



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

---

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

**BORABU**  
**DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN**  
**2008—2012**

**KENYA**  
**VISION 2030**

**Towards a Globally Competitive and Prosperous Kenya**

**June 2009**

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**BORABU  
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN  
2008 – 2012**



## **DISTRICT VISION AND MISSION**

### **Vision**

To be a highly productive district enjoying a secure and safe environment.

### **Mission**

To foster social- economic development through innovative, commercially oriented and modern agriculture.

## FOREWORD

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

## **PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

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

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

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

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

The Plan is divided into four chapters as follows:

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

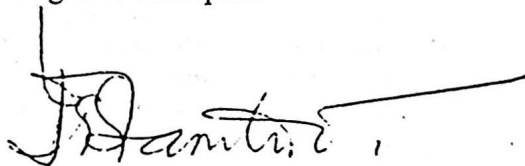
Chapter Two provides a review of the performance of the 7th DDP for the period 2002-2008 as well as an insight into the major development challenges and cross cutting issues to be addressed during the 2008-2012 Plan period.

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

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

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

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

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

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



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## ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

|          |  |
|----------|--|
| ACU      | Aids Control Units   |
| ADRA     | Adventist Development Relief Agency                              |
| AEO      | Area Education Officer   |
| AMREF    | Africa Medical Research Foundation                               |
| ANC      | Antenatal Care   |
| AP       | Administration Police  |
| APHIA    | AIDS, Population, and Health Integrated Assistance Program       |
| ART      | Anti- Retroviral Therapy   |
| ATC      | Agricultural Training Centre                                     |
| BDS      | Business Development Services                                    |
| BOG      | Board of Governance  |
| CACC     | Constituency Aids Control Committee                              |
| CBO      | Community Based Organizations                                    |
| CDF      | Constituencies Development Funds                                 |
| CDTF     | Community Development Trust Fund                                 |
| CHW      | Community Health Workers   |
| CIG      | Common Interest Groups   |
| CORPS    | Community Own Resource Persons                                   |
| CSO      | Civil Society Organization                                       |
| DDC      | District Development Committee                                   |
| DDO      | District Development Officer                                     |
| DDP      | District Development Plan  |
| DEAP     | District Environmental Action Plan                               |
| EMCA     | Environmental Management And Conservation Act                    |
| DEC      | District Environment Committee                                   |
| DEC      | District Executive Committee                                     |
| DEO      | District Environment Officer                                     |
| DFRD     | District Focus For Rural Development                             |
| DMEC     | District Monitoring And Evaluation Committee                     |
| DSGDO    | District Social And Gender Development Officer                   |
| DTO      | District Trade Office  |
| EA       | East Africa  |
| ECDE     | Early Childhood Development Education                            |
| EFA      | Education for all  |
| EIA      | Environmental Impact Assessment                                  |
| FBO      | Faith Based Organization   |
| FPE      | Free Primary Education   |
| FSE      | Free Secondary Education   |
| GOK      | Government Of Kenya  |
| GSL      | Group Savings And Loans  |
| HIV/AIDS | Human Immuno-Deficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome |
| ICT      | Information Communication Technology                             |
| IGA      | Income Generating Activities                                     |
| KAPP     | Kenya Agricultural Productivity Project                          |
| KARI     | Kenya Agricultural Research Institute                            |
| KDHS     | Kenya Demographic And Health Survey                              |
| KEMRI    | Kenya Medical Research Institute                                 |

|        |  |
|--------|--|
| KESSP  | Kenya Education Sector Support Program               |
| KIE    | Kenya Industrial Estate                              |
| KIHBS  | Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey             |
| KIRDI  | Kenya Industrial Research Development Institute      |
| KM     | Kilometre  |
| KNLS   | Kenya National Library Service                       |
| KPLC   | Kenya Power And Lighting Company                     |
| KNBS   | Kenya National Bureau of Standard                    |
| KRB    | Kenya Roads Board                                    |
| KTBH   | Kenya Top Bar Hives                                  |
| LATF   | Local Authority Transfer Fund                        |
| LLITN  | Long Lasting Insecticide Treated Nets                |
| LPG    | Liquefied Petroleum Gas                              |
| M&E    | Monitoring And Evaluation                            |
| MDG    | Millennium Development Goals                         |
| MFD    | Ministry of Fisheries Development                    |
| MLFD   | Ministry of Livestock And Fisheries Development      |
| MOA    | Ministry of Agriculture                              |
| MOH    | Ministry of Health                                   |
| MOLD   | Ministry of Lands                                    |
| MOR&PW | Ministry of Roads And Public Works                   |
| MTC    | Medical Training College                             |
| MTEF   | Mid Term Expenditure Framework                       |
| MW     | Mega Watts   |
| NALEP  | National Agriculture And Livestock Extension Program |
| NCPB   | National Cereals And Produce Board                   |
| NEMA   | National Environmental Management Authority          |
| NEPAD  | New Economic Partnership For African Development     |
| NGO    | Non-Governmental Organization                        |
| OOP    | Office of The President                              |
| OVC    | Orphans And Vulnerable Children                      |
| PHO    | Public Health Officer                                |
| PHT    | Public Health Team                                   |
| PLWHA  | People Living With HIV/AIDS                          |
| PMTCT  | Prevention Of Mother To Child Transmission           |
| PSC    | Public Service Commission                            |
| RMLF   | Roads Maintenance Levy Fund                          |
| SACCOS | Saving And Credit Co-Operative Society               |
| SBF    | Secondary School Bursary Fund                        |
| SMC    | School Management Committee                          |
| SME    | Small And Micro Enterprises                          |
| SWOT   | Strength Weakness Opportunity Weakness Threat        |
| TB     | Tuberculosis   |
| TBA    | Traditional Birth Attendant                          |
| TOT    | Trainer Of Trainers                                  |
| TOWA   | Total War Against HIV/AIDS                           |
| TTC    | Teacher Training College                             |
| USMR   | Under Five Mortality Rate                            |
| URTI   | Upper Respiratory Tract Infection                    |
| VCT    | Voluntary Counselling and Testing                    |

WRMA  
WRUA  
WSRB

Water Resource Management Authority  
Water Resource Users Association  
Water Services Resource Board



## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

This is the first District Development Plan after the district was carved from Masaba district in 2007. It aims at creating a highly productive and secure district enjoying a safe environment. The plan focuses in improving the district productivity through innovative, commercially oriented and modern agriculture.

The plan has been prepared in line with Vision 2030 and takes cognisance of the country's commitment to achieving the millennium development goals by putting forth strategies to eradicate poverty and hunger, increase access to universal primary education, promote gender equality, reduce child mortality, improve maternal health, combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases, ensure environmental sustainability and create opportunities for involvement of the private sector in development.

Through consultative forums it recognizes poor infrastructure, low productivity in agriculture and livestock subsectors, and lack of market for agricultural produce and poor coordination of different development initiatives as major setbacks to development in the district.

The plan aims at mainstreaming the fight against poverty and HIV/AIDS into the proposed programmes; it also identifies the need to contain the rapid population growth that threatens commercial farming. Environmental degradation and soil erosion that has led to silting of dams is also a major concern for the district; this plan explores avenues to rehabilitate the environment.

A problem analysis revealed high animal disease prevalence, poor school performance, low productivity, insecure livelihood, high rate of environmental degradation, lack of technical skills, and poor health as the major problems facing the district.

The plan further proposes projects and programmes in line with MTEF sectors to be implemented during the plan period aimed at addressing the development needs that have been identified in each sector. It also specifies objectively verifiable indicators that shall be used to measure project/programme implementation and sets medium term milestones for impact assessment.

# **CHAPTER ONE: DISTRICT PROFILE**

# 1.0 INTRODUCTION

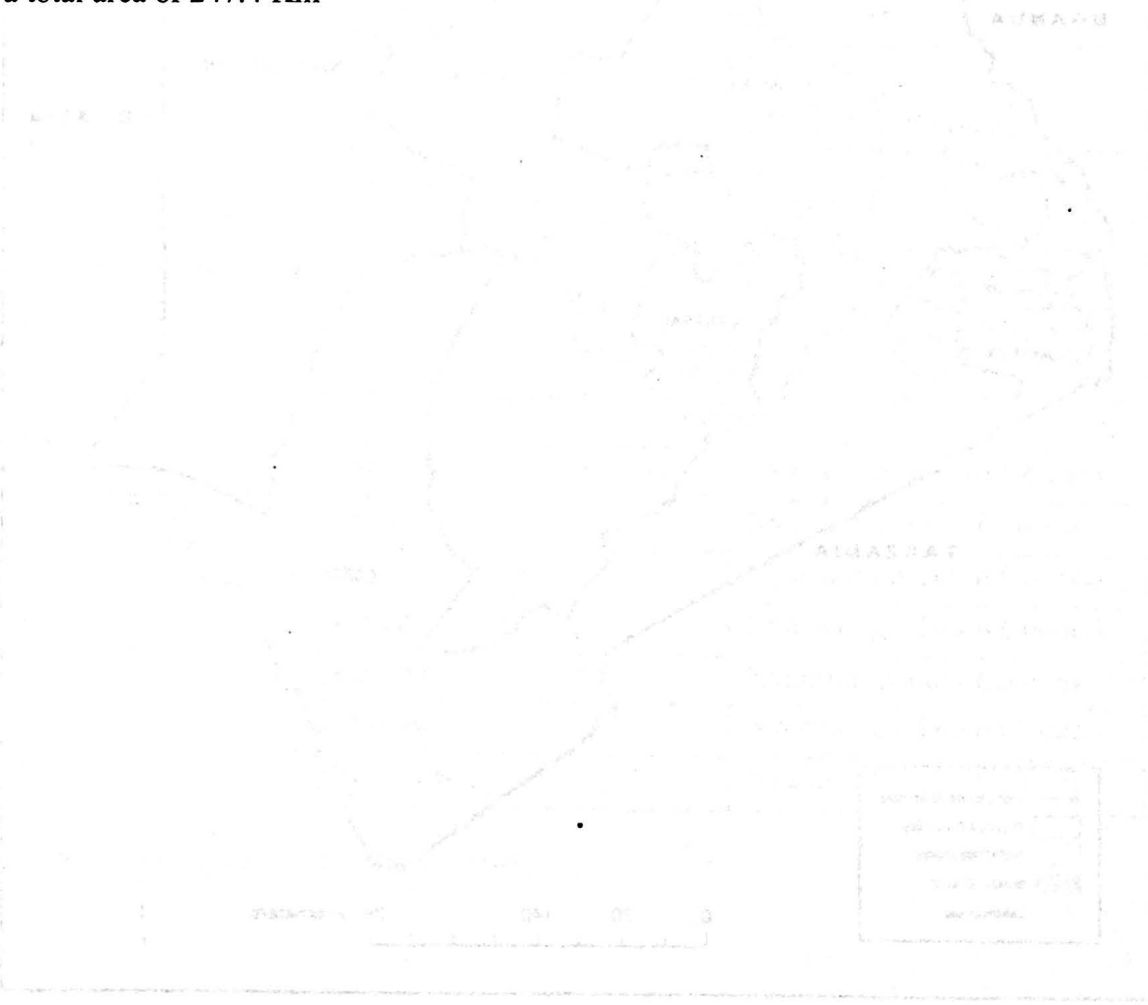
This chapter provides background information for the district in relation to its location and size, the administrative and political units and the settlement structure. It also presents the physiographic and natural conditions for the district, the population profiles and projections. It further provides a district fact sheet, which presents the latest available data for the district, which serves as the basis on which the district analysis is done.

## 1.1 FEATURES AND SETTLEMENT PATTERNS IN THE DISTRICT

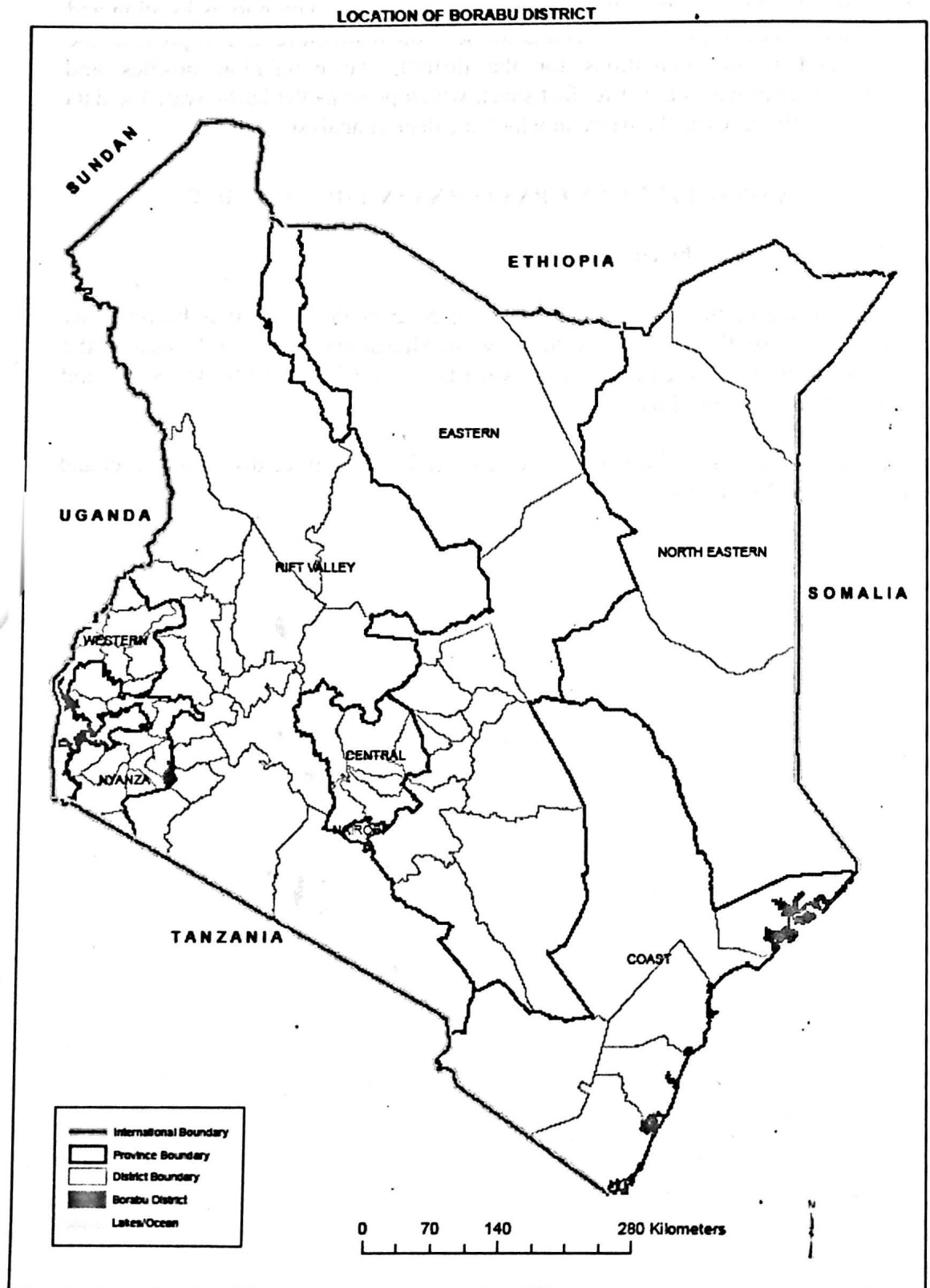
### 1.1.1 Position and Size of the District

Borabu district is one of the districts that make up Nyanza Province. It is bordered by Bomet District to the south, Kisii central to the west, Manga and Nyamira districts to the north and Buret district to the east. It lies between latitudes 0° 30' and 0° 45' South and longitudes 34° 45' and 35° 00' East.

The district that was curved off from Masaba district in 2007 is a three division district and covers a total area of 247.4 Km<sup>2</sup>



Map 1: A Map showing the location of Borabu District in Kenya



### 1.1.2 Administrative and Political Units

Borabu district is sub-divided into three divisions namely; Nyansiongo, Esise and Kiangeni, 4 locations and 9 sub locations. Nyansiongo/Gesima and Isoge/Keneni sub locations form Nyansiongo location; Manga/Raitigo and Ekerubo sub locations form Esise location; Mogusi, Matutu and Mwongori sub locations form Mekenene location while Kiangeni location is made up of Kitaru and Nyankono/Kerumbe sub locations. It forms part of North Mogirango/Borabu constituency, which it shares with Nyamusi and Ekerenyo divisions in Nyamira district.

The district lies within Nyansiongo town council and Nyamira County Council with seven electoral wards.

