 5.8 per cent girls drop out before they complete primary school education. This means that some of the children are not receiving primary school education at all, while others are not completing school. This does not augur well for the future development of the district, especially as some members of this age group are expected to enter the job market at the end of this plan period. The level of skills and education with which they enter will determine the kind of income they earn. If they drop out at primary school, their future will be very bleak. Efforts will be made to provide incentives to encourage parents to take their children to school and to retain them there. AIDS, which is a contributor to high drop out rate, will also be taken care of so that the orphans are able to continue with their education.

Secondary School Age Group (14-17): The population in this age group will increase from 58,606 at the start of the plan period to 69,139 at the end of the plan period. The enrolments in secondary schools show 34.3 per cent and 32.1 per cent of boys and girls respectively. During the plan period, resources will be channelled towards the education sector to expand the existing education facilities and establish new ones.

More efforts will be put to enhance enrolment and discourage drop out rates in secondary school, as these are the potential labour force. Provision of training institutions to impart relevant and practical training skills will be encouraged with the assistance of the private

sector and NGOs. In particular, access to credit for small-scale business will be facilitated with the assistance of the private sector, NGOs, and other development partners.

Reproductive Age Group (15–49): This category represents the female reproductive age group. Table 2.3 indicates that the population of this group will increase from 125,380 at the start of the plan period to 151,410 at the end of the plan period in 2008. This group determines the population growth in the district, and the larger the numbers, the faster the population is likely to grow unless measures are put in place to control it. Currently 17 per cent of the population consists of children (0-5) years, indicating a very high birth rate. During the current plan period, aggressive family planning programmes, to contain the high fertility rate will be put in place.

Labour Force (15-64): This category represents the labour force which is defined as those between the age group 15-64 and who can be productively employed in economic activities. The district will have 253,161 people in the labour force in 2002, out of which 115,900 will be men and 137,261 women. This is projected to increase to 139,385 men and 165,999 women at the end of the plan period. According to the Welfare, Monitoring Survey Volume II of 1994, only 9.4 per cent of the labour force in Gucha District is skilled. This translates to 23,797 at the start of the plan period.

Urban Population: The 1999 Population and Housing Census shows population of urban centres was 66,049 people. Four urban centres fall in this category. They include Nyamarembe, Ogembo Nyamache and Kenyenyia. Tabaka is an established Town Council with seven electoral wards but was not categorized as urban during the 1999 Population and Housing Census.

During the plan period, there is going to be an increased demand for social services such as health facilities, water and sanitation, schools and basic infrastructure in the Urban Centres. The problem of rising HIV/AIDS and increase in the number of widows and orphans will have to be dealt with as well as problems such as dealing with high bed occupancy and introduction of home based care. It also shows that the district will deal with the problem of rural-urban migration.

2.4.2 Poverty

Despite significant efforts by various stakeholders to address poverty, it still remains the greatest challenge facing the district. The Welfare Monitoring Survey (WMS) reports of 1994 and 1997 indicate that poverty levels are increasing. The second report on Poverty in Kenya Volume I of June 2000 reveals that 57 percent (262,750) of the district's population is absolutely poor, having a monthly expenditure below Kshs. 1,239 per adult equivalent. While 53.7 per cent (247,524) are food poor meaning that their expenditure on food is insufficient to meet the FAO/WHO recommended daily allowance of 2,250 calories per adult and 38.8 per cent (178,844) are classified as hardcore poor (those who cannot afford the minimum food recommended energy requirement even if they devoted their entire incomes to food). The district contributes 1.74 per cent to national poverty.

The Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper District (PRSP) consultations conducted in March 2001 confirmed that the majority of the people could not afford the basic minimum needs such as housing, clothing, food and payment of school fees. Majority of the poor are

women and children. Others in this group include the landless women, peasant farmers, casual workers, female-headed households (especially widows), physically disabled, HIV/AIDS orphans, Jua kali sector workers, soapstone carvers and child headed households.

Table 2.4 Distribution of Poverty by Division

Division	Population 1999	No. of Poor
Kenyenyia	92,461	52,702
Ogembo	78,827	44,931
Nyacheki	56,998	32,488
Nyamache	54,722	31,191
Sameta	51,039	29,092
Nyamarambe	67,060	38,224
Etagon	59,652	34,001
Total	460,939	262,629

Source: District Planning Unit, Ogembo, 2001

The major causes of poverty in the district are analysed by sector as follows.

Agriculture: Most households in the district depend on agriculture as the main source of livelihoods. However, agriculture faces a number of constraints, which, unless removed, will continue to work against poverty reduction efforts. Some of these include the high incidences of HIV/AIDS which has led to loss of life and depletion and diversion of badly needed family incomes, un-economical sub-division of land due to the high population pressure, low agricultural productivity, unaffordable input prices that discourage farmers from investing in agriculture and unstable cash crop prices, e.g. coffee which is grown by a large number of farmers. This situation is further exacerbated by landlessness among the youth, women, and mismanagement and near collapse of cooperative societies especially coffee and pyrethrum, and poor agricultural produce marketing.

Human Resource Development: The low level of human resource development is one of the causes of poverty in the district. The district will have a population of 544,179 people at the start of the plan period. Very little has been done to develop the capacity of people in the district. For most people, the cost of education is too high, therefore the levels of literacy is quite low. This, coupled with the fact that further education and training are hampered by the limited number of institutions and low quality of education acquired from them, means that the population (particularly the labour force) is not well-equipped to compete effectively in the local job market, and therefore the ability to secure remunerative jobs or other income generating opportunities.

To add to this, the negative effects of diseases such as malaria and the HIV/AIDS, has its toll on the labour force and the rest of the population. The effect has been increasing cases of morbidity, mortality and absenteeism because of frequent illness and diversion of income to meet medical expenses. For most families already affected by poverty, these additional expenses have driven poverty levels higher.

Apart from these problems, because of cultural reasons, the girl child receives less attention in terms of education and training. This bias has caused imbalances in employment opportunities particularly those that require skills as a basic requirement.

Women and young girls are therefore disadvantaged and this is a factor causing poverty as they can only be engaged in manual low paying jobs. High levels of unemployment in the district are also a major contributor to poverty.

Physical Infrastructure: As a result of poor roads, markets are inaccessible especially during the rainy season. This greatly affects the availability and cost of farm produce and in many cases perishable crops are left rotting on the farms or are sold for very low prices to the detriment of farmers.

Most divisions do not have electricity, which is important for the development of agro-based industries and for small scale Jua Kali factories. With the already high unemployment situation, provision of electricity particularly to key centres would greatly relieve the unemployment situation. This will bring immediate beneficial effects in all sectors of the district's economy.

The provision of communication facilities such as telephones and information communication technologies are still remote opportunities, which the district will need to exploit in order to open up the economy to the outside world.

Public Administrations: Tribal clashes along the Gucha and Transmara border has led to loss of life and property such as cattle. This has contributed to poverty. Thus security is one challenge that the district will have to overcome in order to create an environment that is conducive to development.

2.4.3 HIV/AIDS

The magnitude and impact of HIV/AIDS in Gucha is a major development challenge. The district is losing a large number of people daily to the pandemic and this has led to rapid increase in the number of orphans.

The HIV/AIDS prevalence rate for Gucha is 17 per cent. The main modes of transmission are sexual contact (90 per cent), mother to child transmission and contact with blood (10 per cent). The majority of those affected are in the 15-45 age groups (80 per cent) and about 5 per cent occur in children less than 5 years of age. More children whose parents have died of AIDS lack the basic necessities for survival, including food, shelter and clothing. This has affected retention rates in schools and greatly contributed to the increase in drop out rates.

It is becoming increasingly difficult to deal with the pandemic in the district due to a number of factors. An inadequate resource in the district and at the household level makes it very difficult to deal with the effects of the pandemic. It has strained the district health sector with about 50 per cent hospital beds being occupied by HIV/AIDS patients.

Further, the slow behavioural change among the people and the related deep-rooted cultural beliefs and practices hinder progress in interventions. Female genital mutilation, wife inheritance and polygamy among other practices are rampant in the district. Through the National Aids Control Council, Gucha has been able to attain 90 per cent awareness, 99 per cent blood safety through screening, established a surveillance programme and District Aids Control Committee, Constituency AIDS Control Committee and Ministerial AIDS Control Units at the district level.

A variety of interventions and activities will need to be implemented to reduce the HIV/AIDS prevalence in the district. In the absence of a complete cure of HIV/AIDS, most resources will have to be channelled towards preventive activities, which focus on the youth, and women through community mobilization to achieve the desired social change in sexual behaviour. Priority interventions will be balanced between education, information, agriculture, health, and social service. The education sector will be key since it has the potential to influence behaviour formation and change among the youthful population (both in and out of school).

The health sector is central to a successful response to the epidemic. Priority intervention will include prevention of further spread of HIV/AIDS through treatment of STI, mother to child transmission and safe blood transfusion, treatment and care of the infected, and capacity and training of health care workers at all levels to ensure quality control in service delivery institutions.

2.4.4 Gender Inequality

Gender analysis is primarily concerned with the socio-cultural dimension of men and women's responsibilities, roles and relationships. These variables impact on the development of the district.

There is unequal participation of women and men in socio-economic and political activities. The gender bias against women and the girl child in particular tends to be caused by disparities in accessibility to production resources, cultural beliefs and practices, literacy levels and disproportionate participation in decision-making at both political and economic levels.

In the agricultural sector, 80 per cent of the farm workers are women but men spend 80 per cent of the household income. The women and youth who plough the farms do not own land according to Kisii customs.

In education, the boy child is given preference to the girl child especially in payment of school fees particularly if the parent/guardian is unable to afford fees for both sexes. At home, the girl child tends to do most of the household chores and has less time for homework. Women are also disproportionately represented in school management committees. When a girl drops out of school due to pregnancy, the boy who is responsible for the pregnancy is allowed to continue.

It is also evident that it is women who take farm produce to the markets. They also have to fetch firewood, water and also ensure that food is available to the family. Women are affected more by the tribal clashes as majority of them become widows and have to take care of the orphaned children. They also lose their cattle and property through cattle rustling.

This gap will be reduced when all sectoral policies and programmes incorporate specific target for both men and women (gender mainstreaming in all sectors).

2.4.5 Disaster Management

Although the district does not have major disasters, there are other disaster related occurrences that affect the development of the district. The El Niño floods that occurred in 1998 destroyed property and infrastructure. Among facilities destroyed in 1998 were roads and school buildings. These have not been repaired due to lack of resources.

Disease outbreaks especially malaria occur immediately after the long rains. The district has been able to contain these outbreaks through efforts by MOH, CBOs and other NGOs operating in the district.

Gucha is prone to lightening accidents particularly during thunderstorms. However, the district is not fully prepared in handling these types of disasters and efforts will be put in place to ensure that the district is prepared when lighting strikes by providing and putting in place arrestors in known spots to reduce damage to buildings and loss of lives.

2.4.6 Environmental Conservation and Management

Gucha District is vulnerable in terms of environmental degradation. The vegetation cover is dominated by the eucalyptus (blue gum) trees whose water consumption capacity is high. These trees are commonly grown along riverbanks and other water catchments areas. This has had adverse effects on water volumes especially during dry periods. All efforts will be made to ensure that the habit of planting these trees around water catchments areas is abandoned, and its negative effects minimized.

The district has no gazetted forests and yet the existing hilltop and forested swampy areas are threatened by deforestation. The high rate of destruction especially at Nyangweta forest if not checked will result in soil erosion and loss of income to the Forestry Department and Gucha County Council.

There is no sewerage facility at Ogembo Town, which is the District Headquarter. The habit of digging pit latrines along the banks of River Kucha will result in pollution and contamination of the water. This will affect the livestock and fish production efforts as well as affecting the health of those living around these areas.

The District Environment Management Committee with membership from GOK Departments, Local Authorities, private sector, NGOs, community and civil society has been established to address environmental conservation issues. This was in response to the enactment of the Environment Management and Co-ordination Act by parliament.

CHAPTER THREE

DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES AND PRIORITIES

The district development strategies and priorities are derived from the national development strategy and the district development strategy. The district development strategy is a key document that guides the district's development. It is a blueprint for the district's development and provides a framework for the district's development. The district development strategy is a key document that guides the district's development. It is a blueprint for the district's development and provides a framework for the district's development. The district development strategy is a key document that guides the district's development. It is a blueprint for the district's development and provides a framework for the district's development.

