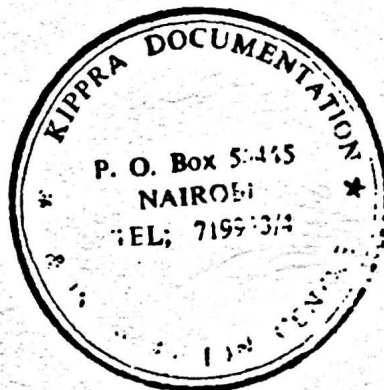




REPUBLIC OF KENYA

MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND PLANNING

**KISII CENTRAL
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN
2002—2008**



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

FOREWORD

The Kisii Central District Development Plan (DDP) for the period 2002-2008 was prepared by the District Departmental Heads of various Ministries under the coordination of the District Commissioner (DC) assisted by the District Development Officers (DDO) and members of the District Planning Team. The Plan is a product of broad-based consultations among various. 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 Kisii Central 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 Plan.

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, main physical features, and Settlement patterns as well as a summary of data essential for making informed choices while planning.
- Chapter Two: Provides a review of the performance of the Kisii Central District Development Plan for the period 1997-2001 and insight into the major development challenges and cross cutting issues to be tackled during the 2002-2008 Plan period.
- Chapter Three: Forms the core of the Plan and is prepared along the lines of the PRSP/MTEF sectors. It indicates the priorities, strategies and programmes proposed to overcome the 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 current Kisii Central DDP. It outlines the institutional framework for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the 7-year Plan, provides project/programme activities, targets and sets out clear roles for all stakeholders.

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

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

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

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	African Development Bank
AFC	Agricultural Finance Corporation
AI	Artificial Insemination
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ASK	Agricultural Society of Kenya
BBK	Barclays Bank of Kenya
BIs	Bamako Initiatives
BOG	Board of Governors
CBD	Community Based Development.
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics
CDTF	Community Development Trust Fund
DALEO	District Agricultural Livestock Extension Officer
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DC	District Commissioner
DDC	District Development Committee
DDO	District Development Officer
DDP	District Development Plan
DEC	District Executive Committee
DIDC	District Information and Documentation Centre
DPAR	District Poverty Assessment Reports
DPRSP	District Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
DPU	District Planning Unit
DRFD	District Focus for Rural Development
DSDO	District Social Development Officer
DVO	District Veterinary Officer
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization
FGCSP	Farmers Group and Community Support Project
FMD	Foot and Mouth Disease
FTC	Farmers Training Centre
GDP	Gross Domestic product
GOK	Government of Kenya
HIV	Human Immuno-Deficiency Virus
ICDC	Industrial Commercial and Development Corporation
ICIPE	International Centre for Insect Physiology and Ecology
ICRAF	International Centre for Research and Agro forestry
IEC	Information Education and Communication
IFAD	International Fund For Agricultural Development
IGA	Income Generating Activities
ILRI	International Livestock Research Institute
JICA	Japanese International Cooperation Agency
KARI	Kenya Agricultural Research Institute
KCB	Kenya Commercial Bank
KIE	Kenya Industrial Estate
KSTC	Kenya Science Teachers College
KTBH	Kenya Top Bar Hive
KTDA	Kenya Tea Development Agency

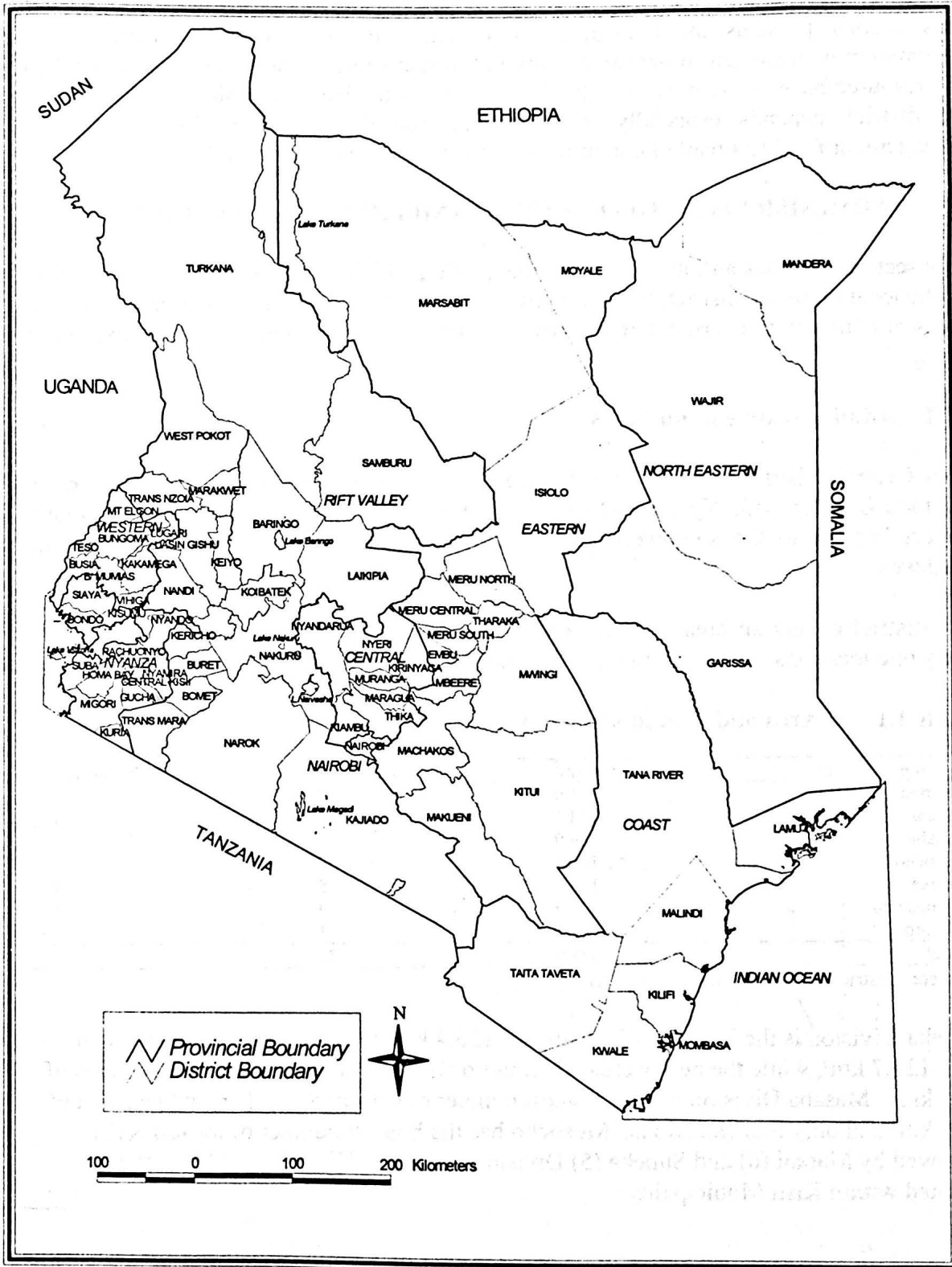
LATIF	Local Authority Transfer Fund
LSD	Lumpy Skin Disease
MOEST	Ministry of Education, Science and Technology
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NPEP	National Poverty Eradication Paper
PMIU	Project Monitoring and Implementation Unit
PRISM	Primary School Management
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PTA	Parents Teachers Association
SACCOs	Savings and Credit Co-operative Societies
SAPs	Structural Adjustment Programmes
SCIP II	Second Coffee Improvement Project
SMASSE	Strengthening of Maths and Science in School Education
STDs	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
TBAs	Traditional Birth Attendants
UNICEF	United Nation Children's Fund
WHO	World Health Organization
YWCA	Youth Women Christian Association

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CHAPTER ONE
DISTRICT PROFILE

LOCATION OF CENTRAL KISII IN KENYA



Prepared by CBS, 1999 Pop. Census

This map is not an authority over administrative boundaries

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the background information on Kisii Central District. The information is presented in narrative form and in fact sheet, showing clearly the position and resource base of the district. This information is the basis on which development in the district depends especially in addressing the theme of the Plan, "Effective Management for Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction".

1.1 ADMINISRATIVE, GEOGRAPHIC AND PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

This section provides an introduction to the district, which gives background information on the location of the district, the main physical features and settlement patterns and other necessary information critical to the overall development strategy for the next seven years.

1.1.1 Administrative Boundaries

Kisii Central District is one of the twelve districts in Nyanza Province. It shares a common boarder with Nyamira District to the east, Trans Mara District to the south, Migori District to the southwest, Rachuonyo District to the north and Gucha to the southwest.

The district covers an area of about 648.9 km², which is divided into seven divisions, thirty one locations and ninety two sub-locations as shown in Table 1.1.

Table 1.1 Area and Administrative Units

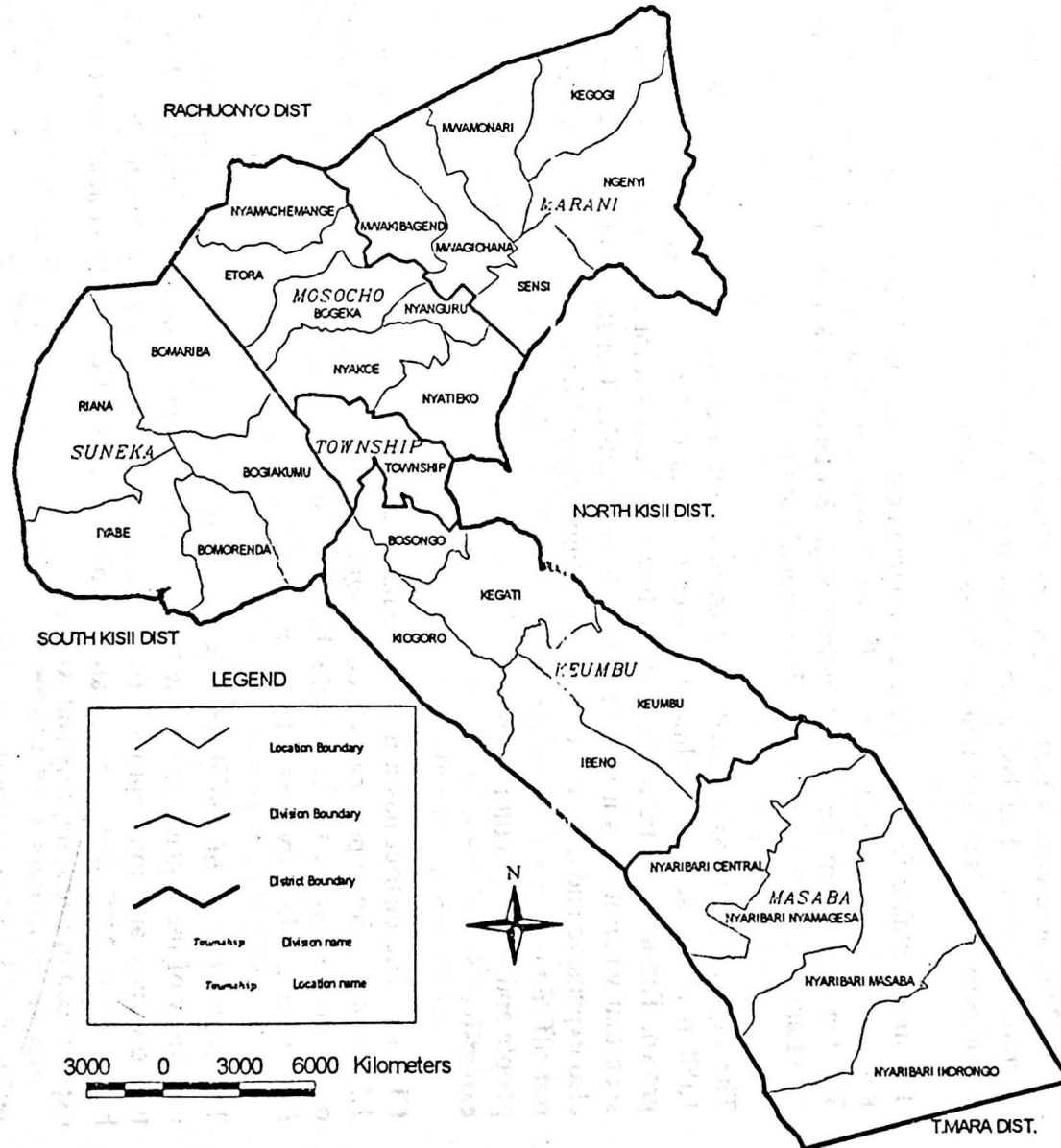
Division	Area km ²	Locations	Sub-Locations
Keumbu	71.0	2	19
Marani	123.7	6	13
Masaba	89.9	4	18
Mosocho	105.0	7	14
Suneka	126.4	5	14
Kiamokama	71.6	4	14
Kiogoro	61.3	3	10
Total	648.9	31	92

Source: District Commissioner's Office, Kisii, 2001

Suneka Division is the largest with an area of 126.4 km² followed by Marani Division with 123.7 km², while the newly created Kiogoro Division is the smallest with an area of 61.3 km². Masaba Division has the highest number of sub-locations (18) with an area of 89.9 km² and only four (locations. Mosocho has the highest number of locations (7) followed by Marani (6) and Suneka (5) Divisions. Parts of Kiogoro and Mosocho are situated within Kisii Municipality.

There are five local authorities in the district which include Gusii County Council with twenty three elective wards, Kisii Municipal Council with fourteen elective wards, Masimba Town Council with six elective wards, Suneka Town Council has eight elective wards and Keroka Town Council with twelve elective wards. The district has a total of sixty-three elective wards.

CENTRAL KISII DISTRICT: Administrative boundaries



There are four constituencies in the district, namely Bonchari, Kitutu Chache, Nyaribari Chache and Nyaribari Masaba. Bonchari Constituency covers the whole of Suneka Division, Kitutu Chache Constituency covers Mosochi and Marani Divisions. Nyaribari Chache Constituency covers Keumbu and Kingoro Divisions while Nyaribari Masaba Constituency covers the whole of Masaba and Kiamokama Divisions.

1.1.2 Physiographic and Natural Conditions

Topography: The district is mainly hilly with several ridges in the eastern part. It is divided into three main topographical zones. The first zone covers the area below 1500m above sea level. The area includes western and northern parts of Suneka and Marani Divisions. The second zone covers the area lying between 1500m and 1800m above sea level. This area covers parts of Keumbu Division especially Kuja Basin and parts of Marani Division. The last zone covers the areas above 1800m above sea level and includes most parts of Keumbu and Masaba Divisions.

The most notable features of these topographical zones are hills of Nyamasibi (2170m) Kiongayo (1710m), Kiamwasi (1785m), Kiombeta, Nsaria(Nyakeiti) and Nyanchwa. The major rivers in the district include Kuja, Mogusii and Riana. They generally drain into Lake Victoria. These rivers flow throughout the year.

The high altitude has enabled the growth of tea and pyrethrum in areas lying above 1,000m above sea level while at lower altitudes coffee, sugar cane and bananas are grown. The hilly nature of the district, however, causes a lot of transportation problems such that when it rains it renders the roads impassable. Constructions of these roads are also expensive and difficult to maintain. Rain forms gullies across the roads as a result of run off along steep sides of the hills and valleys. This hampers the transportation of people and their agricultural products. It also makes construction of houses and buildings expensive.

Climate: The district has a highland equatorial climate. It receives an average of over 1,500mm of rainfall per year, which is highly reliable. It has two-rain seasons, long rains occur from February to June while the short rains occur from September to November. December and January are relatively dry months.

The high altitude of the district is expected to lower temperatures. However, the proximity of the Equator raises the temperatures to a mean annual maximum of 27°C in the lowlands and minimum of 16°C. The annual maximum air temperature of the highlands is 24°C with a mean annual minimum of 14°C. The coldest seasons are experienced in late June, July and August.

The high and reliable rainfall, coupled with moderate temperature is suitable for growing of crops like tea, coffee, pyrethrum, maize, beans, finger millet, potatoes, bananas and groundnuts. This also makes it possible to practice dairy farming in the district.

Land and Soils: Most parts of the district have red soils. The soils are deep and rich in organic matter. The rest of the district has clay soils, red loam and sandy soils, which are poorly drained. There are also black cotton soils and organic peat soils in the bottom of the valleys. The organic peat soils are important in brick making, pottery and

manufacture of tiles. The red volcanic soils support the growth of cash crops such as tea, coffee, pyrethrum, maize, beans, potatoes and bananas.

Agro Ecological Zones: The district can be divided into 3 three ecological zones comprising the upper midland (UM) (75 per cent), lower highland (LH) (20 per cent) and lower midland (LM) (5 per cent). The district's 78 per cent land is arable and 58 per cent of the arable land is cropped. Other important land use categories in the district include trust land, township and afforested areas.

Water: The district has several permanent rivers and streams that drain into lake Victoria. River Kuja, which is the main river, has adequate water for development of a mini-hydro-electric station. Streams such Mogusii, Riana and Iyabe augmented by springs, boreholes and roof catchment form other sources of water in the district. The potential for underground water is good and the yields are quite high. Therefore, these sources require conservation and development to sustain the increased population.

Forests: The district has no gazetted forests and afforestation has been taking place in swamps and hills tops. The district has high rainfalls hence tree survival rate is quite high. This factor makes the area to be ideal for forest activities but this has been hampered by lack of planting sites due to the size of farms and high population density, resulting to settlement in the formally afforested hills. This has resulted in uncontrolled grazing and cultivation hence serious soil erosion. However, the forestry resources on the farms through agro-forestry practice and preservation of individual woodlots provide bulk of the forest products for domestic uses in the district.

Fisheries: The district has good soils and high rainfall suitable for establishment of fishponds. In 1999, there were 581 fish ponds, but have reduced to 554, which can be attributed to land pressure in the district. However, due to changing eating habits, more people will be encouraged to practice fish farming as income generating activities and for household consumption.

Commercial Mineral and Materials: Soapstone and granite are the only commercial minerals in the district. Soapstone can be used for production of chalk, tiles, carvings and electric conduits. Granites can be used to decorate houses and have a great potential for development. Soapstone is found in Nyamarambe/Suneka Divisions on the boarder of Kisii/Gucha Districts while granites are found in Suneka Division.

1.1.3 Settlement Patterns

Population distribution in Kisii District is greatly influenced by a number of factors among them the physical, historical, patterns of economic development and policies pertaining to land settlement. In 1999, the density population was approximately 647 persons per km², which was projected to reach 790 persons per km² by the end of the Plan period. With only 78 per cent of district's land suitable for cultivation, population densities may vary considerably. Population densities for areas with large proportions of arable land such as Kiogoro, Marani and Mosochi Divisions were high at 1,010; 960 and 721 persons per km² respectively in 1999 and are projected to grow to 1,230; 1,169 and 879 persons per km² respectively by the end of the plan period as indicated in Table 1.2.

Table 1.2 Population Density Projections By Divisions

DIVISION	1999	2002	2004	2006	2008
Keumbu	675	721	753	787	822
Marani	721	770	804	840	878
Masaba	617	659	688	719	751
Mosocho	960	1,025	1,071	1,119	1,169
Suneka	681	727	760	794	829
Kiamokama	746	797	832	870	906
Kiogoro	1,010	1,079	1,126	1,177	1,230
District Average	649	693	724	757	790

Source: District Planning Unit, Kisii, 2001

Suneka, Kiogoro and Keumbu Divisions border the Kisii Municipality and have an urban influence in their economic activities. Masaba, Marani and Kiamokama Divisions are situated far from the Kisii Municipality and their main activities are agricultural oriented. The highest incidences of poverty are also found in these divisions.

Most of the people live in clusters in town centres. The highest population is settled in Kisii Town and other market centres, like Suneka, Mosocho and Keumbu as these are areas of economic potential. The land holdings are small and due to high population pressure many people have bought land in other neighbouring areas especially in Migori, Homabay, Rachuonyo and Trans Mara Districts.

Most people prefer to live along the hilltops as lowlands are wet and incidences of malaria are high. The areas include western and northern parts of Suneka and Marani Divisions.

1.2 DISTRICT FACT SHEET

The fact sheet below provides summarized data about the district. It is a still shot of important statistics such as area, topography and climate, demographic, population profiles and other socio-economic indicators. It also provides data on agriculture, health, water facilities and sanitation, education facilities, communications, trade, commerce and tourism.

Area	Km²
Total area	648.9
Arable area	506.2
Non – arable land	142.7
Gazetted forest	None
Topography and Climate	
Altitude (above sea level):	
Highest	1,800 m
Lowest	1,000m
Average annual rainfall for 3 stations: Meteorological station (KARI)	
Kisii Farmer Training Centre	1,500 mm
Kiamokama Station	1,500 mm
Rainfall by Seasons	Short Long
	September – November February – June
Temperature range	16°C – 27°C
Temperature average	21.5°C
Demographic and Population Profiles	

Population size (2002)	522,197
Population structure	
Total no. of males	248,945
Total no. of females	273,252
Female/male sex ratio	100:91
Total no. of youthful population (15 – 25)	132,326
Total population of primary school going age	129,214
Total population of secondary school going age	60,584
Total labour force	266,728
Dependency ratio	100:96
Population growth rate	2.19%
Density	
Highest density - Kiogoro Division	1079 persons/km ²
Lowest density – Masaba Division	659 person /km ²
Average density	693 persons/km ²
Rural Population	
Rural population as at the start (2002)	356,852
Rural population as at the end (2008)	406,011
Urban Population	
Number of towns with between 2000 and 10,000 Population:	4
Kisii	69,672
Suneka	33,898
Masimba	22,662
Keroka	43067
Crude birth rate	38/1000
Crude death rate	12/1000
Life expectancy average	53
Life expectancy Male	52
Life expectancy Female	54
Infant mortality rate	90/1000
Under 5 mortality rate	109/1000
Total fertility rate	5.5
Social Economic Indicators (as at 1999)	
Total number of households	100,315
Average household size	5.1
Number of female-headed households	30,596
Number of children headed households	550
Number of disabled	4,000
Children needing special protection	6,000
Absolute poverty (Rural and Urban)	56.87%
Contribution to national poverty	1.5%
Average household Incomes:	
Sectoral contribution to household income:	
Agriculture	44%
Rural self-employment	7%
Wage employment	34%
Urban self-employment	10%
Other	5%
Number of unemployed	104,492
Average farm size (small scale)	0.4 Ha
Average farm size (large size)	2 Ha
Main food crops produced	Maize, Bean, Bananas, Sweet Potatoes, Finger Millet, Groundnuts and Traditional Vegetables
Main cash crops produced	Tea, Coffee, Pyrethrum and Sugar Cane
Total acreage under food crops	25,000 acres
Total acreage under cash crops	13,560 acres
Main Storage facilities:	
On-farm	Granaries
Off-farm	National Cereals Produce Board (NCPB)
The population working in agricultural sector (of the total population)	85%

Soils (Kisii Soapstone)		Nitisols and Phacozoms			
No. of farm holdings		109,405			
Main livestock bred		Goats, Sheep, Poultry, Donkeys, Rabbits, Bees and Pigs, dairy animals: Cattle Zebu Grade Cattle			
Land carrying capacity		1-4 animals/ha			
Population working in the livestock sector		70%			
Main species of fish catch		Nile, Tilapia, Catfish			
Populations of fish farmers:		1999	464		
		2000	440		
No. of fish ponds		1999	581		
		2000	554		
Size of non-gazetted forests		43.9ha			
Main forest products		Timber, Wood fuel, charcoal, posts			
% of people involved in forest related activities (e.g. saw mills, furniture and works etc)		10%			
Cooperatives					
Type	Number	Active	Dormant	Turnover Kshs.	Members Registered
Coffee	11	11		43,348,856	45,887
Pyrethrum	7	7	-	10,370,459	20,200
Dairy	1	1	-	--	50
Rural SACCOs	3	2	-	636,999,604	94,730
Urban	23	9	14	129,289,179	15,973
Unions	2	2	-	23,601,705	54
Consumer	2	-	2	-	-
Poultry	1	-	1	-	-
Housing	4	-	4	-	-
Multipurpose	1	1	-	-	100
Total	55	33	21	843,609,803	176,994
Water and Sanitation					
No. of households with access to piped water		19,435			
No. of households with access to portable water		47,152			
No. of permanent rivers		11			
No. of protected/improved wells		52			
No. of protected springs		2,200			
No. of boreholes		20			
No. of household with roof catchment		Estimated at 70% of the population			
Average distance to nearest portable water point		1.5km			
Number of VIP latrines		70,225			
Education Facilities					
Pre-Primary					
Number of pre-primary schools		428			
Total Enrolment rates (boys and girls (%))					
		Boys	50.70%		
		Girls	49.4%		
Total drop-out rates (boys and Girls)					
		Boys	1%		
		Girls	2%		
Teacher/pupil ratio		1:30			
Primary					
Number of primary schools		391			
Total enrolment rates by sex					
		Boys	(98%) 59,018		
		Girls	(97.5%) 58,545		
Total drop out rates by sex					
		Boys	2%		
		Girls	3%		
Teacher/ pupil ratio		1:30			
Average years of school attendance by sex:					

	Boys	8-9
	Girls	8-9
Secondary		
Number of secondary schools		105
Total enrolment rates by sex		
	Boys	44% (12,376)
	Girls	39% (11,180)
Total drop-out rates by sex		
	Boys	1.9%
	Girls	4.6%
Teacher pupil ratio		1:30
Average years of school attendance by sex:		
	Boys	4-5 years
	Girls	4-5 years
Tertiary		
Number of other training institutions e.g. colleges, polytechnics		31
Youth polytechnics		27
University		1
Farmers training college		3
Teachers training college		2
Main training institutions		1 (Gusii Institute of Science and Technology)
Adult Literacy		
Number of adult literacy classes		115
Enrolment by sex		
	Males	460
	Females	1,140
	Total	1,600
Adult literacy levels by sex:		
	Male	88.5%
	Females	66.5%
Total drop-out rates by sex:		
	Males	6%
	Females	5%
No. of male attendance		211
No. of female attendance		844
Total		1,055
Health		
Three most preventive disease		Malaria, URTI and pneumonia
Doctor/patient ratio		34,992
Number of hospitals		5
Number of health centres		20
Number of health clinics		27
Average distance to health facilities		5km
% households with access to health facilities		80%
Energy		
Number of households with electricity connection		13,500
Number of trading centres with electricity		10
% rural household using solar power		5%
% households using firewood/charcoal		85%
% households using kerosene, gas or biogas		100%
Transport Facilities		
Total kilometres of roads: Total length		482 km
Earth/Gravel		409km
Bitumen		73km
Number of airstrips		1
Communication		
Number of households with telephones connections		4,051
Number of post office boxes		6,090
Departmental offices		3
Head post office		1
Mobile service coverage		KenCell and Safaricom in Kisii Town and environs
Number of post offices		9
Sub/Post offices		5

Number of Telephone booths	142
Number of cyber cafes	5
Number of households without radios	3,000 (Estimated)
Tourism Trade and Industry	
Number of trading centres	4
Number of hotels	26
Number of tourist class hotels	1
Main tourist attractions	Tabaka soapstone, landscape, historical sites, Manga ridge.
Number of registered hotels	20
Number of licensed businesses	89
Total number of informal sector enterprises	300
Banks and Financial Institutions	
Number of banks	3: KCB, BBK and Co-operative Bank
Number of other financial Institutions	4: KIE, ICDC and AFC, Post Bank
Number of micro-financial institutions	Young Women Christian Organization Kenya Women Finance Trust Faulu Kenya Wedco Vivid Communication with women in their culture. Habitat for Humanity Kenya New Community Cooperation

CHAPTER TWO

MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

2.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides information on the status of development in the district during the 1997 – 2001 plan period. It starts by giving a review of the last plan followed by an analysis on the implementation status of the 1997 – 2001 Plan. It also discusses the linkages between the current District Development Plan, the National Development Plan and other Sessional Papers. The chapter further gives an in-depth analysis of the challenges and cross cutting issues that are likely to affect sustainable growth and poverty reduction in the district over the plan period.