**Table 1: Administrative Units**

| Division | Location   | Sub-location      |
|----------|------------|-------------------|
| Borabu   | Nyansiongo | Isoge /keneni     |
|          |            | Nyansiongo/Gesima |
|          | Mekenene   | Matutu            |
|          |            | Mogusii           |
|          |            | Mwongori          |
| Esise    | Esise      | Manga/raitigo     |
|          |            | Ekerubo           |
| Kiangeni | Kiangeni   | Kitaru            |
|          |            | Nyankono/Kerumbe  |

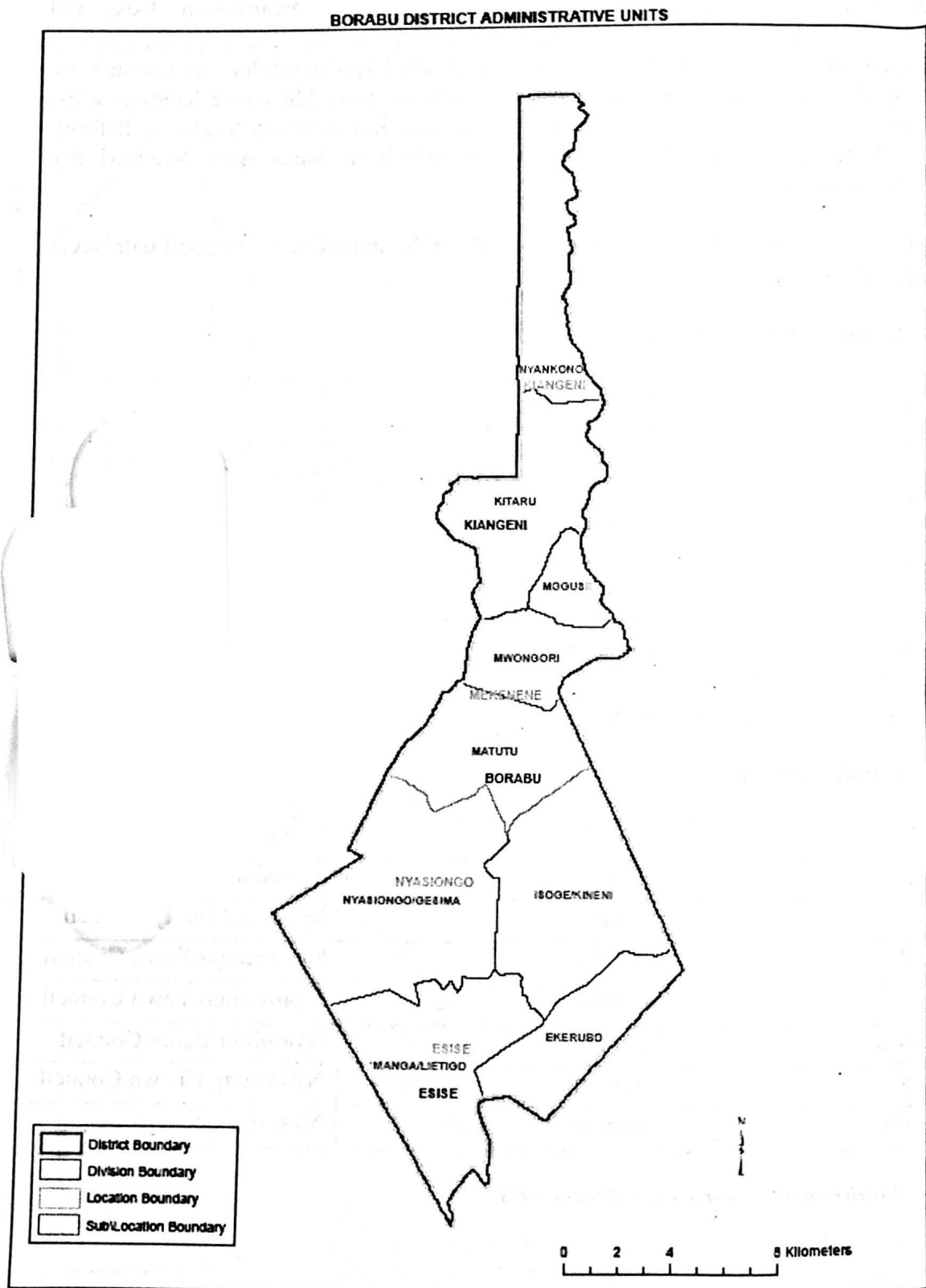
*Source: District commissioners Borabu2008*

**Table 2: Political Units**

| Ward     | Division | Council                 |
|----------|----------|-------------------------|
| Manga    | Esise    | Nyansiongo Town Council |
| Esise    | Esise    | Nyamira County Council  |
| Central  | Borabu   | Nyansiongo Town Council |
| Ensakia  | Borabu   | Nyansiongo Town Council |
| Mekenene | Borabu   | Nyamira County Council  |
| Matutu   | Borabu   | Nyansiongo Town Council |
| Kiangeni | Kiangeni | Nyamira County Council  |

*Source: District commissioner's office, Borabu, 2008*

**Map 2: A Map showing the Administrative units of Borabu Districts**



### **1.1.3 Settlement Structure**

The district with a population density of 320 persons per square kilometre has the least population density compared to the other Abagusii Districts; this is expected to increase to 327 at the mid plan period and 340 at the end of the plan period. Large parcels of land are mainly used for commercial farming. The district is a settlement scheme with the rich owning large tracks of land with the poor owning small pieces of land. The district is generally considered rich, given its agricultural potentiality and availability of land for farming; there are however, pockets of poverty in the areas bordering Bomet district falling in upper Midland agro ecological zone. Farming depends on rainfall, which is unpredictable often leading to crop failure.

The population of Nyansiongo Township has drastically increased to 40,094 as one of the emerging towns in the district. This has also been enhanced by it becoming the district headquarters attracting many immigrants coming to the town for employment and business opportunities. There is need to establish infrastructure to cater for the sudden population increase and set up measures to curb insecurity. This high population pressure has also introduced shortage in housing in the township.

### **1.1.4 Physiographic and Natural Conditions**

The district has mostly a hilly topography, which makes road construction and maintenance costly. The district has two permanent rivers that flow through the district.

The district has bimodal rainfall pattern that is well distributed, reliable and adequate for a wide range of crops. The annual rainfall ranges between 1250mm to 1850mm per annum. The long rain season starts from December to June while the short season between July to November there is no distinct dry spell separating the two seasons.

The major forest cover in the district is mainly through agro forestry.

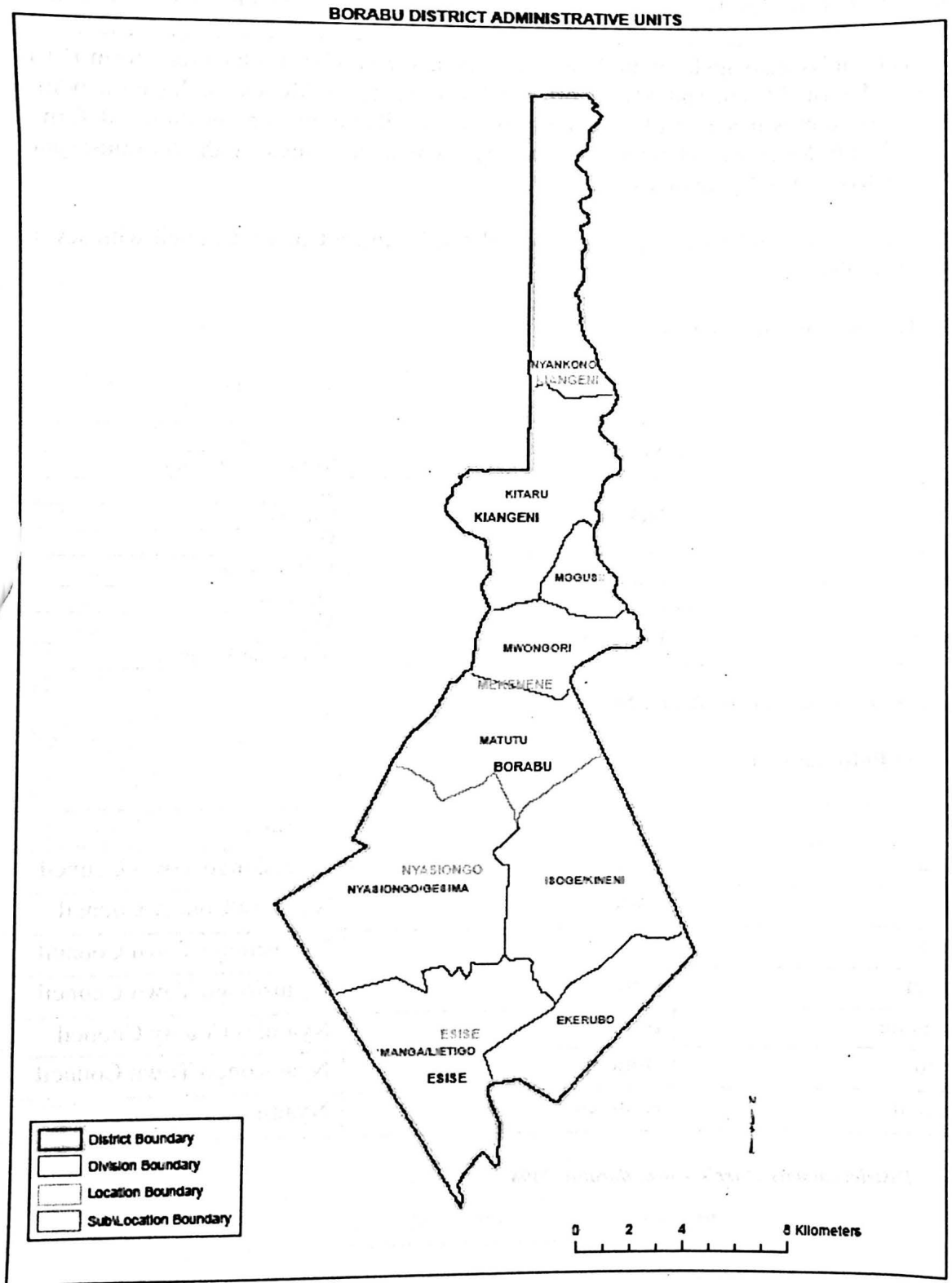
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The major soils found in the district are red volcanic (Nitro sols) which are deep, fertile and well drained.

### **1.1.5 Population Profiles and Projections**

According to the 1999 population census, the district then a division had a population of 58,079 persons. With a population growth rate of 2.1% the population is expected to increase to 84,248 at the end of the plan period in 2012. This population growth is expected to increase the pressure on land, given that the district is heavily reliant on agriculture. There is thus need to initiate interventions to check the population growth to avoid further sub-division of the land parcel and to apply from input to increase productivity.

**Map 2: A Map showing the Administrative units of Borabu Districts**





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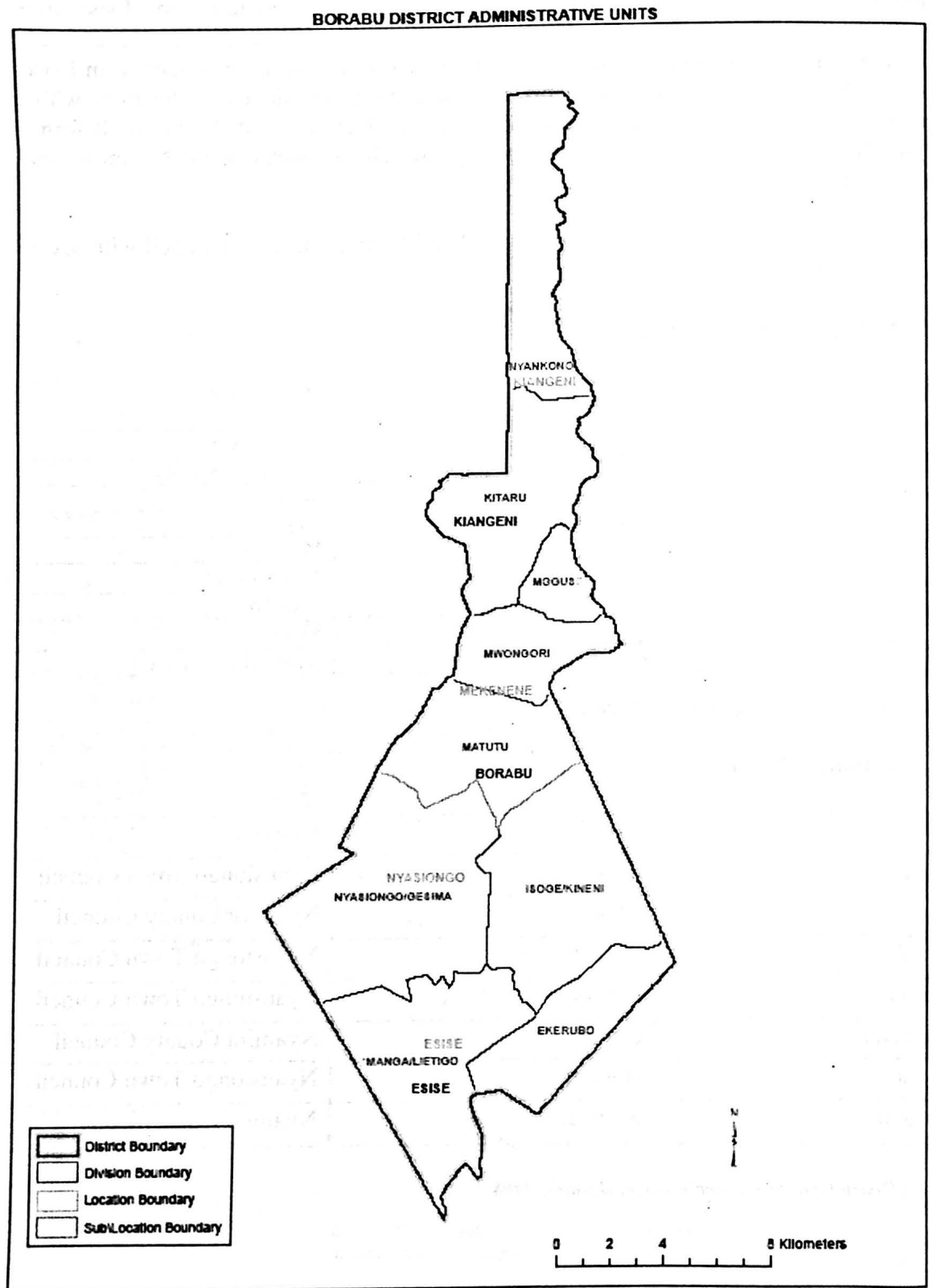
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**Table 3: Population projections for the district by age cohorts**

| Age Cohort   | Base population |               |               | Beginning plan period |               |               | Midterm period |               |               | End term period |               |               |
|--------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|
|              | 1999            |               |               | 2008                  |               |               | 2010           |               |               | 2012            |               |               |
|              | M               | F             | Total         | M                     | F             | Total         | M              | F             | Total         | M               | F             | Total         |
| 0-4          | 4.817           | 4.710         | 9.527         | 6.637                 | 7.067         | 13.704        | 6.778          | 7.217         | 13.995        | 7.068           | 7.527         | 14.595        |
| 5-9          | 3.613           | 2.842         | 6.455         | 4.978                 | 4.265         | 9.243         | 5.083          | 4.355         | 9.438         | 5.301           | 4.542         | 9.843         |
| 10-14        | 4.313           | 3.522         | 7.836         | 5.943                 | 5.285         | 11.228        | 6.069          | 5.397         | 11.466        | 6.329           | 5.629         | 11.958        |
| 15-19        | 3.344           | 2.819         | 6.164         | 4.608                 | 4.230         | 8.838         | 4.706          | 4.320         | 9.026         | 4.908           | 4.505         | 9.413         |
| 20-24        | 2.317           | 2.269         | 4.586         | 3.193                 | 3.404         | 6.597         | 3.260          | 3.476         | 6.736         | 3.400           | 3.625         | 7.025         |
| 25-29        | 2.393           | 2.244         | 4.637         | 3.297                 | 3.367         | 6.664         | 3.367          | 3.438         | 6.805         | 3.511           | 3.586         | 7.097         |
| 30-34        | 2.255           | 1.851         | 4.106         | 3.107                 | 2.777         | 5.884         | 3.173          | 2.836         | 6.009         | 3.309           | 2.958         | 6.267         |
| 35-39        | 1.976           | 1.611         | 3.587         | 2.722                 | 2.418         | 5.140         | 2.780          | 2.279         | 5.059         | 2.899           | 2.376         | 5.275         |
| 40-44        | 1.586           | 1.024         | 2.610         | 2.185                 | 1.537         | 3.722         | 2.232          | 1.570         | 3.802         | 2.328           | 1.637         | 3.965         |
| 45-49        | 1.208           | 716           | 1.925         | 1.665                 | 1.075         | 2.740         | 1.700          | 1.098         | 2.798         | 1.773           | 1.145         | 2.918         |
| 50-54        | 731             | 410           | 1.141         | 1.007                 | 615           | 1.622         | 1.028          | 628           | 1.656         | 1.072           | 655           | 1.727         |
| 55-59        | 514             | 282           | 796           | 708                   | 423           | 1.131         | 723            | 432           | 1.155         | 754             | 451           | 1.205         |
| 60-64        | 418             | 253           | 671           | 576                   | 379           | 955           | 588            | 387           | 975           | 614             | 403           | 1.017         |
| 65-69        | 300             | 73            | 373           | 414                   | 109           | 523           | 423            | 111           | 534           | 441             | 116           | 557           |
| 70-74        | 190             | 145           | 335           | 262                   | 217           | 479           | 267            | 221           | 488           | 279             | 231           | 510           |
| 75-79        | 126             | 101           | 226           | 173                   | 151           | 324           | 177            | 154           | 331           | 185             | 161           | 346           |
| 80+          | 177             | 169           | 346           | 244                   | 254           | 498           | 249            | 259           | 508           | 260             | 270           | 530           |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>30,279</b>   | <b>27,804</b> | <b>58,083</b> | <b>41,719</b>         | <b>37,573</b> | <b>79,292</b> | <b>42,603</b>  | <b>38,178</b> | <b>80,781</b> | <b>44,431</b>   | <b>39,817</b> | <b>84,248</b> |

*Source: District Statistical office, Borabu 2008*

The table 3 below shows the district population density for the base year and the projections for the start, mid and end of plan period.