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3.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter maps out priority measures that Gucha District will undertake in the effort to reduce poverty and promote development. The aim is to uplift the incomes of the people of Gucha and thereby improve their general welfare. This is being done in conformity with PRSP Consultative exercise completed earlier. The chapter analyses each sector development under the Medium Term Expenditure Framework. These sectors include: Agriculture and Rural Development, Physical Infrastructure and Social Services; Tourism, Trade and Industry; Human Resource Development, Information Communications Technology and, Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order.

3.1 AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

3.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

3.1.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The district is endowed with a good climate and fertile soils that enable a wide variety of crops to be grown and different types of livestock enterprises to be carried out. During the plan period, the district will focus on intensified and diversified agricultural and livestock production activities to meet the overall target of promoting food security and sustainable utilization of the natural resources. In the Cooperative Sub Sector, the district will encourage diversification of activities and amalgamation of small cooperatives to take advantage of economies of scale. Fish production will be increased to meet the ever-increasing demand for fish as an alternative source of protein. In the long run, supply of raw materials will be improved for agro-based industries.

3.1.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Agriculture and Rural Development sector plays a major role in the development of the district. Gucha District has a high agricultural potential with about 85 per cent of the arable land under agricultural use. Mixed farming is predominantly practiced by majority of the smallholder farmers who directly derive their livelihood from farming. Currently, the total acreage under food crops stands at 85,847 hectares. The main food crops grown in the district include maize, finger millet, beans, groundnuts, sweet potatoes, bananas and assorted vegetables. These crops have helped to strengthen the food security situation in the district over a long period of time. On the other hand, 10,913 hectares are under sugarcane, bananas and pineapples. These crops have contributed to improve standards of living of the people in the district. Available evidence indicates that 70 per cent of the household incomes are derived from the agricultural sector.

The Livestock Sub Sector also contributes to improvement of incomes through direct employment or other related activities. The main animals kept include cattle, goats,

sheep and poultry. This sub sector has helped to augment the income levels through sale of livestock and livestock products such as milk, meat, hides and skins, and eggs.

Although the Fisheries Sub Sector is not well developed in the district, available evidence show that there are 245 fish farmers owning 321 fishponds. This sub sector contributes to food security by providing a cheap source of protein to the people in the district as well as augmenting the incomes of the fish farmers. The forestry sub sector on the other hand, contribute to the district by engaging approximately 10 per cent of the labour force in various forestry related activities such as sawmills, furniture works and sale of wood.

The Cooperatives Sub Sector is very vital to the economy of the district. Currently there are 28 cooperative societies in the district. The main types of cooperatives in the district include, coffee, pyrethrum, handcraft, SACCOs and multi-purpose. Available evidence indicates that these cooperatives have a membership of 64,558, and a turnover of Kshs. 72,206,886. Through the cooperative movement, the members have been able to improve their living standards through improved prices of their products and borrowing at low rates of interest. It is expected that the sub-sector will continue to grow and mobilise the saving of the people and ultimately improve the economy of the district through poverty reduction.

3.1.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

During the plan period, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development will continue to provide a framework for stakeholder involvement and promote sector participation in service delivery.

Specifically, the Department of Roads and Public Works will ensure that road network is well maintained to guarantee easy marketing of agricultural produce. The Forestry Sub Sector will ensure sufficient supply of wood fuel and timber for domestic and industrial use. Gucha is prone to land clashes and so the Provincial Administration has the role to quell cross border clashes to save lives and loss of property.

Other private sector operative collaborators include Kenya Tea Development Agency, South Nyanza Sugar Company, Seed Companies (e.g. Kenya Seed Company, Regina Seeds), and Agricultural Society of Kenya and Agro-Chemicals Association of Kenya. A number of Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and Community Based Organisations (CBOs) will also continue to provide supplementary agricultural extension services.

Multilateral and bilateral donors will continue to extend financial assistance to the sector. Previous major supporters were the European Union and the Government of Finland.

The community (farmers) will provide the basic inputs to this sector, which includes land, labour, capital and market for the agricultural products.

3.1.5 Sub sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Crop Development	Promote production of major food and cash crops; Promote quality agricultural produce.	Low fertilizer application Poor roads; Low crop proceeds/ densities; Use of uncertified seeds; Low prices.	To encourage farmers to use certified hybrid seeds; To raise the current average yield per hectare; Improve roads conditions; To monitor the supply of and distribution of quality produce.
Fisheries	Improvement of fish production and marketing.	Small harvest weight; Only tilapia species farmed; Fish farmers lack the necessary skills; No fish multiplication centre.	To identify other species; To encourage mono-sex; Tilapia cut line; To train farmers in fishing techniques; To establish a fish multiplication centre; To provide quality breeds.
Cooperative Development	Improve incomes and management of SACCOS; Creation of credit.	Poor quality services. Low production; Low produce prices; Unqualified staff; Lack of funds; Incompetent management committees; High cost of inputs; High cost of borrowing.	To intensify extension services; To train staff; To diversify activities; To amalgamate weak societies.

3.1.6 Project and Programme Priorities

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Agriculture and Livestock Sector

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme (N.A.L.E.P.) District wide	To contribute to poverty reduction through promotion of food security, agro-industrial development and sustainable utilization of the natural resources; Farmer empowerment in the control and financial support to demand driven extension needs; To boost rural incomes and employment opportunities.	To establish 7 focal areas with an average of 2800 farmers (annually) that are conserved with farm specific action plans; To train annually, 77 focal area development committee members for sustainable focal area development; To conduct 2 on-farm crop demonstration in each focal area annually.	Pluralistic participatory and more farmer oriented extension services and gradual transition from predominant public support to private sector.
Livestock Development Programme (L.D.P.) District wide	To increase milk production in the district; To enhance the management of cooperative societies in marketing; To empower women in livestock production activities.	To establish 7 bull schemes and 7 cow schemes from cow rotation schemes annually; To train 9 women groups each year; To hold 39 farmers trainings workshops each year; To train 29 committees and society members.	Upgrading of the local herd; Training of staff, farmers and society committees; Rehabilitation of dips and disease control.
Research Extension Liaison Programmes: Soil Management Project (SMP.11) Agricultural Technology	To improve food security, reduce poverty and contribute to more sustainable natural resources management; To provide information on	To reach 100 farmers annually in Ogembo Division and later spread to Nyamache and Nyamarambe Divisions; To reach 700 farmers annually in the district on	Scaling up of the developed technologies e.g. use of reduced rates of inorganic fertilizer in combination with organic manures and bulking of

Information Response Initiative (A.T.I.R.I) District wide	improved technologies and methods that address problems and opportunities identified by farmers.	A.T.I.R.I. related activities; To reach 360 farmers annually on variety trials on already developed technologies in Sameta and Kenyena Divisions; To establish 2 farmers field schools annually in Kenyena and Sameta Divisions; To conduct maize/beans response trials to Mijingu phosphates in Ogembo Division annually.	improved bean varieties; Farmers' groups and community based organisations (CBOs) assisted in the initiation of formulation of proposals for project funding and implementation; Expertise imparted to farmers on specific crop technologies e.g. banana production.
Safe Use Project (S.U.P) District wide	To train and sensitise staff, farmers and stockists on safe and effective use of agrochemicals.	Reach 1,000 farmers, 210 stockists, and 140 staff each year.	Training of target ground staff, farmers and stockists on pesticide formulation, packaging and labelling, safety precautions and first aid and disposal.

B: New Project Proposals: Crop Production

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Bananas, Pineapple and Passion Fruit Production Support Programme District wide	1	To promote the production of bananas, pineapples and fruits as a source of food; Increase supply of raw materials for agro based industries.	To carry out two demonstrations on bulking of high quality planting materials in each division for each target crop; To source clean planting materials from Horticultural Research Stations e.g. Kisii.	Rehabilitation and diversification of bananas, pineapple and passion fruits production; Justification: The demand and market for the crops is high.
Tea Processing Factory Construction Sameta/Kenyena and Etago Divisions	2	To ensure full exploitation of tea production potential in the district; To ease congestion in the existing tea processing factories of Ogembo and Nyamache; To improve quality of processed tea hence improve/enhance prices payable to farmers.	To have 2 tea processing factories constructed at (Sameta Catchment) and Eberge (Kenyena/Stago Catchments) sites.	Construction of 2 new processing factories in the district. Justification: The two factories available are unable to cope with the current tea production. The two sites have potential for increased tea production.
Fruit Processing Plant Kenyena Division	3	To enhance the full exploitation of the fruit production potential in the district; To improve the quality of processed fruit juice production and enhance farm incomes.	Have a fruit extraction and processing factory in Mogonga market.	Put up a fruit processing plant for extraction and packaging of fruits (pineapple, pawpaw, passion, etc.) Justification: Bananas and other fruits are intensively produced in this area.
Soya Beans Project Kenyena and Nyamarambe Division	4	Promote Soya bean production and utilization by local farmers.	Establish soya extraction demonstration and seed building in the district.	Hold barazas and workshops for farmers. Justification: The crop does well in the two divisions.
Construction	5	Provision of adequate	10 rooms at District	Drawing of plans and

of Buildings District Headquarters and Etago Division		office accommodation.	H/Quarters; 5 rooms (five) at Etago Divisional Headquarters.	BQs and start construction works. Justification: There are no offices for the department at these sites.
Natural Resource Base conservation and Management Programme District -wide	6	To conserve and rehabilitate arable and grazing land in settled areas; Enhance good resource management for increased farm incomes on a sustainable basis; Support institutions and private sector participation in environmental conservation.	To benefit about 47,700 households who have settled in the sloppy area over the 7 year plan period.	Soil fertility through conservation measures maintained with emphasis on promotion of agro-forestry farming practices. Justification: The hills are highly prone to soil erosion which affects crop production.

B: New Project Proposals: Livestock Development

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Support to Rural Poultry Production All Divisions	1	Ensure availability of cheap protein at farm level; Ensure increased incomes to farmers; Engage the idle labour.	Ensure two C.I.Gs) are sensitised about this approach for the first three divisions; Ten more CIGs can be sensitised about the idea thereafter.	Use the already existing common interest groups (C.I.Gs) in the district to sell the idea of disease control. Justification: The project will be a source of protein and income to farmers.
Zero-Grazing Improvement Project District wide	2	Improve dairy women seminars by promoting zero-grazing system; To contribute to increased supply of protein through use of foods such as milk and meat and support government's effort in poverty reduction; To ensure that vulnerable members of the community will be able to maximise their production.	To promote the construction of 7 demonstration zero-grazing units in the district annually To promote fodder establishment demonstrations totalling seven annually in the district.	Increase milk production per cow per unit; Increase meat production; Encourage beneficiary contribution through cost sharing. Justification: Milk production per cow is low; Zebu is the dominant breed.
Meat Inspection Programme District wide	3	Mobile meat inspection; Provision of quality meat.	Seven Divisions	Inspect meat regularly. Justification: To avoid meat contamination and disease outbreaks.
Provision of Artificial Insemination Services District wide	4	Availability of A.I. services for up-grading and improved management	Start at least one static AI per division	Justification: The local Zebu breed is dominant compared to grade cows
Office Construction	5	To provide adequate office accommodation	One administration block constructed at district headquarters	Construction of office block for DVO. Justification: Currently the department has one congested office borrowed from the Town Clerk.

B: New Project Proposals: Fisheries

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objective	Targets	Description of Activities
Office Accommodation Ogembo Town	1	To improve working conditions.	To construct a 4-roomed office.	Construction of a two-roomed office at the unfinished district Headquarters. Justification: The department presently occupies a congested single room.
Fish Demonstration Ponds District wide	2	To be used as training demonstration centres to fish farmers.	To construct and stock 5 fishponds.	The department to acquire land to construct 5 earthen ponds for propagation of fish seeds and feed formulation Justification: Fish is an alternative source of protein and income.
Establish Fish Multiplication Centre	3	To supply fingerlings to fish farmers.	Construct and stock one fish multiplication centre.	To establish a fish multiplication pond centre Justification: The district will have its own fish multiplication centre. This will reduce distance to Kisii and Kibos in search of fingerlings.
Farmers Groups and Community Support In Fisheries District wide	4	Training will improve fish farming techniques; fish bandas will boost morale of the group and alleviate problems of procuring inputs.	Women groups, youth groups and individual fish farmers.	Training individual fish farmers, women and self-help groups on various aspects of pond management and fish husbandry; Provide support in farm revolving loan facilities for the groups involved in fish farming.
Survey On Fish Species Of River Kuja	5	To take stock of the number of fish species available in the river.	A survey to be conducted.	Develop an inventory of fish species in the river and determine biological and ecological characteristics of these species. Justification: There has been no survey carried out on this river.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Cooperative Development

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Livestock Development Project District wide	Improve milk production and marketing to boost rural incomes; Reduce malnutrition in the community.	Train 2000 cooperative members per year; Train 12 women groups per year; Produce 15 dairy cows per year.	Train cooperative leaders/members; Train women groups; Procurement of dairy cows.