2.1 OVERVIEW OF 1997-2001 PLAN

The theme of 1997-2001 Plan was “Rapid Industrialization for Sustainable Development” from which projects and programmes were developed to address specified objectives and targets. The district goal was therefore to formulate strategies based on reasonable assessment of local resource availability and to decide the combination of activities, which will most satisfactorily achieve industrialization in the district. In keeping with Public Investment Program (PIP), a number of key projects and programmes were proposed to be funded by Government, private sector and local community. The plan focused on the path to industrial transformation, with the aim of increasing employment opportunities and GDP in line with the national policy of industrialization by the year 2020.

The district had proposed a number of projects and programmes on human resource development to address skilled labour force needs. In health department, emphasis was on preventive care rather than curative. Immunization, especially polio campaign increased tremendously to achieve 80 per cent coverage. Through vigorous HIV/AIDS campaigns more awareness of the mode of transmission, prevention and control was achieved. In terms of educational facilities, PTAs, BOGs and NGOs registered improvement due to combined efforts. However, this did not significantly improve the development of human resources in terms of acquiring relevant skills. There are still under utilization of existing education facilities and youth polytechnics, which can be attributed to inadequate teaching facilities, lack of information and quality of instruction materials. Construction of jua kali sheds never materialized due to lack of funds.

During the plan period the DDC made efforts to encourage more private investors to exploit the agricultural potential and start up agro-based industries. Credit facilities to farmers recorded some improvement during the plan period, as there were about seven organizations, which extended credit to the farmers and CBOs. They were Kenya Women Finance Trust, YWCA, Wedco, and Vivid Communication with Women in their Culture, Habitat for Humanity Kenya, Faulu, Kenya and New Community Cooperation. The three major banks in the district (KCB, BBK, Cooperative Bank) also increased the credit volumes.

The district received financial support from the former Farmers Group and Community Support Project (FGCSP/IFAD), which funded projects in health, water, agriculture and social services. Marani Training Hall and Home Economics Model House, Suneka Divisional Office, Rehabilitation of FTC dormitories, Masimba Divisional Office, were

all completed and handed over to the community. However, the programme came to an end in mid 1998.

Public Sector Reform Programme in the civil service affected implementation of projects/programmes planned in the plan period as many officers were retrenched. This affected implementation rate of most of the planned activities due to staff reduction. The NGOs also reduced their staff and activities and concentrated more on providing capacity building to CBOs and micro credit to organized groups. This was meant to strengthen institutional capacity of the community to design, implement and evaluate development projects.

The plan assumed that funding was to come mainly from the government, but this was not to be, instead there was a massive cut back on government funding on development projects. This seriously affected implementation, particularly for those projects, which relied on the government for funding while those that had partnership with other major donor agencies excelled. Financial reductions to projects were mostly due to difficult economic times, donor funding reduction or freezing which impacted negatively on development.

However, the DDP spelt out strategies to address the constraints and to provide an enabling environment for the district's industrial transformation. These included measures to increase access to safe water and sanitation, increased coverage of electricity, improvement of existing road network. Other measures were meant to increase enrolment of school going population, provide quality health care and increase exploitation of districts local resources. By the end of the plan period, the district was, however, far from achieving what it had targeted. For example, the road network remains both inadequate and poor and there is low accessibility to clean and safe water, health services etc.

2.2 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 1997 – 2001 PLAN

This section reviews the implementation of the 1997-2001 by sector. It provides the achievements and constraints during the implementation period. During the plan period there were 40 on-going projects and 159 new projects proposal. Out of these, 71 projects were implemented to various completion rates. The district managed an overall rate of project implementation of 29.8 per cent. The actual rate of project implementation was much lower given that some of the implemented projects did not achieve 100 per cent rate of physical implementation. The projects were distributed among 34 departments. A general analysis of the implementation of the 1997-2001 plan is indicated in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1 Implementation Status of the 1997-2001 Development Plan

Department	No. of Projects		No. of Projects Implemented	% Implementation Rate
	On-going	New		
Agriculture	9	3	8	72
Livestock Development	1	1	2	50
Veterinary Development	1	5	2	33.3
Health	15	32	9	19
Public works	0	18	4	22
Water	11	7	2	11
Energy	2	5	0	0
Trade Development	2	1	0	0
Industry	0	6	0	0
Education	1	2	3	100
Research, Training and Applied Technology	7	11	0	0
Information	0	1	0	0
Adult Education	2	3	0	0
Social Services	1	4	3	60
Kenya National Library Services	0	2	2	100
Sports	0	1	0	0
Gusii County Council	10	1	11	100
Kisii Municipal council	2	9	9	92
Provincial Administration	3	2	1	20
Civil Registration	0	2	2	100
Police	0	3	1	33
Kenya airport Authority	0	1	0	0
Prisons	0	7	1	14
Children Department	2	2	3	75
Probation Department	0	2	0	0
Population Department	1	2	2	66
Rural Planning	0	2	0	0
Fisheries	2	2	1	25
Kenya Marine Fisheries Research Institute	4	7	0	0
Forest	1	3	2	50
Cooperative	3	5	2	25
Telecommunication	0	5	1	20
Postal Services	0	2	0	0
Total	79	159	71	29.8

Source: District Planning Unit, Kisii, 2001

The following were the achievements by sector during the plan period.

Agriculture and Rural Development: In agriculture and Rural Development Sector, the objectives were to improve productivity by building the capacities of the beneficiaries. This was to be achieved through vigorous extension programmes, promotion and encouragement of community participation at all levels, facilitation of credit to farmers to improve farming activities, monitoring and product quality assessment, introduction, promotion and development of improved livestock breeds and crop varieties, management and conservation of natural ecosystems through rational and sustainable utilization of resources like water and forest products and improvement of marketing systems for products in a liberalization ecology.

To achieve these specific objectives, a total of 36 projects were planned for (on-going and new) of which 17 were fully or partially completed. Funding for these projects came from NGOs, Community Based Organization and GOK while a few were funded by multilateral donors. Water department only managed to implement 2 out of 18 projects

and has emphasized in participatory management and shifting water management to communities.

Physical Infrastructure: Physical Infrastructure proposed 18 new road projects. Out of the 18 projects, only 4 projects were fully implemented, despite the department experiencing a lot of difficulties ranging from inadequate funding to frequent breakdown of machine and equipment. It is however, important to note that the district experiences high rainfall and has good agricultural soils, which unfortunately do not auger well for maintenance of the roads. The high rainfall and hilly terrain result in high erosion rates that need to be addressed frequently but low level of funding could not allow this. The population density is also high and thus cases of encroachment on road reserves and blockage of drainage structures are also frequent. However, the department was able to rehabilitate at least 22 per cent of the targeted roads. The local authorities also carried out work on maintenance of unclassified roads with fund from cess collection and LATF. The funds assisted the councils to record a high implementation rate of 96 per cent.

Human Resource: In health department, a number of proposed activities did not take off due to insufficient funds. The most affected areas were rehabilitation and equipping of health facilities. The facilities that were funded include Gesusu Sub District Hospital, Sosera Dispensary, Matongo Dispensary, Eramba Dispensary, Nyakwena Dispensary, Nyaguro, Taracha and Mosongo Dispensaries. The following rural health facilities were renovated by PMU: Kiogoro, Iyabe, Nyamegundo, Iranda, Ramasha, Sosera, Raganga, Kegogi, Isecha, Sieka and Ibacho while Keumbu Health Centre was renovated through ADB funds and Ibeno Health Centre was renovated through community initiative. Twenty-five BIs were strengthened in order to reduce incidences of malaria.

The Department of Education proposed 3 projects and all were implemented achieving an impressive rate of 100 per cent. It is important to note that all development projects in this sub sector were managed by the respective schools Parents Teachers Associations (PTAs) leaving the department with supervising/inspection role. Strengthening of Maths and Science in Secondary Education (SMASE) project involving secondary schools was sponsored by JICA/GOK and conducted by KSTC and MOEST headquarters. A total of Kshs. 15 million was disbursed to schools in form of bursary to meet school fees for bright and needy students. Several training sessions were done through PRISM.

Tourism, Trade and Industry: The department managed to assist 47 traders with loans amounting to Kshs. 1.8 million through Gusii Joint Loans Board. Other financial supports were realized from ICDC and KIE. The department continued monitoring of essential commodities during the period. Both traders and consumers were given protection against unscrupulous traders under Fair Trade Practices and Unscrupulous Members Act, Business Premises Act and other related regulations. As part of the extension services to traders 5 seminars were organized and 300 traders trained. During the period under review a total of Kshs. 147,960.00 was received as grants from the central government, which was loaned out to small-scale businesses. However, the amount was inadequate and the local authorities have been urged to put in their contributions.

Public Administration, Safety, law and order: The sector had proposed many projects but a few were implemented. Prisons managed to implement one out of the seven projects, Police Department managed one out of three proposed projects, Children's Department managed 3 out of 4 and Probation Department achieved nothing.

Constraints: The low rate of project implementation was due to over reliance of funding from the Central Government. During the period, the government experienced a major reduction in funding of development projects as a result of the re-organization of government planning and financial management systems and reduced donor funding.

Other constraints included delay in marketing of agricultural products, duplication of efforts and resource misallocation, inadequate/weak monitoring and evaluation mechanism, poor community participation/awareness, unavailability of policy documents in the district, poor infrastructure facilities, lack of logistical support and inadequate financial allocations to the district. As a result of this and the weaknesses associated with the DFRD strategy, the delivery tool for rural development, various development partners implemented some projects that were not in the plan. These included programs financed by El-Nino Emergency Programme, Community Development Trust Fund, UNICEF, Non-Governmental Organizations, Lake Victoria Environmental Management Programme and through community initiative, especially in schools.

Lessons Leant: The major lessons learnt during the plan period were: no quarterly review of the plan to monitor and evaluate the implementation of projects; mobilization of community resources was not taken into account because most of the projects were based on donor and Government of Kenya funding. There were also poor plan linkages between budgeting and planning, as what was planned was never implemented.

Way Forward: The successful implementation of the plan will require the government to undertake investment in public infrastructure, provide for development of human resources through better health and education, protection of the environment and the rule of law. This will subsequently, open up avenues for development in all sectors of the district's economy. The plan will be implemented through a multi sectoral and multi dimensional integrated approach. In this regard, the government will be required to collaborate with NGOs, the private sector, local communities and other agencies. With the introduction of MTEF, it is hoped that policy, planning and budgeting will be strengthened and harmonized.

Each member of the society will be called upon to play an active role so as to ensure that the attainment of the objectives and targets set in this plan are implemented. The government will be required to provide the necessary enabling environment and infrastructure facility for the implementation of the plan.

However, it is important that an information management system needs to be established to consolidate all the information on projects and programmes in the district to appreciate the diverse and source of development initiatives, decentralize monitoring and evaluation and enhancing the capacity of the DPU and DIDC. More funding should be voted to these institutions towards achieving this goal.

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

Since independence, the Government of Kenya has endeavoured to improve the standards of living of her people, an aspiration that has been reflected in various sessional papers and policy documents. These policy documents have addressed issues such as poverty, ignorance and diseases, government budget rationalization, structural adjustment measures, HIV/AIDS, among others.

The previous attempts to address development challenges through district planning have not been successful due to the weak linkages between district and national planning. As a result the enthusiasm that involved the participatory approach through the adoption of District Focus for Rural Development Strategy has faded. To correct this position and revitalize the approach, the government introduced a participatory planning process through the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP). Consultations were made which brought together all stakeholders at national, regional, district and community levels. The results of this exercise were a list of priority concerns, core cross cutting issues and thematic concerns in each district that require attention.

The Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper consultation process resulted in a short-term three-year plan covering 2001 to 2003. The priorities and issues raised in the PRSP have been incorporated into the 2002-2008 District Development Plan. The first PRSP is a benchmark for the medium term DDP and other policy documents, which have been designed to implement the longer term National Poverty Eradication Plan that covers fifteen (15) years. Both the National and District Development Plan are designed to implement the proposals in the National Poverty Eradication Plan.

The theme of the 2002-2008 DDP is derived from the theme of the National Development Plan that is "*Effective Management for Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction*". The DDP translates the broad NDP objectives to the district specific strategies, projects and programmes as provided in chapter 3 of this plan.

The major link between the DDP, the PRSP and the NDP will be the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) three-year rolling budget process. The MTEF budgetary process provides the linkage between policy, planning and budgeting. The MTEF process will ensure that resources for the implementation of this plan are directed to projects and programmes as per the District PRSP consultations priorities.

The preparation of annual work plans to the development plan at district level will provide the necessary information on projects and programmes. The role of NGOs will be expected to complement other activities. The NGOs, CBOs and other development agencies in the district will be involved in project planning and implementation and evaluation.

2.4 MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

The district is confronted with a variety of development challenges, the critical areas, which have persisted since independence being poverty and unemployment. Implementations of the SAPs have also posed additional problems. In the short run, both relative and absolute poverty have increased making it difficult for the disadvantaged groups to have access to basic needs. The district has designed programmes that include targeted interventions in favour of the disadvantaged groups.

To successfully reduce unemployment and poverty the economy will require to grow at an average of over 6 per cent a year in the long run. To achieve this, it will require an increase in gross fixed capital formation, which in turn requires heavy investments financed by local savings with saving ratio averaging around 30 per cent of GDP. The biggest challenge for the district is, therefore to encourage the people to raise the savings ratio, which calls for intervention measures that will successfully mobilize private savings, success of the measures will also depend on the ability of the government to move from her current position of a dissever and record budgetary savings. This will not be possible if the rate of growth of the population remains high. At household level, a fast growing population requires that more resources have to be spent on consumption to meet the basic needs of the children which include good, clothing, education and health services.

Other challenges the district faces are; poor infrastructure, lack of effective and efficient marketing system for agricultural produce, access to credit, land fragmentation, low agricultural output and high cost of education arising from cost sharing arrangements.

2.4.1 Population Growth

Population Size: According to the 1999 Population and Housing Census, Kisii Central District had a population of 491,786 people with annual growth rate of 2.19 per cent as indicated in Table 2.2. This population is projected to reach 588,776 people by the end of the plan period. However, despite the high growth in the overall population size, the population will be growing at a declining rate due to various factors amongst them being adoption or accepting the family planning measures, the HIV/AIDS pandemic whose prevalence rate in the district is estimated at over 17 per cent (refer 2.4.3), the high infant mortality rate due to rising incidence of poverty and migration from the district to other urban centres outside the district in search of employment.

Table 2.2 District Population Projections by Age Cohorts and Sex

Age Cohort	1999		2002		2004		2006		2008	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-4	38,132	37,933	40,490	40,279	42,142	41,922	43,862	43,633	45,652	45,414
5-9	35,723	35,135	37,932	37,308	39,480	38,830	41,091	40,415	42,768	42,064
10-14	39,474	39,673	41,915	42,126	43,626	43,845	45,406	45,635	47,259	47,497
15-19	31,606	33,430	33,560	35,497	34,930	36,946	36,356	38,454	37,839	40,023
20-24	19,834	27,007	21,060	28,677	21,920	29,847	22,815	31,065	23,746	32,333
25-29	14,600	20,361	15,503	21,620	16,135	22,502	16,794	23,421	17,479	24,377
30-34	11,462	13,746	12,171	14,596	12,667	15,192	13,184	15,812	13,723	16,457
35-39	11,435	13,931	12,142	14,792	12,638	15,396	13,153	16,024	13,690	16,678
40-44	8,272	8,811	8,784	9,356	9,142	9,738	9,515	10,135	9,903	10,549
45-49	6,711	7,010	7,126	7,443	7,417	7,747	7,719	8,063	8,035	8,392
50-54	4,937	5,053	5,242	5,365	5,456	5,584	5,679	5,812	5,911	6,050
55-59	3,226	3,500	3,425	3,716	3,565	3,868	3,711	4,026	3,862	4,190
60-64	2,929	3,511	3,110	3,728	3,237	3,880	3,369	4,039	3,507	4,203
65-69	2,258	2,905	2,398	3,085	2,495	3,211	2,597	3,342	2,703	3,478
70-74	1,587	2,065	1,685	2,193	1,754	2,282	1,825	2,375	1,900	2,472
75-79	1,077	1,367	1,144	1,452	1,190	1,511	1,239	1,572	1,289	1,637
80+	1,185	1,901	1,258	2,019	1,310	2,101	1,363	2,187	1,419	2,276
Total	234,448	257,338	248,945	273,252	259,105	284,404	269,679	296,010	280,685	308,091

Source: District Planning Unit, Kisii, 2001

Table 2.2 shows that in 1999 female population exceeded male population by 4.7 per cent as females were 257,338 reflecting (52.3 per cent) and males were 234,448 (47.7 per cent). Female total population is projected to increase to 284,404 in 2004 and 308,091 in the year 2008 while that of males will grow to 259,105 in 2004 and 280,685 in 2008 reflecting an increase of 8.3 per cent by end of plan period. The high population growth will have a negative impact on the social and economic development of the district. Some of these undesirable effects include increased dependency burden, unemployment, and inaccessibility to basic needs such as education, health, land, shelter, and food and safe drinking water. The demands arising from the population increase, require that more savings be diverted to expenditure on consumption rather than investment. This scenario is likely to aggravate the poverty situation in the district and constraint progress towards the achievement of development goals of rapid economic growth and raising the standard of living of the entire population.

Population structure: Information on population of selected age groups is vital in any development plan. Tables 2.3 depict population projection for selected sex and age groups from 1999 to the year 2008.

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	60,170	60,032	64,682	64,532	67,876	67,718	71,228	71,062	74,745	74,570
14-17	27,924	28,714	29,867	30,717	31,236	32,130	32,669	33,608	34,167	35,153
15-49	-	123,795	-	132,121	-	137,981	-	144,102	-	150,495
15-64	114,475	135,811	121,917	144,811	127,146	151,142	132,601	157,751	136,290	164,650

Source: District Statistics Office, Kisii, 2001

Age Group 6-13 (Primary School): As shown in Table 2.3, the population of this age group was 120,202 in 1999 representing about 24.4 per cent of the total population of the district. This is projected to be 129,214; 135,594; 138,946; 149,315 in 2004; 2006 and 2008 respectively representing an increase of 24 per cent. The increasing population of this age group calls for more primary schools and additional physical facilities, as those available will be strained. Non-formal education should be enhanced to cater for those that do not enrol for formal education and the dropouts. There is need to set up vocational training centres such as youth polytechnics for those who do not proceed to secondary schools.

Age Group 14-17 (Secondary School): The population for this age group was 56,638 in 1999 representing 11.5 per cent of the total population in the district. It is projected to rise to 63,366 in the year 2004 and to 69,320 in the year 2008 presenting 11.7 per cent of the total projected population. The increasing population of this age group implies that the district will need to create openings in training institutions as well as employment opportunities to absorb them. This group is currently the potential labour force and the challenges are to ensure that jobs are available to absorb those who will not pursue further education. The challenge is to ensure they acquire the necessary skills to fill into the competitive job market.

Age Group 15-49 (Female Fertility): As indicated in Table 2.3 the population for this age group was 123,795 in 1999 representing about 25 per cent of the total population. It is projected to rise to 132,121 and 150,495 in the year 2004 and 2008 respectively. The district total fertility rate was 5.2 in 1999, which is far much higher than the national average of 4.7 children per woman. The reported drop in the fertility rate in the district has been observed although differentials still exist among Kisii women which is associated with the area of residence, level of education, increased use of contraceptives and social economic determinants such as increased age-at-marriage and women's educational status. The contribution of this age group to social and economic development can be viewed from the perspective of the various production activities they perform in addition to reproduction, child bearing and upbringing and other family responsibilities. This is in view of the fact that the larger population of this age group is married and has a family to cater for. The high number of babies who were born each year demand for provision of more maternal child health and family planning services in the district.

Age 15-64 (Labour Force): Table 2.3 shows that in 1999, there were 250,286 people in the labour force, representing 51 per cent of the total population of the district representing 114,475 and 135,811 males and females respectively. These figures are projected to rise to 136,290 and 164,650 for males and females respectively by the end of the plan period. This implies that the district labour force is estimated to rise from 266,728 in year 2002 to 300,940 in year 2008.

The employment creation in the district is not commensurate to the labour force thus only a small proportion of the potential labour force can be absorbed in the district's economy. The unemployment situation is envisaged to worsen due to diminishing returns from natural resources such as land, leading to a decline in agricultural production. Thus in order, to accommodate these potential workers, it is necessary to create more job opportunities, by extending credit facilities to start new business enterprises.

Urban Population: Table 2.4 indicates population by urban town centres and their projections. The population in Kisii Town will increase rapidly from 65,235 in 1999 to 79,473 by end of the plan period. This town being the biggest also serves as the district headquarters and has high potential for industrial development. The towns' rapid population increase is expected to exert pressure on the existing infrastructural facilities. The Kisii Municipal Council is, therefore, expected to play an important role in provision of basic facilities as well as setting aside land for industrial development, housing and commercial activities. The town serves as the centre of business activity for the people of Kisii, Nyamira, Homa bay, Gucha, Rachuonyo, Migori and Transmara Districts. Keroka Town is the second most important business centre in the district. The thriving business activities are expected to attract population, which is estimated to rise from 40,329 persons in 1999 to 49,107 persons by the end of the plan period. Suneka and Masaba have a high population, which thrives on its high agricultural potential of these areas. In general population increase in the major centres in the district will lead an increase in demand for commercial goods and services, which in turn will attract potential investors.