**Table 4: Population distribution and density by Administrative Division**

| Division     | Area         | 1999          |            | 2008          |            | 2010          |            | 2012          |            |
|--------------|--------------|---------------|------------|---------------|------------|---------------|------------|---------------|------------|
|              |              | Pop.          | Density    | Pop.          | Density    | Pop.          | Density    | Pop.          | Density    |
| Nyansiongo   | 135.8        | 35.227        | 259        | 48.088        | 354        | 49.108        | 362        | 51.215        | 377        |
| Kiangeni     | 54.8         | 8.586         | 157        | 11.732        | 214        | 11.981        | 219        | 12.495        | 228        |
| Esise        | 56.9         | 14.266        | 251        | 19.471        | 342        | 19.884        | 349        | 20.737        | 364        |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>247.5</b> | <b>58,079</b> | <b>235</b> | <b>79,291</b> | <b>320</b> | <b>80,973</b> | <b>327</b> | <b>84,447</b> | <b>341</b> |

*Source: District Statistical office, Borabu, 2008*

The District exhibit high population density in Nyanzingo division, attributed to it high agricultural potential and particularly for cash crops like tea. The division also host the District headquarters and has in the recent past attracted new migrants. Additional is

traversed by the main tarmac road in the district. Kiangemi and Esise divisions have low population density due to poor road network and being in the hinterland of this district where agricultural development is still low.

**Table 5: population projections by divisions**

| Division     | 1999          |               |               | 2008          |               |               | 2010          |               |               | 2012          |               |               |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
|              | M             | F             | Total         | M             | F             | Total         | M             | F             | Total         | M             | F             | Total         |
| Nyansiongo   | 18,170        | 17,057        | 35,227        | 25,038        | 23,050        | 48,088        | 25,569        | 23,539        | 49,108        | 26,666        | 24,549        | 51,215        |
| Kiangeni     | 4,857         | 3,729         | 8,586         | 6,693         | 5,039         | 11,732        | 6,835         | 5,146         | 11,981        | 7,128         | 5,367         | 12,495        |
| Esise        | 7,248         | 7,018         | 14,266        | 9,988         | 9,484         | 19,471        | 10,199        | 9,685         | 19,884        | 10,637        | 10,100        | 20,737        |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>30,275</b> | <b>27,804</b> | <b>58,079</b> | <b>41,718</b> | <b>37,573</b> | <b>79,291</b> | <b>42,603</b> | <b>38,370</b> | <b>80,973</b> | <b>44,431</b> | <b>40,016</b> | <b>84,447</b> |

Source: District Statistics Office, Borabu 2008

The population projections indicate that the total female population for the district is less than that for the male. With a population growth rate of 2.1% the projected population by the end of the plan period is expected to be 84,248.

## 1.2 SECTOR PROFILE

### 1.2.1 Agriculture and Rural Development Sector

**Agriculture sub sector:** This sub sector forms the backbone of Borabu district economy. It is guided nationally by the strategy for revitalizing agriculture: the overall vision of the sector is to have an innovative agricultural and rural development sector that is commercially oriented. 95% of the district is arable land and experiences bimodal rainfall pattern that is well spread throughout the year: the population density is relatively low making commercial farming viable, making the district the breadbasket for the Kisii region. The major soils found in the district are red volcanic (nitro sols) which are deep, fertile and well drained. The major cash crops in the district include tea and pyrethrum and there is potentiality of diversifying into horticulture. The main food crops include maize, beans and sorghum. This sector is affected by high farm input prices, low productivity due to use of outdated farming techniques and substandard farm inputs. Environmental degradation due to soil erosion, poor staffing and few vehicles has also affected the sub sector.

**Livestock sub sector:** This sub sector aims at creating a favourable framework for sustainable development of livestock industry and provide support services that increase productivity, value addition and market access for its products. The district produces 100 tons of milk annually, which due to poor road network is marketed locally hence fetch low prices. There is therefore need to provide value addition opportunities for the farmers. The district has 11,010 crossed cattle breed: there is still need to provide cheaper artificial insemination services as the district still grapples with issues of low productivity. It is also affected by high disease prevalence, inadequate vehicles and other facilities for the service providers, poor staffing and poor marketing channels.

**Fisheries sub sector:** This sub sector aims to sustainably manage and develop fisheries to ensure an increasing supply and consumption of fisheries products for socio-economic development while conserving the environment and bio-diversity. There exist an

opportunity in protecting the many dams in the district which can then be stocked. The district also lacks government fish farms that can be used to produce fingerlings.

### **1.2.2 Human Resource Development Sector**

Education sub sector: The sector aims at providing quality education, training and spearheading a Science and Technology led national development. The sector focuses on the development of an individual's personality to enable them fit into society as a productive and civil member of the society as well as offering equal opportunities to all learners. According to the KIHBS 05/06 only 37.8% of those between 3 – 5 years are attending school (ECD), 46.7% of those above 6 years who never attended school indicated that their parents did not allow them, while 25.3% had no money. 74.9% of the students attend government schools while 25.1% attend private schools in the district.

The challenges faced by early Childhood Development and Education sub sector, include few trained teachers and low participation. The sub sector aims at making ECDE an integral part of basic education, in the long-term. The primary sub sector is challenged by inadequate infrastructure leading to crowded classrooms. At Secondary Level, the sector is constrained by low participation rates, unsatisfactory levels of transition from primary to secondary and from secondary to tertiary levels.

Development of Special Needs Education is hampered by few such institutions in the district, which are poorly equipped. The non-formal education lacks a broad partnerships framework encompassing key stakeholders to enhance efforts to reach participation for out of schoolchildren and youth. Equitable distribution of teachers has been one of the greatest challenges in teacher management. While student enrolment and the number of educational institutions increased, the number of teachers remained constant. There are also issues of poor supervision of teachers.

The adult Education sub sector continues to suffer from low access and participation; regional and gender disparities, lack of adequate number of adult education teachers; and low number of adult literacy centres. There is no university in the district. High HIV/AIDS prevalence rate and drug and substance abuse also threatens this sector. There is little use of computers for learning in schools while the schools managements are ill equipped to prudently make managerial and financial decisions

Health sub sector: This sector aims at achieving an efficient and high quality health care system that is accessible, equitable and affordable for every Kenyan household .It also strives to promote and participate in the provision of integrated and high quality preventive, curative and rehabilitative health care services to all.

The district has a doctor patient ratio of 1:19,895 and a nurse patient ratio of 1:1243, the HIV prevalence rate stands at 3.8%. It has an infant mortality rate of 25.6/1000, maternal mortality of 3/1000, and under five mortality stands at 72/1000. The population growth is at 2.1% p.a while crude birth rate 4.5/1000 and crude death rate of 7.4/1000. The average distance to health facility is at 7.5 Km, 88% of expectant mothers are attending ANC clinics. The district has 50 CHWs, 36.8% of expectant mothers still deliver at home with 39.7% delivering at hospital while deliveries at dispensary remain at 9.6%.

The district lacks a hospital; there are efforts, however to upgrade the health facility at the district headquarter to hospital status. The MOH at the district lacks vehicles including an ambulance.

### **1.2.3 Physical Infrastructure**

**Roads and public works sub sector:** This sub-sector is responsible for development, rehabilitation and maintenance of the road network. The sub-sector also undertakes other Public Works including construction, rehabilitation and maintenance of, public buildings and footbridges. The district is characterised by a hilly terrain and heavy rains that are distributed throughout the years making road maintenance and construction difficult and costly. This sub sector despite it pivotal role is usually underfunded

### **1.2.4 Environment, Water and Sanitation Sector**

**Water and sanitation sub sector:** This sub-sector promotes and supports integrated water resource management, water harvesting development to enhance water availability and accessibility. Increasing access to portable water is a priority of the government within the policy. On average 46.3 % of the population, take 5 – 14 minutes to fetch water, while 30.3% take 15 – 29 minutes and 13.3% take 30 – 59 minutes. 278 households, which represent 1.7% of the total households, are connected to piped water. The district has 80 shallow wells, 60 protected springs, 7 pans and 34 dams. The district has over 100 unprotected springs and one permanent river

The district is characterised by silted dams, which is due to soil erosion, and it currently has more than 30 dams that requires desilting. Funds for water projects are inadequate and are received late leading to non-utilization. There are no enough vehicles for the implementing officers to monitor projects. Lack of ownership for the projects is threatening sustainability of the initiated projects. Another challenge facing the sector is the blue gums planted at riverbanks and springs. They extract a lot of water and lower the water table.

### **1.2.5 Special Programmes Sector**

This sector aims at Providing all Kenyans with socio-economic infrastructure, empower and integrate their participation in productive economic programmes for wealth and employment creation. This sector at the district level is faced with the challenge of developing initiatives that will involve the youth in development and providing opportunities for the youths to develop their skills.

### **1.2.6 Public Administration**

This sector aims to provide a framework for sound, stable and sustainable public resource management, economic and foreign policies for economic growth and development. This sector faces the challenge of dissemination of information at the district. There lacks avenues to inform the public of government's policies and provide information on development agenda for the district.

### 1.2.7 Research, Innovation and Technology Sector

This sector aims to provide information and communication based solutions and ensures the availability of efficient, reliable and affordable information communication services countrywide. Though the district mobile coverage is high, the district does not have a single cyber cafe. The level of computerization in schools is low and there is need to expose all secondary schools in the district to computers to make the students ICT literate.

### 1.2.8 Governance Justice Law and Order

This sector aims at ensuring effective and efficient leadership, accountability, security, administration of justice and zero tolerance to corruption, management of elections for achieving socio-economic and political development. The major issue affecting this sector is insecurity mainly due to cattle rustling. The district does not have a court thus hampering the accessibility to justice.

#### Fact Sheet

This fact sheet provides information on the district's physical resource base, population and some of its characteristics and data on the socio-economic indicators. In addition, it contains information on the various sub sectors in the district such as Agriculture and Livestock, Cooperatives, Water and Sanitation, Energy, Education Health, Transport, Communication, Trade, Commerce and Tourism, and the Banking sector.

### 1.3 DISTRICT FACT SHEET

| Information Category                    | Statistics |
|---|------------|
| <b>District Area:</b>                   |            |
| Total area KM <sup>2</sup>              | 247.5      |
| Water mass KM <sup>2</sup>              | 0.4        |
| Gazetted Forests KM <sup>2</sup>        | Nil        |
| National Parks/Reserves KM <sup>2</sup> | Nil        |
| Arable land KM <sup>2</sup>             | 234        |
| Non-arable land KM <sup>2</sup>         | 13.4       |
| Total urban areas KM <sup>2</sup>       | 10.4       |
| No. of towns                            | 1          |
| <b>Topography and climate</b>           |            |
| Lowest altitude m                       | 1350       |
| Highest m                               | 1950       |
| Temperature range:                      |            |
| High °C                                 | 28.7       |
| Low °C                                  | 10.1       |
| Rainfall: mm                            |            |
| Minimum                                 | 1250       |
| Maximum                                 | 1850       |
| Average                                 | 1416       |
| <b>Demographic profiles</b>             |            |
| Total Population                        | 79,292     |
| Total Male population                   | 41,719     |
| Total female population                 | 37,573     |
| Female/Male Sex ratio                   | 90:100     |
| Projected population:                   |            |
| Mid plan period                         | 80,781     |
| End of plan period                      | 84,248     |
| Infant population (Under 1 year)        |            |



| Information Category                         |          | Statistics |
|--|----------|------------|
|  | Female   | 1,707      |
|  | Male     | 1,591      |
|  | Total    | 3,298      |
| Population under five:                       |          |            |
|  | Female   | 7,067      |
|  | Male     | 6,637      |
|  | Total    | 13,704     |
| Pre-school population (3 – 5 years)          |          |            |
|  | Female   | 3,582      |
|  | Male     | 3,597      |
|  | Total    | 7,179      |
| Primary school age group (6 – 13)            |          |            |
|  | Female   | 7,727      |
|  | Male     | 8,802      |
|  | Total    | 16,529     |
| Secondary School age group (14 – 18)         |          |            |
|  | Female   | 4,757      |
|  | Male     | 5,251      |
|  | Total    | 10,008     |
| Youth population (15 – 30)                   |          |            |
|  | Female   | 12,307     |
|  | Male     | 12,001     |
|  | Total    | 41,385     |
| Labour force (15 – 64)                       |          |            |
|  | Female   | 19,384     |
|  | Male     | 22,001     |
|  | Total    | 41,385     |
| Reproductive age group (15 -49)              |          | 18,621     |
| Aged population (65+)                        |          |            |
|  | Female   | 1,110      |
|  | Male     | 1,669      |
|  | Total    | 2,779      |
| Eligible voting population: Total (District) |          | 39,385     |
|  | Male     | 21,254     |
|  | Female   | 18,131     |
| Urban Population:                            |          |            |
|  | Female   | 19,375     |
|  | Male     | 20,719     |
|  | Total    | 40,094     |
| Rural Population:                            |          |            |
|  | Female   | 18,98      |
|  | Male     | 20,999     |
|  | Total    | 39,197     |
| Population density                           |          |            |
|  | District | 320        |
| Crude Birth rate                             |          | 4.5/1000   |
| Crude Death rate                             |          | 7.4/1000   |
| Infant Mortality rate (IMR)                  |          | 25.6/1000  |
| Under Five Mortality Rate (USMR)             |          | 72/1000    |
| Life expectancy                              |          |            |
|  | Male     | 47         |
|  | Female   | 48         |
| Average household size                       |          | 17.1       |
|  | 1 – 2    | 26.2       |
|  | 3 – 4    | 28.4       |

| Information Category  | Statistics                     |
|---|--------------------------------|
| 5 – 6<br>7+   | 28.3                           |
| Total number of households  | 15,858                         |
| % Female headed households  | 31.7                           |
| % Child- Headed households  | 5.3                            |
| Children needing special protection:<br>Child labour<br>Orphans           | Not available<br>Not available |
| Distribution of population by disability type (%)                         |                                |
| Lame  | 21.1                           |
| Deaf  | 50.2                           |
| Dumb  | 3.5                            |
| <b>Poverty Indicators</b>   |                                |
| Absolute poverty:   |                                |
| Percentage  | 64                             |
| Number  | 50,733                         |
| Constituency contribution to national poverty (%)                         | 0.9                            |
| Constituency Contribution to Provincial poverty (%)                       | 4.8                            |
| Constituency National poverty rank<br>North Mugirango Borabu constituency | 197                            |
| Urban poor:   |                                |
| Percentage  | 10                             |
| Number  | 4009                           |
| Rural poor:   |                                |
| Percentage  | 72                             |
| Number  | 28,221                         |
| <b>Crop farming:</b>  |                                |
| Average farm size (Small scale) Ha  | 6                              |
| Average farm size (Large scale) Ha  | 75                             |
| Percentage of farmers with title deeds                                    | 98                             |
| Total acreage under food crops Ha   | 7873                           |
| Total acreage under cash crops % Tea                                      | 2095                           |
| Coffee  | 35                             |
| Total acreage under soil/land conservation Ha                             | 8600                           |
| Total acreage under organic farming                                       | 3344                           |
| Population working in agriculture   | 24,395                         |
| <b>Livestock farming:</b>   |                                |
| Number of main livestock bred (Cattle)                                    | 22,195                         |
| Exotic(Friesians, Ayrshire)   | 7,485                          |
| Crosses (Friesian/Ayrshire/Zebu)  | 11,010                         |
| Zebu  | 3,700                          |
| Number of main livestock bred (Goats)                                     | 6,047                          |
| Exotic  | 25                             |
| Crosses   | 12                             |
| Local   | 6,010                          |
| Number of main livestock bred (Sheep)                                     | 6,500                          |
| Crosses of Merino sheep   | 4,000                          |
| local   | 2,500                          |
| Number of main livestock bred (Poultry)                                   |                                |
| Exotic – Isha brown   | 37,660                         |