B: New Projects Proposals: Cooperative Development

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objective	Targets	Description of Activities
Revival And Strengthening Of Cooperatives District wide	1	To enable the societies market members' produce effectively and hence improve their incomes.	All members' farm produce marketed through 20 cooperative societies; 70% of coffee be in quality classes 1-4; Increase coffee produce from 3 kg/ tree to 5 kg/tree; 5 cooperative societies to market at least 1000 litres of milk per day; Increase pyrethrum production through coops. from 70,000 kg. to 200,000 kg. per year; Revive all dormant SACCOs and promote 2 handicraft cooperatives.	Encourage collective marketing of members produce; Raise income of members; Encourage mobilization of savings for lending to members at competitive interest rates. Justification: The Co-operative movement is currently weak.
Improvement Of Management and Funding Of Cooperative Societies District wide	2	Training of staff; Employment of professionally qualified staff; Training of members; Training of coop. Leaders; General meetings to fix minimum qualification for leadership in cooperatives.	All active cooperatives in the district to employ professional qualified managers; All coops to raise minimum shareholding per member to at least Kshs.1, 000/=; All coops hold at least 2 members education programmes per year; Each coop. Society to have more than one main activity; To produce 2 coolers of 1000 litres. Capacity.	Have efficiently and professionally managed cooperatives; Have self-sustaining cooperatives; Have informed members who can make rational decisions; Diversify economic activities; Raise capital. Justification: Most Co-operatives have collapsed due to mismanagement.
Procurement Of Milk Cooling Plant Kenya and Nyacheki Divisions	3	Funds mobilization, procurement and installation.	To procure 2 coolers of 1000 litres capacity.	Installation of the coolers. Justification: To preserve milk before delivery to processing.
Renovation Of Coffee Factories District wide	4	To cut on costs of constructing new buildings/structures.	Renovate 10 coffee factories.	Procurement of funds; Award of contract; Construction work. Justification: To improve efficiency and quality of coffee during processing.
Coffee Factory Relocation Ogembo and Sameta Divisions	5	To increase coffee processing capacity.	Re-site 2 coffee factories.	Procurement of funds, Awarding of contracts; Construction work. Justification: These are coffee producing zones; To protect environment and improve efficiency.
Electrification Of Coffee Factories District wide	6	To cut on processing costs.	Install electricity in 10 factories.	Wiring and installation. Justification: To improve efficiency and processing of coffee.

Coffee Factory Construction – Etago Division	7	To increase the number of coffee factories.	Construct 2 coffee factories.	Procurement of funds Awarding of contracts; Construction work. Justification: To reduce congestion in existing factories.
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3.1.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Agriculture and Rural Development is a wide sector whose functions extend into or rely heavily on other sectors. It is linked in one way or another to the Physical Infrastructure Sector; the Human Resource Development; Trade, Industry and Tourism; Information Communication Technology; and the Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order Sector. The Physical Infrastructure Sector, consisting of roads, electricity, and water works sanitation, transport and communications is closely linked to the Agriculture and Rural Development Sector. Accessible roads are necessary for transportation of farm inputs and produce. Electricity is a prerequisite to establishment of a functional market for perishable goods like vegetables, in addition to its necessity in agro-based industries. Most of the district population is currently concentrated in small land units with access to domestic water leaving large tracts of arable land unoccupied. The strategy will be to open up these areas for agricultural development. The Human Resource Development Sector is responsible for development of a skilled and healthy manpower for productive employment in Agriculture and Rural Development. Agro-based industries and marketing of agricultural produce and services can benefit from the input of the Tourism, Trade and Industry Sector.

3.2 PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

This sector was given first priority during the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper Consultations (PRSP) by the people of Gucha. It was realized that the provision of a well-maintained physical infrastructure constitutes the impetus necessary for economic growth, employment generation and poverty reduction. The current state of the physical infrastructure is a major constraint on economic performance and is a major contributor to the rising levels of poverty in the district.

3.2.1 Sector Vision and Mission

For enhanced and sustainable economic growth, the sector will provide physical infrastructure through rehabilitation, implementation and effective management of the existing infrastructure facilities. In the medium term, the sector will focus on measures that are likely to generate greater economic impacts in the economy. In the long run, the sector is expected to contribute to poverty alleviation by providing an efficient network of basic infrastructure such as roads, railways and ports that will stimulate industrial and agricultural development.

3.2.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

Roads: The Roads Sub Sector constitutes the most critical and visible component of the physical infrastructure and services sector. Gucha District's economy is principally an agricultural one, which is hinged on a well-maintained road sector.

The Ministry of Roads and Public Works road strategy plan aims to lay more emphasis on routine maintenance of classified road network and provide basic access by spot improvement of unpaved road network.

The district has a total road network of 650 km (classified) of roads under the Ministry of Roads and Public Works and Housing. This network comprises paved, unpaved and earth roads. A further network of about 1000 km of unclassified roads, mostly of earth surface is under Local Authorities, KTDA and Coffee Societies.

Majority of both classified and unclassified roads network is in a poor state due to lack of sustained routine maintenance and the devastating effects of the 1998 El-Nino rains. However, the Kenya Roads Board Act 2000 will aid in ensuring a sustained, well coordinated funding mechanism through road levy fund. This will return the basic network to motor-able standards. The Gucha District Roads Committee while implementing the roads strategic plan is putting more emphasis on routine maintenance of the classified network, focus on periodic maintenance of the main trunk roads and provide basic access by spot improvement of unpaved feeder roads. Construction and maintenance of rural tracks and footpaths will increase access to rural services and market centres.

Energy: On energy, more households are encouraged to use other alternative sources of energy, e.g. solar and wood-fuel instead of electricity. At the same time, more market centres, public institutions are being served with electricity under the rural electrification programme.

Water and Sanitation: The Department of Water and other stakeholders are trying to improve the accessibility and quality of water through the implementation of the activities in the National Poverty Eradication Plan (NPEP) and the National Water Policy (NWP). The review of the Water Act has created an enabling environment for efficient use of resources and facilitation of sustainable management of access to improved water supply and sanitation (WSS) services and delivery to the poor (women) through spring protection, construction of VIP latrines and maintenance of operating pumping systems.

3.2.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The Roads Sub-Sector provides the basic access to the farming community. It is the means of access to outside markets for the district's agricultural products, route for the agricultural inputs to processing factories especially tea and coffee. It is the route for haulage of soapstone products from the district. Rehabilitation of both the classified and unclassified roads will provide fast movement of perishable farm products and facilitate the quick provision of other basic social services such as health and education.

The supply and access to electricity will encourage the growth of cottage industries especially Jua Kali. This will create more self-employment opportunities and increase in small business. This will improve household incomes and hence reduction of poverty.

The provision and access to water and sanitation will reduce on disease incidences especially water borne diseases that are common in the district. This will reduce medical costs and distance travelled by women to collect water.

B: New Projects Proposals: Roads

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Mogonga- Etago (D204) Kenyanya, Etago and Nyamarambe Divisions	1	To make road all weather to facilitate movement within the three divisions.	Grade and gravel 24 km of road.	Grading; Gravelling and drainage improvement between the three divisions. Justification: This road connects the district headquarters and Nairobi.
Routine Maintenance Of the District's Road Network District wide	2	To ensure that the road network is kept at motor-able state.	Grade two roads per year; Bush clearing and improved drainage.	Routine maintenances of network. Justification: Roads currently in a pathetic state.
Nyacheki-Kiamoka Road (D223) Nyamache Division	3	The road will facilitate movement and transport of tea to Kiamokama and Nyamache Tea Factories.	Cover 7 km of the roads between Mochengo and Nyakeki.	Gravelling; Drainage improvement; Bush clearing. Justification: Roads transect a high production tea zone.
Mosobeti Bridge Nyamache and Sameta Divisions	4	Facilitate movement between Nyamache and Sameta Divisions.	Complete construction of the bridge.	Construction of Bridge. Justification: Link Sameta and Nyamache Division.
Nyangweta Bridge Nyamarambe Division	5	Facilitate the movement of people and sugarcane to SONY Sugar Company.	Sugarcane and maize farmers in the region; Construct bridge.	Bridge desk construction. Justification: Construction of a bridge across Nyagweta river to facilitate movement within the division.
Nyamasege Bridge Ogembo Division	6	The bridge connects the district headquarters and Nyamambe Division.	One box culvert.	Box culvert construction. Justification: The bridge links the District H/quarters with Tabaka Town and Nyamarambe. Division.
Entono Box Culvert Kenyanya Division	7	Construction of box culvert.	One box culvert.	Culvert installation. Justification: The area is swampy with a lot of water during the rain season.
Nyamache-Keumbu Road. Nyamache and Sameta Divisions	8	To link Gucha District with Kisii central.	Cover 35Km between Ekebogereño and Nyabisabo.	Tarmarking the road. Justification: The road links Gucha and Kisii Central and is a shortcut to the Nairobi highway.
Emenwa-Nyabite-Mogonga Road. Nyamache Division	9	To improve the quality of road.	To cover 12 km of the road.	Gravelling the road. Justification To speed delivery of tea to factory at Nyamache.

B: New Project Proposals: Energy

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Electricity Supply Nyacheki Division	1	To promote the establishment of cottage industries and improve service delivery of existing institutions	Business people in the market; Five secondary schools, Nyacheki dispensary; Entakana market; D.Os' office	Procurement of wires and installation. Justification: The area serves as divisional headquarter with a busy market.
Electricity Supply Kenyanya Division	2	Promote Jua Kali sector and service delivery.	Three markets (Etono, Kenyanya and Magenche); Two health centres, Kenyanya and Magencha and six secondary schools, one youth polytechnic and DO's office	Purchase and install wires. Justification: The area is a high agricultural potential with a number of busy markets and it is a divisional headquarter.
Supply of Electricity Etogo Division	3	Promote agro-based industries and service delivery.	Etogo Division headquarters; Etogo dispensary Three secondary schools.	Purchase and install wires. Justification: The area is a sugarcane/maize zone. It also serves as a divisional headquarters.
Supply of Electricity Kenyere Division	4	Promote service delivery and tea processing.	Kenyere tea factory; divisional headquarters and dispensary and surrounding schools	Purchase and install wires. Justification: This serves as divisional headquarters; and proposed site for a tea factory.
Supply Of Electricity Nyamarambe Division	5	Promote cottage industries and service delivery.	Divisional headquarters; town council; dispensary and surrounding schools.	Install electricity. Justification: It is a busy town.
Supply of Electricity to Masige area. Nyamande Division	6	To supply schools and markets in the region with electricity.	Supply electricity to Igoma, Kiobegi and Nyabite, schools with electricity.	Install electricity. Justification: To supply schools in the area with electricity.

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

Project Name Division/Location	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Riokindo water project Kenyanya Division	Supply clean potable water.	Complete construction work; Purchase of starter battery	Construction of treatment works; Electricity supply; Installation of pumping unit.
Mwoigara Water Project Nyamarambe Division	Supply clean portable water to 150 households.	Protect one spring and construct storage tanks; Pumps house installation; Pumping unit built.	Construction of storage tank and pump house; Spring protection; Installation of pumping unit.
Tabaka Water Project Nyamarambe Division	Supply clean water to Tabaka Town and its surrounding areas.	Increase the amount of water to consumers at Tabaka hospital, market and the surrounding community.	Rehabilitation of the water project; Protection of a spring.

B: New Project Proposals: Water and Sanitation

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Ogembo Water Project	1	Supply clean water to residents.	Ogembo Town District Hospital and surrounding institutions.	Lay pipes; Treatment works, Procurement of pumping unit. Justification: The district headquarter is not supplied with piped water.
Construction of wells District wide	2	Supply potable water; To reduce distance to water collection points	At least three wells per division:	Construction of wells. Justification: There are areas where women travel more than 3 km to fetch water.
Rehabilitation of stalled water projects District wide	3	To supply clean potable water to earlier targeted groups	At least two per year.	Rehabilitation of water schemes. Justification: Majority of the water schemes in the district with no operating costs.
Provision Of Sanitation Facilities District wide	4	To reduce disease outbreaks.	Market centres; Public institutions. Households.	VIP latrines; Pit latrines; Sewerage system. Justification: To curb diseases related to poor sanitation conditions.
Igoma water project Nyamache Division.	5	To provide clean and safe drinking water.	Provide water to schools and homes in the area.	Laying water pipes from water source. Justification: Area lacks safe drinking water.
Rigena water Project Nyamache Division	6	To Provide clean and safe drinking water	To provide clean water to the residents	Construction of water tanks and laying water pipes. Justification: Area lacks safe drinking water.