Table 2.4 Urban Centres Population Projections

Centre	1999		2002		2004		2006		2008	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Kisii	32,783	32,452	35,013	34,659	36,583	36,214	38,224	37,838	39,938	39,535
Suneka	15,274	16,465	16,313	17,585	17,045	18,374	17,809	19,198	18,608	20,059
Masimba	10,048	11,171	10,731	11,931	11,213	12,466	11,716	13,025	12,241	13,609
Keroka	19,264	21,065	20,572	22,495	21,493	23,503	22,456	24,555	23,457	25,650

Source: District Statistics Office, Kisii 2001

2.4.2 Poverty

The poor are defined, as those people in the society who are unable to afford minimum basic human needs, comprised of food and non-food items. Poverty is defined in absolute rather than relative terms referring to those who cannot meet the universally recommended minimum requirements for human survival.

Despite significant efforts being made 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 as they indicate that 57 per cent of the population in the district live below the food poverty line. In 2000, the Poverty Analysis in Kenya Volume I estimated that 62 per cent of the population were food poor. In 1997, the overall rural poverty line was computed at Kshs. 1,239 per month per adult (i.e. Kshs. 927 for food items and Kshs. 312 for non food items). About 53.7 per cent (264,089) 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 (190,813) are classified as hardcore poor. This district contributes 1.5 per cent to national poverty. The District Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (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 groups include; peasant farmers, casual workers, female-headed

households, physically disabled, HIV/AIDS orphans, jua kali workers, child headed-households and landless women.

The main causes of poverty in the district are low agricultural production causing food shortages, poor infrastructure, ignorance, idleness, insecurity, lack of land title deeds, landlessness, environmental degradation, high disease incidence and retrogressive cultural practices, HIV/AIDS and drunkenness.

The district's challenge on poverty will be to break the vicious cycle of poverty as it leads to low savings, low investments, low productivity (income) which further leads to high drop out rates, unskilled labour and pressure on the arable land. Increase in the dependency ratio may foster crime rate due to unemployment. The youthful group will face the danger of indulging in drugs and its associated problems. This is a challenge to the society.

Poverty is and will be a major challenge to the demographic parameters in the district. Due to high poverty levels, the poor will not be in a position to afford essential drugs, or transport to the nearest health facility, or a balanced diet. This will reduce life expectancy and increase crude death rates, infant and under five mortality rate if measures are not put in place to reduce poverty during the plan period. This will, further lead to reduction in agricultural production, poor human development, inadequate infrastructure etc and the vicious cycle goes on.

2.4.3 HIV/AIDS

HIV/AIDS is a major multi-sectoral concern as it cuts across all sectors and its effects are felt in the entire country. It has been nationally recognized that the epidemic is a major development challenge and was thus declared a National Disaster by H.E. the President on 25th November 1999. The district acknowledges the seriousness of HIV/AIDS epidemic and seeks to minimise the social, economic and development consequences to the community. The known modes of transmission include sexual intercourse, blood transfusion and mother to child transmission.

Although it is difficult to estimate the exact number of those infected due to people's reluctance to disclose their HIV/AIDS status, statistics from the district's health institutions show a 17 per cent prevalence rate which is more than the national average of 13 per cent. The other factors enhancing the spread are promiscuity, wife inheritance, alcohol drinking, poverty and drug abuse. Sexual contact accounts for about 80 per cent while the rest is due to exposure to blood transmission. Mother-to-child transmission is expected to increase due to high incidence of HIV among young women and will greatly influence infant and child mortality rate.

Out of the number of pregnant mothers attending antenatal clinics about 20 per cent are infected according to sentinel surveillance results in two areas, Kisii Hospital and Keumbu Health Centre. Table 2.5 shows reported cases by division, which show that high prevalence of HIV/AIDS cases, are found in Kisii Municipality and Keumbu.

Table 2.5 HIV/AIDS Cases By Division

Division	1997	1998	1999	2000	Total
Kisii Municipality	76	62	53	46	237
Suneka	38	60	53	57	208
Mosocho	28	32	32	30	122
Marani	22	22	22	20	86
Keumbu	70	72	74	91	307
Masaba	70	3	13	15	101
Kiamokama	-	-	5	7	12

Source: MOH, Kisii District Hospital, Kisii 2001

Keumbu Division is the leading in HIV/AIDS cases followed by Kisii Township while Kiamokama Division has the least prevalence. Since all the divisions have reported high cases then this trend poses a serious problem in the district as the disease may affect most active section of the population.

It is becoming increasingly difficult to deal with the pandemic in the district due to a number of factors. Among them are inadequate resources in the district and at the household level making it very difficult to deal with the effect of the pandemic; the pandemic has strained the district health sector with about 50 per cent hospital beds being occupied by HIV/AIDS patients; it has brought untold economic suffering in labour force, increased number of orphans/widows and infant mortality rate; 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. However, despite these problems, the district has been able to attain 90 per cent awareness, 99 per cent blood safety through screening, establish a surveillance programme through District Aids Control Committee and Constituency AIDS Control Committees.

The district will undertake variety of intervention measures that will be employed against the epidemic and will focus on education, blood screening and surveillance. The major challenge is to intensify education for behavioural change, involving and mobilizing the community to take responsibility in prevention of the spread of HIV and the provision of care to people with AIDS, and early diagnosis and treatment of STDs.

Other additional strategies to address the above issues are intensifying and expanding the scope of IEC programmes to cover information, education and counselling services on reproductive health, human sexuality and responsible parenthood; encouraging NGOs and the private sector in the implementation of primary health care programmes including family planning through cost-sharing, social marketing and CBD programmes; mounting and strengthening the existing public awareness campaign to address the socio-culture and economic issues that promote the spread of STD/HIV/AIDS; promoting women's health and safe motherhood through ante-natal, intra-natal and post natal care programmes which should include the training and equipping of TBAs and improving health and nutrition status of women, especially those who are pregnant or nursing, through special programmes.

2.4.4 Gender Inequality

Kisii Central District like any other district in the country has been involved in gender issues. It is said that women and youth in most sectors have been marginalized and their

input is not considered in improvement of their lives as well as empowering the community.

Traditionally, in Kisii, women and youth are marginalized but with the current campaigns by NGOs and other organizations such as Maendeleo ya Wanawake, YWCA to empower them, much has changed and to some extent women have been put in the mainstream of development.

Women comprise 51 per cent of the total population. Their contribution in social and economic development can be viewed from the perspective of the various productive activities they perform in addition to reproduction, child upbringing and other family responsibilities.

Although the contribution of various segments of the population in social and economic development of our country is recognized, there exist various gender disparities especially where women are concerned. There are gender disparities in literacy and educational attainment. While the literacy rate based on the 1994 survey for males was 88.5 per cent, the rate for females was 66 per cent (refer 1.2). Although school enrolment at primary level is at par for girls and boys, disparities increase at secondary and higher education levels due to higher female dropout rates attributed to socio-cultural and economic factors. At secondary school level, the enrolment rate is 44 per cent for boys and 39 per cent for girls. The ratio of males to females with university education is 4:1.

Low levels of educational attainment by women coupled with retrogressive socio-cultural practices have resulted in low participation and representation of women in decision-making positions and lack of access to economic opportunities. In addition, women experience some barriers, which limit their participation in exploitation, discrimination, violence and harassment. Furthermore, women face harmful cultural practices such as genital mutilation, forced and early marriages and food taboos among others. The traditional gender roles overburden the girl child thus limiting her opportunities for social and economic development. This scenario demands that more efforts be made to address the existing gender disparities so as to fully integrate gender concerns into the development process.

The contribution of the females in sustaining the economy of the district is enormous. Women provide almost all forms of labour but it is not factored into the national income. Many households in Kisii are headed by females due to high out-migration of men in search of employment. The level of gender awareness in the district is generally high but traditionally the position of the women is low compared to that of men. During the DPRSP consultative forum (2001) it was acknowledged that the levels of poverty could be lower if women and youth played an increased role in agricultural production.

To achieve gender equity, civic education will be enhanced through; firstly establishing mechanisms that will ensure equal participation and representation of men, youth and women at all levels in political processes and public life including planning and implementation of population programmes; mounting massive public awareness campaigns and education programmes aimed at changing the attitudes of both men and women to promote women's education, eliminate practices that discriminate against women; and eradicate retrogressive cultural practices such as female genital mutilation.

Reviewing legislation to promote equal protection of the rights of men, women and children including the access to quality services and information on reproductive health services and information on reproductive health services consistent with cultural values and religious beliefs is another important mitigating factor.

2.4.5 Disaster Management

Kisii Central District is known to be vulnerable to lightening and fires especially during thunderstorms. Over the past plan period more than 30 people were reported dead out of the disaster, some of them being school children. The government has put in place lightening arrestors in different parts of the district to reduce damage to buildings and loss of lives.

The district has a high potential for other catastrophes, which are felt, may occur at anytime. There are fire outbreaks in towns especially Kisii Municipality, floods causeway galleys and soil erosion which has an effect on soil fertility. The Kisii Municipal Council has set aside land to establish fire extinguisher facilities that are inadequate in case of big fires and other related accidents.

The other disaster common in the district is road accidents. The district is situated along the busy major trunk roads from Kericho to Isebania and Kisumu to Migori, which are areas prone to road accidents. In that case, more emergency kits should be extended to the Kisii District Hospital, which serves as a referral hospital in form of theatre and surgical equipment and ambulances stationed on standby, which will cater for such emergencies. There is also need to post adequate staff and qualified doctors to the hospital.

Other areas are disease outbreaks especially malaria which occur immediately after long rains. However, the district has been able to contain these outbreaks through effort by MOH, CBOs and other NGOs operating in the district.

The district has a district Disaster Management Committee that should be facilitated to come up with ways to mitigate some of these unforeseen disasters (early warning systems). During the Plan period, stakeholders will ensure that there is early preparedness for these disasters.

2.4.6 Environmental Conservation and Management

The Government is concerned with the rate at which the environment is being exploited, depleted, misused, overused and polluted. Of particular concern, is the technological inability to assess the damage caused on land, water and air resources in order to sustain a favourable environment. The population pressure on the environment with the subsequent continued the degradation of the soils, water, forests and the ecosystem continues to constrain district's effort to sustain food production for the people and guarantee acceptable health standards for sustainable development. Such a situation would lower the standards of living of the people, the very opposite of the overriding objectives this plan intends to achieve. In order to protect the environment for sustainable development, this plan will complement the implementation of the strategies contained in the 1994 National Environment Action Plan (NEAP).

During the plan period, there will be need to have proper environmental management and conservation in line with the new Environment Management and Co-ordination Act. There is also need to streamline the policy, legal and institutional framework to control deforestation and excisions of forests. This would require developing close working relations with NGOs, private sector and the community in order to restore the forest ecosystems through agro-forestry.

In the district the Forest Department is encouraging afforestation and agro-forestry, since land sizes are small, some NGOs and CBOs working in this sector are encouraging the local community to plant tree seedlings by providing them free. The high rate of destruction if not checked will result in soil erosion and loss of income to Forestry Department and Gusii County Council.

During the Plan Period, the local authorities have plans to improve garbage and raw sewage disposal. The existing drainage/sewage system is inadequate and cannot accommodate the rising demand for sanitation.

2.4.7 Security

Security has been a major concern in Kisii Central District. The district is crossed by the main trunk highway to Tanzania and Nairobi, thus a lot of smuggling, drug trafficking, highway carjacking, cattle rustling, robbery and infiltration of illegal arms take place and if not checked will retard development in the district.

This will erode investors' confidence in the district. Some small market centres have been closed for fear of continued insecurity. During the plan period the security team will put in place mechanisms to detect and minimize insecurity. So far patrols have been mounted and enhanced and community policing encouraged. The district has seen dramatic decline in incidences of insecurity in the recent past.

CHAPTER THREE

DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES AND PRIORITIES

3.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter lays out priority measures that Kisii Central District will undertake in an effort to reduce poverty and promote development. The aim is to uplift the incomes of the people of Kisii and thereby improve their general welfare and living standards. This is being done in conformity with the recently concluded PRSP District Consultative Forum. The chapter analyses each sector under the Medium Term Expenditure Framework. These sectors include; Agriculture and Rural Development; Physical Infrastructure; Tourism, Trade and Industry; Human Resource Development; Information Communication Technology; and Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order.

3.1 AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

3.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The sector vision is to ensure “sustainable and equitable development for all” while the mission is “to contribute to poverty reduction through the promotion of food security, agro-industrial development, trade, water supply, rural 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 like industrial beverage crops, oil crops, horticultural crops and food crops to be grown and different types of livestock to be reared. During the plan period, the district will focus on intensification and diversification of 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.

The number of zero grazing units and milk production per cow in the district will be increased as well as fodder crops acreage and legumes to augment milk production. To eradicate tick borne diseases, 49 non-functional dips will be revived and those under construction will be completed. The livestock breed will be improved by making A.I more effective and accessible. The existing A.I groups, private A.I schemes and day old chicks' rearing will be enhanced. To raise honey and bees wax production, the number of Kenya Top Bar Hives will be increased and training in handling of bees and honey extraction carried out.

Enough seedlings will be provided during tree planting seasons. Promotion of indigenous trees conservation will be done at their natural habitats and indigenous tree planting will be encouraged. Farmers will be encouraged to practice agro-forestry

Fish production will be increased to its full capacity by establishing new fishponds and introducing cat-fish (claries garie Pinus) alongside tilapia, which will result in increased yields. Extension services on fishing will be improved to meet the ever-increasing demand for fish as an alternative source of proteins and income generating activity.

3.1.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Agriculture is the main economic activity undertaken in the district and most of the income earned is from the sector. The high and well-distributed rainfall and good soils support farming of both food and cash crops. Most farmers practice both subsistence and cash crop production, which is evident in all divisions. The main food crops produced in the district are maize, beans and bananas while cash crops are mainly tea, coffee, pyrethrum and sugar cane. The district is also one of the main producers of horticultural crops, poultry and bees. Agricultural sector employs about 85 per cent of the labour force and thus emerging as the biggest employer in the district. This trend is anticipated to continue to the end of the plan period.

Fisheries: Land pressure in the district calls for full utilization of every available space. This coupled with the changing eating habits entails encouragement for farmers to practise fish farming as an income generating activity and for household protein consumption.

In 2000, a total of 1072 tons of fish worth over Kshs 75 million were harvested, and a total of 368 tons of fish were imported from the neighbouring districts especially Migori, Homa Bay and Suba. This shows that the demand for fish in the district is on the increase. Establishment of more fishponds is therefore viable since the district has adequate water masses especially in the valley bottoms, which could be converted into fishponds. The common fish stock in the district includes tilapia, Nile perch and catfish. A total of 27 fishponds were left dormant due to poaching and pond poisoning which demoralised fish farmers.

Co-operatives: There are various types of co-operative societies in the district and the most important ones include coffee, pyrethrum and saving and credit co-operative societies (SACCOs). The coffee and pyrethrum societies are important in both production and marketing.

During the last plan period, over Kshs 23 million was allocated to assist various coffee factories in the district. Also under Second Coffee Improvement Project SCIP II, the Cooperative Bank has been providing loans to farmers for the purchase of farm inputs through various societies. DANIDA also assisted farmers to purchase dairy animals and their loans are provided at a reasonable interest rate of 15 per cent per annum. Two thousand farmers benefited from this scheme.

Agricultural Research and Development: Agricultural research by KARI, ILRI, ICRAF and ICIPE contributed greatly to maize production through the development of hybrid maize seeds and agronomic packages resulting in a rate of return to investment of around 68 per cent. Research in livestock diseases also produced vaccines that have enabled the district to maintain self-sufficiency in meat and milk products. Though population pressures has led to decrease in farm holdings with the result of reduced food sufficiency and increased poverty. There is therefore need to intensify research and identify technologies suitable for the area to alleviate hunger and as a result reduce poverty. Continued support of agriculture research is therefore imperative in the attainment of sector vision and mission.

Forestry: The district has no gazetted forest though forests cover an area of 439 ha. The main forest products are timber, wood fuel (charcoal) and building poles. Majority of the people rely on wood fuel for their domestic energy needs. Due to high population pressure, forest encroachment is experienced leading to deforestation. This has also increased the energy demand in the district. More than 85 per cent of rural household energy needs are derived from wood fuel. However, a small percentage of people living in Kisii Municipality, Keroka Town, Keumbu and Masimba use other forms of energy like electricity, kerosene and fossil gas. It is important to note that about 10 per cent of the population in the district are engaged in forest related activities.

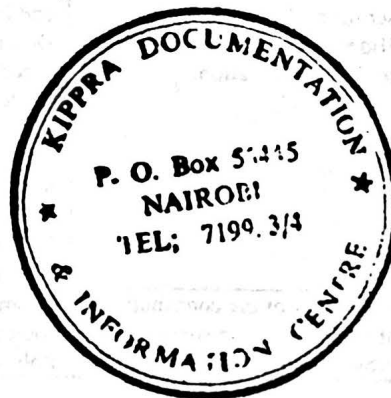
Food Security: The district has been self-sufficient in the production of maize, which is one of the stable food crops, however, beans production has been going down due to infestation by the bean fly. This is attributed to planting the crop late as a result of overlapping seasons. Another food crop that is produced in plenty is bananas, although most of it is sold and consumed outside the district.

People have been encouraged not to sell all their produce and store the surplus in case of any major crop failure. The district also requires intensive agricultural methods of production. In some parts of the district, local people are engaged in other activities diverting attention from agricultural activities e.g soapstone mining.

Agriculture and Other Rural Financial Services: There are few institutions that provide financial services to farmers. These include Agricultural Finance Corporation (AFC) and Gusii Cooperative Farmers Association. AFC is currently under financial problems and has not been able to issue loans to farmers. Others are Approtech, KFA, KIE, ICDC and Mwalimu Rural Sacco providing subsidized loans and inputs. They provided over Kshs 30m over the plan period to assist farmers develop agriculture.

Irrigation: Irrigation potential in the district is very low considering the rugged nature of the landscape. Irrigation duration is also short considering the amounts of rains received in the district. Some farmers tend to use cheap appropriate technologies like stoddle pumps in areas of need.

Land Administration, Survey and Human Settlement: This is the only sub sector that is charged with the responsibility of producing, maintaining and distributing accurate geographical data to ensure security of land tenure and territorial integrity of the district. The maps produced are used as the basis of land planning and land registration that facilitates in procurement of title deeds to land and leases that can be used as collateral documents to acquire loans for land and business development. It is also responsible for planning for infrastructure services and utilities in urban areas to make human settlement habitable.



3.1.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development	Formulation and implementation of policies; Act as a regulator of the industry; Provision of inputs and extension services; Provides the policy guidelines; Funds to run office and employment of staff; Provides instruments, office blocks and the office needed materials besides vehicles; Maintain roads to ease accessibility.
Private sector	Provision of inputs and extension of credit; Participate in research provision of social amenities like health, water and education.
Multilateral and Bilateral Donors	Provision of funds and technical support; Provide modern technology, equipment and vehicles.
NGOs	Supplement extension services; Carry out training and awareness campaigns.
Research Institutions- KARI, ICIPE, ICRAF & ILRI.	Carry out research and development of new varieties and technologies; disseminate the information to the communities.
Surveyors	Produce geographical data upon subdivision of land in private ownership.
Physical Planner	Prepare physical development framework (plans) for upcoming market centres and towns.

3.1.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Crop Development	Diversification of crop production to spread risks and provide alternative sources of foodstuff; Promote food security and consumption of new crops; Promote income and employment generating crops.	Costly agricultural inputs i.e. fertilizers, seeds; Declining soil fertility status; Inefficient markets and low agricultural prices; Fake inputs i.e seeds, chemicals and continuous sub division of land; Inadequate credit facilities.	Research extension; Collaboration to address the declining soil fertility; Educating farmers on formation of groups/associations; Encourage formation of youth groups out of school to venture into agricultural IGA; Improve sustainability by introducing high value crops; Intensification of farming systems.
Livestock Development	Fodder establishment and conservation; Disease and pest control; Promotion of livestock extension services and artificial insemination services; Hides and skins improvement for industrialization.	Scarcity of fodder and pastures due to small land sizes; Poor parasite and disease control; Poor animal management and husbandry practices; Dominance of indigenous breeds; Inadequate breeding services; Lack of organized markets/marketing channels; Lack of credit facilities; High cost of inputs.	Use of high yielding fodder production systems; Revitalize the use of cattle dip; Upgrading of indigenous livestock; Revive and strengthen the co-operative societies; Control livestock movement; Promote and establishment of community veterinary drug stores; Control of notifiable livestock diseases.
Co-operative Development	Promotion of the contribution of the cooperative societies; Provide an enabling	Mismanagement of crop societies; Political interference;	Avoid political patronage; Promote and encourage the formation of Rural SACCOs;

	environment for emergence of self-sustaining member controlled and commercially viable cooperative movement.	Lack of qualified staff; Poor marketing channels; Poor roads network; Poor crop husbandry; Lack of credit facilities.	Promote better marketing channels; Provision of credit facilities; Creation of awareness and training members.
Rural water Supply	Rehabilitation and construction of water conservation structures; Rehabilitation of existing water supplies; Effective water resource management; Exploitation of ground water resource.	Diminishing surface water resources due to encroachment in catchments areas and water table.	Closer collaboration with other stakeholders in water supply development.
Agricultural Research and Development	Develop and promote the use of suitable and animal breeds; Accelerate adoption rate on research findings.	Lack of adequate suitable varieties; Low adoption rate of research findings; Lack of funds; Cultural and traditional practices of farming.	Training and sensitisation; Encourage agricultural research institutions to do more research; Promote and encourage the growth and utilization of high yielding food and animal varieties.
Environment	Hill top afforestation; Catchment conservation and river bank protection; Highway afforestation.	Inadequate seeds at the time of sowing; Lack of transport for extension workers; Inadequate nursery and support materials; Lack of environmental awareness.	Planting more tree nurseries; Encourage community to plant trees; Creation of environmental awareness.
Fisheries	Development and exploitation of all water resources with fish production potential; Promote fish farming and consumption.	High cost and non-availability of fish rearing inputs; Lack of extension services.	Training and demonstration to farmers on fish husbandry; Exploitation and post harvest skills; Re-stocking the existing fishponds.
Land Administration, Survey and Human Settlement	Administer all categories of land to ensure proper and coordinated development; Preparation of ownership documents; To collect information on all land rent defaulters; Collect land survey data, prepare maps and distribution of the data to those in need.	Lack of updated land information on public land; Cases of double allocation; Mushrooming of unauthorized structures; Inadequate logistical support to enable rigorous site visits; Insufficient funds; Lack of reliable vehicles; Bad roads in the district.	No more allocation until all earlier cases are documented; Frequent site inspection to guard against unauthorized development; Provide efficient and timely services on land transactions; Sending demand notices to all land rent defaulters; Better record keeping modernization of above computerization; Use of modern technologies to collect, preserve and retrieval of geographical data; Stamping out of bogus surveyors in private practice; Plan all unplanned towns and markets centres; Initiate upgrading programmes.
Food Security	Reduce post harvest wastage; Improve food production.	Poor post harvest handling; High levels of poverty; Impact of HIV/AIDS; Inadequate on and off farm storage.	Post harvesting training; Encourage farmers to produce crops and livestock.

3.1.6 Project and Programme Priorities

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Livestock Development

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme (NALEP) 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 2,800 farmers (annually) that are conserved with farm specific action plans; To train annually, 77 focal area development committee members; To conduct 2 on-farm crop demonstration in each focal area annually.	Participatory and more farmer oriented extension services and gradual transition from predominant public support to private sector.
Livestock Development Programme (LDP) 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 10 bull schemes and 10 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 and farmers and society committees; Rehabilitation of dips and disease control.
Research Extension Liaison Programmes: Soil Management Project (SMP11) Agricultural Technology Information Response Initiative (ATIRI) District wide	To improve food security, Reduce poverty and contribute to more sustainable natural resources management; To provide information on improved technologies and methods that address problems and opportunities identified by farmers.	To reach 155 farmers annually; To reach 725 farmers annually in the district on ATIRI related activities; To reach 360 farmers annually on variety trials on already developed technologies in all divisions; To establish 2 farmers field schools annually; To conduct maize/beans response trials to Mijingu phosphates.	Scaling up of the developed technologies; Farmers' groups and community based organisations (CBOs) assisted in the initiation and formulation of proposals for project funding and implementation; Expertise imparted to farmers on specific crop technologies e.g. banana production.
Safe Use Project (SUP) District wide	To train and sensitise staff, farmers and stockists on safe and effective use of agro-chemicals.	Reach 625 farmers, 210 stockists, and 140 staff each year.	Training of target ground staff, farmers and stockists on pesticide formulation, packaging, labelling, safety precautions, first aid and disposal.
Disease Control (Notifiable Disease) District wide	Control notifiable Disease – F.M.D, L.D.D, M.C.D Anthrax /Backwater Rabies through vaccination campaigns.	Inoculate 9,1583 H/centre every year.	Originated vaccination campaigns on arrival basis for the seven years.
AI Services District wide	To increase milk yields by use of progeny tested bulls (semen); Create an enabling environment for private sector participation.	Create at least A.I static points.	License the AI Groups Extension services; Workshops; Supervision of the groups; Quality control of the semen and the service as a whole.
Meat Inspectorate Services District wide	To ensure that meat released to public is fit for human consumption.	All the slaughter slabs in the 7 division; Raise cohenmert reverse at least kshs100, 000 for every	Inspect all carcasses in slabs before released to butchery; Work shops for butchery

		month.	and slaughter men; Continued workshops for meat inspectors; License all the slaughter slabs in the district; Inspect all the slaughter slabs; Supervisory role.
Clinical Services District wide	To treat all clinical cases as they arise; Involve private sector participation.	All clinical cases to be attended; Establish minimal private centre for clinics.	Quality control; Workshops for private practitioners.
Dips and Dipping operations District wide	To eradicate ticks and finally tick bone diseases; To have all the 49 non-functional dips revived.	To ensure that all the 51 dips in the district are in operational status; To attain a well informed community on tick control by training all the the 51 Dip committee members; To increase animal production output through efficient tick control; To have all farmers accessible to dipping facilities; To enable farmers be self reliant on dipping operation by enabling them to have revolving funds to run the dips.	Rehabilitation of 49 non-functional dips; Workshops seminars and training of dip committee members and farmers; Subdivision of new dips in areas where there is none; Supply of acaricides to revive inactive dips and start new ones; Transport to facilitate mobility on dip-visits to ensure effective monitoring of dipping operations.