| Information Category   | Statistics    |
|--|---------------|
| Crosses (Isha brown/Local)                                   | 1,200         |
| Local  | 3,480         |
|  | 33,000        |
| Number of main livestock bred (pigs)                         | 17            |
| Exotic – large white   | 17            |
| Number of main livestock bred (Donkeys) indigenous           | 95            |
| Number of main livestock bred (Ducks)                        | 48            |
| Number of main livestock bred (Rabbits) – California white   | 113           |
| Number of main livestock bred (Turkeys)                      | 87            |
| Number of main livestock bred (Geese)                        | 120           |
| Land carrying capacity (HA/ LU)<br>(L.U – 250Kg Live weight) | 0.4           |
| Bee apiaries   | 70            |
| Local hives  | 6             |
| Kenya top bar hive   | 44            |
| Langstroth   | 20            |
| Bee hives  | 682           |
| Local hives  | 10            |
| Kenya top bar hive   | 386           |
| Langstroth   | 286           |
| Milk production:   |               |
| Quantity MT  | 100           |
| Value Kshs   | 200,000,000   |
| Beef production:   |               |
| Quantity MT  | 10,000        |
| Value Kshs   | 1,800,000,000 |
| Mutton Production:   |               |
| Quantity MT  | 4.2           |
| Value Kshs   | 84,000,000    |
| Egg production:  |               |
| Quantity Trays   | 10,000        |
| Value Kshs   | 2,100,000     |
| Poultry meat Production:                                     |               |
| Quantity MT  | 54            |
| Value Kshs   | 108,000,000   |
| Honey Production:  |               |
| Quantity Kgs   | 5824          |
| Value Kshs   | 2,912,000     |
| Pork Production:   |               |
| Quantity Kgs   | 1280          |
| Value Kshs   | 179,200       |
| Chevon production  |               |
| Quantity MT  | 120           |
| Value Kshs   | 24,000,000    |
| Wax production   |               |
| Quantity Kgs   | 500           |
| Value  | 2,000         |
| <b>Fish farming:</b>   |               |
| Number of fish farm families                                 | 197           |
| Fish ponds   | 235           |
| Area of fish ponds M <sup>2</sup>                            | 34,757        |
| Fish harvest:  |               |
| Weight Kgs   | 4835          |
| Value Kshs   | 238,650       |
| <b>Forestry</b>  |               |

| Information (Category)                                       | Statistics    |
|--|---------------|
| Number of gazetted forests                                   | Nil           |
| No. of Non-gazetted forests                                  | 2             |
| Area of non-gazetted forests (Ha)                            | 10,000        |
| Main forest products   |               |
| Timber (Quantity (H trees))                                  | 1200          |
| Value (K shs)  | 360,000       |
| Seedlings production   | 274,000       |
| No. of farms engaged in farm forestry                        | 1433          |
| Average no. of trees per farm                                | 320           |
| Non-timber forest products harvested                         |               |
| Timber (H trees)   | 1200          |
| Value  | 360,000       |
| No. of Community Forest Associations (CFA) established       | Nil           |
| Quantity of timber produced (M)                              | 960           |
| <b>ENVIRONMENT</b>   |               |
| Number of EIAs endorsed                                      | 2             |
| Number of Environment Audits executed:                       | 3             |
| Number of solid waste management sites:                      | Nil           |
| Waste disposal type in %                                     |               |
| Local authority  | 0.5           |
| Garbage pit  | 12.4          |
| Farm garden  | 82.1          |
| Number of hill tops and slopes and mountain areas protected: | Nil           |
| Number of rivers, lakes and wetlands protected:              | Nil           |
| Number of quarry sites renovated:                            | Nil           |
| Number of climate change adaptation projects/programmes:     | Nil           |
| <b>Cooperatives</b>  |               |
| Number of cooperative societies                              | 16            |
| Dairy, pyrethrum, transport                                  | 12            |
| SACCO  | 3             |
| Farm purchase  | 1             |
| Active cooperative societies                                 | 5             |
| Dairy, pyrethrum, transport                                  | 2             |
| SACCO  | 3             |
| Dormant cooperative societies                                | 11            |
| Dairy, pyrethrum, transport                                  | 10            |
| Farm purchase  | 1             |
| Total Registered membership                                  |               |
| Dairy, pyrethrum, transport                                  | 407           |
| SACCO  | Not available |
| Farm purchase  | Not available |
| Total turn-over  |               |
| Dairy (Kshs)   | 2,092,901     |
| <b>Health</b>  |               |
| Number of health posts                                       | 21            |
| Hospitals (public)   | Nil           |
| Provincial   | Nil           |
| District   | Nil           |
| Sub district   | Nil           |

| Information Category  | Statistics |
|---|------------|
| Hospitals (Missions/NGO)  | Nil        |
| Hospitals (private)   | Nil        |
| Nursing homes (private)   | 1          |
| Nursing home (Mission)  | 1          |
| Health centres (private)  | 2          |
| Health centre (Public)  | 2          |
| Health centre (mission)   | 2          |
| Dispensaries (public)   | 7          |
| Dispensaries (Mission/NGO)  | 2          |
| Dispensaries (private)*   | 4          |
| <b>Beds capacity</b>  |            |
| Public Health facilities  | 127        |
| Provincial hospitals  | Nil        |
| Districts Hospitals   | Nil        |
| Sub-districts Hospitals   | Nil        |
| Total (public facilities)   |            |
| Mission/NGO health facilities                                       |            |
| Hospitals   | 0          |
| Health centre   | 2          |
| Dispensaries  | 1          |
| Clinics   | 0          |
| Total mission facilities  | 3          |
| Private health facilities   | 8          |
| Hospitals   | 0          |
| Community distribution by distance to the nearest health facility % |            |
| 0 – 1 Km  |            |
| 1.1 – 2.9 Km  | 12.6       |
| 3 – 4.9 Km  | 15.5       |
| 5 Km and more   | 24.9       |
|   | 46.9       |
| Doctor/population ratio   | 1:24,027   |
| Nurse/population ratio  | 1:1243     |
| HIV prevalence %  | 3.8        |
| Average distance to health facility Km                              | 7.5        |
| % of expectant mothers attending ANC                                | 88         |
| % of expectant mothers who deliver in health posts                  | 35         |
| Contraceptive acceptance  | 45         |
| % of children under five fully immunized                            | 82         |
| No. of CHWs   | 50         |
| Place of delivery (%)   |            |
| Hospital  | 39.7       |
| Health centre   | 12.1       |
| Dispensary/clinic   | 9.6        |
| Maternity home  | 1          |
| Home  | 36.8       |

| Information Category                         | Statistics |
|--|------------|
| Delivery Assistant (%)                       | 10.5       |
| Doctor                                       | 45.9       |
| Midwife/nurse                                | 24.8       |
| TBA  | 9.1        |
| Trained TBA                                  | 4.2        |
| Self   | 4.6        |
| Other  |            |
| Morbidity rates (%)                          |            |
| Male   | 22.9       |
| Female                                       | 31.6       |
| Total  | 27.5       |
| Malaria control                              |            |
| Children under 5 who sleep under bed net (%) |            |
| Untreated net                                | 54.2       |
| Treated net                                  | 50.8       |
| Five most prevalent diseases (%)             |            |
| Malaria/fever                                | 38.9       |
| Diarrhoea                                    | 7.5        |
| Stomach ache                                 | 2.6        |
| Flu  | 28.1       |
| <b>Education</b>                             |            |
| Pre-school:                                  |            |
| No. of ECD centres                           |            |
| Private                                      | 50         |
| Public                                       | 10         |
| No. of ECD teachers                          |            |
| Private                                      | 26         |
| Public                                       | 86         |
| Teacher/pupil ratio                          |            |
| Private                                      | 1:20       |
| Public                                       | 1:22       |
| Total enrolment                              | 2445       |
| public                                       | 1923       |
| Male   | 965        |
| Female                                       | 958        |
| private                                      | 522        |
| Male   | 285        |
| Female                                       | 237        |
| Gross enrolment rate (%)                     | 34         |
| Drop-out rate (%)                            | 1          |
| Transition rate                              | 95         |
| Average years of attendance                  | 2          |
| Primary school:                              |            |
| Number of primary schools                    |            |
| Public                                       | 50         |
| Private                                      | 9          |
| Number of teachers                           |            |
| Public                                       | 590        |
| Private                                      | 105        |

| Information Category  | Statistics  |
|---|---|
| Teacher/pupil ratio<br>Public<br>Private  | 1:29<br>1:17  |
| Total enrolment<br>public<br>Male<br>Female<br>private<br>Male<br>Female  | 18,596<br>16,835<br>8,940<br>7,895<br>1,761<br>547<br>1,214 |
| Gross enrolment rate  | 112   |
| Drop-out rate (%)   | 4   |
| Average years of attendance   | 8   |
| Transition rate   | 53  |
| Gross attendance ratio<br>Male<br>Female  | 123.1<br>126.2<br>120.3                                     |
| Net attendance ratio<br>Male<br>Female  | 86.5<br>87.3<br>85.9  |
| Community distribution by distance by distance to nearest public primary school<br><br>0 – 1 Km<br>1.1 – 4.9 Km<br>5 or more Km | <br><br>42.5<br>19.6<br>37.9                                |
| Secondary schools:  |   |
| Number of secondary schools<br>Public<br>Private  | 19<br>3   |
| Number of teachers<br>Public<br>Private   | 176<br>38   |
| Teacher/pupil ratio<br>Public<br>Private  | 1:26<br>1:11  |
| Total enrolment<br>public<br>Male<br>Female<br>private<br>Male<br>Female  | 4,928<br>4,493<br>2,726<br>1,767<br>435<br>59<br>376        |
| Gross enrolment rate  | 49.2  |
| Drop-out rate (%)   | 6   |
| Average years of attendance   | 4   |
| Gross attendance ratio<br>Male<br>Female  | 73.3<br>78.4<br>69.4  |
| Net attendance ratio<br>Male<br>Female  | 36.8<br>27.2<br>43.9  |
| Community distribution by distance by distance to nearest public  |   |

| Information Category                            | Statistics |
|---|------------|
| <b>secondary school</b>                         |            |
| 0 – 1 Km  | 18.6       |
| 1.1 – 4.9 Km                                    | 30.1       |
| 5 or more Km                                    | 51.3       |
| <b>Tertiary institutions</b>                    |            |
| Youth polytechnics                              | 1          |
| Private polytechnic                             | 252        |
| Enrolment                                       |            |
| Male  | 168        |
| Female  | 84         |
| <b>Literacy</b>                                 |            |
| Ability to read                                 |            |
| Can read (%)                                    | 87.2       |
| Can't read (%)                                  | 11.4       |
| Ability to write                                |            |
| Can write (%)                                   | 86.7       |
| Can't write (%)                                 | 11.8       |
| Ability to read and write                       |            |
| Can read and write (%)                          | 86.7       |
| Cannot read and write (%)                       | 11.4       |
| <b>Adult literacy:</b>                          |            |
| Number of adult literacy classes                | 7          |
| Enrolment                                       | 147        |
| Male  | 35         |
| Female  | 112        |
| Average attendance                              | 81         |
| Male  | 11         |
| Female  | 70         |
| <b>Water and sanitation</b>                     |            |
| Number of households with access to piped water | 278        |
| Source of drinking water                        |            |
| Protected springs                               | 49.6       |
| Unprotected springs                             | 35.7       |
| River ponds                                     | 7.1        |
| Piped water                                     | 0.4        |
| Number of permanent rivers                      | 2          |
| No. of shallow wells                            | 80         |
| No. of protected springs                        | 60         |
| No. of un-protected springs                     | 100        |
| No. of water pans                               | 7          |
| No. of Dams                                     | 34         |
| No. of Bore holes                               | 5          |
| Households with roof catchments systems         | 200        |
| Average distance to nearest water point Km      | 0.5        |
| Time taken to fetch drinking water              |            |
| 30 – 59 Minutes                                 | 13.3       |
| 15 – 29 Minutes                                 | 30.3       |
| 5 – 14 Minutes                                  | 46.3       |
| 1 – 4 Minutes                                   | 2.4        |
| 0 Minutes                                       | 0.3        |



| Information Category   | Statistics |
|--|------------|
| Number of Water Resource User Associations (WUA) established | Nil        |
| Households with Latrines %                                   | 92         |
| Main toilet facility (%)                                     |            |
| Flush toilet   | 0.1        |
| VIP latrine  | 11.3       |
| PIT latrine  | 88.6       |
| Uncovered pit latrine  | 52.7       |
| Covered pit latrine  | 35.9       |
| Community distribution by type of waste/garbage disposal (%) |            |
| Farm Garden  | 82.1       |
| Garbage pit  | 12.4       |
| Burning  | 2.5        |
| Public garbage heap  | 1.2        |
| Collected by private firm                                    | 1.3        |
| Collected by local Authority                                 | 0.5        |
| <b>Energy</b>  |            |
| Sources of cooking fuel (Percentages)                        |            |
| Firewood   | 84.4       |
| Paraffin   | 2.6        |
| Gas LPG  | 0.8        |
| Charcoal   | 12         |
| Main source of lighting and fuel                             |            |
| Fire wood  | 6.6        |
| Grass  | 1.2        |
| Paraffin   | 80.9       |
| Electricity  | 10.1       |
| House hold distribution by cooking appliance type            |            |
| Traditional stone fire                                       | 81.5       |
| Improved traditional stone fire                              | 5.8        |
| Ordinary jiko  | 2          |
| Improved jiko  | 8.6        |
| Kerosene stove   | 1.8        |
| Gas cooker   | 0.3        |
| Households with electricity connection                       | 1.602      |
| <b>Transport &amp; Communication</b>                         |            |
| Road length:   |            |
| Bitumen surface (Km)   | 16         |
| Gravel surface (Km)  | 86.6       |
| Earth surface (Km)   | 38.3       |
| Total (Km)   | 140.9      |
| Railway line length  | Nil        |
| Airports   | Nil        |
| Mobile network coverage                                      | 90%        |
| No. of Cyber cafes   | Nil        |
| No. of private courier services                              | Nil        |
| Number of Post offices                                       | 1          |
| Number of Sub-post offices                                   | 3          |
| Licensed stamp vendors                                       | Nil        |
| Community distribution by distance to nearest post office    |            |
| 1.1– 2.9 Kms   |            |
| 2– 4.9 Kms   | 7.9        |
| 5 or more  | 15.9       |
|  | 76.2       |

|    | Statistics                                    |
|----|---|
|    | Nil   |
|    | Nil<br>Nil<br>Nil<br>Nil<br>Nil               |
|    | Nil<br>Nil<br>Nil<br>Nil<br>Nil               |
|    | 0.1<br>27.9<br>65.7<br>3.9<br>0.1<br>1.4<br>1 |
|    | 32.3<br>0<br>2.2<br>65.5                      |
| b) | 89.2<br>1.2<br>0.1<br>9.5                     |
| f  | 81<br>99<br>56<br>18<br>254                   |
|    | 9<br>5<br>8<br>3<br>25                        |

## **CHAPTER TWO: DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS**



## 2.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter gives the review of the previous plan showing the number of projects in the previous plan, those implemented with their implementation status and the costs incurred in implementation. It then explores the constraints and lessons learnt. It further provides the linkages of the district development plan with Vision 2030 and the National Medium term plan and the millennium Development Goals.

This section also provides an analysis of the major development challenges and cross cutting issues stating the various initiatives already started in the district to address these issues and a SWOT analysis for each issue. In addition it gives an analysis of issues and their causes in the district, providing the district potentials, development objectives, and prioritization of the district strategies.

### 2.1 REVIEW OF 2002-2008 PLAN.

During the previous plan period, the now Borabu district was a division in Nyamira district. The 2002 – 2008 Nyamira district development plan was prepared against the background of the theme of the 9<sup>th</sup> National Development Plan which was “*Effective management for sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction*”

The Nyamira DDP articulated medium term policies and objectives, which were further translated into medium term strategies and programmes for implementation under the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF).