3.2.7 Cross Sector Linkages

With provision of electricity in rural areas, small-scale industries are expected to come up with (welding, posho mills, etc), which will improve incomes and raise the standard of living of the rural poor. A raised standard of living means strong healthier people, who are more productive in all areas of human endeavour, be it educational performance, farm labour or business ventures. This sector is therefore linked to the Human Resource Development Sector, Agriculture and Rural Development Sector, Trade, Industry and Tourism Sector and the Public Administration, Safety Law and Order Sector, which maintain a favourable and conducive environment for all round performance of all sectors.

3.3 TOURISM, TRADE AND INDUSTRY

3.3.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Contributing to the socio-economic development of the country through facilitation of an enabling environment for sustainable growth and promotion of trade, industry, tourism and regional integration with a view to improving the welfare of Kenyans.

3.3.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

In order to realise the sector vision and mission, the district will have to improve the infrastructure, set aside industrial land, exploit and develop the soapstone potential both as a tourist site and a source of raw materials for small scale industries, exploit agricultural waste and fully involve the community in all development activities.

The following priority measures will be undertaken: Encourage contract farming as a way of getting ready markets for agricultural products especially sunflowers, bananas and horticulture; exploitation of agricultural waste, e.g. banana stalks can be used to make boards and a combination of sugarcane and banana stalks can be used to manufacture paper and paper products with ready market. This will go a long way in creating employment opportunities as land has become scarce and people can no longer rely on agriculture for livelihood; fund mobilisation through formation of small traders SACCOs in all major trading centres. Involve Community Based Organisations in commercial ventures geared towards creating a business culture and to propagate entrepreneurship training and provision of financial support. Use various forums to educate public on the importance of purchasing and consuming locally produced goods and services.

3.3.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

As land has become scarce in the district, people can no longer rely on agriculture for a livelihood. The major income generating activity in the district is involvement in small business. The Tabaka soapstone and its products have generated revenue as the carvings are exported to other countries. Tourists also come to see the unique soapstone rock at Tabaka.

3.3.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

During the plan period, the department of trade and industry will provide a framework for stakeholders' participation. The Department of public works will provide and maintain infrastructural facilities especially roads, telephone, and electricity. Provincial Administration will ensure law and order is maintained. The various non-governmental organisations and CBOs will provide financial and training services. Local Authorities will deal with licensing of business, provision of land and other infrastructural facilities. The community will provide membership to co-operative societies, establish business and be involved in some of the goods handled by the co-operatives. Donors will give both technical and financial support to this sector.

3.3.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Financial Services	Make credit facilities accessible.	Poor access to credit; High cost of credit; Inadequate banking facilities.	To relax conditions of collateral requirements for credit to traders.
Trade	Streamline licensing procedures; Accessibility of credit facilities to traders; Access both to local and external markets.	Multiple trading licenses; Lack of entrepreneurship and business skills; Poor infrastructure; High cost of credit; Insecurity;	Strengthen joint loans boards; Reduce business licenses to a single business permit; Expand training opportunities; To improve infrastructure; To establish SACCOs for

		Poor marketing channels.	traders; NGOs to provide credit, Improve security; To improve market access.
Industries	Promote agro-based industries.	Lack of industrial land; Lack of information on potential industrial products; Inadequate infrastructure; Inadequate capital.	Set aside land; Set up information resource centres; Improve infrastructure: Roads, Rural electrification and telephone; To seek donor support.
Tourism	Promote Tourist activities.	Inadequate promotion of tourism sites; Lack of tourism infrastructure.	To develop the soapstone area; To improve tourist access.
Small Scale Industries	Promote the establishment of small-scale enterprises.	Lack of infrastructure; Inadequate research and development; Lack of land; Lack of electricity.	Set aside land in urban areas for Jua Kali; Establish agro-based industries; Promotion of new technologies.

3.3.6 Project and Programme Priorities

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Trade

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Gusii Joint Loans Board District wide	Provide affordable credit to entrepreneurs.	Small-scale business.	Organise meetings between central and local governments on financing.
Training and extension programmes District wide	To create employment through implementation of various potential projects; Have efficient management in the business and industrial enterprises for rapid growth; Increase income generation by adding value to locally produced raw materials and improve living standards of the local community.	Have at least one course in every division with a total of, 2500 stakeholders.	Sensitise stakeholders on the need to acquire and develop entrepreneurial skills on available local and world market opportunities on various products and on the need to undertake various potential businesses; Industrial and tourist projects in the district.

B: New Project Proposals: Trade

Sub Sector	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Training and Extension Programme District wide	1	Provide training to entrepreneurs.	One seminar/ Training per division per year.	Organize trainings and follow ups. Justification: Traders lack business knowledge.
Development and Provision of market information Ogembo Division	2	Create data bank on market conditions.	Business community and potential investors.	Modern equipment acquisition; Identification of potential projects. Justification: No such information exists at the

				district.
Chalk factory at Nyamarambe Division	3	To make use of by products from soapstone.	Construct one factory at the soapstone area.	Construct and operationahse a chalk factory. Justification: The soapstone by products are currently wasted.
Construction of Buildings. District Headquarters	4	To provide office accommodation to staff in the sector	Construct 6 rooms	Construct and equip offices. Justification: The departmental heads are currently operating from Kisii Central District.

3.3.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The Trade, Industry and Tourism Sector is directly linked to all other sectors. Provision of quality and adequate infrastructural facilities like roads, electricity, telephone and water is a prerequisite for the development of this sector. Entrepreneurship skills, which are nurtured and developed under the Human Resource Sector, affect the growth of the sector and thus there will be need to develop it during the plan period. This will in return boost the development of Trade, Tourism and Industry Sector. Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order guarantees an orderly society and security, and hence creating an enabling environment for investments. Agriculture and Rural Development sector is closely linked with the Trade, Industry and Tourism sector as the latter receives raw materials from the former. Information, Communication Technology will spur the growth or development of the Tourism, Trade and Industry sector by developing information on markets for both raw materials and processed goods.

3.4 HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

3.4.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The vision of the sector is to achieve sustainable development and utilization of human resources in order to attain better quality of life for all Kenyans while its mission is the achievement of greater levels of human resource development through improved human capabilities, effective human power utilization and social-cultural enhancement.

3.4.2 Response to Sector Vision and Mission

This sector will realize better quality of life for the people through capacity building. The principal of participatory and all inclusiveness by stakeholders will be adopted.

The Department of Education will target skills development by establishing and equipping the various learning institutions. The registration and operation of all private primary schools (academies) with close supervision is crucial. Improve school management and staffing levels.

Preventive and curative disease control measures both at institutional and individual level will be priority to the health sector to contain the major diseases in the district. Also the existing health facilities will be expanded while new ones are established to facilitate accessibility of health services to the people.

Agro-based industries and the Jua Kali sector will be targeted to create employment opportunities for the district's labour force. Family planning will be intensified to contain the high population growth rate, which is a threat to the goals of the sector.

The community will be mobilized to use local resources to start small scale productive enterprises through training to community based groups such as women and self help groups. Education bursaries will be established to increase the enrolment and completion rates in various learning institutions.

3.4.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

This sector was given second priority during the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) consultations. The sector is important to the overall development of the district. The labour requirements by other sectors of the district economy are supplied by this sector. Currently the enrolment rate in primary schools stand at 72.5 per cent indicating that the level of human capital accumulation is high and this is expected to enhance growth prospects in the district. Provision of health services is also vital for the good functioning of the district economy.

3.4.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Government departments especially Education, Health, Children and Adult education will deal with policy dissemination, implementation and co-ordination of various stakeholders to ensure efficient and quality provision of essential basic social services such as education, health and population growth control.

The various NGOs/CBOs will be involved in training and skills development activities, construction of infrastructural facilities (building), financial support and supply of equipment.

The community will construct buildings/institutions such as schools and health centres. It will also provide learning materials (textbooks) and training equipment while at the same time managing the same institutions. The donor community will continue to provide financial and technical support to various projects and programmes in this sector. The civil society will continue to advocate human rights issues affecting the performance of this sector.

3.4.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Education and Training	Ensure education is accessible to all; Ensure school going age children enrol in schools and retained to completion; Improve the existing physical facilities; Involve NGOs and religious organizations to assist in the provision of education.	Inadequate staff; Inadequate transport and equipment for supervision; Lack of resources; Lack of science facilities; Poor quality education by the private sector players; High levies and fees; Inadequate bursary funds for the needy.	To sensitise the community on the importance of enrolling children in school; To motivate children to attend school by providing enough physical facilities; To renovate existing physical facilities; To provide additional text

			books; To establish a district library; Establish harambee bursary fund.
Culture, Recreation and Sports	Strengthen community, development committees at all levels; Sensitise decision makers on the importance of gender; Advocacy for the rights of disabled; Address social cultural issues related to HIV/AIDS.	Inadequate staff, Transport and equipment; Lack of resources; Limited opportunities.	To sensitise and train the community; To mobilize resources for development; To coordinate self-help groups; To organize micro-finance CBOs; To sensitise community on gender roles; To identify disabled and enrol them in vocational schools.
Shelter and Housing	Construction of health facilities	Poor quality control of construction materials.	Intensify construction inspections; Encourage low cost housing.
HIV/AIDS	Prevention through Advocacy.	Negative cultural practices; Lack of funds; Lack of blood screening equipment.	Intensify advocacy on modes of transmission; combined with mitigation and home based care for the infected and affected.
Population	Contain the high population growth rate and large family size.	Negative cultural practices; Low acceptance rate of contraceptives use.	Intensify family planning activities; Advocacy on outdated cultural practices.
Health and Nutrition	Ensure a health population through proper medication and proper feeding.	Poverty; High prices for food items; Negative cultural practices, HIV/AIDS.	Encourage balanced diet by consuming of locally produced foods; Intensify both prevention and curative activities.

3.4.6. Project and Programme Priorities

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

Name of Project Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
SMASE- Strengthening teaching of Maths and Science in Secondary School. District wide	Promote and improve performance of science subjects; Improve the teaching of Maths and Science.	Science teachers in Secondary schools.	Training of science teachers during holidays.
PRISM Primary School Management District wide	To improve management in primary schools.	Head Teachers/ Deputies.	Training of Primary School Heads and Deputies and Chairman.
CCF Selected Schools Ogembo and Kenyena Divisions	To help the needy children access education.	Orphans; Poor children;	Provision of school fees/uniforms/classrooms and meals.
Child Labour Programme ILO/IPEC Nyamarambe Division	To help and retain girls at primary school; To reduce drop out rate of girls in primary schools.	15 schools in the division (Soapstone belt).	Funding of girls in schools. Offer basic needs to girls; Construction of classes.
Constructing Science Laboratory Kiorori Secondary School, Omobiri Secondary School, Sameta Sec.	To improve performance in science subjects; To promote practical learning of sciences.	5 secondary schools.	Construct laboratories; To solicit funds from parents to complete the projects.

School Nyabine D.F.B, Nyabinyinyi Secondary School			
Multi-Purpose Halls Sameta Boys, Nyamonyo Girls, St. John's Nyamagwa Boys, and St. Teresa's Girls Sameta Division	To have halls, dining hall, and library to serve the students, To improve the learning facilities.	To complete the halls which can accommodate at least 600 students.	Construct halls; To solicit funds from parents or other sources.
Teachers' Houses Kiobegi Sec. School Magena Sec. School	To enable head teachers, Deputy head teachers and some teachers to stay at school.	At least have a minimum of 5 units of houses at school.	Construction of houses; To solicit funds from parents to complete the projects.
Text Books Project All Primary Schools	To improve the quality of education by providing the basic text books	To ensure that the text- book/students ratio is 1:2.	Opening of text-book accounts; Identification of the required basic textbooks.