B: New Project Proposals: Livestock Development

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Support to Rural Poultry Production District wide	1	Ensure availability of cheap protein at farm level; Ensure increased incomes to farmers; Engage the idle labour.	Ensure two CIGs 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 (CIGs) 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; To ensure that vulnerable members of the community will be able to maximize 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.	All butcheries.	Inspect meat regularly; Justification: To avoid meat contamination and disease outbreaks.
Provision of Artificial Insemination Services District wide	4	Availability of AI services for up-grading and improved management.	Start at least one static AI per division.	Justification: Improve quality animals; The local Zebu breed is dominant compared to grade cows.

Promotion of Dairy Goat Production	5	Increase milk production from dairy goats.	Small scale farmer groups CBOs.	Train farmers on goat husbandry practices Establish fodder/pasture for dairy goats. Justification The local goat population is common, land pressure is increasing; The farmers are ready to adopt the technology for more milk and cheron.
Promotion of Bee Keeping	6	Increase honey production and hence income.	Farmers CBO.	Train farmers/CBO on bee husbandry practices; Farmers procure KTBH; Farmers managed well the apiaries.
Upgrade Local Goats for Cheron with Golla Goats District wide	7	Increase goat off takes for more cheron.	Farmers groups.	Train CBOs/farmers on goat husbandry and breeding; Procure golla goat bulks; Establish fodder crops. Justification The golla goat has faster growth rates, more chevron & requires small land space for forage; Cheron is locally acceptable.
Tannery Construction	8	Increase leather for use.	2 no. Tanneries to be constructed.	To produce leather for utilization. Justification: The local people need leather goods and job creation.
Hides and Skins Bandas / Stores	9	Increase no. of bandas and stores.	10 bandas and stores.	To construct more bandas for accommodating more goods. Justification: To give easy work for curing the hides/skins.
Establishment of a District Laboratory (Kisii Vet Clinic)	10	For effective disease control it requires diagnostic procedures in a laboratory.	1 no. Laboratory to be established; No. of reported cases.	Purchase of all lab equipments for effective disease control. Justification: The facility is lacking.

B: New Project Proposals: Crop Production

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Promotion of Agro extension services District wide	1	Encourage other players in the provision of extension services.	5,000 small farmers.	Increase farmers' skills. Justification: To encourage farmers practice agro-farming and conserve soils.
Promotion of Traditional Crops District wide	2	Promote production and utilization of traditional crops.	1,000 small farmers.	Hold field days and demonstrations. Justification:

				They are high value crops hence will fetch high in come.
Bananas, Pineapple and Passion Fruit Production Support Programme District wide	3	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 by KARI.	Rehabilitation and diversification of bananas, pineapple and passion fruits production. Justification: The demand and market for the crops is high.
Tea Processing Factory Construction Marani Division	4	To ensure full exploitation of tea production potential in the district; To ease congestion in the existing tea processing factory at Kiamokama.	To have 2 tea-processing factories constructed at catchment sites.	Construction of one new processing factory in the district. Justification: The one factory available is unable to cope with the current tea production.
Tomato Processing Plant Masaba Division	5	To enhance the full exploitation of the fruit production potential in the district; To improve the quality of processed tomato sauce production and enhance farm incomes.	Have a fruit extraction and processing factory in the district.	Put up a tomato processing plant for extraction and packaging of tomatoes. Justification: Tomatoes are intensively produced in this area.
Construction of Buildings at Kiogoro and Kiamokama Divisions	6	Provision of adequate office accommodation.	5 rooms (five) each at Kiogoro and Kiamokama Divisional Headquarters.	Drawing of plans and BQs and start construction works. Justification: These are new divisions and lack office accommodation.
Natural Resource Base Conservation and Management Programme District wide	7	To conserve and rehabilitate arable and grazing land in settled areas 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.

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

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Rain Water Harvesting (roof catchment) District wide	Increase accessibility to portable water; Encouraging technology replication on rainwater harvesting.	Increase the safe water coverage in the district from the present figure of 58% to 69% by the year 2008.	Train 10 no. registered groups in each division on the construction of roof catchment tanks for individuals and institutional for demonstration purposes.
Spring Protection Programme District wide	Increase accessibility to potable water; Encouraging technology	Increase the safe water coverage in the district from the present 58% to 69% by the year 2008.	Train 10 no. registered groups in each division on spring protection; Use the trained groups to protect springs in each division as a demonstration.

	replication on spring protection.		
Hand Dug Wells programme District wide	Increase accessibility to safe drinking water; Encouraging technology replication on the construction of hand dug wells.	Increase the safe water coverage in the district from the present 58% to 69% by the year 2008.	Train 10 no. registered groups in each division on the construction of hand dug wells; Use the trained groups in the construction of hand dug wells in each Division as a demonstration.

B: New Project Proposals: Rural Water Supply

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Programme on Spring Protection District wide	1	To increase availability of safe drinking water to the residents of the district.	Increase supply of safe drinking water and raise the district's safe water coverage by 12%.	Protect 10 no. Springs in each division and train the water committees. Justification: There is need to increase the safe water coverage within the district.
Construction of Handdug Wells	2	To increase supply of portable water in those areas where there are no springs.	Increase supply of safe drinking water and raise the districts safe water coverage by 7%.	Construct and equip with appropriate hand pumps 5 no. hand dug wells in each division of the district. Justification: There is need to increase the safe water coverage within those areas of the district where there are no springs.
Construction of Small Gravity Schemes District wide	3	To increase accessibility to supply of portable water.	Increase supply of portable water in the district in an effort to raise the safe water coverage from the present 58% to 71% while at the same time reducing the distance covered and time spent on water haulage.	Construct 2 no. small gravity schemes in each division and train the water committees. Justification: There is need to increase the safe water coverage within the district while at the same time reducing the walking distance and time spent to reach improved water points.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Veterinary

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Disease Control (Motitiable Diseases District wide)	Control Motitiable diseases-FMD, LSD Anthrax/Blackyverten, Rabies through vaccination campaigns.	Inoculate 91,583 H/Cattle every year.	Organised vaccination campaigns on annual basis in the seven years period.
AI Services District wide	To increase miik yields by use of progerly tested bulls(semen); Create an enabling	Create at least one AI static points/division.	License private A.I groups; Extension services; Supervision of the groups;

	environment for private sector participation.		Quality control of the semen and the service as a whole.
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A: On Going Projects/Programmes: Fisheries

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Fish Multiplication Centre Township	Supply the centre with quality feeds; Construct extra ponds; Introduce catfish propagation.	Purchase raw materials for feeds formulation; Purchase brood stock for cat fish propagation; Rehabilitate the existing ponds and construct (5) more ponds.	To establish more fish multiplication centres.

B: New Projects Proposals: Fisheries

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Fish Demonstration Ponds District wide	1	To be used as training demonstration centres to fish farmers.	To construct and stock 5 no. 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	2	To supply fingerlings to fish farmers.	Construct and stock one fish multiplication centre.	To expand and establish new fish multiplication centre. Justification: The current fish multiplication centre in Kisii is not adequate.
Farmers Groups and Community Support In Fisheries District wide	3	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. Justification: Will encourage farmers grow more fish.
Survey on Fish Species of River Kuja	4	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: Cooperative Development

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Co-operative Development Project District wide	Improvement of co-operative marketing to boost incomes.	Train about 3000 cooperative members per year; Train 31 women groups per year.	Train cooperative leaders/members; Train women groups.

B: New Projects Proposals: Cooperative Development

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	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.	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 1,000 litres of milk per day; Increase pyrethrum production through coops; from 70,000 kg. to 200,000 kg. per year; Revive all dormant SACCOs.	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	Have efficiently and professionally managed cooperatives; Have self-sustaining cooperatives; Have informed members who can make rational decisions; Diversify economic activities; Raise capital.	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.	Training of staff; Employment of professionally qualified staff; Training of members; General meetings to fix minimum qualification for leadership in cooperatives. Justification: Most co-operatives have collapsed due to mismanagement.
Renovation of Coffee Factories District wide	3	To increase coffee processing capacity.	7 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	4	To cut on processing costs.	Install electricity in 10 factories.	Wiring and installation. Justification: To improve efficiency and processing of coffee.

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

Project Name Division/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Soil Management Project Marani Division	To appraise problems causing decline in soil fertility and their causes; Develop and test interventions for maintaining and/or	Smallholder, poor resource farmers in Nyatieko and surrounding villages in Marani.	Use of integrated nutrient management in foods and fodder crops; Soil Erosion studies; Crop and fodder variety trials; Scaling up of proven

	improving soil fertility; Facilitate dissemination of feasible interventions.		technologies.
Sweet Potato National Performance Trials Masaba Division	Determine acceptable varieties that are adaptable to farmers' circumstances.	Smallholder, poor resource farmers in Masimba, KARI, Kisii Centre.	Screen sweet potato varieties.
IDA Finger Millet Project District wide	Determine acceptable varieties to farmers that are resistant/tolerant to blast diseases; Determine low-cost labour- reducing weeding methods.	Smallholder, poor resource farmers in Masimba, KARI, Kisii Centre.	Evaluate varieties resistant/tolerant to blast disease that are acceptable to farmers; Finger millet weeding trials.
Agricultural Technology Information Response Initiative (ATIRI) District wide	Enhance food security; Reduce poverty and contribute to more sustainable natural resources management; Improve farmers' ability to make demands on agricultural service providers; Enhance effectiveness of intermediary organizations.	Resource farmers in Kisii.	Empower farmers and intermediary groups; Write proposals demanding knowledge or technologies of their priority constraints.
Banana Producers Farm Household Baseline Survey Kiamokama and Marani Divisions	Develop a questionnaire to farmers in the divisions.	Smallholder, poor resource farmers in Kiamokama and Marani Divisions.	Identify and access the potential income and resource distribution and utilization of tissue culture banana; Planting materials and how this will impact on equity across participatory groups with special attention to gender and other social divisions.
Improved Reproductive Herd Health on the fertility and Milk Production from Small- holder Dairy Farm Kiamokama and Marani Divisions	To increase long calving intervals; To increase milk production; To improve health status of animals; Increase standards of living for target groups.	Smallholder poor resource farmers in Kiamokama and Marani Division.	Selective sites, identify farmers and their animals, clinical and physical examination of animals, Strategic interventions.
Participatory Evaluation of Improved Management of Indigenous Chicken Suneka Division	Increase productivity from local chicken e.g. eggs. chick survival and their growth rates; Increase income of farmers keeping local chicken; Improve nutrition status of local chicken.	Smallholder poor resource farmers in Suneka.	Select sites; Identify farmers and their birds; Identify constraints in local poultry production and intervene accordingly e.g housing feeding and disease management.
On-farm Testing of Feed Technologies Containing Multipurpose Trees for Improved Smallholder Dairy Production Keumbu Division	Evaluate the feeding value of fodder on milk production; To quantify seed production from the fodder trees; To identify marketing channels for fodder trees seed for the participatory farmers.	Smallholder poor resource farmers in Keumbu Division.	Select sites; Identify establish trees and fodder; Start feeding animals; Monitor the milk production from animals fed fodder trees; Record seed production from fodders and the effect of fodder trees on soil fertility. Increase income on sales of surplus milk to the participating farmers.

B. New Project Proposals: Agricultural Research and Development

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Improvement in Provision of Breeding Services to Smallholder Dairy Farmers District wide	1	To avail breeding services to farmers in the place of inactive government A.I services; To reduce long calving intervals due to unavailable A.I or bull scheme services; To reduce loses of income from milk due to delayed breeding services; To increase productivity from the herds through increased number of calves/cow per lifetime.	Smallholder dairy farmers.	Select and determine A.I Service routes; Provide regular insemination services; Identify and provide high quality bulls for bull services schemes; Monitor the occurrence of breeding diseases among farmers in the target area. Justification: Privatisation of AI service led to unnecessary delays.
On-farm Formulation of Single and Cheap Rations Using Local Available Materials for Small holder Livestock Farmer District wide	2	To disseminate technologies developed by the soil management project to more farmers within and beyond Nyatieko location using farmer field days and farmer research committees; To enhance adoption of new technologies.	Poor farmers	Farm yard manure collection, storage and utilization; Use of organic and inorganic fertilizers with reduced rates of inorganic fertilizers for production of food crops; Introduction of new bean varieties; Use of improved grass strips and napier grass for soil conservation structures on steep slopes; Intercropping of legumes with cereals and incorporation of crop residues in soils; Seed bulking of beans varieties and green manure legumes in the area. Justification: The rate of adoption of new technologies is quite low.
Stakeholder Participation in the Development of Sustainable Pest Management Packages for Small holder Horticultural Farmers District wide	3	To formulate an appropriate integrated pest management (IPM) package in specific sites in Kisii Region; To develop skills in pest management using biopesticides among farmers; To stimulate farmers to demand pest management technologies.	Small scale resource poor farmers.	Identify and priorities horticultural enterprises using PRA tools; Identify and prioritise majore pests using PRA tools; Identify appropriate IPM strategies; Use a participatory research approach to empower farmers. Justification: Pests are a threat to crop development.

Interactions Among Leafhopper Vector Populations Agro-Environments, Soil Fertility and Maize Streak Virus Diseases District wide	4	To determine the population, species composition of Cicadulina in LM, LH2 Agro-ecological zones across seasons. To identify the presence of biotypes of the prevailing Cicadulina sp in LM, - LH ₂ Agro-ecological zones in short and long rains; To determine the optimum levels of nitrogen phosphorous and potassium available to the maize plants for reduced streak diseases incidence while maximizing on yield.	Small Scale farmers.	Undertake pest sampling to determine the pest populations; Identify the insect species and the biotypes of Cicadulina species; Evaluate the effect of various levels of nitrogen phosphorous and potassium on maize streak virus disease. Justification: Pests are a threat to crop development.
Small Scale Sweet Potato Adaptive and Extension study program in southwest Kenya District wide	5	To improve food security and reduce poverty among the small holders by increasing cash income on a sustainable basis; Establish low capacity to produce sweet potato for home consumption and sale.	Small-scale resource poor farmers.	Undertake the study; Disseminate the results and extend service. Justification: It is a good alternative food crop.

3.1.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Agriculture and Rural Development is a wide sector whose functions rely heavily on other sectors. It is linked to Physical Infrastructure; Human Resource Development; Trade, Industry and Tourism; Information Communication Technology; and Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order. 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 Kisii Central District. 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

The sector Vision and Mission is "For enhanced and sustainable economic growth, the sector will provide physical infrastructure through rehabilitation, improvement and effective management of the existing infrastructure facilities". In the medium term, the sector will focus on measures 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: Roads constitute the most critical and visible component of the Physical Infrastructure sector. Kisii Central District's economy is principally an agricultural one, which is hinged on a well-maintained road sector. The district has a network of 482 km out of which 73 km is bitumen and 409 km is either earth or gravel. The utilization of roads is quite high as they serve high agricultural potential areas. The roads are well distributed but due to poor maintenance, hilly terrain and high rainfall in the district the roads are easily washed away making them impassable. This is evident during rainy season when some market centres are inaccessible.

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 motorable standards. The Kisii Central District Roads Committee while implementing the roads strategic plan is putting more emphasis on routine maintenance of the classified network, 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.

Transport and Communications: The main means of transport in the district include public vehicles such as buses, matatus, taxis etc. In most market centres handcarts (mkokoteni) and bicycles are used for transporting agricultural product to market centres. The District has one airstrip at Suneka Town.

The district has telephone services in most of the large towns and market centres. There are 142 public telephone booths and 4,051 private lines. However, there is need to supply the upcoming centres with the facilities to enhance communication. Kencell and Safaricom mobile services providers also cover the district. The number of people operating the mobile phones is on the increase. This has posed stiff competition for Telkom (K) Ltd and also made communication easy. The Kenya Postal Corporation has 6,090 postal boxes, one head post office, 3 departmental post office, 5 sub post offices and nine postal offices that serve the district. These are scattered district wide.

Energy Supply: The district is fairly supplied by electricity with most of the divisional headquarters having the facility. The interior parts of the district are not covered by this service but are currently under consideration through the Rural Electrification Programme.

There are several petrol pumping stations in the district, and almost all the market centres can access fuel. Most of the established stations are found in Kisii and Keroka Towns. These stations are important in providing kerosene and cooking gases, which are important fuel for household use especially in, the market centres.

Wood fuel as indicated earlier provides over 85 per cent of total energy requirement in the district. However, this has been adversely affected by deforestation. During the last

plan period 20 solar systems were installed and 25 biogas units constructed. The DDC will continue promoting the use of alternative sources of energy.

Major Water Works and Sanitation: The District has abundant surface and underground water resources. Various projects have been established to harness the resources in various divisions. The exploitation of the resource has been done in conjunction with leading NGOs like Catholic Diocese of Kisii. Other NGOs have also substantially concentrated their efforts in rural areas. The water supplied is mainly used in towns. Generally, most of the water used is not treated either because it is from bore holes, rivers, springs etc. The Government generates over Kshs 10 million as revenue from sale of water.

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. 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 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.

3.2.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Ministry of Roads and Public Works	Construction and maintenance of roads (classified); Provision of funds, technical advice and quality control.
Ministry of Energy	Coordinate the Rural Electrification Programme and to supply electricity to factories, business communities, households, petrol stations, public and private transporters, Jua kali centres etc.
Local Authorities	Provision of basic infrastructure services i.e water and sanitation; Provision and market Infrastructure and maintenance of rural access roads; Maintenance of livestock auction yards, parking and

Ministry of Environment and Natural Resource-water Development Department/National Water Conservation and Pipeline Corporation	public toilets; Maintain roads using LATF funds.
Ministry of Transport & Communication – Telkom, Postal services and information Department	Provide enabling policy environment for the development of water resources; Maintains pumping schemes, supplements communities in water springs protection.
Private Sector	Provide efficient and effective communication in the district.
NGOs	Maintain roads that serve tea collection centres. Undertakes construction of borehole and spring protection.

3.2.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints And Strategies

Sub sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Roads	Rehabilitation and maintenance of the existing road network; Maintenance of bridges; Upgrading the entire road network to all weather standards.	Poor state of the road surface; Rugged landscape making construction and maintenance expensive and difficult; Too much rainfall causing galleys and drainage problems; Lack of equipment; Inadequate funding.	Make operational the district roads committee to coordinate road network improvement; Procurement of rehabilitation equipment; Allocate more funds;
Energy	Provide electricity to all trading centres; Provide adequate energy needs for the district population; Develop energy saving strategies; Plant trees on hilltops and swampy areas; Encourage practice of agro-forestry.	Over reliance on wood fuel and charcoal; Depletion of forests; High cost of energy; Low acceptance of energy saving techniques; Lack of funds; Inadequate land; Low community participation; High cost of installing electricity.	Promote and sensitise the community on the use of alternative source of energy i.e. solar, biogas; Introduction of trees into the farming (wood lots); Sustain programme activities through provision of services at a cost.
Urbanization	Improve urban planning and provide basic infrastructure.	Poor enforcement of planning regulations; Limited Public land.	Implement Physical Planning Act.
Major Water Works and Sanitation	Provide adequate water and sanitation facilities; Construction of-VIP latrines; Rehabilitate water supply systems.	Inadequate funds; Poor coordination; Low community participation.	Liberalization of the sector to attract private sector funding.
Communication	Provide telephone services to both public and private institutions.	Poor network coverage; Unreliable telephone connections; Vandalism of telephone wires.	Expand telephone postal, mobile services network.

3.2.6 Project and Programme Priorities

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Roads

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Kisii-Keroka Road No.B3	To improve the road conditions; To improve access of a ground line produce to markets.	31 km	Reconstruction and re-sealing 31.0 km. Justification: This road links the district headquarters and Nairobi.

Kisii-Rongo Road No.A1	To improve the road conditions; To improve access of a ground line produce to markets.	18 km	Resealing and shoulder reinstatement 18.0 km. Justification: To enable transportation of agricultural products.
Keroka-Nyangusu Road No.C16	Facilitate transportation of agricultural produce; To link Kisii Central and Gucha Districts	30 km	Graveling and culverting 30.0 km Justification: To enable transportation of agricultural products.
Nyakoe-Kegogi Road No.E 208	To link Kisii Town to Marani Division that is an Agricultural potential area.	22 km	Graveling and culverting 22.0 km. Justification: To enable transportation of agricultural products.
Suneka – Nyamira Road No. D207	Facilitate transportation of tea.	10.5 km	Graveling and culverting 10.5 km. Justification: Facilitate transportation of tea.
Birongo-Kiamokama Road No.D 223	Facilitate transportation of processed tea from Kiamokama Factory.	15 km	Graveling and culverting 15.0 km. Justification: Facilitate transportation of tea.
Daraja-Mbili Box Culvert Road No. B3	To link Kisii-Nairobi and to improve transportation.	Complete one bridge	Construct Bridge Box Culvert Justification: Improve link between Kisii-Nairobi.
Riana Bridge Road No.D215	To links Kisii and Rachuonyo Districts.	Complete one bridge	Construct bridge.
Nyabisabo-Kiamokama Road No.D 208	To improve transportation within the tea growing areas.	15 km.	Graveling and culverting 15.0km. Justification: Facilitate transportation of tea.

B: New Project Proposals: Buildings

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Objective	Targets	Description of Activities
Maintenance of Government Building District wide	1	To provide decent housing.	All GOK houses.	To renovate and rehabilitate houses in order to compete with recently introduced market rate. Justification: Most of the houses in poor state.

B: New Project Proposals: Transport and Communications

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objective	Targets	Description of Activities
Keroka Area Telecare Centre	1	Provide quality service to Keroka and the surrounding areas.	To increase the exchange capacity to 1000 lines.	Sell Telkom products to enhance communication services. Justification: The service is lacking.
Keroka , Suneka and Mosocho Areas	2	Increase service lines and meet the demand of the customers.	Increase the line plant / distribution by 200 lines in each area.	Provide equipment of a higher capacity and expand cable network. Justification: The service is lacking.

Marani	3	Increase service lines and meet the demand of the customers.	Automate and improve the line plant to serve at least 480 lines.	Provide equipment of a higher capacity and expand cable network. Justification: The service is lacking.
Gesusu	4	Increase service lines and meet the demand of the customers.	Automate and improve the line plant to serve at least 580 lines.	Provide equipment of a higher capacity and expand cable network. Justification: The service is lacking.
Suneka Airstrip Suneka Division	5	Facilitate transportation of passengers and agricultural products and serve East African region.	Rehabilitate the existing airstrip.	Reconstruction and resealing of runway, construction of toilets, VIP pavilion and fencing. Justification: The facility is in poor state.