The growth in education and health sectors were boosted by the introduction of the Constituency Development Fund (CDF) at the start of the 2003/2004 financial year which saw substantial amounts of resources channelled towards construction of schools and hospital infrastructure. The support from APHIA II and Centre for Disease Control (CDC) and other development partners in the district equally enhanced the efforts towards the achievement of health sector objectives.

Being an agricultural economy the plan emphasized initiatives aimed at improving the agricultural sector which was noted to employ 85% of the total population. Poor roads were identified as one of the major hindrance in the development of the agricultural sector. The increasing levels of unemployment, increased school dropout rates, lack of credit facilities, land fragmentation due to population pressure and the HIV/AIDS pandemic were the major issues addressed by the plan.

The agro – processing industries in the district have also created employment opportunities in the district. There was also an improvement of the road network in the district linking the various tea factories in the district. During the plan period the livestock sector recorded an improved performance with the district achieving an annual production of 100MT of milk worth Kshs200 million, 54 MT of poultry meat worth Kshs108 million

There is an increasing need to introduce alternative cash crops and diversify into horticulture as the income from tea and coffee has continued to dwindle over the years. The reduced income on tea has also aggravated the environmental degradation in the

district as many farmers diversify into planting exotic timber trees especially at river banks that give higher return than tea but poses an environmental challenge.

The fisheries department in the district has been tasked with the responsibility of fish quality control and marketing, aquiculture development and adoptive fisheries research and surveys at potential areas and public dams. In the period under review the department undertook to achieve these objectives, the department has recruited 197 active fish farmers who own 235 fish ponds. The main fish stocks now reared in the district include *Tilapia oleochromis Niloticus*, *Tilapia zillii* and *clarias*, there are 52,966 of these species now existing in the district which produced a total of 4.8 tonnes valued at Kshs 238,650 annually.

In the health sector the district received a boost through construction of the district hospital. Access to health care however remains a big challenge nine government, 5 mission and 6 private health care facilities in the district. Deliveries at health facilities still remain low at 63.2% of the total deliveries. This is largely attributed to poorly equipped dispensaries and health centres that barely have electricity and water, and low staffing levels. The 2008 – 2012 plan shall largely be concerned with the distribution of electricity network to health facilities and provide water to improve service provision.

The physical infrastructure sector recorded a moderate performance during the plan period received a boost towards the end of the plan period with the commissioning of the repair and expansion of trunk road B3 Keroka Chebilat road which covers 16 Km within the district. The water sub sector has experienced declining performance in the last five years both in service provision and water resource management. This was due to diminishing water production, dilapidated water supply infrastructure and lack of facilitation of staff.

The already available water infrastructures were reported to be either vandalized or neglected during the plan period. There are over 30 silted dams/pans in the district which urgently require de silting to enable the resident's access safe water for their consumption and for animals. The district is also endowed with many springs that have the potential for gravitation when protected, which shall improve safe water coverage. However there is need to put in place clear and sustainable initiatives for water infrastructure. The current plan shall put up strategies to enhance sustainability of projects.

The absolute poverty however still remains high at 64% against a targeted rate of 40%. The district managed to connect only 10.1% of the households to electricity against a target of 12.5%. 84.4% of the households still use firewood and charcoal as source of energy in the district aimed at reducing it to 65% at the end of the 2002-2008 plan; those using kerosene/gas for cooking still remained low at 3.4% against a target of 12.4%.

The following table 4 provides the implementation status for the various planned projects in the Borabu division, their implementation status and the cost of implementation.

**Table 6: Implementation status for planned projects in Borabu division**

| Department                      | No. of Projects in the previous plan | No. of Projects implemented | Percentage Implementation status (%) | Total Project cost (Kshs.) |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Crops and Livestock Development | 3                                    | 1                           | 60                                   | 6 Million                  |
| Rural water supply              | 5                                    | 3                           | 90                                   | 55 Million                 |
| Cooperative development         | 1                                    | 1                           | 50                                   | 3 Million                  |
| Livestock development           | 6                                    | 2                           | 60                                   | 10 Million                 |
| Environment                     | 3                                    | 0                           | 0                                    | 0                          |
| Fisheries                       | 3                                    | 0                           | 0                                    | 0                          |
| Research and development        | 2                                    | 0                           | 0                                    | 0                          |
| Roads                           | 5                                    | 2                           | 90%                                  | 100 Million                |
| Communication                   | 2                                    | 0                           | 0                                    | 0                          |
| Energy                          | 1                                    | 0                           | 0                                    | 0                          |
| Urbanization                    | 1                                    | 0                           | 0                                    | 0                          |
| Trade                           | 1                                    | 0                           | 0                                    | 0                          |
| Small scale industries          | 1                                    | 0                           | 0                                    | 0                          |
| HIV/AIDS                        | 1                                    | 1                           | 90                                   | Not available              |
| Education and training          | 4                                    | 3                           | 80                                   | 8 Million                  |
| Health and Nutrition            | 2                                    | 2                           | 90                                   | 7 Million                  |
| Adult education                 | 1                                    | 0                           | 0                                    | 0                          |
| ICT                             | 1                                    | 0                           | 0                                    | 0                          |
| Provincial administration       | 2                                    | 0                           | 0                                    | 0                          |

**Source:** District Development Office, Borabu 2008

## 2.2 CONSTRAINTS FACED DURING IMPLEMENTATION

The district encountered several challenges in the process of implementing the 2002 – 2008 development plan, among them being:

**Inadequate technical staff:** Most of the departments in the district lacked enough technical staff to implement the planned activities; the few available are often overwhelmed leading to slow implementation rates.

**Lack of funds:** Most of the planned projects were under funded. However, implementation rates were complimented by devolved funds through LATF and CDF.

**Late disbursement of fund:** Most departments often receive funds towards the end of the financial year; this hampers the implementation leading to under/poor utilization of funds.

**Sustainability:** Poor ownership by most of the beneficiaries especially for infrastructural projects has threatened the sustainability of the projects. As a result most of the dams are silted and the benefits are no longer being enjoyed.

**Coordination:** This still remains a major obstacle in project implementation, with the devolved funds being managed by different government agencies and the District Projects Committee being inactive; this usually leads to duplication of effort and waste of resources.

**Poor infrastructure:** The district aimed at reducing poverty by mainly depending on its rich agricultural background; however poor infrastructure has hampered the growth of this sector due to poor accessibility to market and high cost of production.

### **2.3 LESSONS LEARNT FROM THE PREVIOUS PLANNING PERIOD**

In the implementation of the previous plan, the district learnt some invaluable lessons to be incorporated into future planning and implementation; they include:

**Need to strengthen coordination:** The introduction of devolved funds like CDF, LATF, FPE, SBF, FSE and RMLF; has posed a major challenge in their management creating need to strengthen coordination at the district level. There is need to fund and make operational the District Project Committee and the District planning and management unit. This shall ensure efforts are not duplicated and resources are not wasted.

**Involvement of beneficiary community:** In order to ensure project sustainability beneficiaries must be involved in all stages of the project implementation. This shall ensure that they fully understand the project and enhance ownership.

**Involvement of all stakeholders:** The multi sectoral approach to development requires that all stakeholders are involved in projects implementation. This enhances collaboration and shall help the district benefit from the various stakeholders in the district. This also helps in raising funds from other partners where there is a shortfall in government funding. Involvement of stakeholders also helps the district move towards a common development objective.

### **2.4 LINKAGES WITH VISION 2030, THE FIRST MEDIUM-TERM PLAN AND THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS**

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

The Vision will be implemented through a series of five-year Medium Term Plans (MTPs) with the first phase of the implementation of the MTP covering the periods 2008-2012.

Both Vision 2030 and the MTPs are expected to contribute immensely towards the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The latter are eight internationally accepted development goals that are time bound standards for measuring the progress on poverty alleviation and development commitments by the international community by 2015.

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

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

## **2.5 MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES**

This section provides an insight into the different development challenges facing the district and the link between these issues and their effect. It also elaborates on the major challenges faced in the process of implementation. It also gives the initiatives that have been put in place to address the different issues and the constraints encountered. It then finalizes by giving a SWOT analysis for each of the issues.

High disease prevalence rate, high HIV/AIDS infection rates, low productivity for animals and crops, insecurity and high rate of environmental degradation are some of the issues that may pose a challenge in the implementation of this plan. The analysis of the possible effects of these variables is the subject of discussion in this section.

### **2.5.1 Development challenges**

#### **a) Physical infrastructure**

The provision of a well-maintained and efficient physical infrastructure is a key development challenge that the district intends to address during this plan period. As such, the current poor state of all infrastructures acts as a major constraint to increased production, and creation of more employment opportunities, which has contributed greatly to rising levels of poverty.

Poor road infrastructure has hampered the achievement of full gains from the agricultural sector on which the district economy relies on. The hilly terrain and valleys that characterise the district makes road construction and maintenance costly; there is need



therefore to gravel more roads. The poor infrastructure has increased production cost due to high cost of transport. During the rainy seasons the delivery of agricultural products like tea leaves and milk to the factory becomes difficult as most roads become impassable.

The provision of energy is pivotal in the achievement of vision 2030; however electricity network is still very low in the district. This has led to retarded growth for the major centres in the district. Provision of electricity shall provide employment opportunities for the largely unemployed youths. Rural electrification shall also provide an opportunity for the development of the ICT sector in the district.

#### **b) Low Productivity in Agriculture and Livestock Sub Sectors**

80% of the districts population depends on agriculture as the source of their livelihood, however low productivity still remains a major hindrance to its growth. The district is characterised by high cost of farm inputs, unavailability of certified farm inputs, indigenous animals, poor farming techniques and high disease prevalence. Poor management of the cooperative societies has also made the cooperatives less effective in handling the needs of the farmers. Another problem facing the sector is lack of credit facilities in the district. This has hindered farmers from venturing into commercial farming due unaffordable farm inputs and equipments.

#### **c) Lack of Market for Farm Produce**

Marketing of agricultural produce is one of the major development challenges in the district; farmers get low prices for their produce due to exploitation by middlemen. The poor road infrastructure hampers the accessibility of markets especially for the highly perishable milk and tea. The collapse of most of the marketing cooperative societies also made it difficult for the farmers to collectively bargain for better prices for their farm produce, and this has resulted in exploitation of farmers by middle men.

#### **d) Coordination**

Devolution of different funds to the district has created a serious need to coordinate the various funds at constituency and district levels. The funds availed at the devolved level often are duplicated into same use thus leading to misappropriation and to non achievement of the intended objective. Equally there exist an opportunity in prioritizing the district needs and channelling the available funds towards achievement of one common goal.

### **2.5.2 Cross cutting issues**

#### **a) Poverty**

The absolute poverty is defined as; the inability by the poor to access basic needs such as food, clothing, shelter, education and health care facilities; is high at 64% in the district. The poverty levels have thus remained high despite being the core theme for the 2002 - 2008 plan. The district also has a high agricultural potential but poverty remains a challenge.

The geographical dimensions of well being in Kenya established the relationship between poverty and education in the district to be very strong. While 78% of the population with no education is absolutely poor the figure falls to 76% among those with primary education and 61% among those with secondary education in rural areas. Disparities still exist between those absolute poor with level of education in urban areas, those with secondary school education at 8%, those with primary school education at 12% and 15% for those with no education. Provision of services to enable development of urban centres and provision of basic education thus present an opportunity to fight poverty.

Absolute poverty is also recognized to be dependent on the household head. Whereas 76.9% of the households are headed by male, the female head 23.1% of the households in the district. Absolute poverty for both heads in the district remained at 9% in urban areas, but was at 72% for male-headed household and 71% for female-headed households in the rural areas. The district contributes 0.9% to national poverty and 4.8% for provincial poverty (KIHBS 2005/06); the constituency is ranked 197 in the country in poverty.

Low productivity in the agriculture and rural development sector has been identified as the major cause of poverty in the district. There is need to come up with strategies that shall improve productivity such as establishment of Artificial Insemination programme, introduction of modern farming techniques and disease control initiatives. The high animal disease prevalence in the district has equally contributed to poverty, by increasing cost of production and loss of animals. Disease control initiatives including establishment of crush pens and sensitizing the farmers on disease control shall aid in alleviating poverty.

Other causes of poverty include: poor state of roads, division of land into small parcels due to population pressure, inadequate health services, inaccessibility to credit facilities, inadequate power supply and insecurity.

The effect of poverty in the district manifests itself through poor health and the high HIV/AIDS prevalence rates. Interventions to improve healthcare need thus be focused on dispensaries.

Poverty in the district as well manifests itself through non-accessibility to education. According to the KIHBS 2005/06, report indicates that 40.5% of school dropouts are due to lack of money. Children are forced to work in farms to sustain themselves after the death of their parents.

The following table explores the strengths and opportunities in the district that can be explored in the fight against poverty. It also gives the weaknesses and threats that the district faces in handling poverty.

| Strengths                          | Weaknesses                                     |
|------------------------------------|--|
| Availability of large arable land; | Poor infrastructure;<br>High dependency ratio. |

| Opportunities   | Threats   |
|---|---|
| Diversification into high value crops e.g. horticulture<br>Application of farm inputs to increase productivity. | High HIV/AIDS infection;<br>Poor markets and outlets. |

## b) HIV/AIDS

The HIV/AIDS pandemic is still a major development issue in the district, according to the DMOH the prevalence rate stands at 3.8 %, which is a drop from the 2002 figure of 17%. There is still stigmatization of those positive, leading many to shun testing. The virus continues to be spread through irresponsible sexual behaviours which is due to the high poverty incidence that lures the girls into prostitution, Traditional practices and beliefs such as wife inheritance, circumcision and ear piercing also accounts for the spread of the virus. The youth are most affected by the pandemic in the district.

The high rate of infection has a negative socio economic effect to the district population. At the household level the children orphaned by HIV/AIDS, often lack the basic necessities and are kept out of school to care for the sick and help support their family. The orphans often work in tea plantations to meet their family daily needs, hence dropping out of school. The little money they make is used for treatment and funeral expenses, making them vulnerable to exploitation.

HIV/AIDS scourge also undermines the achievements that have been made in eradication of illiteracy and supply of experienced labour force. The agricultural sector, which is the back bone of the district, is the most affected as the sick cannot till their land and those taking care of them spend time that could be used on productive ventures. The virus is also affecting the health sector by over stretching the few health facilities in the district.

The district has continued to focus on awareness creation as a major strategy towards the fight against the scourge. Major steps have been made towards the provision of ART to the HIV/AIDS patients; this has eased the pressure on the health facilities as incidences of opportunistic infections have reduced. The government has also made available STD treatment drugs at the health facilities. HIV /AIDS prevention and care (HAPAC) is complimenting the government effort towards the fight against the pandemic in the district.

The following table looks at the strengths and opportunities in the district that can be explored in the fight against HIV/AIDS. It also gives the weaknesses and threats that the district faces in handling the epidemic.

## Swot Analysis

| Strengths   | Weaknesses  |
|---|---|
| Established health infrastructure:<br>Availability of partners interested in fighting HIV/AIDS. | Poor sexual practices<br>High poverty levels                                  |
| Opportunities   | Threats   |
| Availability of groups that can be used for sensitization of community.                         | Inadequate funding for anti HIV/AIDS initiatives.<br>High disease prevalence; |

### c) Population growth

The age group 0-14 forms 43% of the total population: the working age group 15 – 64 years comprises 54% of the whole population. This is an improvement from 2002 when the working population formed 49%. This indicates growth in the labour force increasing the districts growth potentiality. The dependency on the working group is still high; this leads to diversion of potential savings into consumption. There is thus need to strengthen family planning measures to reduce the under 14 population. The elderly population 65+ makes up 2% of the total population a fall from 4% in 2002. The reduction in the population of the elderly may be due to lack of care for the elderly leading to early death.

The table 6 below provides the population projections for the different age cohorts for special age groups for the District. There is need to plan in order to be able to provide social amenities since the available ones shall be over stretched.