B: New Project Proposals: Education and Training

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Administrative Block District Headquarters	1	To improve the working conditions of officers.	Ten offices for the DEO and his staff, five stores, five toilets, and stationery store office furniture; duplication .. machine and cabinets.	Soliciting for funds from the Government; Call for harambee to collect money for construction. Justification: The DEO has no adequate office space.
District TAC Office District Headquarters	2	To improve the advisory services to teachers.	Build lecture hall comprising of 3 offices; Equipping the lecture hall.	To enable teachers to hold seminars; Justification: The district being new does not have a TAC
Special Education Resource Centre District Headquarters	3	To have a special education centre to cater for the children with certain disabilities.	Establishing resource centre comprising of 4 offices for officers and teachers dealing with special education in the District.	Acquire a place where to build the unit; Seek for funds from the Government for construction. Justification: Children with certain disabilities need to be given a chance to pursue education.
Seminars And Inspection District wide	4	To encourage effective teaching and creating awareness to all teachers for better educational standards.	In servicing and inspecting all primary and secondary school teachers.	Organizing for seminars; Inspection done by both headquarters educational inspectors and zonal inspectors. Justification: The project will be able to boost education standards.
Bursaries for bright and needy students	5	To assist the bright students whose parents are unable to raise school fees.	To sponsor the bright and needy students in every secondary school in the district.	Hold harambee at the district level to raise funds for bursaries. Justification: Bright and needy students will be able to complete their education.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Department of Adult Education

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Basic Adult Literacy Programme (ALP) District wide	To improve literacy level for the people of Gucha; To eradicate illiteracy in the district; To increase the number of literacy classes; To start income-generating projects.	Illiterate members of Gucha community	For the beginners who are illiterate members of the community
Post Literacy Programmes (PLP)	To improve the education standard of the people; To improve continuing education of adult learners; To enable adult learners to be literate.	Illiterate members of Gucha community.	For newly literate learners who have graduated from Basic Adult Literacy Programme (ALP) or dropped out of school at standard five (5) and above.
Non-Formal Education (NFE)	To improve education for school dropouts.	Illiterate members of Gucha.	For youths who meet the criteria outlined above.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Health

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Malaria control programme by Melin District wide	Training of CHWS, CBOs, Shopkeepers and headmasters on malaria control.	To increase awareness on treatment and control of malaria. Promote use of ITNs.	Increase awareness in schools and markets
JICA In Nduru and Ogembo health centre Nyamache Health Centre to Upgraded to Sub-District Hospital	To improve the health facilities in the district	Provide water to the facilities Provision of power; Increase and expand working and accommodation space for staff and patients.	To reduce the expenses of hiring casuals to fetch water; Avail water for hospital use; Expand the present health facility to cater for more patients and staff.

B: New Project Proposals: Health

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Building of A Ward of 40 Beds Capacity in Ogembo District Hospital	1	To increase in-patient capacity in the hospital	At least 40 beds capacity; constructed and put in use.	Build a ward with bed capacity of 40. Justification: The hospital currently cannot cope with the number of patients.
Social Mobilisation On Malaria District wide	2	To increase community awareness on malaria prevention.	All the 67 sub-locations within the district mobilised on malaria prevention.	Conduct public barazas and school health programme. Justification: Malaria is one of the major diseases affecting the community, which needs intervention.
Train TBAs District wide	3	To reduce NNY within the district.	20 TBAs per division.	Training TBAs in the district. Justification: TBAs will be able to assist women who cannot afford hospital fees.
VIP Promotion District wide	4	Improve human excreta disposal.	At least 1 VIP for demonstration per division.	To have the VIP latrines constructed and made into use in each division. Justification: This will improve sanitary conditions in the district.

Spring Protection District wide	5	To encourage safe water use. To reduce water borne diseases in the district.	To have one spring protected per division. All sources of water.	Follow-up of malnutrition cases detected; Taking water samples to Government Chemists for analysis. Justification: Avoid spread of water borne diseases.
Nutrition Case Follow-Up District wide	6	To advise community on food and nutrition.	All under fives with malnutrition.	Follow-up of malnutrition cases detected. Justification: This will assist in reducing malnutrition case.
Food Quality Supply District wide	7	Sensitise community on importance of balanced diet.	All REFs to prepare a kitchen garden for demonstration.	Preparation of kitchen garden. Justification: This will be a cheap source of food for the households.
Upgrading of Nyamache Health Centre	8	To have in-patient services	To serve community out or within Nyamache area	Completion of the already constructed block. Justification: Upgrading of the health centre will enable it to serve a large population.
Giatura Dispensary in Nyamarambe Division	9	To construct and put into use the dispensary for community use; To reduce distance to health facilities.	To serve the surrounding population.	Constructing the health facility. Justification: Upgrading of the health centre will enable it to serve a large population.
Expansion of Nyacheki Health Centre	10	To have an in-patient department	To serve the community of Nyacheki Division.	Construction of another treatment wing. Justification: The health centre has no in-patient department.
Itumbe Dispensary Sameta Division	11	To increase RHF's within Sameta Division	To serve neighbouring community.	Building under construction Justification: The health facilities cannot cope with the population in the division and surrounding areas.
Expansion of Kionyo Dispensary Masige Nyamache Division	12	To increase RHF's in Nyamache Division	To serve the community at large.	Construction of extra building by community. Justification: The dispensary will be able to serve the community effectively.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Population

Name of Project Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Strengthening Population Programmes In Nyanza Nyacheki, Kenya And Etago Divisions District wide	To serve clients with reproductive with needs	Both males and females of ages 15 - 49	Train community based distributors to offer reproductive health information and services.
Female genital Mutilation Programmes (FGM) Nyamarambe, Sameta and Ogembo Divisions	Train the community on the need to discard negative cultural practices	Girls between 6 – 12 years. Parents and teachers	Advocacy in the harmful effects of FGM to women.

B: New Project Proposals: HIV/AIDS

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Advocacy and Promotion of Behaviour change	1	Reduce HIV/AIDS prevalence from 17% - 10%	Primary school from std.6-8, Secondary school	Hold workshops on HIV/AIDS to advocate for behaviour change; Condom

District wide			Students, opinion leaders farmers, Business community, Commercial sex workers; Community based organizations dealing with HIV/AIDS activities. Traditional healers and circumcisers.	promotion and distribution; Establish the home-based care practice for the families; Sensitise on voluntary counselling and testing on HIV/AIDS; Train CBOs in HIV/AIDS intervention at sub location level; Train traditional healer/circumcisers.
				Justification: HIV/AIDS is a threat to development in the district.
Continuum Of Care and Support Of People Living With HIV/AIDS and Families District wide	2	To provide care and support to persons infected and affected by HIV/AIDS.	Orphans and their close relatives; widows, widowers and CBOs.	Keep an inventory of the HIV/AIDS orphans; widows and widowers; Monitor and evaluate the prevalence rates of HIV/AIDS; Start IGAs to reduce poverty; Distribute STI and anti-retroviral drugs. Justification: There are no programmes to cater for the increasing number of orphans.
Treatment Of Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) and Control Of Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs) District wide	3	To reduce prevalence of STIs in the district.	Health workers both in private and public institutions.	Train health workers on syndrome management of STDs and voluntary counselling and testing (VCT) for HIV. Justification: To reduce the HIV/AIDS infections.

3.4.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The sector has several linkages with other sectors. In Agriculture and Rural Development, production and consumption of high nutritious crops will be required for human resource development. Food sufficiency in the district will enhance school/college enrolment, retention and completion rates, settlement of squatters and landless will address the problem of shelter and housing. For physical infrastructure, there is need to have training institutions with adequate and accessible infrastructure like road network, electricity and communication system. To absorb the trained, skilled labour force, the Tourism, Trade and Industry sector must be flourishing and financial services are required for the development of the training institutions. Adequate security, law and order is a prerequisite for human resource development, linking the economic planning and budgeting is necessary for the growth of the sector and review of legal and regulatory framework in view of shelving away outdated, repressive and inappropriate laws is mandatory for the growth of the human resource development.

3.5 INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

3.5.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The national vision for this sector is for Kenya to be at the forefront in Africa in the use of Information and Communications Technology (ICT) to improve the quality of life and competencies. In order to achieve this, the sector seeks to promote and enable the society by developing National Information Infrastructure (NII) and skills for all regardless of geographical or socio-economic status.

3.5.2 District Response to Sector Vision And Mission

For the district to achieve the above vision and mission, there will be need to provide an enabling environment for sustainable development through strategic application of information and related technologies.

The basic infrastructural facilities such as telephone and electricity supply and strategic institutions e.g. DIDCs will be established. Information Technology (IT) investors such as banks, research institutions, Safaricom and Kencell will be encouraged to invest in the district by creating an investor friendly environment.

3.5.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The public is informed, educated and entertained through this sector. It promotes the flow of information between the media, government and the public. The sector has promoted the publicity of the Tabaka soapstone and its products, which has led to increase in sales and incomes.

The computerization of most services in the tea factories has led to the reduction of the production costs previously incurred through manual systems.

The sector has created jobs through people employed directly in the sector e.g. photocopying and computer services. Business has increased especially in the urban areas of Ogembo, Nyamache and Tabaka.

Through information, farmers have been able to access better input supplies, which include maize seeds, tea seedlings and banana buds and relevant fertilizers. This has led to increased crop yields and incomes.

Farmers and business people are able to access overseas markets through efficient information transfer channels. Access to education and other services such as distant learning and computer programmes has been enhanced.

3.5.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

The various Government Departments represented at the district under the stewardship of the District Commissioner are the major users of IT. They also assist in the formulation, development and dissemination of information technology.

The private sector has moved into investing in IT. The major actors are tea factories and business people.

Various donors have also assisted the community to access information in the rural areas. They fund research programmes and provide IT equipment, e.g. the Baygen radios provided to inaccessible rural schools by UNICEF

The community and Civil Society assist in the construction and equipping of school libraries and other training institutions.

3.5.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Information Communication Technology	Establishment of DIDC	Lack of Funds.	Seek donor support; Mobilise resources locally.
	Procurement of Tele-printer machine.	Lack of funds.	Seek help from government and donors.
	Telephone booths and proposal for Magena exchange.	Lack of funds; No commitment by Telkom Kenya; Vandalism.	Close intervention by the government and Telkom Kenya; Sensitise the community on the importance of telephones to avoid vandalism.
	Establishment and upgrading of post offices	Lack of funds.	Seek GOK/Telkom Kenya. Intervention.
	Supply of electricity.	Inadequate funds.	Mobilize resources locally; Intensify the rural electrification programme.
	Establishment of Meteorological Station	Lack of funds.	GOK/Private support.

3.5.6 Projects and Programme Priorities

B: New Project Proposals: Information Communication Technology

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Establishment of DIDC Ogembo Division	1	To act as a data bank to be accessed by various stake holders.	Construct 30ftx20ft building; Equip the DIDC with various materials.	Construction of building; Equip the DIDC. Justification: There is no DIDC at the district.
Extension Of Telephone Services Magena, Kenyena, Nyacheki, Tabaka, Nyamarambe Etago towns	2	To make the upcoming urban centres accessible.	At least two public telephone booths/centres.	Extension of telephone line, and provision of telephone booths; Connection to mobile services. Justification: The district is poorly and unevenly served with telephone services/facilities.
Post Offices District wide	3	To ease communication with the outside world.	At least one post office per market centre.	Upgrading existing post office; Establish new post offices. Justification: The

				existing postal services/facilities are inadequate and unevenly distributed.
Meteorological Station Ogembo Division	4	To assist in weather forecasts.	Establish one operating station	Establishment of a meteorological station. Justification: There is no such facility in the district.
District Library Ogembo Division	5	To assist Teachers/learners.	Establish one operating library.	Construct library Equip library. Justification: Most school libraries are poorly equipped. There is no such facility in Gucha.

3.5.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Information Communication Technology Sector is significantly linked to other sectors. In Agriculture and Rural Development sector, availability of information will be crucial especially in marketing of products. Availability of raw materials from agriculture can only be communicated within and outside the district with an efficient and effective mode of communication. IT providers will play an important role in improving the delivery of information and communication. For technological development, Human Resource Development will play a pivotal role in terms of skilled manpower. Trade, Tourism and Industry sector will benefit immensely from information communication sector in terms of availability of markets, raw materials, goods and services. Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order will provide an enabling environment and security for Information Communication Technology to flourish.

This sector traverses all other sectors. Information Communication Technology has become a necessity in successful operations of all sectors. All sectors use information communication technology in marketing and market research in one way or another to increase their competitive edge mainly because ICT has become a common feature of today's information world.

3.6 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, SAFETY, LAW AND ORDER

Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order are key to any poverty reduction initiatives as it sets the base for creating a favourable environment for investments, economic growth and development.

During the district PRSP consultations the major concerns of this sector were: The retrenchment programme, which cause poverty in the short run. Legal services are expensive and cross border clashes was a threat to security.

3.6.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The vision of the sector is "Prudent Management and governance in order to maximum the welfare of all Kenyans" while its mission is "to promote socio-economic and politically stable development of the country through the provision of good and democratic governance development administration, efficient management of human resources and capacity building, visionary economic planning and prudent fiscal policies, ensuring

overall macro-economic stability and the creation of an enabling environment for economic growth and development”.

3.6.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

This district through the sector will ensure favourable environment for the smooth operations of the other sectors. Social harmony, political stability, administration of justice and community participation will be key to the performance of the sector. The district will endeavour to organize participatory development to enhance ownership and harmony.