B: New Project Proposals: Energy

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Improved Cook Stoves Production District wide	1	Promote the use of more efficient cooks stoves like fireless cookers to alleviate shortage of charcoal and firewood.	Production and repairing of improved cook stoves; Technical training of artisans to produce high quality jikos; Promotion of improved cook stoves to groups, schools; Institutions/commercial enterprises and individuals.	Production of 20 cook stoves monthly. Justification: To alleviate charcoal shortage.
Solar Technology District wide	2	Promote solar technology to help solve lighting, heating and other electric use problems in rural households where national grid is not available.	Promotion of technology using demonstration panel at the centre; Plans are underway to install complete home solar systems (HSS); Lighting, water, heating, water pumping etc.	2 groups trained at the centre monthly. Justification: Promotion of technology.
Tree Seedling Production (Agro forestry Trees) District wide	3	Promote agro-forestry farming to alleviate shortage of wood fuel in rural households.	Acquisition of seeds; Seed beds sitting and construction; Seeds sowing, transplanting and management; Sale of tree seedling.	Promote and sell up to 15,000 seedlings annually. Justification: To promote agro-forestry.
Biogas Programme District wide	4	Realize increased adoption of biogas technology and biogas usage.	Follow up, servicing and maintenance of installed biogas units; Technical assistance in construction of new units; Promotion of technology to groups, schools and individuals.	2 – 3 new units monthly; 2 groups trained monthly. Justification:

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

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Kisii Town Water Supply Project Township Division	To ensure residents of Kisii Town and its environs have access to adequate and portable water.	Increase the supply of clean portable water to the residents of Kisii Town and its environments from the present 4500 m ³ /day to 18,000m ³ /day by 2008; Hand over water supply to Kisii Municipal Council.	Improvement of intake structures; Expansion of treatment works; Purchase and installation of new low lift, high lift & booster pumping sets; Construction of additional storage tanks; Purchase and installation of additional distribution lines and repairs to wear out sections.
Keroka Water Supply Project Kiamokamo Division	To ensure supply of portable water to the residents of Keroka Town and its environs.	Increase supply of clean portable water to the residents of Keroka Town and its environments from the present 1200m ³ /day to the required 7500 ³ /day by year 2004.	Improvement of intake structures; Purchase and install new pumping sets for intake and treatment works; Rehabilitation of storage tanks at Ichuni and Milimani; Purchase and installation of additional distribution lines and repairs the worn out sections.
Gesusu Water Supply Project Masaba Division	To ensure supply of portable water to the residents of Gesussu and Geteri areas.	Increase safe water coverage within Masaba Division from the present 35% to 43% by 2003.	Improvement to intake structures; Construction of 1 no. 50m ³ underground storage tank; Rehabilitation to 2 no. existing 100m ³ storage tanks at Mokorongoinwa and Gateri; Construction of full treatment work with capacity 2500m ³ /day; Purchase and installation of 2 no. electric pumping sets; Purchase and installation of new electric pumping set; Purchase and installation of additional distribution lines.
Marani Health Center Water Project Marani Division	To ensure supply of portable water to Marani Health Centre, market, Divisional Hqs and schools.	Supply Marani Health Centre, Divisional Headquarters, markets and schools the required 1,600m ³ /day of water by the year 2003.	Reconstruction of intake structures; Construction of pump house; Purchase and installation of 2 no. electric pumping sets; Construction of 1 no. 50m ³ underground storage tank; Purchase and installation of rising main and addition distribution lines.
Kiarein Water Supply Project Marani Division	To increase supply of portable water to the residents of Marani Division.	Increase supply of portable water to the residents of Marani Division in an effort to raise safe water coverage from the present 51% to 60% by 2008.	Construction of intake works; Construction of full treatment plant of capacity 2500 m ³ /day; Construction 3 no. a 100m ³ storage tank; Provision of electricity services lines to intake, treatment works and booster pump stations; Purchase and installation of rising mains and additional distribution lines.
Mosocho Nyanderema Water Supply Project Mosocho Division	To ensure that residents of Mosocho Divisional Hqs, markets and its environs have adequate portable water.	Increase supply of potable water to the residents of Mosocho Hqs, market and its environs from the present 150 m ³ /day to the required 800m ³ /day by the year 2008.	Construction 1 no. pump house; Purchase and install 2 no. Electric pumping sets; Rehabilitate existing 100m ³ storage tanks; Purchase and install additional distribution lines.
Gesoni Nyaore Water Supply Project Mosocho Division	To increase supply of potable water to the residents of Mochoso Division.	To increase supply of portable water to the residents of Mosocho Division in an effort to raise safe water coverage from 55% to 65% by the	Construction of 1 no. pump house; Purchase and installation of 2 no. pumping sets; Purchase and installation of rising mains and additional distribution lines.

		year 2003.	
Rehabilitation and Installation of New Hydro Meteorological Stations	Enhance hydro meteorological data collection for the planning and design of our water supply schemes and other related development projects.	Rehabilitate 5 no. river gauging stations and 6 no. Evaporation/rainfall stations; Install 2 no. river gauging stations and 3 no. evaporation/rainfall stations.	Rehabilitate and installation of new river gauging stations and evaporation/rainfall stations.
Nyatieko Water Supply Project Mosocho Division	Increase supply of safe drinking water to residents of Nyatieko area.	Increase supply of safe drinking water to residents of Nyatieko area from the present 300m ³ -1000m ³ / day by the year 2004.	Construct 2 no. additional intake springs; Construct 1 no. 50m ³ storage tank; Purchase and install additional distribution lines; Train water committee on management of maintenance.
Igoma Water Supply Project Suneka Division	Increase supply of safe drinking water to residents of Igoma area.	To increase supply of safe drinking water to residents of Suneka Division in an effort to raise the safe water coverage from the present 35% to 45% by the year 2005	Construct 2 no. Springs; Drill 1 no. borehole to supplement spring intake; Purchase and install 1 no. submersible pump; Construct 100m ³ and 50m ³ storage tanks; Purchase and install additional distribution lines.
Kioge Water Supply Project Mosocho Division	To increase supply of safe water to the residents of Kioge area.	To increase supply of safe drinking water to residents of Kioge area from the present 250m ³ /day to 1,500m ³ /day by year 2004.	Rehabilitation of intake 2no. borehole; Purchase and install a new submersible pump; Construction of 100m ³ storage tank; Purchase and installation of additional distribution lines.
Getare Water Supply Project Keumbu Division	To improve health status; To serve municipality.	Increase supply of portable water to the residents of Gerate area from 200m ³ / day to 750m ³ / day in an effort to boost safe water coverage from 55% to 65% by 2006.	Construction of 2no. additional intake springs; Construction of 2no. 50m ³ storage tank; Purchase and installation of additional distribution lines.

B: New Project Proposals: Major Water Works and Sanitation

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Kiamokama Water Supply Project Kiamokama Division	1	To supply portable water to the residents of Kiamokama Divisional Headquarters, Market and the surrounding areas.	Increase supply of portable water within Kiamokama Divisional Hqs, and raise the safe water coverage from the present 36% to 45% by year 2008.	Construction of intake works; Construction of full treatment works within capacity 2500m ³ /day; Construction of 2 no. 50m ³ and 3No. 100m ³ storage tanks; Construction of 1no. pump house; Provision of electricity service line to site, purchase and installation of 2 no. electric pumping sets; Purchase and installation of rising mains and distribution lines. Justification: Kiamokama Divisional Headquarters lacks adequate supply of portable water.
Suneka Water Supply Project Suneka Division	2	To supply portable water to the residents of Suneka Township and surrounding areas.	Increase supply of portable water to Suneka Division and raise the safe water coverage from present 34% to 50% by the end	Construction of intake works; Construction of full treatment works with capacity 2500m ³ /day. Construction of 3 no. 50m ³ and 3 no. 100m ³ storage tank; Construction of 2 no. pump houses;

			of the plan period.	Provision of electricity service lines to site, purchase and installation of 4 no. electric pumping sets; Purchase and installation of rising mains and distribution lines. Justification: Suneka Township lacks adequate supply of portable water.
Nyanchwa Water Supply Project Municipality	3	Supply portable water to the residents of lower Nyanchwa, Industrial area and Daraja Mbili which are not adequately covered by town water supply.	Increase supply of portable water to the residents of Kisii Town from the present 4,500m ³ /day to 5200m ³ /day by end of the plan period.	Reconstruction of 2 no. intake springs; Construction of 1 no. 50m ³ storage tank. Purchase and installation of distribution lines. Justification: Lower Nyanchwa, Industrial Area and Daraja Mbili areas are not adequately covered by the Town's water supply.
Nyabinyinyi Water Supply Mosoch Division	4	To increase supply of portable water to the residents of Mosoch Division while at the same time reducing the walking distance covered to reach improved water sources.	Increase supply of portable water to the residents of Mosoch Division in an effort to raise the safe water coverage from the present 55% to 68% by the end of the plan period.	Construction 50m ³ storage tank; Purchase and installation of distribution lines; Construction of communal water points. Justification: Residents of Nyabinyinyi are of Mosoch Division lack adequate water supply of safe drinking.
Borehole Drilling	5	To increase supply of portable water in those areas where spring protection, hand dug wells etc. options are not feasible.	Increase supply of safe drinking water and raise the district's safe water coverage by 4%.	Drill and equip with appropriate hand pumps 5 no. boreholes in each division; Train the water committees. Justification: There is need to provide adequate safe drinking water within those areas of the district where hand dug wells and spring protection technologies are not feasible.

B: New Project Proposals: Water and Sanitation

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Kisii Sewerage Treatment Plant Kisii Municipality	1	To clear waste from town and its environs.	Kisii Municipality residents.	Lay additional pipe lines; Treatment works maintenance; Procurement of pumping unit. Justification: Kisii Town is not well connected to sewerage works.
Construction of Hand Dug Wells District wide	2	Supply portable water; To reduce distance to improved water collection points.	At least three wells per division.	Construction of hand wells. Justification: There are areas where women travel more than 1 km to fetch water.
Rehabilitation of Stalled Water Supply Projects District wide	3	To supply clean potable water to earlier targeted groups.	At least two per year.	Rehabilitation of water supply schemes. Justification: Some water supply schemes in the district are not operational.
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.

3.2.7 Cross Sector Linkages

With provision of electricity in rural areas, small-scale industries are expected to come up i.e. 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

The sector vision and mission is "Contributing to the socio-economic development of the country through facilitation of an enabling environment for sustainable growth and promotion of trade, industry, tourism and regional integration with a view to improving the welfare of 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 existing 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. 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 mobilization through formation of small traders SACCOs in all major trading centres; involve community-based organizations in commercial ventures geared towards creating a business culture and to propagate entrepreneurship training and provision of financial support; and use various forums to educate the public on the importance of purchasing and consuming locally produced goods and services.

3.3.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Tourism: Though the district has no registered parks, which can attract tourism, its landscape and settlement patterns offer a scenic beauty, which could be a tourist attraction, while some geological and historical sites could also be identified to offer good tourist sites. Manga ridge and historic artefacts can also be tourist sites and attraction centres.

Industrial Activities: The District is endowed with enormous resource potentials that can be easily transformed into industrial inputs/raw materials and products. Large-scale

industrial enterprises include; Kiamokama Tea Factory (KTDA), Kisii Bottlers (Coco-Cola), A. Jiwa Shamji Construction Company, A. Jiwa Shamji Quarrying and Baraka Bakery (Sansora).

These enterprises employ over 1,000 people directly and influence employment of over 10,000 people in the linkage sectors. Beside the large-scale enterprises there are quite a number of small-scale industrial activities that are scattered throughout the district. These include bakeries, carpentry, shoe repairs, tailoring, posho mills, garages, welding etc. These employ over 2,000 people.

The district's industrial potential is not yet fully tapped. There is room for establishment of small-scale industries, which could use locally available raw materials. Viable agro-based industries, which could be established, include tomatoes fruit/juice processing firms for which raw materials such as passion fruits, pineapples, tomatoes, groundnuts and sunflowers are locally available.

There is also potential for establishment of milk processing factories and tannery. The former could be realized if the farmers are encouraged to rear more dairy cattle instead of indigenous zebu or crossbreeds. The construction of tannery is yet to be exploited in the district.

Small Scale Industries: The informal sector is well established in the district. The services offered by this sector are relatively cheap and readily available. The sector has organized itself into loosely operating groups or co-operative societies that look into the welfare of their members in terms of management of funds and by lobbying for assistance from various institutions like Kisii Municipality and other local authorities. The informal sector thus plays a major role in creation of employment for the ever-increasing labour-force in the district. Currently it employs about 10,000 persons in different areas.

There is a great potential to further development of the informal sector in Kisii Central District to create employment and generate incomes. To develop this sector further, there is need to provide artisans with training in their respective trade and give them financial support. In addition, improvement of infrastructure through maintenance of roads, supply of electricity and communication services to the market centres will be addressed.

Mining: Soapstone and granite are the only major minerals of commercial importance in the district. Soapstones will be used in the production of chalk, tiles, carvings and electric conducts. Granite will be used to decorate houses. With the exploitation of the same, this will create employment for those who will be involved in the industry as well as revenue to the district. This in itself will reduce the level of poverty by generating income to the community involved.

3.3.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Ministry of Works	Provide and maintain infrastructure facilities.
Ministry of Trade and Industry	To promote trade and Industry; To formulate and implement policies.
Provincial Administration	Maintain law and order.

Department of Trade	Provides loans through the District Joint Loan Board.
NGOs/CBOs	Assist communities to start income generating activities; Also provide training for communities.
Jua Kali Associations & KNCCI	Assist investors by providing marketing information.
Local Authorities	Licensing of business, provision of land and other infrastructural facilities.
Donors	Provide technical and financial support.
Community	Establish business and provide membership to the societies.

3.3.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Trade	Provision of financial support to upcoming business; Provide training to business communities to facilitate development of efficient marketing system, business management and investment; Streamline licensing procedures; Access both local and external markets.	Mismanagement; High rate of default loan repayment; Lack of electricity in rural centres; Lack of information on available credit; Lack of local authority contribution to Gusii Joint Loan Board; Multiple trading licences; Poor infrastructure; Lack of entrepreneurship and business skills; High cost of credit; Insecurity.	Avail loans and lower interest rates; Avail funds for training in business management; Strengthen extension services; Designate hawkers and street vendors to particular areas; Analysis of relevant information; Strengthen joint loans board; Reduce business licenses to a single business permit; Establish SACCOs for traders; NGOs to provide credit; Improve security.
Mining	Enhance the marketing of the few mineral products in the district.	Environmental degradation; Lack of information on the available minerals; Displacement of local residents; Poor marketing.	Improve marketing through local cooperatives; Encourage exploitation of mineral; Strengthen resource management communities.
Industry	Reactivate and provide an enabling environment; Promote agro-based industries.	Lack of business skills and expertise; Inadequate information; Inadequate credit facilities; Poor quality products; High cost of infrastructure. Lack of industrial land.	Develop cottage industries; Promote marketing and technology through institutions; Strengthen physical and institutional infrastructure; Provide industrial and commercial land for jua kali shades in all market centres; Relax registration procedures; Set aside land; Set up information resource centre.
Financial Services	Closer Collaboration between the financial services providers, community, local authorities and the government; Make credit facilities accessible.	Inadequate credit facilities and high cost of borrowing; Inadequate financial management skills; Poor collaboration between stakeholders; Inadequate banking facilities.	Improve delivery of micro-finance services; Promote training on financial management skills; Promote formation of SACCOs; To relax conditions of collateral requirement for

			credit traders.
Tourism	Promote tourist activities	Inadequate promotion of tourism sites; Lack of tourism infrastructure.	To improve tourist access; Improve infrastructure.

3.3.6 Project and Programme Priorities

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Trade

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Gusii Joint Loan Board District wide	Provide loan to small-scale traders.	Small scale traders; Disburse loans to more traders.	Train on financial management; Provide loans.
Training and Extension Services District wide	Provide training to small scale traders; To create employment through implementation of various potential projects; Have efficient management and business and industrial enterprise for rapid growth; Increase income generation by adding value to locally produced materials.	Six courses per year in the district with a total of 2,700 stakeholders; Sensitise stakeholders on the need to entrepreneur skills; Sensitise stakeholders on the need to take various potential business.	Training to entrepreneurs; Formation of groups.

B: New Project Proposals: Trade

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Training and Extension Programme District wide	1	Providing training to entrepreneurs and follow ups.	To have at least one course in every division of the district.	Organize training; Mobilize traders. Justification: Most traders in the district are not trained.
Construction of Office Block	2	To have an office to house all departments of the ministry.	No. of offices constructed.	Contract the works to a known construction firm; BQs prepared. Justification: The department lacks adequate housing.

B: New Project Proposals: Industries

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Financing Industrial Activities District wide	1	Developing effective industries; To finance existing industrial enterprises; To finance the development of the industrial utilities.	No. of industries rehabilitated; Volume of financing in Kshs.	Reviewing all existing industrial programmes and schemes; Development programmes and schemes that will finance existing industrial enterprises; Development programmes and schemes that will finance initiation of various potential industrial projects approved through the district industrial

				committees; Develop programmes and schemes that will lead to sustained growth and development of industrial sectors. Justification: Most of the small scale entrepreneurs lack capital.
Training District wide	2	Accelerate general growth and development in the linkage sectors; Improve the living standard of the local community and Kenyans in general; Increase income generation by adding value to the locally produced raw materials; Development of industrial utilities for rapid investments in the manufacturing sector; Put in place proper management in the manufacturing enterprises of rapid growth, development and sustainability of the same.	2,500 stakeholders.	Sensitise stakeholders on the need to undertake various potential industrial projects in the district; Sensitise stakeholders on the need to acquire and develop entrepreneurial skills; Sensitise stakeholders on the development of industrial utilities; Industrial infrastructure/for rapid investment and/or expansion of the industrial sector. Justification: Training has not been adequately done in the district.
Development and Provision of Market Information District wide	3	Identify potential industrial projects in the district; Identify possible implementation modalities; Create awareness of the existing industrial projects for investment to the stakeholders; Address the problems facing the manufacturing sector for rapid industrialization.	All stakeholders in the district.	Acquisition of modern facilities especially computers, typewriters and vehicles; Seek information from various stakeholders in the manufacturing sector and other linkage sectors; Produce the information produced in form of pamphlets, periodical reports; Distribute the written materials to the stakeholders through posting emails, e-Commerce or as reading materials in various libraries in the country; Identify constraints to the manufacturing sector and its 11 linkage sectors. Justification: Market information has been evasive hence hindering industrialization.
Construction of Office Block	4	Avoid expenses on rent; House all officers of the ministry; Have hall for our seminars to avoid expenses on acquiring the same on hotels.	All stakeholders in the sector.	Construct 16 (Sixteen) office Rooms, toilets, Kitchen, halls, two registries, library and two sizeable stores; Equipping the office block with modern facilities relevant for industrial promotion. Justification: The facilities are lacking and department renting offices.

3.3.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The Tourism Trade and Industry 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 RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

3.4.1 Mission and Vision of the sector

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

3.4.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

To improve the quality of life of the local residents, the district will focus on improving the provision of basic social services, particularly education and health that are most needed by the poor. The district will seek closer working relationship with other development partners such as, NGOs, religious organizations, and private providers to increase the range and quality of provision.

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 will be stabilised 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 from 2.19 per cent to 1.7 per cent by end of plan period, 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.

To improve access to basic education, the district in collaboration with NGOs and other development partners will supplement community efforts to increase the provision of textbooks and other learning and teaching materials at primary schools level. At the secondary school level, providing science equipment and other support materials will

encourage more day schools. Textbooks will be standardized and remain relatively unchanged so that they can be utilized for longer length of time.

Bursaries will be provided for school children from poor households. Bursaries will also be expended with improved targeting and special emphasis on girls. At the tertiary level, loans and scholarships will be provided for outstanding students from poor households targeted to specific degree programs in high demand for economic development.

In order to provide educational opportunities for children with special needs and those who are currently out of school, increased resources targeted at AIDS orphans, child workers, nomadic groups, rural poor and slum dwellers will be provided. To supplement this, the curriculum will be developed to facilitate transition from non-formal to formal programmes. At the tertiary level, the focus will be to shift towards rationalized degree programmes, which provide skills required for modern economy. Higher education loans scheme will be improved and affirmative action put in place to increase the number of women receiving assistance.

To improve access to health services among the poor, it is hoped that charges for treatment of certain diseases will be subsidized. This will help the very poor. Control of HIV/AIDS is central to an effective poverty reduction strategy. The Government has declared AIDS a national disaster (refer chapter 2.4.3). Consistent with this, the MOH proposes to implement HIV/AIDS control activities to achieve the objectives of preventing transmission of HIV among the population with a focus on the vulnerable groups by following framework laid in the Sessional Paper No. 4 of 1997 on AIDS in Kenya.

Measures to improve housing and shelter will include; introduction and construction of cheap and affordable housing. The DDC will mobilize the private sector to construct decent housing for the community by following the laid regulations and seeking technical help from Ministry of public works.

3.4.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

This sector is very important in the district as it supplies other sectors with skilled manpower. During the plan period the sector aims at providing preventive and curative health care services. This will ensure provision of health personnel to the labour market. The sector will also ensure that all women groups are engaged in income generating activities.

3.4.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Roles
Ministry of Education	Development of education curriculum; Provision of teachers; Ensures enrolment of pupils and supervises teachers.
Department of Adult education	Provision of basic literacy and post literacy.
Ministry of Health	Provide preventive, curative and rehabilitative health services; Policy dissemination, implementation and coordination.

Department of Social Services	Will support socio-cultural development and gender empowerment.
NGOs/CBOs	Support capacity building and skills programmes in both public and private and facilitate gender participation in development participation in development endeavours; AIDS awareness creation; Advocate human rights issues.
Private Sector	Provide human and material resources.
Community	Construction of schools and health centres; Provide learning materials and training equipment;
Donor	Provide financial and technical support.

3.4.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
HIV/AIDS	Treatment and management of STDs and HIV opportunists diseases; HIV/AIDS prevention and management awareness creation; Establishment of VCT.	Inadequate public awareness; Inadequate resources; Legal and ethnic constraints; Change of attitude; Few NGOs in the district dealing with HIV/AIDS programme; Low VCT rate.	Public barazas; Counselling and guidance; Awareness creation; Mainstreaming of HIV/AIDS campaigns; Promoting use of condoms; Discourage wife inheritance and multiple sex partners; Treatment and management of STIs/HIV/AIDS.
Education and Training	Ensure affordable and equitable access to education and training; Improve enrolment rates; Improve the existing physical facilities; Offer basic literacy education; Participate in HIV/AIDS awareness campaigns by FMG campaigns gender equity campaigns among others; Participate in governance and civic education; Mobilize learners to participation IGP (income generating projects).	Political interference; High cost of education; Inadequate facilities poverty; Poor road network; Ignorance; Inadequate management skills in schools and institutions; HIV/AIDS impact on productive population; Inadequate bursary funds for the needy; Lack of learning/teaching materials; Inadequate support from leaders; Inadequate professional staff; Lack of transport to carry out supervision and inspection; Poor collaboration and networking with NGOs, CBOs and government ministries.	Ministry to take full control and end political interference; Provide bursaries for the needy; Provision of textbooks and school equipment; Sensitize the community on the importance of enrolling children in schools; Renovate existing physical facilities; Establish harambee bursary fund; Provision of learning /teaching materials; Training; Intensify supervision or inspection of adult education centres to save them from collapsing; Encourage initiation of income generating projects through self-help initiatives; Strengthen collaboration and networking with NGOs, CBOs, Government Ministries and Departments and other providers of adult education in the district.
Shelter and Housing	Provide decent housing	Inadequate decent housing;	Develop low cost building

	for community and slum residents; Rehabilitate and settle street families; Provide water and sanitation; Open access roads to residential areas; Construction of health facilities.	Inadequate water supply; Poor road and surface drainage; Inadequate solid waste collection; Poor quality control of construction material.	materials; Closer collaboration between stakeholders; Enforcement and improving of existing by-laws; Intensify construction inspections.
Health and Nutrition	Strengthen preventive and promotional health care; Strengthen curative health services; Enhance equity accessibility and affordability of health care; Preventive management of HIV/AIDS.	Inadequate infrastructure; High malnutrition; High birth rate; High cost of management of health facilities; High prices of food items; Negative cultural practices; Lack of growth monitoring tools at the BIs.	Abolish cost sharing in health care; Improve accessibility of family planning and awareness; Encourage usage of high nutritious food crops; Counselling and guidance of FLE; Behavioural change on sexual matter; Collaboration with all service providers and NGOs; Encourage balanced diet by consuming of locally produced foods; Strengthen growth monitoring tools at the Community level.
Population	Create employment opportunities; Provision of adequate, accessible and productive health services.	High population growth rate; Inadequate reproductive health services; Inhibiting cultural beliefs and practices.	Sensitise the community on the need for better family planning methods and collaboration with stakeholders.
Culture, Recreation and Sports	Educate, sensitise and advocate to discard retrogressive cultural practices; Maintain recreation and sporting facilities; Motivate and mobilize the communities; Strengthen community development committees at all levels; Sensitise decision makers on importance of gender advocacy for the rights of the disabled.	Cultural beliefs i.e. FGM; Lack of recreation and sporting activities; Lack of powers for sporting activities; Poor mobilization; Inadequate staff, transport and equipment.	Sensitisation awareness creation and advocacy on retrogressive cultural practices; Increase collaboration among stakeholders; To mobilize resources for development to coordinate self help groups.

3.4.6 Project and Programme Priorities

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

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Kisii District Hospital Kisii Municipality	Complete rehabilitation of the stalled buildings.	Complete rehabilitation and start providing services.	Surgical contraceptive Unit MCH, Dental/Dressing Injection Unit, Pharmacy and Medical/records Offices, which have stalled for many years.