**Table 7: Population projections for special age groups**

| Age Group                 | 1999   |        |        | 2008   |        |        | 2010   |        |        | 2012   |        |        |
|---------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
|                           | M      | F      | T      | M      | F      | T      | M      | F      | T      | M      | F      | T      |
| Under1                    |        |        |        | 1,591  | 1,707  | 3,298  | 1,625  | 1,743  | 3,368  | 1,695  | 1,818  | 3,513  |
| Under 5                   | 4,817  | 4,710  | 9,527  | 6,637  | 7,067  | 13,704 | 6,778  | 7,217  | 13,995 | 7,068  | 7,527  | 14,595 |
| Primary school age (6-13) | 5,798  | 4,603  | 10,401 | 8,802  | 7,727  | 16,529 | 8,984  | 7,890  | 16,874 | 9,374  | 8,228  | 17,602 |
| Secondary school age      | 2,727  | 2,229  | 4,956  | 4,140  | 3,741  | 7,881  | 4,228  | 3,821  | 8,049  | 4,410  | 3,985  | 8,395  |
| Youth population          | 8,054  | 7,332  | 15,387 | 12,227 | 12,307 | 24,534 | 12,487 | 12,568 | 25,055 | 13,107 | 12,487 | 25,594 |
| Reproductive age –Female  |        | 12,534 |        |        | 18,621 |        |        | 19,017 |        |        | 19,832 |        |
| Labour force (15-64)      | 16,742 | 13,479 | 30,223 | 23,168 | 20,038 | 43,106 | 23,557 | 20,464 | 44,021 | 24,568 | 21,342 | 45,910 |
| Aged population (65+)     | 793    | 488    | 1,280  | 1,093  | 730    | 1,823  | 1,116  | 745    | 1,862  | 1,164  | 777    | 1,942  |

*Source: District Statistical Office, Borabu 2008*

**Age group: Under 1:** The under 1 population is expected to grow from 3,298 to 3,513 at the end of the plan period. This is attributed to improved health care and increase in immunization. The population increase among this age group poses a challenge as there is need to expand the social facilities like in health and education, to cater for the increased population.

**Age group: Under 5:** This form 17% of the total population, the population of the female is less than that of male, even though these changes for over 5 years group, an indication that more boys die than girls within the age bracket. The under 5 mortality rate is at 72/1000 though a reduction from 111/1000 in 2002 is still higher than the under 1 mortality. It is important to establish programmes and initiatives to reduce the mortality rates, these initiatives should target the girl child because they are the most affected.

**Age group 6-13 years (primary):** This population represents the primary school going group, it is expected to grow from 16, 529 at the beginning to 17,602 at the end of the plan period. The population of the male is higher than that of the female; this poses a gender risk in a male dominated society. While expanding the facilities to cater for the population increase there is, need to be gender sensitive, and make provisions that are friendly, to both genders

**Age group 14 – 17 years (Secondary):** These are the secondary school going age group; it is projected to increase from 7,881 to 8,395 at the end of the plan period. Notably the number of female students is far much more than the male in private schools unlike in public where there are more males than females. Private schools are known to provide better facilities than the public ones. There is thus need to invest in the provision of quality education facilities by equipping the existing secondary schools, establish more vocational training centres and other learning institutions. Initiatives should also be put in place to sensitize this group over HIV/AIDS and drug abuse.

**Youth population 15 – 30 years:** They represent 31% of the total population and are faced by lack of employment; they are at high risk of being infected with HIV/AIDS more effort needs to be focused on the youth in advocacy for behaviour change in order to contain the scourge. The plan seeks to empower the youth, with information that they can use to get self employed. There is thus need to establish District Information and Documentation Centre to enable them access information and involve them in development activities. A District library is also planned to improve the literacy standards in the district.

**Reproductive Age (female) 15 – 49 years:** These form 50% of the total female population, and the population have had their population increasing over the years. The increase in this population calls for increased investment in maternal and child health care. Measures to reduce the fertility rate and aid in containing the high population growth shall also target this group. In order to improve their living standards the district shall focus in increasing access to health care delivery by improving the dispensaries through electrification and provision of clean water.

**Labour force 15 – 64 years:** This age group represents the potential labour force and has been increasing over the years and represents 54% of the total population. The district shall put up initiatives aimed at creating employment, providing better health care to ensure a healthy working group and increasing the productivity of agriculture and

livestock sub sectors to increase their income. Efforts towards the fight against the HIV/AIDS pandemic shall also target this group to avert loss in the human resource base already established.

**Aged population 65+:** This group forms the elderly and form part of the dependants; unlike other age groups the aged population comprises 2% of the total population a reduction from 4% in 2002. This is likely due to poor health care provision for the elderly and negligence in taking care of this population. The plan shall focus in providing social welfare for the elderly, and by improving the income for the working group it's expected that they shall benefit from the trickledown effect.

**Urban Population:** The current population for Nyansiongo Township is 20,719 male and 19,375 female. The population is however expected to grow at an accelerated rate due to the establishment of the district headquarter in this town. This shall overstretch the facilities in the town, which is faced with lack of sewerage system, poor piped water network with only 278 households connected. This plan shall focus in increasing the piped water coverage, establish a sewerage system for the town, and upgrade the health centre to a district hospital. The population influx shall also increase pressure on housing; the plan shall exploit avenues of partnering with the private sector in providing affordable housing for the immigrants coming into the town.

#### **d) Gender Inequality**

The district has a female to male ratio of 90:100 and this shows that unlike in most population profiles there are more males than females in the district. This therefore provides a risk of having the male dominated society in the district. Being largely an agricultural economy in society where land is owned by the males, the females are threatened as they largely remain with small parcels of land that cannot be exploited for commercial farming at their disposal. The women are largely involved in small scale farming and usually sell their tea to middle men who exploit them by purchasing at low prices.

Studies have shown that man spend more time in unproductive ventures than women; the income generated by women is also likely to contribute more to the household welfare than that by the male. Planned strategies thus need to target the women in order to enhance their impact on poverty alleviation. Women in the district spend most of their time working in the farms while the male control the resources and are the major beneficiaries of farming. These women, who are responsible for food production, have least access to means of production, receive low wages and have least knowledge on how to improve the productivity of land with modern inputs and technology.

The migration of men to urban centres in search of employment has left many women with households to manage and feed. The impact of poverty on these women usually is high given that they are usually discriminated against in provision of education making them less prepared to fight poverty. The inaccessibility to education opportunities for the girl child leads to early marriage and unwanted pregnancies. There is lack of basic health care for the women in the district leading to high child and maternal mortality rates. The rate of home deliveries has remained high in the district due to the fact that dispensaries are ill equipped, without maternity wing and lack electricity thus making night deliveries difficult.

Domestic violence is a major concern that is of fundamental challenge to economic growth and development in the district. The common violence includes wife battering, sexual abuse of the girl child, rape, sexual harassment and intimidation at work and educational institutions, forced prostitution among others. Gender violence has physical psychological and social effects like loss of life, severe injuries, depression, suicide and isolation. All these effects influence negatively on poverty reduction and sustainable growth.

Another gender concerns can equally be witnessed in schools learning systems where high dropout rates are skewed to the girls than the boys. The schools facilities such as latrines are not adequate nor are they designed to provide utility services to the girl child.

#### **e) Environmental Degradation**

This has been identified as one of the challenges facing sustainable development. Most farmers in the district farm along riverbanks and this exposes the soils leading to erosion. The paths used by the animals while getting water are bare leading to soil erosion when it rains. The high rate of soil erosion has led to silting of dams in the district.

The district does not have any gazetted forest and most of the forest cover in the district is farm based, mostly with eucalyptus tree species that has high transpiration rate losing a lot of ground water due to the fact that the hill tops are mainly bare or used for farming the water catchments is usually low and this has led to drying of springs. The district also has plans to protect the hilltops to protect the water catchments.

Compliance to environmental regulation in the district still remains low; three factories in the district Kento tea factory, Sotik highlands tea factory and Kipkebe have complied by conducting environmental audits and provided with licenses, there however still non compliance among other players. There is need therefore for projects to comply since this shall enable them come up with strategies to mitigate on the adverse environmental effect. It has been noted that the emission of effluent into the rivers from the factories is a major source of pollution in the district.

The washing of motor vehicle inside dams equally contributes towards the pollution of the water points. The chemicals from fertilizers and other chemicals for spraying have also contributed to pollution of the environment.

### **2.6 ANALYSIS OF DEVELOPMENT ISSUES AND CAUSES, DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES/TARGETS AND FORMULATION OF STRATEGIES**

This section represents findings from a stakeholder's forum held at the district headquarter. It provides an analysis of development issues, causes, development objectives, immediate objectives/targets and information of strategies. This is intended to guide stakeholders to initiate projects and programmes that shall address the problems faced by the district.

| Cause   | Development objective  | Immediate objective/Target  | Strategy   |
|---|--|---|--|
| <b>Problem/Issue: High disease prevalence rates</b>   |  |   |  |
| Lack of clean and safe drinking water;<br>Pollution of water points through fertilizers and chemicals, car washing inside dams and soil erosion;<br>Latrines are being sunk near water points;<br>High incidences of malaria, HIV/AIDS and typhoid.   | Reduce by two thirds the mortality rate among children under five;<br>Reduce by three quarters the maternal mortality rate;<br><br>Halt and begin to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS;<br><br>Halt and begin to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases. | De silt 30 dams by the year 2012;<br>Reduce the under 5 mortality to 25/1000 by 2012;<br>Reduce the HIV/AIDS prevalence to less than 2% by 2012;<br>Increase the proportion of children under 5 sleeping under treated nets to 90% by 2012;<br>Reduce the malaria prevalence to 15% by 2012;<br>To annually protect 10 springs for the next five years. | Construct more dams;<br>De silt all silted dams in the district<br>Protect more springs;<br>Revive/conservate drying springs<br>Stop the pollution of water by stopping washing of cars at dams, fence dams, NEMA to implement anti pollution policies;<br>Increase the piped water network and construct a sewerage system for Nyansiongo trading centre;<br>Intensify the sensitization against HIV/AIDS;<br>Sensitize the community on need to deliver at health facility;<br>Equip all dispensaries with water and electricity;<br>Annually distribute 10,000 ITN at subsidised rates;<br>Intensify anti HIV/AIDS campaigns in the district;<br>Stop the washing of vehicles in dams<br>Sensitize the community against sinking of latrines near water points. |
| <b>Problem/Issue: Poor school performance</b>   |  |   |  |
| Overcrowding in some schools;<br>Long distance to schools;<br>Poorly equipped schools;<br>Poor management of schools;<br>Poor staffing in schools;<br>Indiscipline in schools;<br>Drug abuse ;<br>Poor commitment by teachers;<br>Poor school infrastructure;<br>Ignorant/Illiterate school management committees;<br>Absenteeism by teachers;<br>Lack of commitment to education by parents. | Ensure that all boys and girls complete a full course of primary schooling;<br>Establish and equip computer labs in all major secondary schools.   | Establish in every secondary school one computer lab with at least 50 computers by 2012;<br>Train 50% of the school management committees by 2012;<br>Build 50 classrooms every year to cater for the population increase.  | Build more classrooms in schools;<br>Increase objectivity in the selection of school management committees;<br>Train school management committees;<br>Improve supervision of teachers;<br>Motivate teachers to increase commitment ;<br>Sensitize the community against discrimination of teachers from other regions;<br>Stop transferring teachers as a disciplinary measure;<br>Introduce monitoring and evaluation of school performance;<br>DEB to ensure that school management committees are objectively selected;<br>Strengthen extra curriculum activities in schools.<br>Sensitize community on importance of education;  |



| Cause  | Development objective  | Immediate objective/Target   | Strategy   |
|--|--|--|--|
|  |  |  | Strengthen ECD education.  |
| <b>Problem/Issue: Low productivity</b>   |  |  |  |
| <p>High prices for farm inputs, and animal drugs:<br/>           High animal disease prevalence;<br/>           Poor quality of animals:<br/>           Use of outdated farming techniques;<br/>           Sub standard farm inputs:<br/>           Hail stones destroying tea:<br/>           Poor extension services;<br/>           Soil erosion.</p> | <p>To increase the productivity in agriculture and livestock sub sectors by 100% by 2012:<br/>           To reduce the rate of soil erosion by 20%:<br/>           Increase the adoption of modern farming techniques by 50%:<br/>           To increase accessibility to extension services by 50%.</p> | <p>Increase the number of exotic cattle breed by 50% by the year 2012:<br/>           Establish one AI unit in the district:<br/>           Train 200 farmers every year on conservation agriculture:<br/>           Introduce horticulture farming as an alternative to tea farming:<br/>           Establish one crush pen in every location for disease control by 2010:<br/>           Establish one authorised certified seed distributor every year.</p> | <p>Increase field days and farmers field school;<br/>           Subsidize cost of Artificial Insemination(IA):<br/>           Establish community owned AI programme at Borabu farmers union:<br/>           Establish disease control initiatives i.e. crush pens;<br/>           Sensitize community on disease control initiatives.</p> |

| Cause   | Development objective   | Immediate objective/Target   | Strategy  |
|---|---|--|---|
| <b>Problem/Issue: Insecure livelihood</b>   |   |  |   |
| Water points have been grabbed/allocated to other projects;<br>Vandalism of dams:<br>Eucalyptus trees draining springs and rivers;<br>Dams are silted'<br>Elephant grass ( <i>esasati</i> ) drying dams;<br>Public land being allocated without consultation with the community;<br>Cattle rustling;<br>High population growth;<br>Poor accessibility to justice;<br>Lack of recreational facilities;<br>Lack of offices and other facilities for government officers;<br>Tribal clashes. | Eliminate cattle rustling by the year 2012;<br>Reduce the population growth by 50% at the end of the plan period;<br>Construct office blocks to house all district heads by 2010;<br>Eliminate tribal clashes by 2012.  | Build one resident magistrate court in the district by 2010;<br>Establish one social hall in Nyansiongo town;<br>Construct one District Information and Documentation Centre by 2010;<br>Create 90% awareness on need for peaceful co existence.                             | Involve the community while allocating trust land;<br>Sensitize the community against planting eucalyptus trees at the river banks;<br>Involve the community in cutting all the blue gum trees planted along the river banks;<br>Rehabilitate river banks by planting indigenous and agro forestry trees;<br>Sensitize the community on their rights over public land;<br>Construct a court in the district;<br>Establish stadium and social hall in Nyansiongo;<br>Construct the district head quarters and provide government officers with facilities. |
| <b>Problem/Issue: High rate of environmental degradation</b>  |   |  |   |
| Ploughing of river banks;<br>Soil erosion;<br>Planting of blue gum trees at river banks;<br>Pollution of dams with fertilizers and chemicals;   | Initiate projects that shall ensure sustainable development and initiate programmes to reverse loss of environmental resources;<br>Reduce environmental degradation by 50% by the year 2012;<br>Eliminate the contamination of water points through car washing;<br>Create 90% awareness on the risks of planting eucalyptus at riverbanks. | Rehabilitate 50 Km of river bank by year 2012;<br>Protect 2 hill tops in the district by year 2012;<br>Remove 2500 eucalyptus trees planted along river banks by 2012;<br>Plant 5000 indigenous tree species in the district by 2012;<br>Reduce soil erosion by 20% by 2012. | Initiate programmes to stop soil erosion i.e. construct terraces, gabions e.t.c;<br>Sensitize the community on initiatives towards the stopping soil erosion;<br>Illegalise the washing of cars inside the dams;<br>Encourage the planting of agro forestry trees and indigenous trees along riverbanks.  |

| Cause  | Development objective  | Immediate objective/Target  | Strategy  |
|--|--|---|---|
| <b>Problem/Issue: Lack of technical skills</b>   |  |   |   |
| Lack of technical institutions in the region;<br>Lack of information on available opportunities.   | Revive one village polytechnic every year in the district;<br>Increase awareness on the available training opportunities by 50% by 2012.   | Establish an information centre in the district by 2010;<br>Establish one university campus in the district by 2010;<br>Establish one teachers college in the district by 2012. | Establish university campus in district;<br>Revive the collapsed village polytechnics;<br>Establish other technical institutions;<br>Construct District Information and Documentation Centre in the district. |
| <b>Problem/Issue: Insecurity</b>   |  |   |   |
| Immigration from other districts into the district;<br>The community not giving evidence in court to facilitate prosecution of criminals.  | Reduce incidences of insecurity by 50% by the year 2010;<br>Increase awareness to need to provide evidence in court by 50% by 2010.  | Hold 12 forums annually to sensitize the community on provision of evidence and community policing.   | Sensitize community on the need to give information/evidence to facilitate the prosecution of criminals;<br>Sensitize community on their role on community policing;<br>Intensify patrols.                    |
| <b>Problem/Issue: Low Income</b>   |  |   |   |
| Lack of market for agricultural produce;<br>Poor farm management skills;<br>Poor management of cooperatives;<br>Poor state of roads;<br>Lack of alternative cash crops;<br>Low electricity coverage;<br>Low productivity in agriculture and livestock;<br>High disease prevalence.       | Increase the farmers access to the market by 50% by year 2010;<br>Increase the length of gravel road by 50% by 2012;<br>Introduce horticulture farming by the year 2010;<br>Increase the electricity coverage by 50% by the year 2012. | Revive two dormant cooperatives every year;<br>Train 500 farmers annually on farm management skills;<br>Establish one Artificial Insemination unit in the district.             | Improve road infrastructure;<br>Strengthen the management of cooperatives;<br>Establish value addition for milk;<br>Introduce horticultural crops.  |
| <b>Problem/Issue: Poor health</b>  |  |   |   |
| Few and poorly staffed health facilities;<br>Ignorance on health insurance i.e. NHIF;<br>Poorly equipped health facilities;<br>Lack of electricity and water at health facilities;<br>Poor supervision at facilities;<br>Poor refuse disposal;<br>Lack of clean and safe drinking water. | Reduce by half the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water;<br>Increase awareness by 50% on the need to have health care insurance.   | Increase piped water coverage;<br>Sensitize the community on need to embrace health care insurance.   | Initiate disease control initiatives;<br>Fully equip the health facilities.<br>Classify more roads.   |

**CHAPTER THREE:  
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS**

### **3.0 INTRODUCTION**

This chapter specifies programmes/projects to be implemented during the plan period. It also specifies objectively verifiable indicators that shall be used to monitor project/program implementation, and sets medium term milestones for impact assessments. It aims at translating the district strategies into specific sector strategies and courses of action such as projects/programmes that cumulatively shall lead to the improvement of the living standards of the district. The stakeholders and development partners shall be guided by the analysis of development issues and causes in implementing projects/programmes over and above those proposed in this chapter.