3.6.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The Provincial Administration maintains law and order through its various units. Through regular public barazas, the District Commissioner disseminates various government policies and gets feedback from the community on their problems and aspirations. Regular security operations are conducted in areas prone to conflicts especially along the Gucha – Trans Mara border.

The sector is also charged with the responsibility of coordinating district planning and implementation of all development activities in the district under the stewardship of the district-planning unit. The DDC and its sub-committees do monitor and evaluate various poverty reduction projects and programmes.

Other ministries represented in the district are extending efficient services to the public in their efforts to reduce poverty. For example the Department of Agriculture and Livestock Development provides services through efficient field extension services to farmers. Capacity building is also done through training and demonstrations. Gender mainstreaming is enhanced through participatory approaches.

3.6.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Government departments will continue to provide guidance and direction on the implementation of various government policies. The Provincial Administration will ensure law and order. The police and the judiciary will ensure administration of justice. Local authorities will provide good governance to enhance the growth of this sector.

Non-Governmental Organizations will continue with capacity building and funding poverty reduction programmes. Donors will fund projects and programmes that target the reduction of poverty and income generation.

The community will implement poverty reduction programme and projects. It will also provide market for the increased production of agricultural outputs. The private sector and civil society will assist in human rights campaigns/programmes.

3.6.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Provincial Administration	Completion of district headquarters building; Construction of divisional	Lack of funds; Inadequate land; Low community	Source for resources locally; Mobilize community to

	headquarters.	participation.	enhance participation.
Development Planning	Completion of the DDO's office; Construction of DIDC.	Lack of funds; Inadequate land.	Government to fund; Mobilize resources locally.
Legal Service	Renovation and reactivation of the Ogembo Law Court; Construction of divisional police Hqs.	Lack of funds.	GoK to fund.
Local Governance	Completion of the Gucha County Council administration building; Fencing of markets, Ogembo bus park; Opening of earth roads and slaughterhouses.	Inadequate funds; Lack of enough land.	Enhance revenue collection; Contract public works department to open and grade roads to major market centres; Acquisition of land.
Probation Service	Rehabilitation and re-integration of offenders into the community; Supervision of probation orders; Promotion of public/community awareness on the role in crime prevention.	Changes in Traditional community life; Increasing poverty and unemployment levels; Inadequate funding.	Intensify CSOS

3.6.6. Project and Programme Priorities

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Local Authorities

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Local Authorities Rehabilitation of Roads District wide	To make markets and other urban centres accessible.	Grade at least one road leading to each market centre; Construction of earth roads to access inaccessible areas.	Opening of access roads; Grading of existing roads; Culvert opening.
Sanitation Facilities District wide	Prevent disease outbreaks; Supply of safe drinking water.	One borehole per ward; One rubbish pit in each market; Two pit latrines per market; Three springs per ward.	Borehole construction; Rubbish pits construction; Protection of springs; Digging and construction of pit latrines; Construct collection booths and shades; Purchase of refuse collection vehicle.
Slaughter Houses District wide	Maintain cleanness and avoid contamination; Enhance meat inspection; Enhance revenue collection.	At least one slaughterhouse per market per urban centre.	Construction of slaughterhouses.
Pre-primary Schools District wide	Increase enrolment in pre-primary schools; Skills development of teachers.	At least two modern pre-primary; Schools/wards during the plan period.	Construction of Pre-primary schools; Training of Pre-primary schools teachers.
Bus Park Ogembo Town	Ease congestion Reduce accidents. Enhance revenue collection.	Construct and maintain the bus park.	Construction of Bus Park.
Modern Market Ogembo Town	Promote businesses; Enhance revenue collection.	Construct and equip the market.	Construction of modern market.

B: New Project Proposals: Local Authority

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objective	Targets	Description of Activities
Rubbish Pits and Pit Latrines District wide	1	Maintain cleanness in market/public places.	At least one rubbish pit and two pit latrines for each market centre.	Digging of rubbish pits, digging and construction of pit latrines.
Construction of Town Council Headquarters Nyamache and Tabaka Division.	2	Office for Chief officers and other council's staff.	Construction of 3 storied building.	Construction of office.
Local Authorities Construction of Gucha County County Headquarters Offices	3	Offices for the council's Chief officers and chairman	Construct five storied building	Construction of Building.
Fencing of Markets District wide	4	Control movement of animals Enhance revenue collection.	All council markets.	Fencing of markets.

B: On-going Projects/Programmes: Penal Institutions

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Identification and Exploitation of New Opportunities	Rehabilitation of offenders.	Giving offenders opportunities to contribute to positive economic well being of the community.	Reduction of poverty through initiative development and encouragement of local participation.
Identification and Addressing Unique Needs	Addressing unique needs accompanying rehabilitation and re- integration of Juvenile and female offenders.	give priority and recognize special needs of weaker sectors of society; Incorporate gender in service delivery.	Active gender balance in service delivery.
Training and Capacity Building	Development of a programme creating awareness of new approaches in service delivery.	Increase the diversification of strategies, methods and techniques used in service delivery.	Promotion of community and public awareness on the role of the department.

A: New Project Proposals: Provincial Administration

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
District Headquarters Building	1	To construct office for the District Commissioner and other heads of departments.	Enhance efficiency service in delivery; Office complex.	Construction of five- storied building.
Monitoring Services District wide	2	Increase the capacity to capture all information on births and deaths.	Construct and equip four rooms DDO and other staff members.	Training of registration assistants and agents; Visiting and advising registration assistants and agents.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Probation Services

Project Name Location/Division	Objective	Targets	Description of Activities
Provision of Information District wide	Provide courts and other penal institutions with useful information for administration justice.	Give offenders a chance to reform in the community; Decongest prisons.	Conducting social inquiry on offenders arraigned before court and other penal institutions.
Resettlement Of Ex-Inmates District wide	Decongest prisons; Use offenders to assist in development activities.	All the persons convicted in court.	Reintegration of ex-institutions inmates into the community.
Facilitation of Economic Partnership	To enhance diversity of approaches and incorporate more service providers.	Reduce the rate and level of recidivism.	Networking and collaboration with other stakeholders.

B: New Project Proposals: Police, Judiciary and Probation

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Law court Ogembo Division.	1	Rreduce costs at at the Kisii Law Court.	Court establishment.	Complete renovation of the building; Post magistrate.
Divisional Police Headquarters Ogembo Division.	2	To accommodate the OCPD and other staff; To improve the working conditions of police officers.	Construction of divisional Police Headquarters.	Construct and equip division headquarters.
Police Posts District wide	3	To cater for the increasing crime; Ensure law and order is maintained.	At least 3 more police posts a long the Gucha Transmara border.	Construction of police post.

3.6.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The Public Administration, Safety Law and Order Sector is closely linked to the other sectors. For the other sectors to thrive, there has to be an enabling environment, law, order and security. Agricultural and Rural Development will require security for the farmers to engage in farming while for the Trade, Tourism and Industry sector to flourish, there has to be security. Human Resource development and Physical Infrastructure will require coordinated effort, planning, implementation and monitoring.

CHAPTER FOUR

IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the project will be carried out by the project management team, which will be responsible for the day-to-day management of the project. The project management team will be supported by a steering committee, which will provide strategic guidance and oversight. The project management team will also be responsible for the development and implementation of the project management plan, which will outline the project's objectives, scope, schedule, budget, and risk management strategy.

The project management team will be composed of representatives from the project sponsor, the project steering committee, and the project management office. The project management team will be responsible for the development and implementation of the project management plan, which will outline the project's objectives, scope, schedule, budget, and risk management strategy. The project management team will also be responsible for the monitoring and evaluation of the project's progress, and for the reporting of the project's status to the project steering committee.

The project management team will also be responsible for the development and implementation of the project communication plan, which will outline the project's communication objectives, scope, schedule, budget, and risk management strategy. The project management team will also be responsible for the monitoring and evaluation of the project's communication, and for the reporting of the project's communication status to the project steering committee.

The project management team will also be responsible for the development and implementation of the project risk management plan, which will outline the project's risk management objectives, scope, schedule, budget, and risk management strategy. The project management team will also be responsible for the monitoring and evaluation of the project's risk management, and for the reporting of the project's risk management status to the project steering committee.

4.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter outlines the monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to be used during the implementation of the current Plan. As outlined earlier the previous plan had very low implementation rate and this chapter therefore is intended to address some of the constraints experienced in project implementation. Partnership and stakeholder participation is emphasized in the plan implementation process. The Institutional Framework for monitoring and evaluation is outlined. The chapter also gives a framework for Monitoring and Evaluation. Coupled with a summary of monitoring and evaluation impact performance indicators.

It is expected that all the stakeholders in the district as opposed to the previous plan, where it was left to the public sector alone to implement the project and programme proposals, will carry out the implementation of this plan. All stakeholders who include donors, NGOs, CBOs, the private sector and the entire community will therefore be expected to have a sense of ownership of this plan. They will be expected to mobilize resources that will enable the implementation of the plan.

4.1. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR MONITORING & EVALUATION SYSTEMS IN THE DISTRICT

Monitoring and evaluation will be done at six levels. At community (Village) level, Divisional level, Constituency level, District level, Provincial and National level.

Community Level Monitoring: The monitoring and evaluation will be done by various specific project and programme-implementing committees. These committees will be assisted by Sub-location and Locational Development Committees whose membership will be expanded to include community representatives, NGOs/CBOs, church representatives and civil society under the stewardship of assistant chiefs and chiefs.

Divisional Level Monitoring: Monitoring and evaluation at this level will be done by the Divisional Development Committee under the stewardship of the DO and DDO. This committee will include representatives from the community, specific project and programme implementing committees, NGOs/CBOs, church, civil society and private sector representatives.

Constituency Level: The implementation and supervision of some projects and programmes will be done at constituency level. These includes HIV/AIDS and civic education programmes. This will be monitored and evaluated by Constituency Aids Control Committees (CACCS) and Civic Education Constituency Committees.

District Level: At this level, the District Development Committee (DDC) will do monitoring and evaluation and it's sub-committees such as the District Roads Committee (DRC), District Aids Control Committee (DACC), Environmental Committee and the District Agricultural Board (DAB) among others. The DDC and its sub-committees will be steered by the District Commissioner and the District Development Officer.

Sector/Ministry Committees will also monitor and evaluate projects. A project monitoring and evaluation committee comprising the DC, DDO, and a representative from the implementing Ministry/Sector, NGO/CBO, church, Local Authority and Civil

Society will be formed. This will be a sub-committee of the DDC charged with overall monitoring of all projects and programmes in the district. The membership of the DDC will be expanded to bring more community, civil society, church and NGO representatives on board.

Provincial Level: The Provincial Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (PMEC) will monitor the progress of projects and programmes. The Provincial Commissioner, the PPO and area members of parliament are members of this committee.

Some projects such as the construction of bridges are directly implemented and supervised from the Provincial level. Specific PMEC sub-committees such as the Provincial Aids Control Committee (PACC) will closely monitor the progress of HIV/AIDS activities at the district level.

National Level: Various technical officers at the Ministry headquarters will monitor and evaluate both short and medium term projects and programmes.

4.2 IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX

4.2.1 Agriculture And Rural Development

Project Name	Cost Kshs.	Time Frame	Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators	Monitoring and Evaluation Instruments	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
National Agricultural Livestock Extension Project (NALEP)	1.9m	2002 - 2004	Number of farmers adopting modern technologies; Number of zero grazing units; Number of grade cattle; Volume of milk; Number of springs protected; Number of focal areas; Trend in agricultural production; Number of seminars and trainings conducted; Number of farmers trained.	Field visits; Monthly, quarterly and annual reports; Impact assessment reports.	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development SIDA.	Farmers to increase crop and livestock production and soil conservation; Donors to fund the programme; DALEO to supervise and implement the programme; GoK to supplement donor funding.
Livestock Development Programme (LDP)	0.9m	2002 - 2005	No. of trainings conducted; No. of cooperative leaders and members trained; No. of women and women groups trained; Number of grade cows procured and distributed; No. of cattle dips rehabilitated; No. and type of	Field visits; Periodic reports; Impact assessment surveys; Sales reports.	Livestock Department; Cooperative Department.	Cooperative societies and women groups to act as intermediaries; GOK and Donors to fund the project.

			vaccinations carried out; Trend in incomes accruing to farmers; Amount of milk produced.			
Revival And Strengthening Of Cooperative Societies	2m	2002 – 2008	Number of coop. societies revived; Trend in cooperative societies; membership; Sales and revenues of societies. Number of trainings conducted.	Impact assessment reports; Sales reports; Society visits; Number of membership complaints.	Cooperative Department.	Donors and GOK to fund; Cooperative society members to improve society activities.
Procurement Of Milk Cooling Plant	-	2002	Number and type of milk cooling plant procured.	Purchase and sales reports; Procurement procedures.	Livestock and cooperatives Departments.	GOK and donors to provide funds.
Renovation Of Coffee Factories	-	2002 – 2003	Number of factories renovated; Cost of rehabilitation; Benefits of factory rehabilitations.	Factory visits; Sales and turnover trends; Periodic reports.	Cooperative societies and the Department of Cooperatives.	Donors/GOK/ factories to provide funds; Livestock dept. to coordinate and supervise; Community to provide land; GOK and Donors to provide funds; Farmers to increase coffee production.
Electrification Of Coffee Factories	-	2002-2008	Number of factories supplied with electricity; Amount of money spend.	Procurement reports; Factory visits; Periodic reports.	K.P&L.C and Cooperative societies.	World Bank and GOK to provide funds; Coffee factories to supplement funding.
Research Extension Liaison Programmes	1.42m	2002-2004	No. of farmers groups and CBOs assisted; No. of trials carried out; Type of expertise imparted to farmers.	Field visits; Periodic reports; Production trends.	DALEO and KARI	Donors and GOK to provide funds; KARI to provide technical staff and equipment.
Safe Use Project (S.U.P.)	1m	2002 – 2008	No. and type of training conducted; No. of farmers and stockists trained.	Field visits; Impact assessment reports; Periodic reports.	DALEO, Private sector and NGOs.	Donors and GOK to provide funds; Farmers to apply technologies; NGOs to fund.