Ikenye Dispensary Suneka Division	Complete the stalled building.	Complete and equip disp; Start providing services.	Complete the dispensary and equip it.
Kiaruta Dispensary Suneka Division	Complete the stalled building	Complete and equip dispensary; Start providing services.	The dispensary is 40%; Complete and has stalled for many years.
Getari Dispensary Masaba Division	Construct and equip Disp.	Start providing services to the community.	The dispensary is stalled.
Bitare Dispensary Kiamokama Division	Complete the stalled building.	Start providing services to the community.	Construction stage; Complete and equip it.
Bokeire Dispensary Suneka Division	Complete the stalled building.	Start providing services to the community.	Land is available Construction to start.
Keumbu Sub-District Hospital Keumbu Division	Decongest Kisii District Hospital.	Equip the SDH; Offer specialized services.	Rehabilitate the water supply; Renovate and equip the hospital.
Masimba Health Centre Masaba Division	Decongest Kisii District hospital	Equip the SDH; Offer specialized services.	Rehabilitate the water supply; Renovate and equip the hospital
Marani Rural Health Demonstration Centre	Decongest Kisii District hospital.	Equip the SDH, Offer specialized services.	The building and water supply is dilapidated.
Riotachi Health Centre Suneka Division	Maternity Services.	Safe motherhood.	Construction of maternity block and equipment.
Riana Health Centre Suneka Division	Maternity Services.	Safe motherhood.	Rehabilitate and equip.
Kiogoro Health Centre Kiogoro Division	Start IPD and maternity services.	Safe motherhood; Reduce morbidity.	Expand, construction material and equipment.
Ibeno Health Centre Keumbu Division	Start IPD and maternity services.	Safe motherhood; Reduce morbidity.	Rehabilitate the maternity and equipment.
Kiamokama Sub-Health Centre Kiamokama Division	Provide staff housing and borehole.	Provision of safe water to H/C.	Construction of staff house, maternity water tank and supply of equipment.
Nyamasibi Dispensary Masaba Division	Provide staff housing and borehole.	Completion certificates.	Construction of new service block and staff house.
Ibacho Health Centre Masaba Division	Provide efficient service.	Admission of patients.	Construction of general and pediatrics wards equipment.
Taracha Dispensary Marani Division	Provide maternity services and borehole.	Safe motherhood; Safe water.	Construct staff house, water tank and equipment.
Iranda Health Centre Mosocho Dispensary	Provide maternity services and borehole.	Issue certificate of completion.	Complete maternity block and equipment.
Raganga Dispensary Mosocho Division	Provide maternity unit services and staff housing.	Safe motherhood; Certificate of completion.	Construct maternity block and staff houses and supply equipment.
Nyakwana Dispensary Keumbu Division	Provide staff house and borehole.	Certificate Safe water.	Construct staff house and Water tank.
Sosera Dispensary Masaba Division	Construction of maternity wards and staff houses.	Safe motherhood; Certificate of completion.	Complete construction of staff houses and equip maternity.

B: New Projects Proposals: Health and Nutrition

Project Name/Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Rehabilitation, Renovation of Kisii District Hospital Kisii Municipality.	1	To create more bed capacity.	Referral hospital from other neighbouring districts.	Repair works and painting; Replacement of ceiling. Justification: The building is old and ceiling boards are failing.
Up grading Health facilities to Health Centres status Mosoch, Kiamokamo, Suneka, Kiogoro and Masaba Divisions	2	Upgrading to Health centre status.	Iranda; Kiamokama; Iyabe; Kigoro; Sosera.	Upgrading of facilities and posting of more staff. Justifications: This will reduce congestion at district hospitals.
Construction and Equipping of Modern Dental Unit Kisii Municipality	3	To improve oral hygiene.	Kisii District Hospital.	Construct building and equipment. Justification: The current block is too small
Construction of Modern Psychiatric Unit Kisii Municipality	4	To treat mental cases.	Kisii District Hospital.	Construction and completion the facilities. Justification: The current block is for both sexes.
Construction and Equipping of a Central Sterilization Unit	5	To improve sanitation and sterilization.	Kisii District Hospital.	Construction and completion of facility. Justification: The facility is lacking.
Purchase of 4 WD Vehicles for District Hospital and Health Centres.	6	To provide transport.	All health centres.	This will increase referral systems. Justification: Most of the health centre lack transport.
Purchase Delivery Beds and Set for all RHFS	7	To create more bed capacity.	All health centres.	This will increase safe motherhood. Justification: Most RHFS are ill equipped.
Malaria Control and Disease Surveillance	8	Improve curative and preventive measures.	All health centres	To provide bed nets, awareness creation and campaigns. Justification: Malaria is the major prevalent disease in the district.
Train TBAs District wide	9	To improve child bearing.	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	10	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	11	To encourage safe water use; To reduce water borne diseases in the district.	To have one spring protected per division.	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	12	To advise community on food and nutrition.	All under fives with malnutrition.	Follow-up on malnutrition cases detected. Justification: This will assist in reducing malnutrition case.
Food Quality Supply	13	Sensitise	All RHF's to	Preparation of kitchen

District wide		community on importance of balanced diet.	prepare a kitchen garden for demonstration.	garden. Justification: This will be a cheap source of food for the households.
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A: On-going Project/Programmes: Culture, Recreation and Sports

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Kisii Rehabilitation Centre Kisii Municipality	To become self reliant by engaging in small business in their own urban centres or towns.	65 disabled.	Training of skills to disabled persons in metalwork, woodwork, tailoring and Dressmaking, leather and knitting.

B. New Project Proposals: Culture, Recreation and Sports

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Kisii Rehabilitation Centre Kisii Municipality	1	To construct four new workshops for the disabled.	All disabled people.	To use the workshops for training people with disabilities; Purchase of machines and equipment; Procurement of tools and equipment for the disabled people to enable them start small business. Justification: To equip the disabled with skills.
Group Development & Human Resources Management District wide	2	Contribute towards self reliance and poverty reduction; Creation of Awareness; Strengthening local leadership.	400 women groups; 300 self help group; 150 youth groups.	Social mobilization; Group registration leadership; Development; Capacity building; Follow up visits; Community resources mobilization. Justification: To strengthen leadership skills.
Social Welfare Programme District wide	3	Provide for social betterment of the deprived persons.	Widows; Orphans; The poor; Sick people.	Provide temporary relief to the distressed and needy clients; Support services for the needy; Home visits for clients with social problems. Justification: To provide better life for the deprived people.
Vocational Rehabilitation District wide	4	To rehabilitate the disabled.	Disables persons between 16-45 years.	Identify, train and settlement of the disabled. Justification: The project will be able to boost the education standards.

District Cultural Centre	5	Establishment of cultural centre to serve as a recreational and entertainment centre; To generate income and create meaningful employment to the artists; To revive, promote and preserve positive culture.	To construct a cultural centre which will house the following; Conference hall; Art galley; Restaurant; Mini-market for handicrafts, hostel, small museum.	To develop cultural centre for cultural and entertainment activities; Provide live performance; Mobilise and sensitise community on cultural issues and treasure. Justification: There is no cultural centre in the district.
District Cultural Office Kisii Municipality	6	To accommodate DCO staff who are currently squeezed in small-prefabricated offices.	Complete the construction of permanent buildings offices.	Construct and furnish office block for the departmental staff. Justification: The cultural officers and staff lack offices.
Registration of Cultural Groups District wide	7	To distinguish between genuine cultural groups and quacks.	Intensify registration of cultural groups district wide.	Identify and register cultural groups such as herbalists, choirs, traditional dancers, acrobatic troupes, drama groups artists etc. Justification: To create awareness.
Construction of DSDO's office	8	To accommodate DSDO and staff; Currently housed by the DDO.	Complete the construction of permanent buildings.	Construct and furnish office block. Justification: DSDO has no office.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Adult Education

Project Name Division/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Adult education Literacy Programme District wide	Reduce the level of illiteracy in the district; Reduce the level of poverty in the district.	Out of school youth drop-outs; Women groups; Community leaders; Sport clubs; Rehabilitation centres; Factory workers; Spiritual centres.	Adult education classes for the district and encouragement to form self-help economically viable groups.

B: New Project Proposals: Adult Education

Project name location Divisions	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
District Adult Education Office	1	Provision of office accommodation for the DAEO.	One office.	Construction of District Adult Education Offices. Justification: The department is currently accommodated by the DDO.
Divisional Adult Education Offices Masaba Kiamokama Marani Keumbu	2	Provision of office accommodation.	Five Offices.	Construction of Divisional Adult Education Offices. Justification: No Adult Education offices in the

Municipality				Divisions. The space currently shared by the department too limited
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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/Deputy teachers.	Training of Primary School Heads and Deputies and Chairmen.
Child Labour Programme UNICEF Marani and Suneka Divisions	To help and retain girls at primary school; To reduce drop out rate of girls in primary schools.	15 schools in the division	Funding of girls in schools; Offer basic needs to girls; Construction of classes.
Constructing Science Laboratory Selected Secondary schools District wide	To improve performance in science subjects; To promote practical learning of sciences.	5 secondary schools per division.	Construct laboratories; To solicit funds from parents to complete the projects.
Teachers Houses Selected secondary schools District wide	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 and division.	Construction of houses; To solicit funds from parents to complete the projects.
Text Books Project All Primary Schools District wide	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 Blocks Divisional Headquarters	1	To improve the working conditions of officers.	Six divisional offices, six 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 Divisional officers have no office space.
District TAC Office District Headquarters/Resource centre	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: To improve advisory to teachers.
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 District wide	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.

B: New Project Proposals:

HIV/AIDS

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Advocacy and Promotion of Behaviour Change District wide	1	Reduce HIV/AIDS prevalence from 17- 15%.	Primary school from std.6-8, Secondary school Students, opinion leaders, farmers, business community, commercial sex workers; Community based organizations dealing with HIV/AIDS activities; Traditional healers and circumcisers.	Hold workshops on HIV/AIDS to advocate for behaviour change; Condom 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”, while its mission is “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 equipped with 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 market agricultural products, which has led to increase in sales and incomes.

The computerization of most services in the tea factories and banks 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 Keroka, Keumbu, Suneka and Kisii.

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

Stakeholders	Role
Government	Formulation and implementation of IT policy.
Private Sector	Provide training and ICT Services.
Community	Assist in construction and equipping of schools.

3.5.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Information Communication Technology	Equipping of DIDC.	Lack of funds.	Seek donor support; Mobilize resources locally.
Telkom	Procurement of Tele-printer machine; Telephone booths and proposal for Ramasha, Marani, Masaba Divisions.	Lack of funds; No commitment by Telkom Kenya; Vandalism.	Seek help from government and donors; Close intervention by the government and Telkom Kenya; Sensitize the community on the importance of telephones to avoid vandalism.
Pasta Office	Establishment and upgrading of post offices; Supply of electricity.	Lack of funds.; Inadequate funds.	Seek GOK/Posta Kenya intervention. Mobilize resources locally; Intensify the rural electrification programme.
KNA Information Office	Renovation of offices and equipment.	Inadequate funding.	Seek GoK/Donor support.

3.5.6 Project and Programme Priorities

B: New Project Proposals: Information Communication Technology

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Equipping of DIDC Kisii Municipality	1	To act as a data bank to be accessed by various stake holders.	Equip for DIDC.	Equip the DIDC. Justification: The DIDC in the district is poorly equipped.
Extension of Telephone Services to Masaba, Ramasha, Marani.	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.
District Library District wide	4	To assist teachers/learners.	Establish operating library.	Establish mobile libraries/school libraries. Equip library. Justification: Most school libraries are poorly equipped.

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 sector is key to 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 caused poverty in the short run. legal services are expensive and burglary, carjacking and cattle rustling are a threat to security.

3.6.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The vision of the sector is “prudent management and governance in order to maximise 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

Kisii Central 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, promotion of public and community awareness on their role in crime prevention. Since the community has a role to play in relation to issues to public administration especially on transparency and accountability.

During the plan period the insecurity problem in the district will be addressed through formation and strengthening of local committees for conflict resolution both with the community and its neighbours.

The operationalisation of the community service order act at the district level has come in handy to address problems of congestion in prisons and also enhance family cohesiveness as minor offenders are rehabilitated within the community.

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. The sector is also charged with the responsibility of coordinating District Planning Unit 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

Stakeholder	Role
Provincial Administration	Maintenance of law and order.
Judiciary	Ensure administration of justice.
NGOs	Capacity building and funding of poverty reduction programmes.
Community	Implementation of poverty reduction programme.
Civil Society	Assist in human rights campaigns/programmes.

3.6.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Children's Department	Advocating for child rights protection capacity building to the families of CNSP; Promotion of effective referral system, case management and record preservation; Establishment of the number of children need of special protection; Provide alternative care for children need of special protection.	Lack a rehabilitation centre; Inadequate transport; Inadequate funds; Understaffing of children's officers.	Recruitment of Voluntary children's officers; Collaboration and networking with all the stakeholders; Enactment of the children's Act; Construction of rehabilitation centres; Start a revolving fund for parents with CNSPs; Conduct a baseline survey.
Probation Services	Generate information for administration; Rehabilitate offenders in the community; Create awareness on crime prevention; Strengthen alternative dispute resolution mechanism; Implementation of CSO Act; Provision of protection, care and discipline of juveniles.	Lack of data; Inadequate rehabilitation facilities; Increasing poverty and unemployment levels; Inadequate funding.	Intensify collaboration and networking; Capacity building; Encourage community participation.
Public Administration	Enforce code of regulation capacity building.	Lack of funds; Poor community participation.	Provide adequate funds; Encourage community participation.
Financial Management	Prudent management of projects/fund and community involvement.	Poor linkage between planning and budgeting.	Closer collaboration of all development agents; Revitalisation of DMEC.
Penal Institutions	Promote rehabilitation and reform of offenders.	Congestion; Inadequate transport and equipment; Inadequate funds.	Expansion of prisons; Provide adequate modern housing for staff.
Local Governance	Support and provision of infrastructure.	Insufficient delivery services; Lack of community involvement; Poor management of resources.	Improve financial management; Computerization of services; Contract public works department to open and grade roads to major market centres.
Legal Services	Bring services closer to the people.	Lack of courts; Delays in administration	Promote CSO; Enhance community

		of justice.	awareness.
Civil Registration	Achieving 100% registration of births and deaths in the district from under 30% and 70% respectively.	In adequate means of transport for field follow-up of registration agents performance; Public sensitisation on the need to report the events when they occur.	Training of registration Agents and public; Sensitisation on registration through public barazas and other public forms.
Development Planning	Monitoring and Evaluation	Lack of funds.	Government to fund; Mobilize resources locally; Organise communities.

3.6.6. Project and Programme Priorities

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Local Governance

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Local Authorities Rehabilitation of Roads	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	Prevent disease outbreaks; Supply of safe drinking water.	One borehole per ward or more; One rubbish pit in each market or more; Two pit latrines per market or more; Three springs per ward or more.	Borehole construction; Rubbish pits construction; Protection of springs; Digging and construction of pit latrines; 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.
Bus Park Kisii Municipality	Ease congestion; Reduce accidents; Enhance revenue collection.	Construct and maintain the bus park.	Construction of Bus Park.
Modern Market Daraja Mbili	Promote businesses; Enhance revenue collection.	Construct and equip the market.	Construction of modern market.
Construction of Town Council Headquarters Keroka and Masimba Division	Offices for Chief officers and other council's staff.	Construction of 3 storied building.	Construction of office.

B: New Project Proposals: Local Governance

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.
Fencing of Markets District wide	2	Control movement of animals; Enhance revenue collection.	All council markets.	Fencing of markets.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes:**Penal Institutions**

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
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: On-going Projects/Programmes: Provincial Administration

Project Name Division/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Residential houses type F Kisii Municipality	To house civil servants.	Three Type F houses constructed.	Completion of the three type F houses, which are 75% complete. Funding Source: Community/G.O.K.
AP Lines Kisii Municipality	To house APs in decent houses.	16 rooms to be completed.	Completion of 16 rooms at the district headquarters. About 80% complete. Funding Source: Community/GOK.
Construction of AP Lines District wide	To provide decent housing for APs.	15 units at each 7 divisional headquarters.	15 units at each 7 divisional headquarters Funding Source: GOK/Community.
Construction of 2 Divisional offices Masaba, Mosochi Divisions	To provide office accommodation to the two newly created divisions.	3 office blocks at the divisional headquarters.	Put up two basic office blocks in the mentioned divisions. Funding Sources: GOK/Community.
Construction of 2No. residential divisional Residence Masaba, Mosochi Divisions	To provide housing to the 2 district divisional officers.	2 middle grade houses.	Put up the 2 units at the divisional headquarters to house the DOs at their respective stations.

B: New Project Proposals: Provincial Administration

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
AP Lines District wide	1	To house Aps.	To complete about 10 rooms/divisions.	Construction of the AP houses. Justification: Current houses are not adequate.
Divisional headquarters at Kigoro, Kiamokama Masaba and Mosochi Divisions	2	To house divisional headquarters.	To complete two divisional offices; No. of rooms completed.	To construct divisional headquarters. Justification: These are new divisions.
Residential houses to District Divisional Officer; Mosochi, Masaba, Kiamokama and Kiogoro Divisions.	3	To provide accommodation to officers.	Three houses completed.	Put up type F houses. Justification: The DOs do not have houses
Re-roofing of the District Commissioner's Office and house	4	To provide decent roof.	Complete roofing.	To re-roof one house. Justification: Currently the roofs are in poor state.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes:
Probation Services

Project Name Location/Division	Objective	Targets	Description of Activities
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 District wide	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 Projects Proposals: Probation Services

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Effective Generation and Provision of Information District wide	1	To provide courts and penal institutions with useful information for effective administration of justice.	Give offenders a chance to reform in the community the decongest prisons.	Conduction social enquiry on offenders and producing reports timely. Justification: To enlighten the community.
Identification & Exploitation of New Opportunities. District wide	2	Offer offenders opportunities to contribute to positive economic well- being of the community.	Reducing poverty by developing initiatives and encouraging local participation.	Exploiting existing and new opportunities for offenders to rehabilitate and reintegrate in the community. Justification: To help offenders reform.
Identification and Addressing Unique Needs	3	To give priority and recognize special needs of weaker sectors of society.	Incorporate gender issues in service delivery; Strive to secure foundation for stable family .	Addressing unique needs accompanying rehabilitation and integration of juvenile and female offenders. Justification: To enable identification of special needs for workers.
Training and Capacity Building District wide	4	Increase the diversification of strategies methods; approaches and techniques used in-service provision.	Promote community and public awareness on the role of the department and the potential role they could play in the process of rehabilitation and reintegration of offenders.	Develop a programme for creating awareness of new approaches in service delivery. Justification: To increase diversification.
Networking and Collaboration District wide	5	Fully address issues arising from needs of offenders and the community.	Embrace restorative justice and curb recidivism.	Networking more with current and new partners with particular focus on professional and other interested organizations. Justification: To improve networking.
Curb HIV/AIDS Spread and Reduce	6	Encourage positive healthy living to reduce poverty and	Reduced deaths from the scourge;	Conduct HIV/AIDS workshops/seminars

the Scourge District wide		maintain peaceful Coexistence.	Behavioural change.	at divisional and locational level. Justification: To encourage positive thinking and live normal life.
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B: New Project Proposals: Legal Services

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Construction of High Court Registry Kisii Town	1	Ensure smooth dispensation of justice.	2 Courts; 2 Chambers; 2 Registries.	Construct building and provide equipment. Justification: There is a marked increase in High Court cases.
Law Courts, Ogembo	2	To reduce distance to the nearest court and bring services closer to the people.	1 Courtroom; 1 registry; 1 Chamber; 2 stores.	Construct building and provide equipment. Justification: There are many cases emanating from the area.

B: New Project Proposals: Police Department

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Divisional HQs Kisii Town	1	To facilitate smooth administration and command of out stations and ease congestion.	Construct one Block office for the Div. Officers.	Construction of office block and staff houses. Justification: Police being housed outside.
Establishment of Police stations, Posts and Patrol Bases Ramasha Suneka, Nyamaturo, Mosoch, Marani, Kegogi, Geteri	2	To intensify security and curb crime and arrest offenders safeguard human lives and their properties.	Upgrade 3 Police patrol Bases to posts; Elevate post to a station and establish 2 police stations.	Construction of police offices, staff quarters and provision of vehicles and increase personnel to man the stations. Justification: The Projects are necessary to improve and intensify security on these areas.
Rehabilitation of Police Station Kisii Central Police Station	3	To ease congestion and increase effectiveness in provision of services.	One Police Station.	Renovate existing buildings add offices renovate the old staff lines and construct an update cells for males and females. Justification: The station is in a poor state, to ease congestion in cells and to improve working condition especially in crime branch.

B: New Project Proposals: Children Department

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of activities
Conduct Baseline Survey on CNSP District wide	1	To determine the number of CNSP for planning.	Groups of CNSP.	Conduct a survey on situational analysis of the CNSP. Justification: There is no available

				data that can show the number of children who are in need of special protection. This data is relevant for planning.
Revolving fund for Parents of Street Children District wide	2	To empower the parents economically so as to meet the basic needs of children.	All street children in Kisii Municipality.	Mobilization of mothers of street children; Identify the street children; Establish a rolling fund for parents. Justification: Parents of children on the streets are not accessible to any credit facility that shall enable them provide of their basic needs.
Rescue Centre for CNSP District wide	3	Provide and ensure alternative care for CNSP.	All CNSP.	Establish a rescue centre in the district that shall help CNSP awaiting further reintegration. Justification: Due to rapid expansion of Kisii Town, social cultural practices, poverty Aids scourge has exposed many children to be in need of special care and protection for further reintegration to the family and community.

B: New Project Proposals: Civil Registration

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of activities
Registration of Births and Deaths District wide	1	To register all births and deaths immediately they occur.	To improve registration coverage from under 30% for births and 70% for deaths to 100%.	Training of registration agents in the rural areas and health institution to improve their performance and efficiency. Justification: To improve work performance.
Computerization of Civil Registration Records	2	Computerise civil registration records and link the same with major hospitals; Install computer terminals at the Divisional Hqs.	Create a reliable database on population and demographic parameters; Enable the public to get birth and death certificates at the divisions.	Sensitise the public on the need to report births and deaths immediately they occur; To ensure timely and efficient recording of all events that occur in the health institutions; To minimize transport costs and time wasted in queues and crowding at the District Hqs for birth and death certificates. Justification: To improve work performance.

B: New Project Proposals: Financial Management

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Computer Ledger Management Programme District Hqs	1	To enable accountability, efficiency and transparency on use of public funds.	To computerize District Treasury.	Train accounts staff on financial management; Make timely reports on accounting matters. Justification: Sensitise the Heads of Department on financial management.

B: New Project Proposals: Development Planning

Project Name Divisional/Location	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Monitoring and Evaluation District wide	Assess the effects and impact of project activities on the targeted beneficiaries and project area in light of the projects objectives and expected benefits; Strengthen capacity in government in carrying out impact assessment studies.	Monitor and evaluate all district development projects.	Ensure implementation of projects; Assess the socio-economic impact of the project; Provide quarterly reports; Develop questionnaire; Data analysis; Report writing; Justification: To provide information to the community.
District Planning Feasibility Studies District wide	To provide data for stakeholders and development partners.	Development collaborators; Involve community participation.	Support the District Planning Unit in undertaking studies/surveys which give vital information for planning purposes; Strengthening of District Focus Institutions (DDC, DEC, DWDC, LDC etc). Justification: No feasibility studies done.
Support to DFRD Strategy	To enlighten the sectors on the requirements of the strategy.	Disseminate DFRD strategy in the district.	Training of the district team on implementation of DFRD strategy; Provide feedback to the PRSP consultation committee. Justification: To store data analysed.

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. 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

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 stakeholders 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 and a summary of monitoring and evaluation impact performance indicators.

It is expected that all the stakeholders in the district will carry out the implementation of this plan as opposed to the previous plan, where it was left to the public sector alone. 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 AND EVALUATION SYSTEMS IN THE DISTRICT

The translation of goals, objectives and strategies into actual programmes leading to adequate implementation of policy at both the national and district levels will require a sound institutional framework coupled with strong public commitment and support. To ensure the optimum success of this plan, all public, private and communal institutions will be mobilized for the effective delivery of the services. In this regard, the collective responsibility of government ministries and institutions, religious organizations, NGOs, communities, families and individuals will be promoted and enhanced.

Monitoring and Evaluation will entail a fully participatory approach by the beneficiaries, implementers and financiers. From the grassroots, the beneficiaries will monitor and implement their project and programmes through reports especially in barazas. The management committees will be required to brief the community on the progress of activities through village barazas. At sub-location level, executive officials of the project will be reporting the progress to the Sub-location Development Committee, which will be authenticating the reports through actual site visits. From the sub-location level, reports will be forwarded to location and divisional development committees for onward transmission to DDC via the DEC, which is the co-coordinating authority in the district.