The preparation of this chapter is in line with the MTEF sectors that include the agriculture and rural sector, education, human resource development sector, environment, water and sanitation special programs, physical infrastructure, research, innovation and technology and governance justice law and order.

### **3.1 AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT SECTOR**

The agriculture and rural development Sector is comprised of Agriculture, Livestock Development, Fisheries Development, Cooperatives and marketing, Lands, Forestry and wildlife sub-sectors. It's the major sector in the district; this plan aims at increasing productivity of this sector in order to raise the living standards of the district.

#### **3.1.1 Sector Vision**

To create an innovative, commercially oriented and modern agriculture and rural development sector

#### **3.1.2 Sector Mission**

To improve livelihood of Kenyans through promotion of competitive agriculture, sustainable livestock and fisheries sub-sector, growth of viable cooperatives sub-sector, equitable distribution and sustainable management of land resources, appropriate forestry resources management and conservation of wildlife.

#### **3.1.3 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission**

Agriculture forms the foundation of Borabu district economy, with 85% of the total population involved in this sector. In response to the sector vision and mission, the district aims at increasing the productivity in the agricultural sub sector through introduction of horticulture farming, adopting modern farming techniques and improving extension services. This plan also makes proposals towards improving the livestock sub sector productivity by boosting disease control initiatives and introducing artificial insemination to improve on quality of the local daily breeds

The sector will undertake projects/programmes aimed at reducing soil erosion and land degradation caused by the blue eucalyptus planted along riverbanks. The plan shall also undertake to sensitize the farmers against tilling the riverbanks that has led to silting of

water points. The plan shall focus in improving the road network, strengthen the management of cooperatives and value addition to increase the income from farming. The plan shall also focus on taming the rapid population growth to avoid further sub division of land that will hamper commercial farming.

### 3.1.4 Importance of the Sector in the District

The productive sector forms the backbone of the district economy; with 95% of the district land being arable, it employs 85% of the total population. The district is endowed with bimodal pattern of annual rainfall that is well distributed, reliable and adequate for a wide range of crops and dairy farming. The deep, fertile and well-drained red volcanic soil that makes 95% of the district is suitable for farming.

The fast developing fisheries sub sector provides an alternative source of protein for the district population. Cooperatives play a major role in marketing the agricultural produce, providing credit facilities to the district farmers owing to lack of financial institutions in the district. Environment and forestry aids in ensuring sustainable development, making sure that wood fuel used to cure tea and clearing land for farming does not exhaust the forest cover. NEMA also makes sure that the factories in the district undertake environmental audits.

### 3.1.5 Role of the stakeholders in the sector

| Stakeholder                      | Role   |
|----------------------------------|--|
| NGOs, CBOs, FBOs                 | Capacity building of farmers in project planning, management and technical training; They also assist in provision of material support to farmers. |
| Donors                           | Provide resources, technical support and capacity building of CIGs through NALEP-SIDA, EU-CDTF/CEF programmes, NMK.                                |
| Government departments           | Provision of extension services.   |
| Private sector                   | Source of agricultural and livestock inputs provide marketing channels and credit for farmers.   |
| Community                        | Participate fully in agricultural production to ensure that the sector grows.  |
| Kenya Tea Development Authority  | Conduct research and disseminate finding to other stakeholders; Provide training to farmers Assist farmers with marketing of produce.              |
| Lake Basin Development Authority | Supply fingerlings to farmers.   |

### 3.1.6 sector/Sub sector priorities, constraints and Strategies

| Sub sector            | Priorities  | Constraints   | Strategies  |
|-----------------------|---|---|---|
| Fisheries development | Promotion of aquaculture development<br>Management, conservation, control and utilization of fishery resources;<br>Management and control of fish quality and safety. | Inadequate budgetary provision;<br>Lack of access to credit facilities;<br>Conflict in water resource use;<br>High illiteracy among fish farmers. | Provision of fingerlings;<br>Establish more demonstration farms;<br>Train farmers on fish husbandry techniques;<br>Stocking of protected dams;<br>Revival of department fish farms for demonstration. |
| Agriculture           | Improving delivery of   | High cost of farm   | Provision of agricultural   |

| Sub sector              | Priorities   | Constraints  | Strategies  |
|-------------------------|--|--|---|
|                         | research, extension and advisory services; Increasing access to quality inputs and financial services. | inputs; Lack of vehicles and other equipments for extension; Use of outdated farming techniques; Use of substandard farm inputs; | input subsidy; Intensify farmers training field days, demonstrations; Intensify campaigns on better land use; Establish financial institutions; Establish authorized farm input distributors. |
| Livestock development   | Disease and Pest control; Improved extension delivery services.  | High animal disease prevalence; Low productivity; Poorly equipped extension officers; High cost of animal drugs.                 | Provision of animal drug subsidy; Support the establishment of AI unit; Establish crash pens.   |
| Cooperative development | Streamlining of co-operative society's management; Improving market access and marketing efficiency.   | Collapse of cooperatives due to poor management; Poor management skills; Political interference into management of cooperatives. | Strengthening management of cooperatives; Revival of collapsed cooperatives.  |

### 3.1.7 Projects/programmes

#### 3.1.8.1 Agriculture ongoing projects/ programmes

| Project Name<br>Location        | Objectives  | Targets  | Description of activities   |
|---------------------------------|---|--|---|
| NALEP/SIDA<br>District Wide     | Institutionalize demand driven and farmer led extension services<br>Increase effectiveness of pluralistic provision of extension services<br>Increase participation of the private sector in providing extension services<br>Empower farmers to take charge of project cycle management of extension projects<br>Develop accountability mechanisms and transparency in developing extension services<br>Facilitate commercialization of some of the agricultural extension services | 1 location annually                                | Extension services<br>Demonstration<br>Trainings<br>Field days<br>CIG formations<br>CAP development   |
| Njaa<br>Marufuku<br>Kenya (NMK) | To capacity build the farmers and help eliminate hunger   | Farmers groups                                     | Provision of funding to groups; Training groups on FFS concept  |
| NALEP<br>(GOK)<br>District wide | Improving food security<br>Promotion and marketing of food crops i.e. bananas, Sweet and Irish potatoes<br>Improve land use for production of high value crops i.e. grain amaranth, birds eye chillies<br>Improve value addition and utilization of passion fruits  | 1 water pan in Esise division and in all locations | Survey, Design and excavate water pan for irrigation; Establish 4 demonstration plots and conduct field days; Food utilization trainings and demonstrations |

| Project Name<br>Location                         | Objectives   | Targets       | Description of activities                   |
|--|--|---------------|---|
| Horticulture promotion project;<br>District Wide | To increase the income of the farmers though diversification and provision of alternative source of income and improve food security | All divisions | Trainings;<br>CIG formation;<br>Field days. |

### 3.1.8.2 Fisheries development; ongoing projects/ programmes

| Project Name<br>Location                      | Objectives  | Targets  | Description of activities  |
|---|---|--|--|
| Kitaru trout fish farm;<br>Kiang'eni location | Production of fingerlings for distribution to fish farmers; Demonstration farm for fish husbandry | Directly supply fingerlings to 197 farmers and produce 20,000 fingerlings annually through propagation | Rehabilitation of old ponds; purchase of feeds; training of fish farmers |
| Ensoko fish farm Esise<br>Location            | To increase fish production; production of fingerlings  | Supply of fingerlings to over 69 fish farmers by producing 18,000 fingerlings annually                 | Rehabilitation of ponds and stocking them with tilapia and cat fish      |

### 3.1.8.3 Agriculture; new project/programme proposals

| Project Name<br>Location                         | Priority ranking | Objectives   | Targets                             | Description of activities   |
|--|------------------|--|-------------------------------------|---|
| Njaa Marufuku Kenya (NMK)                        | 1                | To capacity build the farmers through the farmers field school methodology and help eliminate hunger   | Farmers groups                      | Provision of funding to groups; Training groups on Farmer Field School concept  |
| NALEP (GOK)<br>District wide                     | 2                | Improving food security<br>Promotion and marketing of food crops i.e. bananas, Sweet and Irish potatoes<br>Improve land use for production of high value crops i.e. grain amaranth, birds eye chillies<br>Improve value addition and utilization of passion fruits | 1 water pan in Esise; All locations | Survey, Design and excavate water pan for irrigation; Establish 4 demonstration plots and conduct field days; Food utilization trainings and demonstrations |
| Horticulture promotion project;<br>District Wide | 3                | To increase the income of the farmers though diversification and provision of alternative source of income and improve food security   | Train 100 farmers annually          | Sensitize farmers on the possible alternative crops; Trainings on techniques  |

### 3.1.8.4 Livestock development; new project/programme proposals

| Project Name<br>Location | Priority ranking | Objectives                           | Targets                                    | Description of activities                 |
|--------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------------|--|---|
| Artificial Insemination  | 1                | To improve dairy animal productivity | To establish one AI unit at Borabu farmers | Purchase of AI unit; Train farmers on AI; |



| Project Name<br>Location                           | Priority<br>ranking | Objectives  | Targets   | Description of<br>activities   |
|--|---------------------|---|---|--|
| programme;<br>District wide                        |                     | by improving the<br>quality of local breed<br>of animals  | Union to serve the<br>whole district; To<br>successfully breed<br>1000 crossbreed<br>animals annually | provision of start up<br>capital   |
| Disease control;<br>District Wide                  | 2                   | To increase<br>productivity by<br>reducing disease<br>prevalence rates in<br>the district   | Establish and provide<br>start up chemicals for<br>two crush pens per sub<br>location by 2012         | Construction of crush<br>pens; purchase of<br>start up chemical;<br>Sensitization of<br>community on<br>sustainability and<br>need to embrace<br>disease control |
| Safe use of<br>pesticide project;<br>District Wide | 3                   | Train extension<br>officers, spraying<br>teams, stockist and<br>farmers on safe use<br>of chemicals;<br>Regular inspection of<br>chemical stores. | 2 training sessions per<br>year for staff; 4 farmer<br>and stockist trainings<br>per year             | Training of farmers/<br>stockists and staff on<br>safe and effective use<br>of pesticides  |

### 3.1.8.5 Fisheries development; new project proposals

| Project Name<br>Location                             | Priority<br>ranking | Objectives   | Targets  | Description of<br>activities   |
|--|---------------------|--|--|--|
| Kahawa fish farm<br>Esise location                   | 1                   | Production of<br>fingerlings for<br>distribution to farmers  | Propagation of 16,000<br>fingerlings annually<br>to be supplied to 55<br>farmers   | Establish cages;<br>holding field days;<br>construction of four<br>fish ponds                            |
| Mekenene fish<br>farm                                | 2                   | To demonstrate pond<br>designing construction<br>and fish husbandry;<br>production of<br>fingerlings   | Propagate 22,000<br>fingerlings to be<br>supplied to at least<br>100 farmers   | Construct cages at<br>ponds; Construct<br>and fence four<br>ponds; holding field<br>days                 |
| Construction of<br>training hall                     | 3                   | To provide a venue for<br>training farmers while<br>demonstrating fish<br>husbandry techniques   | Construction of a 50<br>person capacity<br>training hall   | Construction of hall   |
| Training farmers<br>groups                           | 4                   | To improve fish<br>farming techniques and<br>enhance production  | Training of 80 fish<br>farmers annually  | Trainings; provision<br>of start up capital  |
| Fish selling banda<br>Nyansiongo<br>township         | 5                   | To establish a fresh<br>fish market that shall<br>provide high quality<br>and safe fish for sale   | Accommodate 50 fish<br>traders   | Construction of<br>modern bandas   |
| Fish species<br>Survey                               | 6                   | To establish the<br>aquatic biodiversity of<br>our dams  | Survey 10 public<br>dams and 3 private<br>dams   | Survey   |
| Fish multiplication<br>centre Nyansiongo<br>township | 7                   | To demonstrate fish<br>husbandry and produce<br>fingerlings; Do<br>research on selective<br>breeding and feed<br>formulation on local<br>materials | To propagate 20,000<br>fingerlings annually<br>to be supplied to 500<br>farmers; set up 4<br>hatchery units;<br>provide feeds;<br>establish laboratory | Set up hatchery;<br>procure feed<br>materials; hold field<br>days; purchase<br>laboratory<br>equipments. |

### 3.1.8.6 Cooperative development; new projects

| Project Name<br>Location  | Priority<br>Ranking | Objectives   | Targets   | Description of activities  |
|---|---------------------|--|---|--|
| Borabu SACCO;<br>Mogusi SACCO;<br>Sotik chai SACCO<br>District wide       | 1                   | To increase credit availability to the farmers                 | To rehabilitate and make operational the three SACCOs in the district | Train members on better management; Enforce the Cooperative Act; Conduct AGM; Sensitize members against HIV/AIDS   |
| Isoge FCS; Kineni FCS; Ekerubo FCS; Raitigo FCS; Mwongori FCS; Eronge FCS | 2                   | To enable the farmers improve marketing of pyrethrum and milk. | To fully revive and make operational the four farmers cooperatives.   | Train members, employees and management on management skills; Sensitize the members on marketing tribunal and leadership; Sensitize members against HIV/AIDS |

### 3.1.9 Cross Sector Linkages

The productive sector by being the backbone of the district economy virtually has a direct or indirect linkage with other sectors. Depending on the productivity of its sub sectors, the more productive the sector, the more revenue the local authorities are able to collect in cess and rates affecting their service delivery. Being the main source of revenue for the district residents it affects their level of income hence access to health and education.

The performances of this sector is affected by the condition of roads, poor road infrastructure hamper accessibility to markets and increase the cost of transporting the farm inputs thus reducing the profitability of agricultural ventures. Provision of better health care equally improves the productivity of this sector by ensuring a healthy working population.

### 3.1.10 Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross Cutting Issues

This sector proposes programmes that shall assist in the achievement of MDG goal number one of eradication of extreme poverty and hunger. The proposed projects shall ensure the production of highly nutritious food crops that shall improve the health standards for the district including those PLWHA in the district. The cooperative officer shall ensure that while the community is being trained on management of SACCOs special sessions are reserved for sensitization against HIV/AIDS. The poor shall also be identified for the provision of farm inputs to improve productivity in their farms. The DAO shall coordinate to ensure that HIV/AIDS is adequately discussed at agricultural forums such as field days, to explain its effects on productivity. The following provides the strategy for mainstreaming crosscutting issues.

| Cross cutting issue | Mainstreaming strategy/approach  |  |                          |                           |
|---------------------|--|--|--------------------------|---------------------------|
|                     | Identification and planning  | Implementation stage   | Coordination             | Monitoring and evaluation |
| HIV/AIDS            | Management and staff shall be year marked for trainings                            | While providing trainings on management skills sessions shall be reserved for HIV/AIDS sensitization | Cooperative Officer      | DMEC                      |
| Poverty             | The poor shall be encouraged and supported to join the cooperatives and other CIGs | Organize the poor into marketing groups; provision of farm inputs for the poor                       | Cooperative officer; DAO | DMEC                      |

## 3.2 HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT SECTOR

The sector comprises of medical services, education, labour and human resource development and public health sub-sector

### 3.2.1 Sector Vision

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

### 3.2.2 Sector Mission

The Mission of the sector is to promote, coordinate integrated human resource policies and programmes to meet requirements of a rapidly industrialising economy and the global labour market

### 3.2.3 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The district shall strive to improve the school infrastructure to ease the overcrowding in some school and as well provide an environment that shall promote girl child education. In improving the quality of education, the plan proposes to establish computer laboratories in all secondary schools in the district by the end of the plan period. This shall help in making the students computer literate.