Coffee Factory Construction At Etago Division	-	2007	A fully operational coffee factory.	Visit to site progress reports.	Ministry of Agriculture and farmers.	GOK and donors to provide funds.
Coffee Factory Relocation	-	2004-2008	No. of coffee factories, relocated and operational.	Site visits.	Ministry of Agriculture.	GOK and Donors to provide funds.
Improvement Of Management Of Funding Of Cooperative Societies	-	2002-2008	No. of trainings provided; No of professionally managed cooperatives.	Site visits; Reports	Cooperatives Department.	The cooperative societies and the private sector to train.
Banana, Pineapple And Passion Fruit Production Support Programme	2.5m	2002 – 2008	Production trends; Type and varieties of each crop provided to farmers.	Impact assessment reports; Sales and Production reports; Adoption rates; Acreage under production.	DALEO and KARI	Farmers to adopt new varieties; Donors and GOK to provide funds.
Tea processing Factory Construction	780m	2004-2005	No. of factories constructed; Construction cost; Trends in production and sales from the sector.	Site visits; Periodic progress reports.	KTDA.	Farmers to cost share, Donors to provide funds; Community to provide land.
Fruit Processing Plant	8m	2003-2004	Number of factories established; Cost of the project; Crop production trends; Trends of incomes to farmers.	Site visits; Periodic progress reports.	Private Sector.	Donors to provide funds; Farmers to provide land and raw materials.
Soya Bean Project	4.5m	2002 – 2003	Crop production trends; No. of demonstrations held; Trends in incomes to farmers; Number of farmers growing the crop.	Field visits; Periodic progress reports; Sales reports.	Ministry of Agriculture.	Donors to provide funds; Farmers to plant the crop; GOK to coordinate and supervise.
Construction of buildings	2m	2002	Number of offices constructed; Type and amount of construction costs.	Site visits; Periodic implementation progress reports.	DALEO	Ministry of Agriculture to provide funds; Ogembo Town Council to provide land.
Natural Resource Base Conservation and Management Programme	1.258 m	3 Years	Number and type of conservation measures; Number and type of institutional support.	Impact assessment reports, Site visits, Periodic progress reports.	DALEO.	Donors to provide funds, GOK to coordinate and supervise.
Support to Rural Poultry Production	0.7m	2002 – 2004	No. of common interest groups assisted; State of poultry killer diseases; No. and type of upgraded poultry.	Periodic progress reports; Impact assessment reports; Trends in incomes;	Livestock Department; NGOs and Private Sector.	GOK and Donors to provide funds, Farmers to help to improve their poultry.

				Percentage of population using chicken as a source of protein.		
Zero-Grazing Improvement Project		2002 – 2006	Trend in milk production; No. of zero grazing units; Trends in implementation costs; Income trends.	Field visits; Periodic progress reports; Sales and income reports.	Livestock Development and Cooperative Departments/ SADAB.	GOK and donors to provide funds; PEC to supplement funding; Farmers to keep dairy cattle.
Meat Inspection Programme		2002 – 2008	No. of inspections carried out, No. and type of motorcycles provided.	Procurement reports; Periodic inspection reports.	Veterinary Department.	GOK to provide funds.
Provision of Artificial Insemination (A.I) Services	0.7m	3 Years	No. of animals served; No. and type of semen provided; No. of new A.I. schemes; No. of farmers accessed; Trends in milk production.	Periodic progress reports; Site visits; Impact assessment reports.	Livestock Department; Sameta Dairy Breeders and Isena A.I. services.	PEC and donors to provide funds; Farmers to pay for services.
Officer Construction	3.6m	3 Years	No. of offices constructed; Total cost of the project.	Site visit; Periodic progress reports.	Veterinary and Fisheries Departments.	GOK to provide funds; Ogembo Town Council to provide land.
Fish Demonstration Ponds	1m	2002 – 2003	No. of fishponds established; No. and type of fingerlings provided; No. of fish farmers.	Field visits, Monthly, quarterly and annual reports; Sales and income reports.	Fisheries Department.	GOK to provide funds; Fish farmers to provide land and pay for the demonstrations.
Fish Multiplication Centre	1m	2002-2003	No. of centres established; No. and type of fingerlings provided; No. and type of fishing equipment procured.	Site visits; Periodic progress reports, Impact assessment reports.	Fisheries Department.	GOK to provide funds; Fish farmers to operate.
Survey on Fish Species of River Kuja	1m	2005	Length of river Kija surveyed; Cost of the survey.	Site visits; Periodic progress reports.	Fisheries Department.	Private sector/ government to fund the survey.
Farmers Groups and Community Fisheries	2m	2006	No. of farmers trained; Trends in fish production.	Training manual; Reports; Site visits.	Fisheries Department	Government to fund the project.

4.2.2 Physical Infrastructure

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators	Monitoring and Evaluation Instruments	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
Procurement Of Road Equipment And Vehicles	-	2002	No. of graders; No. of shovels; No. of tippers; No. of rollers.	Procurement records.	Department of Roads and Public Works.	GOK and Donors to provide funds.
Keroka - Nyangusu Road	-	2002	Kilometres of tarmac road.	Field visits; Periodic progress reports.	Department of Roads and Public Works.	GOK and Donors to provide fund.
Ogembo Rongo Road		2002	Kilometres of tarmac road.	Field visits; Periodic progress reports.	Department of Roads and Public Works DRC.	GOK and Donors to provide funds.
Kisii - Kilgoris Road (C17) 10 Km	57m	2002	Kilometres of road re-carpeted; Drainage improved; Kilometres of road bush cleared.	Site visits; Monthly and quarterly progress reports.	District Roads Committee (DRC).	GOK to fund the project.
Kamagambo Nyansembe Road	58.5m	2002	Kilometres graded; Kilometres gravelled; Kilometres of bush cleared.	Site visits; Periodic progress reports.	District Roads Committee (DRC).	GOK to fund the project.
Itumbe – Igara Road (D 206).	-	2002	Kilometre graded; Kilometre gravelled; Kilometre of bush cleared.	Site visits periodic; progress reports.	District Roads Committee (DRC).	GOK to fund the project.
Omosaria Bridge	-	2002 – 2003	Bridge desk back.	Site visits; Periodic progress reports.	Provincial Roads and works offices.	GOK to fund the project.
Riokindo Water Project	-	2002 – 2003	Completion of treatment works and supply of electricity.	Site visits, Periodic progress reports.	Department of Water and Project Management Committee.	GOK to fund the project.
Mwoigara Water Project	2m	2001 – 2003	Storage tank constructed; No. of springs protected; No. of pump houses constructed; Type of pumping unit installed.	Field visits, Monitoring; quarterly and annual reports.	Mwoigara Water Management Committee.	P.E.C is funding the project jointly with the community, Community provides land and unskilled labour.
Nyamache Water Project	-		No. of tanks constructed, No. of pipes procured and laid, No. of people/households served.	Site visits; Periodic progress reports.	Nyamache Town Council and Nyamache Water project Management Committee.	Nyamache Town Council to fund through LAFT, Community to fund and users to pay for the water.
Rigena water Project	-	2002-2004	No. of tanks constructed, No. of pipes procured and laid, No. of people/households served.	Site visits; Periodic progress reports.	The project management team; and the District water Engineer	The Donors to provide funds and the community to provide labour

Ogembo Water Project	19m	2002 – 2003	No of pipes laid, No. of people served; Pumping units installed; Construction of treatment works.	Site visits; Quarterly and annual reports.	Water Department.	GOK and donors to provide funds; Ogembo town Council to support through LATF.
Routine Maintenance Of The Roads In The District	10m	2002 – 2008	No. of roads maintained; Kilometres of road maintained.	Site visits, Quarterly and annual reports.	Department of Roads and Public Works; KTDA; Gucha CC. Nyamache T.C; Ogembo T.C Nyamarambe T.C.	GOK provide funds; Local - Authorities to fund through LAFT.
Mogonga-Etago-Nyamarambe Raneni Road		2002 – 2003	Kilometres graded; Gravelled; Drainage; Improved kilometres of bush cleared.	Site visits, Quarterly and annual reports.	Department of Roads and Public works/DRC.	District Roads Committee, Nyamarambe Town Council and Sony Sugar Company to fund.
Emenwa – Nyabite-Mogonga Road		2002 – 2003	Kilometres graded, graveled, drained and improved.	Field visits; Monthly reports.	KTDA, Nyamache Tea Factory.	Nyamache Tea Factory; Town Council to fund the project.
Nyacheki - Kiamokoma Road	-	2002 – 2003	Kilometres gravelled.	Field visits; Periodic reports.	Nyamache Tea Factory.	Gucha Council and Nyamache Tea Factory to provide funds; Department of roads to provide equipment.
Mosobeti Bridge	-	2002 – 2003	Bridge constructed.	Site visits; Reports.	Department of Roads and Public Works.	GOK to funds the projects.
Nyamasege Bridge	-	2005	A constructed and functional bridge.	Site visits; Reports.	Department of Roads and Public Works.	Ogembo Town Council to fund.
Nyangweta Bridge	-	2003	A constructed and functional bridge.	Site visits; Reports.	Department of Roads and Public Works.	GOK and Gucha CC to provide funds.
Etono Box Culvert	-	2002	A constructed and functional bridge.	Site visits; Reports.	Department of Roads and Public Works.	GOK to provide funds.
Construction Of Wells	-	2002	No. of wells drilled.	Site visits; Quarterly reports.	NGOs and Water Department.	GOK to fund.
Nyamache-Keumbu Road.	-	2004-2008	No of Km tarmacked.	Site visits.	Ministry of Public Works and Housing.	GOK and Donors to provide funds
Supply Of Electricity	-	2003-2008	No of Schools; Markets and households with electricity.	Reports. Visits.	KPLC Co. Ltd.	Government and Community to cost share.
Igoma Water Project	-	2003-2008	No. of schools and households with clean Piped water.	Visits reports.	Ministry of water Development.	Gok and Donor to provide funds.
Tabaka Water Project	-	2002-2008	No. of households supplied with clean and soft water.	Visits; Progress reports	Ministry of Water Development.	GOK to provide fnds.
Rehabilitate Of Stalled Water Projects	-	2002-2008	No. of stalled water projects completed.	Site visits.	Ministry of Water Development.	GOK to provide funds.