The District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee, an arm of the DDC will take the centre stage in monitoring projects and programmes progress and advising accordingly. The report will be forwarded to the Provincial Monitoring and Evaluation Committee for further action. The District Executive Committee (DEC) through the Secretariat will strengthen the necessary linkages with the Government, the private sector, NGOs and the donor community.

Monitoring will be done regularly throughout the project life while evaluation will be done in the mid term and at the end of the project period.

4.2 IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX

The following matrix presents sectoral projects, monitoring indicators and instruments that will be used to carry out the monitoring and evaluation of projects and programmes during the 2002-2008-plan period.

4.2.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

Project Name	Cost Kshs.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme (NALEP)	10m	2002-2005	No. of farmers adopting modern technologies; No. of zero grazing units; No. of grade cattle Volume of milk; Number of springs protected; Trend in agricultural production.	Field visit reports; Quarterly and annual reports; Impact assessment.	DALEO; SIDA.	GOK, NGOs, and DALEO to supervise and implement the programme; Training farmers; Progress meetings with all stakeholders; Donors to fund; Farmers to increase crop and livestock and deal with soil conservation.
Livestock Development Programme (LDP)	3m	2002-2005	No. of training conducted; No. of women groups trained; No. of grade cows procured and distributed; No. of cattle dips rehabilitated; Trend of incomes accruing to farmers; Amount of milk produced.	Field visit reports; Quarterly and annual reports; Impact assessment reports; Sales reports; Period reports.	Livestock and cooperative departments.	Cooperative societies and women groups to act as intermediaries; DLPO, DCO to supervise; Donors to fund.
Research Extension Liaison Programmes; Soil Management Project (SMP II); Agricultural Technology Information Response Initiative (ATIRI)	2.5m	2002-2004	No. of farmers groups and CBOs assisted; No. of trials carried out; Type of expertise imparted to farmers.	Field visit reports; Quarterly; and annual reports; Impact assessment; Sales reports and production trends.	DALEO; KARI; ILRI; ICRAF	Donors and GOK to provide funds; Farmers to apply technologies; KARI, ILRI to provide technical staff and equipment.
Safe Use Project (SUP)	1.1m	2002-2008	No. of farmers groups and CBOs trained; No. of trials and training sessions	Field visit reports; Quarterly, annual and periodic reports; Impact assessment reports.	DALEO; NGOs and private sector.	Donors and GOK to provide funds; Farmers to apply technologies; NGOS to fund

			conducted.			capacity building.
Disease Control (Nitifiable Disease) District wide	0.9m	2002-2008	Inoculate about 100,000 Herds/year.	Impact assessment reports; Field reports; No. of Herds inoculated; DDC/DEC reports	DVO; Community; Private sector.	Continuous campaigns by GOK; Private sector to provide drugs; Community to learn and implement.
AI Services	2.7m	2002-2008	No. of private A.I groups licensed; No. of groups sensitised; No. of AI static points created; No. of bull schemes established; No. of farmers trained; Quantity of semen provided; No. of farmers assessed.	DVO reports; No. of inseminations.	DVO	DVO to license; Private sector to practise and provide drugs; Community to learn adopt and pay for services.
Hides and Skins Bandas	2.78m	2002-2008	No. of hides/skins produced; No. of hides and skins stored added.	Quality reports	DVO	GOK/Donors to provide funds; Community to learn and adopt technologies.
Tannery Construction	8m	2002-2008	No. of Tanneries constructed; No. of hides and skins produced; Product and sales offered; Income earned.	Quality reports; Site visits reports; Various progress reports.	DVO	GOK/Donor provide funds; Community to learn and adopt technologies.
Meat Inspectorate Services	0.5m	Continuous	No. of inspections carried out; No. of carcasses inspected; No. of slaughter houses inspected.	Site visits reports; Periodic reports; DDC/DEC reports.	DVO	GOK to fund; Community to present carcasses for inspection.
Clinical Services	5m	2002-2004	No. of labs established; No. of equipment installed.	Periodic reports; DDC/DEC reports.	DVO	GOK to fund; Private sector to provide drugs; Community to learn.
Dips and Dipping Operations	9m	2002-2008	No. of dips rehabilitated; No. of operational dips.	No. of reports; No. of dip committees/members sensitised.	DVO; Community.	GOK/Donor to provide funds; Communities to provide land and materials.
Promotion of Agro Extension Services	1.1m	2002-2008	No. of farmers trained; No. of plots visited;	Field visits; Periodical reports; Annual and quarterly reports;	DALEO; Donors; Community.	Donors to provide funds and materials; DALEO to

			No. of seedlings given out.	Impact assessment reports.		supervise; Community to provide plots and learn.
Promotion of Traditional Crops	0.5m	2002-2008	No. of farmers trained; No. of households consuming the crops.	Field visits; Impact assessment reports; Monthly, quarterly and annual reports.	DALEO Community.	DALEO to supervise; And community to adopt technologies.
Bananas, Pineapples and Passion Fruit Production Support Programme	2.5m	2002-2008	Production trend; Type and varieties of each crop provided to farmers.	Sales and production reports; Adoption rates reports; Acreage under production; Impact assessment.	DALEO; KARI.	Farmers to adopt new varieties; Donors and GOK to provide funds.
Tea Processing Factory Construction	790m	2004-2008	No. of factories constructed; Construction cost; Trends of production and sales.	Site visits; Progress reports.	KTDA.	Farmers to cost share; Donors to provide funds; Community to provide land.
Tomato Processing Plant	7m	2002-2005	No. of factories established; Cost of the project; Crop production trends; Trends of incomes to farmers.	Site visits; Progress reports.	Private sector; Community.	Donors to provide funds; Farmers to provide land and raw materials.
Natural Resource Base Conservation and Management Programme	1.15m	2002-2005	No. and types of conservation measures; No. and type of institutional support.	Impact assessment reports; Progress reports.	DALEO; Donors.	Donor to provide funds; GOK to coordinate and supervise.
Support to Rural Poultry Production	0.4m	2002-2004	No. of common interest groups assisted; No. and type of poultry provided.	Impact assessment reports; Upgraded poultry reports.	DLPO; NGOs; Private Sector.	GOK and donors to provide funds; Farmers to improve their poultry.
Zero-Grazing Improvement Project	1.7m	2002-2008	Trend in milk production; No. of zero grazing units; Trend in implementation cost; Income trends.	Impact assessment reports; Upgraded poultry reports. Sales and income reports.	DLPO and DCO	GOK and donors to provide funds; Private sector to supplement; Farmers to keep dairy cattle.
Fish Multiplication Centre	1.5m	2002-2004	No. of centres established; No. and type of fingerlings provided; No. and type of fishing equipment procured.	Site visits reports; Progress reports; Impact assessment.	DLPO	GOK to provide funds and community to buy fingerlings.

Community Support in Fisheries	1.5m	2002-2004	No. of farmers trained; Trend in fish production.	Training manual; Site visit reports.	Fisheries Departments; Community; NGOs.	GOK to provide funds; NGOs to train; Community to learn.
Fish Demonstration Ponds	1.25m	2003-2004	No. of fingerlings established; No. of fish farmers; No. and type of fingerlings.	Sales and incomes reports; Field visits reports.	Fisheries Department; LVEMP; Community.	GOK/Donors provide funds; Fish farmers to provide land and pay for the demonstration.
Survey on Fish Species of River Kuja	0.7m	2002-2005	Length of river Kuja surveyed; Cost of survey.	Site visit reports; Progress reports.	Fisheries Department; Donors; Community.	GOK/Donors to provide funds; Community to assist in survey.
Co-operative Development Project	2.25m	2002-2007	No. of marketing channels established; Income earned; Production and sales trends.	Progress reports; DDC/DEC reports; PMC reports; Site visits.	Cooperatives Department; Donor; Community.	Donor/GOK provide funds; Community to learn.
Revival and Strengthening of Cooperatives	0.85m	2002-2008	No. of co-operatives revived; No. of members trained; Sales and production trends; No. of new ones formed.	Progress reports; DDC/DEC reports; PMC reports; Site visits.	Cooperatives Department; Donor; Community.	Donor/GOK to provide funds; Community to learn.
Improvement of Management and Funding of Cooperative Societies	5m	2002-2008	No. of societies funded; Loans given out; Recovery rate.	Progress reports; Loans recovered; Production and sales trends; DDC/DEC reports.	Cooperatives Department; Donor; Community.	Donor/GOK provide funds; Community to learn.
Renovation of Coffee Factories	2.67m	200-2008	No. of coffee factories renovated; Sales and produce improvement; Income earned.	Site visits; Progress reports; Construction costs; DDC/DEC reports.	Cooperatives Department; Donor; Community.	GOK/Donor to provide funds; To supervise; Community to provide materials.
Electrification of Coffee Factories	30m	2002-2008	No. of factories electrified; Electrification.	Site Visits; Progress reports; DDC/DEC reports; Impact assessment.	DCO; KPLC; Donor; Community.	DCO to supervise; KPLC to install; Donor to provide funds; Community to provide materials.
Soil Management Project	1.2m	2002-2008	No. of experiments carried out; No. of farmers sensitised; No. of conservations carried out.	Progress reports; Site visits; DDC/DEC reports.	KARI DALEO	Donor to provide funds; GOK to supervise; Community to learn and adopt.
Sweet Potato National	0.55m	2002-2008	No. of trials carried out;	Site visits; Progress reports;	KARI DALEO	Donor to provide funds;

Performance Trials			No. of farmers adopting technologies; No. of sweet potatoes varieties yield.	Impact assessment; CBO reports.		KARI to research; DALEO to supervise; community to adopt and plant crop.
IDA Finger Millet Project	0.67	2002-2008	No. of farmers trained; Cost involved; Production trend; Trends of incomes to farmers; No. of tolerant millet varieties.	Impact Assessment; Periodic reports; Farmers group reports.	DALEO Donor	GOK to coordinate and supervise; Farmers to plant crop; Donor to provide funds.
Agricultural Technology Information Response Initiative (ATIRI)	7.5m	2002-2008	No. of proposals written and implemented.	Farmers group reports.	DALEO	Extension staff to hold demonstration; GOK/donor to provide funds.
Banana Producers Farm Household Baseline Survey	5m	2002-2008	Quantity of tissue culture; banana yields.	CBOs reports to DDCs; Field visits; DDC/DEC reports.	DALEO	Extension staff to hold demonstration; GOK/Donors to provide funds.
Improved Reproductive Herd Health on the Fertility and Milk Production from Small-holder Dairy Farms	3.25m	2002-2008	% of increase of milk bread production; % of improvement of living standards.	Quarterly reports; CBOs reports.	DALEO	Extension staff to hold demonstration; GOK/Donors to provide funds.
Participatory Evaluation of Improved Management of Indigenous Chicken	2.75m	2002-2008	No. of farmers keeping indigenous chicken; Income earned.	Various reports; Field visits.	DALEO	GOK/Donor to provide funds; Extension staff to conduct an evaluation survey.
On-farm Testing of Feed Technologies Containing Multipurpose Trees for Improved Smallholder Dairy Production	1.15m	2002-2008	No. of farmers trained; Cost of project.	Farmers group reports; Field visit reports.	DALEO	GOK/Donors to provide funds; Extension staff to conduct an evaluation survey.
Promotion of Dairy Goat Produce	0.7m	2002-2008	No. of Dairy goats; Milk production; Income from sales.	Farmers group reports; Field visit reports.	DALEO; DVO	GOK/Donors to provide funds; Farmers to learn and adopt.
Promotion of Bee Keeping	0.85m	2002-2008	No. of KTBH provided; No. of farmers trained; No. of litres of honey sold;	Farmers group reports; Field visit reports.	DLPO	GOK/Donors to provide funds Farmers to learn and adopt.

			Income earned.			
Upgrade Local Goats for Cherón with Golla Goats	0.78	2002-2008	No. of goats upgraded; No. of farmers trained.	Farmers group reports; Field visit reports.	DLPO	GOK/Donors to provide funds; Farmers to learn and adopt.
Improvement in Provision of Breeding Services to Smallholder Dairy Farmers	2.3m	2002-2008	No. of AI cases; Cases of breeding diseases.	Field visit and other reports.	DALEO	GOK/Donors to provide funds; Extension staff to provide AI services; Farmers to learn and adopt technologies.
On-farm Formulation of Single and Cheap Rations Using Local Available Materials for Small holder Livestock Farmer	1.57	2002-2008	% of yield increase due to use of farm products and by products.	Extension workers reports; Farmers group reports; DDC/DEC reports.	DALEO	GOK/Donors to provide funds; Extension staff to provide AI services; Farmers to learn and adopt technologies.
Stakeholder Participation in the Development of Sustainable Pest Management Packages for Small holder Horticultural Farmers	2.08m	2002-2008	No. of farmers trained.	Extension workers reports.	DALEO	GOK/Donors to provide funds; Extension staff to provide AI services; Farmers to learn and adopt technologies.
Interactions Among Leafhopper Vector Populations; Agro-Environments; Soil Fertility and Maize Streak Virus Diseases	1.8m	2002-2008	No. of bio types identified; No. of people covered.	Extension workers reports.	DALEO	GOK/Donors to provide funds; Extension staff to provide AI services; Farmers to learn and adopt technologies.
Small Scale Sweet Potato Adaptive and Extension Study Program in Southwest Kenya.	1.87m	2002-2008	% of improved food security; Incomes earned.	Field visits; Various reports.	DALEO	GOK/Donors to provide funds; Extension staff to provide AI services; Farmers to learn and adopt technologies.
District wide Programme on Rain Water Harvesting (roof catchment)	10m	2002-2008	No. of tanks constructed for demonstration; No. of community groups trained.	DDC/DEC reports; Field visits.	GOK/DWO Donor	GOK/Donors to provide funds; DWO to carry out the project; Community to provide materials.

District wide Programme on Spring Protection	4m	2002-2008	No. of springs protected; No. of households with access to portable water; No. of community groups trained.	DDC/DEC reports; Field visits.	GOK/DWO Donor	GOK/Donors to provide funds; DWO to carry out the project; Community to provide materials.
District wide Programme on Hand Dug Wells	7m	2002-2008	No. of community groups trained; No. of wells developed and fitted with hand pumps; No. of households with access to portable water.	DDC/DEC reports; Field visits.	GOK/DWO Donor	GOK/Donors to provide funds; DWO to carry out the project; Community to provide materials.
Construction of Small Gravity Schemes	5m	2002-2008	No. of community groups trained; No. of wells developed and fitted with hand pumps; No. of households accessed by portable water.	DDC/DEC reports; Field visits.	GOK/DWO Donor	GOK/Donors to provide funds; DWO to carry out the project; Community to provide materials.

4.2.2 Physical Infrastructure and Services

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Keroka Area Telecare Centre	2.6m	2002-2008	No. of telephones installed; No. of private lines connected.	Progress reports; Site visits; DDC/DEC reports	Telkom	Telkom to fund; Community to pay for services.
Keroka, Suneka and Mosochi	8m	2002-2008	No. of private lines installed; No. of equipment installed.	Progress reports; Site visit reports; DDC/DEC reports.	Telkom	Telkom to fund; Community to pay for services.
Marani	4m	2002-2008	No. of private lines installed; No. of equipment installed.	Progress reports; Site visit reports; DDC/DEC reports.	Telkom	Telkom to fund; Community to pay for services.
Gesusu/Masimba	4.5m	2002-2008	No. of private lines installed; No. of equipment installed.	Progress reports; Site visit reports; DDC/DEC reports.	Telkom	Telkom to fund; Community to pay for services.
Suneka Airstrip	140m	2002-2008	No. of toilets constructed; % of VIP completed; No. of km of	Progress reports; Site visit reports; DDC/DEC	Kenya Airports Authority	Kenya Airports Authority to fund; Community to pay for services.

			runaway rehabilitated and resealed; No. of equipment installed.	reports.		
Kisii-Keroka Road No.B3	600m	2002	Km of road resealed.	Completion reports; Progress reports.	District Works Officer.	GOK to provide funds; Works Officers to reseat the road.
Kisii-Ronga Road No. A1	360m	2002	Km of road resealed.	Progress reports; Completion report.	District Works Officer.	GOK to provide funds; Works staff to reseat.
Keroka-Nyangusu Road No. C16	600m	2002	Km graveled and culverted.	Progress reports; Completion report.	District Works Officer.	GOK to provide funds Works staff to gravel and put culverts.
Nyakoe-Kegogi Road No.E208	448m	2002	Km graveled and culverted.	Progress reports; Completion report	District Works Officer.	GOK to provide funds Works staff to gravel and put culverts.
Suneka-Nyamira Road No.D215	210m	2003	Km gravelled and culverted.	Progress reports; Completion report	District Works Officer.	GOK to provide funds Works staff to gravel and put culverts.
Birongo-Kiamukama Road. D223	300m	2003	Km of road gravelled; culverted.	Progress reports; Completion report.	District Works Officer.	GOK to provide funds; Works staff to gravel and put culverts.
Daraja-Mbili Box Culvert Rd. No.B3	20m	2003	A bridge completed.	Completion report.	District Works Officer.	GOK to provide funds; Works staff to construct the bridge.
Riana Bridge Road No. D215	10m	2003	A bridge completed.	Completion reports.	District Works Officer.	GOK to provide funds; Works staff to construct the bridge.
Nyabisabo-Kiamokama Road No. D208	300m	2003	Km of road gravelled; Km of road culverted.	Completion reports.	District Works Officer.	GOK to provide funds; Works staff to gravel and put culverts.
Improved Cookstoves Production	1.5m	2002-2008	No. of households with stoves.	CBO reports to DDC.	Energy Centre Manager; Donors.	GOK/donors to fund; Beneficiaries to adopt new technologies.
Solar Technology	2m	2002-2008	No. of households using solar facilities.	CBO reports.	Energy Centre; Manager; Donor.	GOK/Donors to fund; Beneficiaries to adopt new technologies.
Tree Seedlings Production (Agro Forestry Trees)	0.5m	2002-2008	No. of seedlings raised.	Farmers groups reports.	District Forest Officer.	DFO provides technical expertise LVMP to provide funds and carry baseline survey; Community to provide plots, establish own farm tree nurseries.
Biogas Programme	3m	2002-2008	No. of groups trained monthly.	Group reports; Field visit reports.	Energy Centre Manager	Donors to provide funds; GOK to give technical advice.
Kisii Town Water Supply Project	950m	2002-2008	No. of households supplied with water;	Inspection reports; Completion reports;	DWO; NWCP; Donors.	GOK/Donors to provide funds; NWCP to operate and maintain the

			No. of new storage tanks constructed; Kilometres of pipeline laid.	Field visits.		supply.
Keroka Water Supply Project	45m	2002-2004	No. of new pumps installed; No. of boreholes drilled to supplement source; No. of storage tanks rehabilitated; Kilometres of pipe line laid; No. of H/H supplied with water.	Inspection reports; Completion reports; Field visit reports.	GOK/DWO; Donors.	Donors to provide resources to complete project; DWO to operate and maintain the project before handing over to Keroka Town Council.
Gesusu Water Supply Project	30m	2002-2003	No. of new pumps installed; Treatment works constructed; No. of storage tanks constructed; Kilometres of pipeline laid; No. of households supplied with water.	Inspection reports; Completion reports; Field visit reports.	GOK/DWO; Donors.	Donors to provide resources to complete project; DWO to operate and maintain the project before handing over to the community.
Marani Health Centre Water Supply Project	8m	2002-2008	New pump installed; Pump house constructed; Storage tanks constructed; Kilometres of pipeline laid; No. of households with access to portable water.	Inspection reports; Completion reports; Field visit reports.	GOK/DWO; Donors.	Donors to provide resources to complete project; DWO to operate and maintain the project before handing over to the community.
Mosocho Nyanderena Water Supply	5m	2002-2004	No. of households with access to portable water; No. of storage tanks constructed; No. of pumps installed; Treatment works constructed; Kilometres of pipeline.	Inspection reports; completion reports; Field visit reports.	GOK/DWO; Donors.	Donors to provide resources to complete project; DWO to operate and maintain the project before handing over to the community.
Gesoni Nyaore Water Supply Project	5m	2002-2003	No. of households with access to portable	Inspection reports; Completion reports;	GOK/DWO; Donors.	Donors to provide resources to complete project; DWO to operate and

			water; No. of storage tanks constructed; No. of pumps installed; Treatment works constructed; Kilometres of pipeline.	Field visit reports.		maintain the project before handing over to the community.
Kiaren Water Supply Project	60m	2002-2008	No. of households with access to portable water; No. of storage tanks constructed; No. of pumps installed; Treatment works constructed; Kilometres of pipeline.	Inspection reports; Completion reports; Field visit reports.	GOK/DWO; Donors.	Donor to provide resource to complete project; DWO to operate and maintain the project before handing over to the community.
Getare Water Supply Project	7m	2002-2006	No. of households with access to portable water; No. of storage tanks constructed; No. of springs (intakes) protected; Kilometres of pipeline laid.	Inspection reports; Completion reports; Field visit reports.	GOK/DWO; Donors.	Donors to provide resources to complete project; DWO to operate and maintain the project before handing over to the community.
Suneka Water Supply Project	15m	2002-2008	No. of households accessed by portable water; No. of storage tanks constructed; No. of springs (intakes) protected; Kilometres of pipeline laid.	Inspection reports; completion reports; Field visits.	GOK/DWO Donors	Donors to provide resource to complete project; DWO to operate and maintain the project before handing over to the community.
Kiamokamo Water Supply Project	20m	2002-2008	No. of households with access to portable water; No. of storage tanks constructed; No. of springs (intakes) protected; Kilometres of pipeline laid.	Inspection reports; Completion reports; Field visit reports.	GOK/DWO Donors.	Donors to provide resources to complete project; DWO to operate and maintain the project before handing over to the community.
Nyanchwa Water Supply Project	40m	2002-2008	No. of households with accessed	Inspection reports; Completion	GOK/DWO; Donors.	Donors to provide resources to complete project;

			to portable water; No. of storage tanks constructed; No. of springs (intakes) protected; Kilometres of pipeline laid.	reports; Field visits reports.		DWO to operate and maintain the project before handing over to the community.
Igoma Water Supply Project	20m	2002-2008	No. of households with access to portable water; No. of storage tanks constructed; No. of springs (intakes) protected; Kilometres of pipeline laid.	Inspection reports; Completion reports; Field visits reports.	GOK/DWO; Donors.	Donors to provide resources to complete project; DWO to operate and maintain the project before handing over to the community.
Nyambinyinyi Water Supply Project	20m	2002-2008	No. of households with access to portable water; No. of storage tanks constructed; No. of springs (intakes) protected; Kilometres of pipeline laid.	Inspection reports; Completion reports; Field visits.	GOK/DWO; Donors.	Donors to provide resources to complete project; DWO to operate and maintain the project before handing over to the community.
Drilling Boreholes	5m	2002-2008	No. of boreholes dug.	Certificates of completion.	DWO.	Beneficiaries to support in operation and maintenance.
Construction of Gravity Schemes	5.5m	2002-2008	No. of gravity springs.	CBOs reports.	DWO.	The beneficiaries to maintain the scheme; Donors to provide resources.
Rehabilitation and Installation of New Hydro Meteorological stations	10m	2002-2008	No. of new hydro meteorological stations put in place; Cost involved; Data collected.	Progress reports; DDC/DEC reports; Field visits.	GOK/DWO; Donor.	GOK/Donor to provide funds; DWO to supervise and implement; Community to learn and adopt.
Maintenance of Government Buildings	100m	2002-2008	Volume of money spent; No. of buildings maintained.	Maintenance reports.	DWO (Works)	GOK to provide funds; Repairs, renovations and rehabilitation of government buildings.

4.2.3 Tourism, Trade and Industry

Project Name	Cost Kshs.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Gusii Joint Loan Board	10m	2002-2008	Volume of loan distributed; No. of traders to benefit.	CBOs reports; Reports by the District Trade Officer.	District Trade Development Officer.	GOK/Donors to provide funds; DTDO to issue loans to traders.
Training and Extension	5m	2002-2008	No. of courses held;	Reports from extension	DTDO; Private sector.	GOK to provide funds.

			No. of traders to benefit.	workers; Reports by the District Trade Officer.		
Construction of Office Block (Trade)	35m	2002-2003	% of completion; Amount of money spent.	Progress reports from site visits; Completion reports.	DTDO	GOK to provide funds.
Development and provision of market information	1.5m	2002-2008	No. of stakeholders involved.	Reports on manufacturing from various stakeholders.	DTDO DSO	GOK to provide technical advice; Private sector provide resources.
Financing Industrial activities,	390m	2002-2008	Volume of money released.	Progress reports to the DIC, DEC, DDC reports.	DIDO ICDC KIE DTDO NGOS Potential Investors.	Financial institutions.
Training	60m	2002-2008	At least 200 potential entrepreneurs trained per year; Management problems in individual firms are ironed out.	Progress reports; DIC, DEC, DDC reports.	DIDO KIE, DTDO, KIST, KIBT, NGOs.	The private sector to provide credit facilities for industrial development; GOK, NGOS- provision of funds for training.
Development and Provision of Market Information	20m	2002-2008	Modern facilities especially computers, typewriters, vehicles purchased; Market information in pempets and periodical reports produced; Stakeholders getting information any time they need the same; Special library for industrial development established.	Progress reports regular; Industrial Surveys; DIC, DEC, DDC reports.	DIDO NGOs	Government/ NGOs to fund the development of the market information.