Provision Of Sanitation Facilities	-	2002-2008	No. VIP latrines and other sanitary facilities constructed.	Visits; Reports.	Ministry of Health, Local Authorities, NGOs.	GOK, Local Authorities and NGOs to fund.
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4.2.3 Human Resource Development

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators	Monitoring and Evaluation Instruments	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
SMASSE Programme	-	2002-2005	No. of teachers trained; Examination performance.	School inspection reports; Examination results; Observation.	District Education Officer.	Donors provide funds jointly with the GOK; Education officers are resource persons.
PRISM Programme	-	2002-2005	No. of teachers trained; No. of schools covered; No. of stakeholders trained.	Inspections Reports; Observations.	District Education Officer.	GOK and Donors are funding the programme.
CCF Programme	-	2002-2006	No. of children assisted; Type of children assisted; No. of families; No. of schools.	Inspection reports; Field visits; Impact assessment surveys.	Kenya Child and Family Programme Committee.	Donors are funding the programme.
Child Labour Programme. (ILO/IPEC)	-	2002-2004	No. of schools; No. of children; No. of families; No. of IGAs; started.	Inspections, Surveys; Site Visits.	District Children Advisory Committee (DCAC).	Funded by ILO/IPEC.
Construction of Science Laboratory	-	2002-2008	No. of Science laboratories constructed and equipped.	School inspection reports; School visits.	Parent Teachers Associations.	Community funding through harambees and tuition fees: GOK and Donors supplement funding in some schools.
Text Books to Project	-	2002	No. of schools assisted; Type and no. of books provided; Performance in examinations.	School inspections; Periodic assessment reports; Impact assessment surveys .	District Education Officer.	GOK and Donors to provide funds; Parents to construct libraries.
Civil Works	-	2002	No. of offices constructed; No. of wards construction; No. of halls committed.	Site visits; Reports,	District Education Officer and M.O.H.	GOK and Donors to fund the project jointly.
District Resource Centre	-	2003-2004	Size of building constructed; Type of equipment provided.	Site visits; Reports.	Site visits; Reports,.	GOK and NGOs to fund the project jointly; Ogembo Town Council to provide land.

Social Mobilization Programme	-	2002-2008	No. of barazas held; No. of training conducted; No. of TBAs trained.	Observation; Reports; Work plans; Interviews.	MOH and DPHO	GOK and NGOs to fund the programme.
Quality Control Programme	-	2002-2008	No. of follow-ups; No. of water tests done.	Work plans; Periodic reports.	MOH and DPHO.	MOH to provide funds.
Springs Protection	-	2002-2008	No. of springs protected; No. of people supplied with clean water.	Observations; Interviews; Work plans; Periodic reports.	MOH and DPHO	GOK and the community to jointly fund the programme.
Upgrading of Health Facilities	-	2002-2008	No. of dispensaries upgraded; No. of health centers upgraded, Grade of medical staff posted.	Work plans; Interviews; Reports.	MOH/ Community/ Private Sector.	Community, Donors, GOK, Private Sector to provide funds and staff.
Strengthening Population Programme	-	2005-2005	No. of people served; No. of CBO trained; % of the population trained.	Work plans; Interviews, Impact assessment Surveys; Periodic reports.	Care Kenya.	Donor funded project.
Malaria Control Programme	-	2002-2005	No. CBOs trained; No. of health workers trained; % of the population trained.	Work plans; Interviews Impact assessment Surveys; Periodic reports.	MERLIN and the MOH.	Donor funded project.
Ogembo District Hospital	-	2002 – 2003	No. of additional wards constructed; No. and of type of equipment provided.	Work plans; Reports.	MOH/JICA	JICA to provide funds and equipment; MOH to provide technical personnel.
Construction of New Health Facilities	-	2002-2003	No. and type of facility constructed.	Work plans; Observation; Reports.	Private sector and community.	Community to construct buildings; Donors and MOH to provide staff and equipment.
Education Bursary Fund Project	-	Annually	No. of children supported; No. of schools; Amount of money given; Trends in enrolment and completion rates; Examination performance.	Inspection reports; Interviews; Examination results; Work plans.	D.E.O/D.E.B.	Ministry of education and the community to jointly fund the programme.
HIV/AIDs Programmes	-	Continuos	Reduction in HIV/AIDs prevalence.	Visits; Reports; Observation.	Community, CBOs' NGOs CACCs	Ministry of Health to provide funds.

4.2.4 Tourism, Trade and Industry

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators	Monitoring and Evaluation Instruments	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
Training and Extension Programmes	1m	2002 - 2008	Number of trainings/seminars held; Number and type of stakeholders trained; Trends in business profits; Number of potential business established.	Work plans; Periodic progress reports; Impact assessment surveys; Interviews.	Departments of Trade, Industry and Cooperatives.	Donors and GOK to provide funds; Business people to supplement the cost of the programme.
Development And Provision Of Market Information	1m	2002 - 2008	No. and of type of facilities acquired; No. of potential projects established; Proportion of the population accessed.	Reports; Interviews; Surveys; Observations.	Departments of Trade, Industry and Co-operatives.	Donors and GOK to provide funds; Community to provide land.
Construction Of Chalk Factory Tabaka		2 years	No. of factories constructed; Type and quality of construction; materials.	Observations; Work plans; Procurement records.	Department of industry and private sector.	Donors and GoK to provide land and raw materials.
Construction Of Building At the District Headquarters	1m	1 Year	No. of offices constructed; Size of offices constructed; Type and quality of materials used; Project cost.	Work plans; Periodic progress reports; Observations; Procurement records.	Department of trade and industry.	GoK to provide funds; Ogembo Town Council to provide Land.
Gusii Joint Loans Board Project	-	2002-2008	No. of beneficiaries; Total loans advanced.	Records; Visits.	The Gusii Joint Loan Board.	The Board to loan.

4.2.5 Information Communications Technology

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators	Monitoring and Evaluation Instruments	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
Establishment of DIDC	2m	2003-2004	Size of DIDC constructed; Cost of the project.	Observation, Project Designs; Periodic progress reports.	D.D.O.	GOK and Donors to provide funds; Ogembo T.C. to provide land.
Extension of Telephone Services	-	2002-2008	No. of divisional/ market centres covered; No. of households connected.	Field visits; Work plans; Surveys.	Telkom Kenya; Private Sector.	GOK and Community to jointly fund the project.
Upgrading and Establishment of Post Office	-	2002 - 2008	No. of post offices upgraded, No. of post offices established; Distribution of post offices. Proportion of population covered.	Observations; Periodic progress report; Work plans.	Postal Co-operation of Kenya.	GOK to provide funds. Community to provide land.

Meteorological Station (Ogembo)	-	2002	Constructions; Type of equipment provided.	Work plans; Observation; Report.	Ministry of Agriculture.	Donors to provide funds; Ogembo T.C. to provide land.
District Libraries	-	2002-2006	A functional library.	Observation; Reports.	KNLS and Ogembo Town Council	Donors to provide funds.

4.2.6 Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators	Monitoring and Evaluation Instruments	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
District Headquarters Building	10m	2003 - 2005	No. of storeys constructed; Cost of the project; Size of building; Quality of materials used.	Observation, Periodic progress Reports; Designs; Procurement records.	Provincial Administration	Community and government departments to provide funds; Community to provide construction materials.
Monitoring Services	-	2003-2004	No. of registration assistants and agents trained, No. of field visits.	Work plans; Periodic progress Reports; Site visits; Registration records.	District Registrar of Births and Deaths.	GoK funded programme.
Gucha County Council Headquarters Building	-	2002 - 2004	No. of storeys completed; Cost of project; Size of building.	Designs; Work plans; Reports.	Gucha County Council.	Local government funding through LATF.
Fencing Of Markets		2002-2005	No. of markets fenced; Type of materials used; Cost; Proportion of market Fenced.	Work plans; Council minutes; Progress reports; Designs; Surveys; Observations; Procurement record.	Gucha County Council, Nyamache Town Council; Tabaka; Town Council; and Nyamarambe Town Council.	Local Authorities to fund through both revenue and LATF funds.
Rubbish Pits and Pit Latrines		2002-2008	No. of pits constructed; No. of markets covered.	Work plans; Council resolutions; Observations; Site visits; Interviews.	Gucha C.C. Ogembo T.C. Nyamache T.T. Tabaka T.C and Nyamarambe T.C.	All Local Authorities to fund the project through Revenue and LATF.
Town Council Headquarters Building		3 yr	No. of towns councils; Size of buildings; Cost of buildings; Designs.	Work plans; Council resolutions; Observation. Periodic progress Reports.	Nyamache and Tabaka Town Council.	The two town Councils to fund construction through LATF.
Probation Services		2002-2008	No. of social inquiries conducted; No. of offenders covered; Impact assessment surveys.	Work plans; Interviews; Observation; Periodic progress reports.	District Probation Officer.	GOK to fund programme.
Roads Rehabilitation Projects		2002 - 2007	No. of roads rehabilitated; Kms. of road rehabilitated;	Council Resolutions; Work plans; Interviews;	Gucha C.C. All Town Councils.	Gucha CC to fund through LATF.

			Type of rehabilitation.	Observations; Periodic progress report.		
Water and Sanitation Facilities		2002 – 2008	No. of boreholes dug; No. of collection booths and shades; No. of pit latrines dug and constructed.	Work plans; Observations; Periodic progress reports.	Local Authorities.	Local Authorities to fund.
Slaughter Houses		2002-2008	No. of slaughter houses constructed.	Observations; Work plans; Periodic Progress reports.	Ogembo T.C. Nyamache T.C. Tabaka T.C. Nyamambe T.C. and Town Council.	The implementing agencies to fund and provide land.
Construction Of Pre-Primary Schools		2002-2008	No. of pre-primary schools established.	Work plans; Reports; Work plans; Council Minutes.	Gucha County Council.	Gucha C.C. to provide land and fund construction.
Bus Park at Ogembo Town		2002	Bus parks to enhance revenue collection.	Work plans; Reports.	Ogembo Town Council.	Ogembo T.C. to provide land and fund the project by LATF.
Construction of Modern Market		2003	Size of market constructed.	Observation; Progress report; Project designs.	Ogembo Town Council.	Ogembo T.C. to fund through LATF.
Ogembo Law Court		2004	Type and nature of rehabilitation; No. of Magistrates posted.	Observations; Field visits.	AG's Chambers.	GOK to fund the rehabilitation.
Divisional Police Headquarters		2003	Size of building constructed; No. and type of other facilities provided; Project costs.	Work plans; Project designs; Procurement records; Periodic progress reports; Site visits.	OCPD.	GOK to provide funds, Ogembo T.C. to provide land.
Police Posts		2004-2005	No. of police posts established; Distribution and cost of the construction.	Work plans; Project Designs; Procurement records; Periodic; Progress reports; Site visits.	OCPD.	GOK to provide funds, Gucha C.C. to provide land.

4.3 SUMMARY OF MONITORING AND EVALUATION IMPACT PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Sector	2001 Present situation	2004 Mid Term	2008 End of Plan Period
Human Resource Development			
Absolute poverty	57%	46%	35%
Infant mortality rate	80/1000	60/1000	40/1000
Immunization coverage	80%	90%	100%
Doctor/patient ratio	1:250,000	1:125,000	1:67,000
Primary school enrolment rate	72.5%	80%	90%
Primary school drop out rate	5.5%	3.5%	1.55%
Teacher /pupil ratio	1:50	1:45	1:40
Secondary school enrolment rate	33.2%	40%	55%
Secondary school drop out rate	7.1%	5.1%	3.1%
Teacher /student ratio	1:30	1:28	1:25
District literacy level	78%	85%	92%
Average distance to health facility	7km	5 km	3 km
Average household size	6	5	4
Number of CNSPS	10,000	8,000	6,000
Crude birth rate (per 1000)	53/1000	50/1000	47/1000
Crude death rate (per 1000)	100/1000	80/1000	60/1000
Under 5 mortality (per 1000)	111/1000	101/1000	91/1000
Life expectancy	M – 47, F - 48	M – 50, F - 51	M – 52, F – 53
Dependency ratio	100:94	100:85	100:80
Number of private primary schools (academies)	200	150	100
Households using firewood/charcoal	80%	60%	40%
Households using kerosene/gas for cooking	10%	20%	30%
Urban self employment	2%	5%	8%
Physical Infrastructure			
Murram/gravelled roads (km)	100.7km	179.7 km	279.7km
Number of post/sub-post offices	4	8	12
Number of households with access to piped water	3,500	4,000	4,500
Tarmack roads (km)	34 km	51 km	71 km
Number of households access to potable water	58,635	63,635	68,635
Number of trading centres with electricity	7	12	17
Households with electricity	5%	10%	15%
Households using solar power	2%	5%	8%
Number of public telephone booths	12	22	32
Number of protected springs	479	519	566
Agriculture and Rural Development			
Size of gazetted forests	0 Ha.	10 ha.	10 Ha.
Number of fish ponds	321	421	521
Number of fish farmers	245	345	445
Number of banks	0	2	2
Number of micro finance institutions	4	8	12
Volume of credit by micro finance institutions	Kshs. 3m/year	Kshs. 6m/year	Kshs. 10m/year
Acreage under cash crops	10,913 Ha	12,000 Ha.	14,00 ha.
Acreage under food crops	45,847 Ha	46,000 Ha.	47,000 Ha.
Tourism Trade and Industry			
Number of tourist class hotels	0	2	4
Number of cyber cafes	0	30	100
Number of households with telephone connections	38	138	238
Number of tea factories	2	4	4