4.2.4 Human Resource Development

Project/Name	Cost Kshs.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Kisii District Hospital Dental Unit	40m	2002-2006	% of completion of dental unit.	Site Visits; Progress reports; Completion certificate; DDC/DEC reports	MOH; Donor.	Donors to provide funds; DWO to provide technical advice; DMOH to supervise
Ikenya Dispensary	2m	2002-2006	% of completion of the dispensary.	Progress reports; DDC/DEC reports	MOH; Donor.	Donors to provide funds; DWO to provide technical advice DMOH to supervise; Community to

						provide materials.
Kiaruta Dispensary	2m	2002-2006	% of completion of the dispensary.	Progress reports; DDC/DEC reports.	MOH; Donor.	Donors to provide funds; DWO to provide technical advice; DMOH to supervise Community to provide materials.
Getari Dispensary	2m	2002-2006	% of completion of the dispensary.	Progress reports; DDC/DEC reports.	MOH; Donors.	Donors to provide funds; DWO to provide technical advice DMOH to supervise; Community to provide materials.
Bitare Dispensary	2.5m	2002-2008	% of completion of the dispensary.	Progress reports; DDC/DEC reports.	MOH; Donors.	Donors to provide funds; DWO to provide technical advice DMOH to supervise; Community to provide materials.
Bokeire Dispensary	3m	2002-2008	% of completion of the dispensary.	Progress reports; DDC/DEC reports.	MOH; Donors.	Donor to provide funds; DWO to provide technical advise DMOH to supervise; community to provide materials.
Keumbu Sub-District Hospital	15m	2002-2008	Reduction in morbidity and mortality rates; % of completion.	Progress reports; DDC/DEC reports.	MOH; JICA.	Donors to provide funds; DWO to provide technical advice DMOH to supervise; Community to provide materials.
Masimba Health Centre	19m	2002-2008	Reduction in morbidity and mortality rates; % of completion.	Progress reports; DDC/DEC reports.	MOH; JICA.	Donors to provide funds; DWO to provide technical advice; DMOH to supervise; Community to provide materials.
Marani Rural Health Demonstration Centre	30m	2002-2004	No. of morbidity and mortality rates; % of completion.	Progress reports; DDC/DEC reports.	MOH; JICA.	Donors to provide funds; DWO to provide technical advice; DMOH to supervise; Community to provide materials.
Riotachi Health Centre	2.5m	2002-2005	% completion of works; Cost involved; No. of facilities completed.	Site visits; Progress reports; Certificate of completion.	MOH; Donors; Community.	DMOH to supervise; DWO to provide technical advice; Community provide materials, cash etc; MOH to fund.

Riana Health Centre	2.1m	2002-2004	% of completion of works; Cost involved; No. of facilities completed.	Site visit reports; Progress reports; Certificate of completion.	MOH; Donor; Community.	DMOH to supervise; DWO provide technical advice; Community to provide materials, cash etc; MOH to fund.
Kiogoro Health Centre	2.7m	2002-2008	% of of completion of works; Cost involved; + No. of facilities completed.	Site visit reports; Progress reports; Certificate of completion.	MOH; Donor; Community.	DMOH supervise; DWO provide technical advice; Community provide materials, cash etc; MOH to fund.
Ibeno Health Centre	1.7m	2002-2005	% of of completion of works; Cost involved; No. of facilities completed.	Site visits; Progress reports; Certificate of completion.	MOH; Dnor; Community.	Provide funds; DMOH supervise; DWO provide technical advice; Community provide materials, cash etc.
Kiamokama Sub-Health Centre	3.2m	2002-2008	% completion of works; Cost involved; No. of facilities completed.	Site visits; Progress reports; Certificate of completion.	MOH; Donors; Community.	Provide funds; DMOH to supervise; DWO to provide technical advice; Community provide materials, cash etc.
Nyamasibi Dispensary	1.56m	2002-2007	% of completion of works; Cost involved; No. of facilities completed.	Site visit reports; Progress reports; Certificate of completion.	MOH; Donors; Community.	MOH to provide funds; DMOH supervise; DWO provide technical advice; Community provide materials, cash etc.
Ibacho Health Centre	2.15m	2002-2007	% of completion of works; Cost involved; No. of facilities completed.	Site visit reports; Progress reports; Certificate of completion.	MOH; Donors; Community.	MOH to provide funds; DMOH supervise; DWO provide technical advice; Community to provide materials, cash etc.
Taracha Dispensary	1.95m	2002-2007	% of completion of works; Cost involved; No. of facilities completed.	Site visit reports; Progress reports; Certificate of completion.	MOH; Donors; Community.	MOH to provide funds; DMOH to supervise; DWO to provide technical advice; Community to provide materials, cash etc.
Iranda Health Centre	2.6m	2002-2008	% of completion of works; Cost involved; No. of facilities completed.	Site visit reports; Progress reports; Certificate of completion.	MOH; Donors; Community.	MOH to provide funds; DMOH to supervise; DWO to provide technical advice; Community to provide materials, cash etc.

Raganga Dispensary	1.5m	2002-2004	% of completion of works; Cost involved; No. of facilities completed.	Site visit reports; Progress reports; Certificate of completion.	MOH; Donors; Community.	MOH to provide funds; DMOH to supervise; DWO to provide technical advice; Community to provide materials, cash etc.
Nyakwana Dispensary	1.7m	2002-2008	% of completion of works; Cost involved; No. of facilities completed.	Site visit reports; Progress reports; Certificate of completion.	MOH; Donor; Community.	Provide funds; DMOH supervise; DWO provide technical advice; Community provide materials, cash etc.
Sosera Dispensary	2.9m	2002-2008	% of completion of works; Cost involved; No. of facilities completed; No. of maternity wards and staff houses completed.	Site visits; Progress reports; Certificate of completion.	MOH; Donors; Community.	MOH to provide funds; DMOH to supervise; DWO to provide technical advice; Community to provide materials, cash etc.
Rehabilitation, Renovation of Kisii District Hospital	1 billion	2002-2005	% of renovation; Volume of money spent.	Progress reports; Certificate of completion.	MOH ; JICA.	Donors to provide resources; Beneficiaries to facilitate maintenance and operations; MOH to provide technical support.
Up grading Some of the dispensaries to Health Centres Status Mosoch, Kiamokamo, Suneka, Kiogoro and Masaba	2.9m	2002-2008	% no. of dispensaries upgraded to health centres.	Reports of upgrading; Completion reports to DDC/DEC.	MOH; DDC/ DHMT.	Donors to provide resources; Beneficiaries to support and maintain the facilities.
Construction and equipping of Modern Dental Unit Kisii Municipality	40m	2002-2008	% no. of health facilities upgraded to health centre status	Reports of upgrading; Completion reports to DDC/DEC.	MOH; DDC/DHMT.	Donors to provide resources; Beneficiaries to support and maintain the facilities.
Construction of New Modern Psychiatric Unit	13m	2002-2008	% of completion; Amount of money spent; No. of mental cases reported.	Site meetings; DDC/DEC Reports.	MOH; Donors.	Donors to provide resources; Beneficiaries to support and maintain the facilities.
Construction and Equipping a Central Sterilization Unit	15m	2002-2008	No. of equipment purchased; Amount of money spent.	Progress reports; Stores reports; Site visit reports.	MOH; Donors; Community.	Donors to provide resources; Beneficiaries to support and maintain the

						facilities. DHMT to supervise.
Purchase of 4 WD Vehicles for District Hospital and Health Centres	30m	2002-2008	No. of vehicles purchased; Amount of money spent.	Vehicle reports.	MOH; Donors.	Donors to provide funds and vehicles; MOH to provide funds and supervision; Private sector to provide funds and equipment.
Purchase Delivery Beds and Set for all RHFS	60m	2002-2008	No. of beds purchased; No. of RHFs assisted.	Reports from RHFs; DDC/DEC reports; DHMB reports.	MOH; Donor; Community	Donors to provide funds and vehicles; MOH to provide funds and supervision; Private sector to provide funds and equipment; Community to provide materials.
Strengthen Malaria Control and Disease Surveillance	15m	2002-2008	No. of cases detected; No. of cases treated; No. of people sensitized; No. of bed nets provided.	Surveillance reports; DHMT reports; DDC/DEC reports; Work plans; Interviews.	MOH; Donor; Community.	Donor to provide funds and vehicles; MOH to provide funds and supervision facilities; Private sector to provide funds and equipment; Community to provide materials.
Train TBAs	1.6m	2002-2008	No. of TBAs trained; No. of pregnant mothers assisted.	Chief's reports; Various reports.	MOH; Donor; Community.	Donor to provide funds and vehicles; MOH to provide funds and supervision; Private sector to provide funds and equipment; Community to provide materials.
VIP Promotion	1.2m	2002-2008	No. of VIP toilets constructed; No. of household assisted.	DDC/DEC reports; Community reports; Site visit reports.	MOH; Donors; Community.	Donor to provide funds and vehicles; MOH to provide funds and supervision facilities; Private sector to provide funds and equipment; Community to provide materials.
Spring Protection	1.5m	2002-2008	No. of springs protected; No. of households assisted; No. of people sensitized; No. of seminars held.	DDC/DEC reports; Community reports; Site visits.	MOH; Donors; Community.	Donors to provide funds and vehicles; MOH to provide funds and facilitate supervision; Private sector to provide funds and equipment; Community to provide materials.
Nutrition Cases Follow-Up	0.7m	2002-2008	No. of follow ups;	All the nutritional	MOH; Donors;	MOH to provide funds and facilitate

			No. of households visited; No. of training workshops conducted.	indicators.	Community.	supervision.
Food Quality Supply	0.97m	2002-2008	No. of follow ups; No. of water tests due.	Work plans; Periodic reports; Interviews.	MOH, DPHO.	GOK to fund.
Kisii Rehabilitation Centre in Kisii Municipality	8m	2002-2008	No. of disabled enrolled; No. of disabled identified and trained; No. of courses introduced; No. of person per course.	Institutional reports to DDC/DEC; Site visits.	MOH; Donors; Community.	Donors to provide funds; Beneficiaries to assist in maintenance; Private sector to provide funds and equipment.
Group Development & Human Resources Management	3m	2002-2008	No. of women groups; No. of self help groups; No. of youth groups.	Group reports; Field visits; DDC/DEC reports.	DSDO; DDO.	Donors to provide funds; NGOs provide funds; Community sensitised.
Social Welfare Programme	4m	2002-2008	No. of needy supported; No. of homes visited.	Social Welfare reports; Home visit; Reports.	DCO	Donors to provide funds, GOK to provide advice.
District Cultural Centre	10m	2002-2008	% of completion.	Progress reports; Site visit reports; Certificate of completion.	MOHA; DWO.	Donors to provide funds; GOK to supervise; Community to pay for service.
District Cultural Office	6.5m	2002-2008	% of completion	Progress reports; Site visits; Certificate of completion.	MOHA; DWO.	Donors to provide funds; GOK supervise; Community pay for service.
DSDO Office Construction	7m	2002-2008	% of completion.	Progress reports; Site visit report; Certificate of completion.	MOHA; DWO.	Donors to provide funds; GOK to supervise; Community to pay for service.
Registration of Cultural Groups	3m	2002-2008	No. of cultural groups registered; No. of groups sensitised.	Group reports; Field visit reports; DDC/DC reports.	DCO	GOK to fund; Community to be sensitised.
Adult Education Literacy Programme	5m	2002-2008	No. of adults enrolled; No. of classes; No. of courses offered.	Group reports; Field visit reports; DDC/DC reports.	DAEO	GOK to fund; Community to be sensitised.
District Adult Education	3m	2002-2004	No. of offices	Site visit reports;	MLHD; DAEO.	GOK to provide funds;

Office			completed, equipped and functional.	Progress reports; Amount spent.		DAEO to supervise; DWO to offer technical advice.
Divisional Adult Education Offices	6m	2002-2008	No. of offices completed; Equipped and functional.	Site visit reports; Progress reports; Amount spent.	MLHD; DAEO.	GOK to provide funds; DAEO to supervise DWO offer technical advice.
SMASSE-Strengthening Teaching of Maths and Science in Secondary Schools.	-	2002-2208	No of courses held; No. of teachers trained.	Inspection reports; Progress reports; Amount spent; Impact assessment reports.	DEO	GoK/Donor to provide funds.
PRISM Primary School Management	-	2002-2005	No. of teachers trained; No. of schools covered; No. of stakeholders trained.	Inspection reports; Field visit reports; Impact assessment reports.	DEO/Donor	GOK and donors to provide funds.
Child Labour Programme UNICEF	6m	2002-2005	No. of schools; No. of children; No. of families; No. of IGAs started.	Inspections, Surveys; Site visit reports; DDC/DEC reports.	District children's Advisory Committee; NGOs.	Funded by UNICEF and NGOs; GOK to supervise.
Constructing Science Laboratory Selected	-	2002-2008	No. of science labs constructed and equipped.	School Inspection reports; School visits Reports.	PTA; BOG	Community to fund through harambees and tuition fees; Donor/GOK to supplement funding.
Text Books Project	-	2002-2008	No. of schools assisted; Type and no. of books provided; Performance in examinations	School inspection reports; Periodic assessments reports; Impact assessments surveys.	DEO	GOK and donors to provide funds; Parents to construct libraries.
Civil Works	10m	2002-2008	No. of offices constructed and equipped.	Site Visit reports; Progress reports; DDC/DEC reports.	DEO DWO	GOK and donor provide funds.
District Resources Centre	5m	2002-2008	Size of building constructed; Type of equipment provided.	Site visits; Progress reports; DDC/DEC reports.	DEO	GOK and NGOs to provide funds.
Special Education Resource	2.78m	2002-2008	No. of children identified;	Various reports; DDC/DEC reports.	DEO	GOK and NGOs to provide funds.

Centre			No. of families visited; No. of courses.			
Bursaries for Bright and Needy Students	-	Continuo us	Trend in enrolment; No. of children supported; No. of schools; Amount of money given Examination performance.	Inspection reports; Interviews; Examination reports; Work plans.	DFO; DEB	GOK to fund; Community to provide funds and equipment.
HIV/AIDS Programmes	20m	Continuo us	Reduction in HIV/AIDS prevalence from 17% - 15%.	Visit reports; No. of Barazas; Observations; Seminars.	CBOS; NGOs; CACCS.	MOH and donors to provide funds.

4.2.5 Information Communication Technology

Project Name	Costs Kshs.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
Equipping the DIDC	5m	2002-2008	No. and type of equipment; No. of reference books; No. of people visiting.	Visitors books; Progress reports; DDC/DEC reports.	DDO	GOK and donors to provide funds.
Extension of Telephone Services	10m	2002-2008	No. of division/markets covered; No. of households connected.	Field visits; Work plans; Surveys.	Telkom; Private sector.	GOK and community to jointly fund the project.
Post Offices	20m	2002-2008	No. of post offices upgraded; No. of post offices established.	Progress reports; Works plans; Field visits.	Posta cooperative Kenya.	GOK and community to jointly fund the project.
Renovation of KNA Offices	2m	2002-2008	No. of offices renovated; No. of equipment purchased.	Progress reports; Works plans; Field visits.	GOK/DIO.	GOK to provide funds.

4.2.6 Public Administration, Safety, Law And Order

Project Name	Costs Kshs.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
Computer Ledger Management Programme	1m	2002-2008	No. of computers installed; No. of staff trained.	Progress reports; DDC/DEC reports.	DA	GOK to fund.
Monitoring and Evaluation	1.9	2002-2008	No. of projects visited.	Progress reports; DDC/DEC reports.	DDO	GOK/Donors to fund.

District Planning Feasibility Studies	3m	2002-2008	No. of reports.	GOK/Donors to fund.	DDO	GOK/Donors to fund.
Support to DRFD	5m	2002-2008	No. of workshops held; No. of people trained.	GOK/Donors to fund; Workshop reports.	DDO	GOK/Donors to fund.
Sanitation Facilities	20m	2002-2008	No. of boreholes dug; No. of pit latrines constructed.	Site visit reports; DDC/DEC reports; Work plans.	Local Authorities.	GOK to provide funds.
Slaughter Houses	2m	2002-2008	No. of slaughter houses constructed.	Observations; Work plans; Progress reports.	Local Authorities.	GOK to provide funds.
Bus Park: Kisii Municipality	15m	2002-2008	Income generated; No. of vehicles.	Work plan reports;	Local Authorities.	GOK to provide funds.
Modern Market: Daraja Mbili		2002-2008	No. of stalls constructed.	Work plans reports.	Local Authorities.	GOK to fund
Construction of Town Council Offices	50m	2002-2008	No. of rooms completed; Cost of project.	Designs; Work plans; Site visits; Progress reports.	Local Authorities.	GOK to provide funds.
Rubbish Pits and Pit Latrines	10m	2002-2008	No. of pits constructed; No. of markets covered.	Designs; Work plans; Site visit reports; Progress reports.	Local Authorities.	GOK to provide funds.
Fencing of Markets	50m	2002-2008	No. of markets fenced; Cost of fencing.	Designs; Work plans; Site visit reports; Progress reports.	Local Authorities.	GOK to provide funds.
Capacity Building	5m	2002-2008	No. of training sessions; No. of people covered.	Workshop reports.	Local Authority	GOK/NGO to fund.
Construction of 4 No. Divisional Headquarters	10m	2002-2008	No. of offices constructed; No. of equipment purchased; Staff posted.	Designs; Work plans; Progress reports.	OOP	GOK/Donors to provide funds; DWO to provide technical advice.
Residential of 4 No. Houses	70m	2002-2008	No. of units constructed.	Designs; Work plans; Progress reports.	Local Authority.	GOK/Donor to provide funds.
Construction of 1 No. AP line	15m	2002-2008	No. of units constructed; No. of officers accommodated.	Designs; Work plans; Progress reports.	DC DWO	OOP to provide funds; DWO to advise technically.
Construction of 2 Residential Divisional Residences	21m	2002-2008	No. of units constructed; No. of officers accommodated.	Designs; Work plans; Progress reports.	DC DWO	OOP to provide funds; DWO to advise technically.
Re-roofing of the District	1m	2002-2008	% of reconstruction,	Designs; Work plans;	DC DWO	OOP to provide DWO to advise

Commissioner's Office and house				Progress reports.		technically.
Provision of Information	5m	2002-2008	No. of people sensitised.	Workshop reports; Site visits reports.	DPO	GOK to fund.
Resettlement Of Ex-inmates	10m	2002-2008	No. of ex-inmates settled; Amount of money given; No. of equipment given.	Progress reports; DDC/DEC reports.	DPO	GOK to fund.
Curb HIV/AIDS Spread and Reduce the Scourage	2.12m	2002-2008	No. of people sensitised; No. of workshops held.	Workshop reports; DDC/DEC reports.	DPO	GOK to fund.
Construction of High Court Registry	5m	2002-2008	No. of offices constructed; No. of staff allocated; Cost.	Designs; Workshops reports; % completed; Progress reports.	Judge	GOK to fund; Community to provide land.
Construction of Divisional HQRs Central Kisii Town	8m	2002-2008	Buildings constructed; No. and type of facilities provided; Project cost.	Work plans; Project designs; Procurement records; Progress reports; Site visit reports.	OCPD	GOK to provide funds; Community to provide land.
7 No. Police Stations	140m	2002-2008	No. of police stations established; Distribution and cost of construction.	Work plans; Project designs; Procurement records; Progress reports; Site visits.	OCPD	GOK to provide funds; Community to provide land.
Rehabilitation of Police Station	5 m	2002-2008	No. of prisoners accommodated; No. of equipment purchased.	Work plan; Project designs; Procurement records; Progress reports; Site visit reports.	OCPD	GOK to provide funds.
Conduct a Baseline Survey on CNSP	5m	2002-2008	No. of children identified and assisted; No. of families visited.	Visit reports; DDC/DEC reports; Progress reports.	DCO/DDC	GOK and Donors to provide funds.
Revolving Fund for Parents of Street Children	5m	2002-2008	No. of parents assisted; Amount of money contributed.	Various reports; Progress reports; DDC/DEC reports.	DCO	GOK to fund; Community to supplement through harambee.
Rescue Centre for CNSP	6m	2002-2008	No. of children assisted.	Various reports; Progress	DCO; DWO.	DCO to supervise; DWO to

				reports; DDC/DEC reports.		provide technical advice; Donors to fund; Community to provide land.
Registration of Births and Deaths	5m	Continuous	No. of deaths and births registered; No. of people trained.	Registration reports; Workshop reports; DDC/DEC reports.	DRP	GOK to fund; Community to be sensitised.
Computerization of Civil Registration Project	10m	2002-2008	No. of computers installed; No. of staff trained.	Procurement reports; Progress reports.	DRP	GOK to fund; Community to be sensitised.

4.3 SUMMARY OF MONITORING AND EVALUATION IMPACT AND PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

The following performance indicators portray the impact of project/programmes in various sectors.

	2001- present situation	2004- mid term	2008- end of plan period
Health			
Infant mortality rate	90/100	85/1000	82/1000
Immunization coverage	80%	85%	94%
HIV/AIDS incidence	17%	15%	13%
Total fertility rate	5.5	4.7	3.5
Doctor/patient ratio	1:34,992	1:32,276	1:29,946
No. of doctors	15	17	20
No. clinical officers	23	30	35
Crude birth rate	38/1000	35/1000	33/1000
Growth rate	2.19%	1.9%	1.7%
Crude death rate	12/1000	11.5/1000	10/1000
Nursing officers	27	35	40
Enrolled nurses	172	200	220
Under 5 mortality rate	109/1000	105/1000	100/1000
Life expectancy	53	52	50
Maternal death rate	350/100,000	340/1000	335/100,000
Education			
Primary school Enrolment rate	97.75%	98%	100%
Primary school dropout rates	2.5%	2%	1.5%
Teacher/Pupil ratio	1:30	1:26	1:25
Secondary school drop out rates	3.25%	3.22%	2.75%
Secondary enrolment rates	41.5%	45%	50%
Teacher/Pupil ratio	1:30%	1:25	1:25
Roads			
Murrum/graveled roads	482km	520km	580km
Water			
Access to potable water	47,152	49,200	50,200
Energy			
Households with electricity connections	13,500	14,900	15,789
Households using solar power	5%	10%	14%
Households using firewood/charcoal	85%	81%	72%
Households using kerosene/gas(cooking)	10%	20%	30%
Adult Education			

Enrolment rate:			
Males	0.36%	0.5%	1%
Females	0.75%	1%	1.5%
Rate of drop-outs	10%	7%	5%
Teacher/Learner ratio	1:20	1:15	1:12
District literacy levels	77.5%	80%	85%

Agriculture & Rural Development			
Maize production	35 bags/ha.	40bags/ha	45 bags/ha.
Banana production	15mt/ha	20mt/ha	25mt/ha
Tea production	0.9kg/bush/yr	1.5kg/bush/yr	2-2.5kg/bush/yr
No. tea factories	1	1	2
Government office	2 No. Constructed	1 office constructed	2 No. Constructed
Bean production	3 bags/ha	5 bags/ha	8 bags/ha
No. of dairy cows	66,176	70,146	74,354
No. of zero grazing units	615	835	2,088
Milk(lts) produced	80 million	88 million	92 million
No. of Bulls serving	19	28	35
Fodder nappier Acreage	3,162 Acres	6,324 acres	12,648 acres
No. of fodder trees	41,792	48,000	50,000
No. dairy goats	34	56	184
No. of Hybrid or Improved poultry	345,086	360,000	380,000
No. of eggs produced	13,639,460	14,000,000	16,000,000
No. of hives KTBH	346	395	450
No. of galla goats	Nil	80	280
Number of pandas stores	18	23	28
	22	27	32
Number of frayers	30	50	70
Number of tanneries	Nil	1	2
Number of Hides & Skin traders	22	27	32
Dips			
Number of dips	51	56	61
Number of operational dips	22	45	61
Number of cattle dipped	1,350	2,550	6,250
Meat Hygiene			
Number of slaughter points	45	55	65
Number of Meat inspectors	13	23	30
A.I GOK/Private			
Number of A.I services groups	6	10	15
Number of Animals inseminated	1,250	2,250	3,250
Disease Control			
Number of immunized animals	1,280	2,270	4,830
Number of movement permits issued	170	225	1,300
Number of Vet. Laboratory	Nil	1	2
Number of private practioners	3	6	12
Number of Disease Incident reported	1,120	850	450
Mortality rate	30%	22%	15%