The plan equally proposes the establishment of tertiary institution including a university campus. There are also proposals to strengthen early child hood education, reinforce supervision of schools, and improve the road infrastructure and sensitizing the community over the importance of education as strategies towards the improvement of quality of education.

### 3.2.4 Importance of the Sector in the District

This sector is important in the achievement of the overall objective of the district; it prepares the human resource in the delivery of labour largely required. A literate and healthy population is able to articulate issues affecting them and fully involve themselves in the development programmes initiated increasing their sustainability.

### 3.2.5 Role of the stakeholders in the sector

| Stakeholders   | Role  |
|--|---|
| Government Ministries and agencies (CDF, MOE, Local authorities etc) | Provision of infrastructure and staff for support of the sector. Provision of enabling environment for the private sector |
| NGOs, CBOs   | Support of OVCs and provision of basic necessities to support programs in the sector.                                     |
| Donors   | Provision of infrastructure and support of the sector programs through provision of resources                             |

### 3.2.6 Sector priorities, constraints and Strategies

| Sub sector | Priorities   | Constraints  | Strategies   |
|------------|--|--|--|
| education  | Attain MDGs and EFA by 2015; Achieve a transition rate of 70 percent from primary to secondary school level; Rehabilitate and make operational existing vocation training institutions | Few trained ECD teachers and low participation; Inadequate infrastructure; Unsatisfactory primary to secondary and secondary to tertiary levels transition rate; Gender discrimination against girl child; Few poorly equipped special education institutions; Poor supervision of schools; Low access and participation, lack of teachers and low number of adult literacy centres hamper adult education; Drug and substance abuse; Poor management of institutions. | Revive dormant vocational training centres; Improve infrastructural facilities and equipment in the training centres |

### 3.2.7 Projects/programmes

#### 3.2.7.1 Ongoing projects/ programmes; Education

| Project Name<br>Location                              | Objectives   | Targets   | Description of activities                                   |
|---|--|---|---|
| District Education Office; Nyansiongo Location        | To provide accommodation to all the district education staff   | To provide offices to all the district education staff                    | Partitioning of hall  |
| Teachers advisory centre; Nyansiongo location         | To provide a teachers learning resource centre in the district | Construction of one facility; Equipping the T.A.C with learning materials | Construction of centre; Purchase of equipment and materials |
| Divisional Education offices; Mekenene Location       | Establish offices for the division staff                       | Construction of two divisional offices                                    | Construction of office; Equipping the offices               |
| Nyansiongo Zone Education Office; Nyansiongo Location | To provide an office for Nyansiongo QASO                       | To build and furnish the zonal education office                           | Construction and furnishing of office                       |

#### 3.2.7.2 New project proposals; Education

| Project Name<br>Location | Ranking | Objectives                               | Targets                               | Description of activities |
|--------------------------|---------|--|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Standards assessment and | 1       | To enhance curriculum delivery to ensure | Supervise all schools in the district | School visits             |

| Project Name Location                                 | Ranking | Objectives  | Targets  | Description of activities   |
|---|---------|---|--|---|
| administration of schools district wide               |         | completion; To provide the teachers with information on the current trends and emerging issues in education |  |   |
| Provision of instructional materials District         | 2       | To make education affordable by availing instructional materials to schools                                 | To reduce by half the school dropout rates; To increase the retention and completion rates by 20%  | Procure institutional materials   |
| Provision of bursaries District wide                  | 3       | To make education accessible to the poor and vulnerable   | To provide bursary to 80% of the orphaned school going pupils                                      | Disbursement of bursary   |
| Provision of special needs education District wide    | 4       | To ensure provision of universal education to those with special needs                                      | To establish two special needs Education schools in the district                                   | Construction; procurement of special learning equipments                  |
| Provision of early childhood education; District wide | 5       | To improve the provision of Early childhood education in the district                                       | To establish ECD centres in 80% of the district primary schools by 2012                            | Recruitment of more ECD teachers; Construction and equipping the centres. |
| Provision of Adult education; District Wide           | 6       | The improve literacy for the adult population   | To establish and make operational one adult education centre in every sub location in the district | Recruitment of staff; construct centre; Equip facility                    |

### 3.2.7 Sector/Sub sector priorities, constraints and Strategies

| Sub-sector                | Priorities   | Constraints  | Strategies   |
|---------------------------|--|--|--|
| Maternal and child health | Full Immunization of children; Improved Nutrition for children; Maternal and Child Health Care; Integrated management of childhood illnesses(IMCI) | High cost of drugs, inadequate health facilities; inadequate funding                   | Improved immunization coverage; Sensitization of community on improving child and maternal health Implementation of district IMCI                |
| Adolescence health        | Improved access to health Care; Maintenance of health Services/facilities.   | Few peer counsellors attached to MOH, Lack of youth clubs, Poverty.                    | Train more peer counsellors; Mobilize the youths to form clubs and make active existing ones; sensitization on reproductive health               |
| Adults and Elderly        | Improvement of health care provision to the elderly  | Lack of trained personnel to handle geriatric cases; Staff shortages                   | Improved health care to the elderly Train primary health care workers  |
| Health; Administration    | Expansion of existing facilities; equipping facilities; inventory reports and staffing; Strengthening of Health management information systems.    | Lack funds Lack of commitment by health workers; Inadequate drugs at health facilities | Involvement of other stakeholders in the improvement of the infrastructure; training of community health committees and community health workers |

### 3.2.8 Projects/programmes

#### 3.2.8.1 Ongoing projects/ programmes Health

| Project Name<br>Location                        | Objectives   | Targets   | Description of activities                      |
|---|--|---|--|
| Chepngombe Health centre Nyansiongo<br>Location | To upgrade the facility to a district hospital         | Completion of wards, provision of water to the facility 2 storage water tanks capacity 5000litres each; expansion of structures | Construction of wards; Provision of equipments |
| Isoge health centre                             | To improve the service delivery by the health facility | Provide equipments; complete construction of wards  | Construction of wards; provision of equipments |

#### 3.2.8.2 New project proposals; Health

| Project Name<br>Location                     | Ranking | Objectives   | Targets   | Description of activities  |
|--|---------|--|---|--|
| Anti malaria campaign; District Wide         | 1       | To ensure that the district population sleeps under LLITN  | To annually distribute 10,000 LLITN at subsidised price                         | Distribution of nets at subsidised cost  |
| Family planning campaigns; District Wide     | 2       | To reduce the population growth rate                       | To increase contraceptive acceptance 80% of expectant mothers attending clinics | Sensitization on contraceptive use; provision of contraceptives                |
| Reproductive health trainings; District wide | 3       | To improve on provision of a youth friendly health care    | Train 50 peer councillors; Train 100 primary health care workers                | Trainings  |
| Immunization campaigns; District Wide        | 4       | To ensure that all children are fully immunized by age one | To fully immunize all children by the age one                                   | Purchase of vaccines; Administration of immunizations; Mobilization campaigns. |

### 3.2.9 Cross Sector Linkages

The performance of this sector not only affects that of other sectors but also is affected by the performance of other sectors. A healthy population is necessary to provide sufficient labour force for the productive sector, which employs more than 85% of the district population. When there is high disease prevalence in the district more income is diverted towards provision of health care, man-hours are also lost as sick leave days. Conversely, the performance of this sector is also affected by the productive sector, which produces food necessary in maintaining a healthy population. The infrastructure sector is also pivotal in enabling the provision of efficient health care. The sector also regulates the productive sector through safety and health regulation to ensure health standards are maintained.

### 3.2.10 Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross Cutting Issues

Under the sector the proposed projects are aimed at achievement of MDG goals of reducing child mortality, improve maternal health, combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases. The health sector shall focus in the improvement of the quality of life for those

living with HIV/AIDS through provision of food supplements and better health care. By up scaling PMPTC and through sensitization towards health care delivery the district aims at containing mother to child transmission.

### 3.2.11 Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross Cutting Issues

The proposed projects under this sector among others seek the attainment of MDG goal 2 of achievement of universal primary education. The plan proposes the identification and mainstreaming of the poor and orphaned children to enable them access primary education. The district shall develop a database for vulnerable children coordinated by the education officer and children officer in the district that shall ensure that they receive assistance on bursary; the district shall also collaborate with NGOs in providing child support on necessities as prescribed in the children's Act.

In achieving MDG goal number seven, the district targets to mainstream environmental issues into the education sector. Schools shall be identified for demonstration of the strategies proposed to achievement of environmental sustainability. Seedlings will be distributed to schools under indigenous tree planting programme to sensitize community against planting eucalyptus trees around water catchments. The following provides a summary for mainstreaming strategy.

| Cross cutting issue       | Mainstreaming strategy/approach   |   |  |   |
|---------------------------|---|---|--|---|
|                           | Identification and planning   | Implementation stage  | Coordination   | Monitoring and evaluation   |
| Poverty                   | The poor and orphaned children are identified and data base created                               | While providing bursaries the needy and orphaned are given priority                         | District Educational Officer to ensure that the vulnerable are fully funded                    | The children's department to provide proportion of needy children supported |
| Environmental degradation | Schools that fall in the most affected areas to be identified for demonstration and sensitization | Seedlings to be distributed to all public schools to be planted at schools and homes around | The forest officer to provide the seedlings and ensure that planting is done at the right time | The district Environmental Committee  |

## 3.3 PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE SECTOR

This sector includes roads, transport, energy, housing, Nairobi metropolitan development, public works, and Kenya Wildlife Services sub sectors.

### 3.3.1 Sector Vision

The vision is to provide cost-effective, world class infrastructure facilities and services in support of vision 2030

### 3.3.2 Sector Mission

The mission is to provide efficient, affordable, and reliable infrastructure for sustainable economic growth and development through construction, modernization, rehabilitation and effective management of all infrastructure facilities

### 3.3.3 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The district will make concerted effort to provide physical infrastructure through development of new infrastructure, rehabilitation and effective management of the existing infrastructure facilities to open up the district to trade and investment and expansion of urban centres.

The district aims to improve the road infrastructure; this shall help improve efficiency in the agricultural sector. The plan also focuses on improving access to piped water especially for Nyansiongo Township that has been made the district headquarter and is expected to grow faster. There is also need to put up a sewerage system for the town to reduce contamination of water system.

### 3.3.4 Importance of the Sector in the District

This sector provides the basis of the smooth operation of all other sectors. With a good road infrastructure the productive sector shall become more efficient and thus generate more income. The district being largely an agricultural economy with more than 80% of the population engaged in farming, the success of this sector shall improve the welfare of the district and help in poverty alleviation.

The district also needs to improve the electricity network, this shall aid in creation of more employment opportunities; electricity shall also be required to power value addition. In order to improve school performance and increase health facility delivery there are plans to electrify all secondary schools and dispensaries in the district. The provision of clean and safe drinking water helps in reducing disease incidence.

### 3.3.5 Role of the stakeholders in the sector

| Stakeholders                     | Role   |
|----------------------------------|--|
| <b>Roads and public works</b>    |  |
| Private sector                   | Contractors involved in construction and maintenance     |
| Donor- SIDA Road 2000            | Financing new roads projects and routine maintenance     |
| Constituencies Development Fund  | Provide funds for routine maintenance                    |
| Local Authorities                | Maintenance of roads within their jurisdiction           |
| <b>Energy</b>                    |  |
| Ministry of Energy               | Provide resource for rural electrification               |
| Kenya power and lighting company | Carry out installation of rural electrification projects |
| Private sector                   | Are contracted to install the power lines                |
| Donors                           | Funding rural electrification project                    |
| Constituencies Development Fund  | Provision of funds for rural electrification             |
| Department of public health      | Assessing and advising on quality                        |
| Community                        | Provide labour; Ensure sustainability                    |

### 3.3.6 Sector/Sub sector priorities, constraints and Strategies

| Sub sector             | Priorities  | Constraints   | Strategies   |
|------------------------|---|---|--|
| Roads and public works | Provide an efficient adequate and reliable road network | The district is characterised with a hilly terrain and heavy rains that are distributed although the years making road maintenance and construction | Provide funds for road construction through RMLF and KRB; Ensure proper drainage |



| Sub sector | Priorities | Constraints  | Strategies   |
|------------|------------|--|--|
|            |            | difficult and costly.<br>The funding for road projects is usually insufficient to gravel roads thus being washed by the rains within a week. | system along all roads;<br>Involve the local communities in road maintenance |

### 3.3.7 Programmes/projects

#### 3.3.7.1 New project/programme; Energy

| Project Name<br>Location                                     | Ranking | Objectives  | Targets  | Description of activities |
|--|---------|---|--|---------------------------|
| Rural Electrification programme                              | 1       | To increase the percentage of rural population accessible to electricity                                      | All markets and trading centres as recommended by the DDC  | Electrification           |
| public facility electrification programme;<br>District Wide  | 2       | To provide electricity to all public health facilities to enhance service provision                           | To provide electricity to all the 9 public health facilities in the district as recommended by the DDC | Electrification           |
| Secondary school electrification programme;<br>District Wide | 3       | To provide electricity to all public secondary schools that does not have electricity to improve performance. | To have all public secondary schools connected to electricity as prioritized by the DDC                | Electrification           |

#### 3.3.7.2 New project proposals; Roads

| Project Name<br>Location                   | Ranking | Objectives                                       | Targets   | Description of activities                          |
|--|---------|--|---|--|
| I1101<br>Chebilat – Mwangori –<br>Riakworo | 1       | To make the road passable in all weather seasons | Gravel 4.6 Km and<br>Install 42m culvert                      | Gravelling,<br>Culvert Installation                |
| Etangi-Nyansakia<br>Rietago road           | 2       | To improve the road, surface and repair bridge   | Grade 10 km and<br>bridge repair                              | Grading,<br>Gravelling,<br>Bridge repair           |
| L1103<br>Gesima – Omoyo –<br>Kijauri       | 3       | To improve the road surface condition            | Gravel 5 Km and<br>grade 10 km of<br>road                     | Grading,<br>Graveling                              |
| B3/Unclassified<br>Kijauri – isoge         | 4       | To improve the road surface condition            | Gravel 3 km and<br>Grade 16 km                                | Grading,<br>Graveling                              |
| I 1102<br>Nyaronge – Amakara               | 5       | To improve the road surface condition            | Gravel 3Km and<br>Grade 6 Km                                  | Grading,<br>Graveling                              |
| Uncl<br>Mogusii – Mwangori                 | 6       | To improve the road surface condition            | Gravel 2.6 Km and<br>grade 8 km                               | Grading,<br>Graveling                              |
| E 195<br>Chebilat – Isoge –<br>Amakara     | 7       | To improve the road surface condition            | Gravel 13 Km,<br>Grade 20 Km and<br>install 35m of<br>culvert | Gravelling,<br>Grading and<br>Culvert Installation |
| R54<br>Metamaywa –<br>Riangombe – Manga    | 8       | To improve the road surface condition            | Gravel 4 Km,<br>Grade 17 Km and<br>Install 35m of<br>culvert  | Gravelling,<br>Grading and<br>Culvert Installation |

### **3.4 ENVIRONMENT, WATER AND SANITATION SECTOR**

This sector comprises of the following sub sectors; water and irrigation, environment and mineral resources.

#### **3.4.1 Sector Vision**

The vision is to ensure a clean and secure environment, sustain ably managed resources, irrigation development, access to clean and affordable water and sanitation to all.

#### **3.4.2 Sector Mission**

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

#### **3.4.3 District Response to Sector and Mission**

The district in response to this sector will make efforts to conserve and rehabilitate water resources, to promotes, and supports integrated water resource management and development to enhance water availability and accessibility.

#### **3.4.4 Importance of the Sector to the District**

The sector ensures that there is availability of clean and safe domestic water. It focuses on ensuring that there is adequate and reliable water, development of a sewerage system and ensures environmental sustainability.

The sector is critical is available portable water to its population. This will reduce incidence of water borne disease through among other roof water harvesting

#### **3.4.5 Sector/Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies**

|                      |  |  |   |
|----------------------|--|--|---|
| Water and sanitation | Increase access to clean and safe domestic water;<br>Provision of adequate and reliable water;<br>Development of a sewerage system;<br>Ensure environmental sustainability | Delay in the disbursement of funds often leads to non-expenditure;<br>There are no enough vehicles for the implementing officers to monitor projects;<br>Lack of ownership for the projects is threatening sustainability of the initiated projects. | Develop a-sewerage system for Nyansiongo town;<br>Rehabilitate silted dams;<br>Community training on environmental issues and project sustainability. |
|----------------------|--|--|---|

### 3.4.6 Projects/programmes

#### 3.4.6.1 New project proposals; Water

| Project Name<br>Location                  | Ranking | Objectives   | Targets   | Description of activities   |
|---|---------|--|---|---|
| Chebilat water point Mekenene Location    | 1       | To provide safe water and reduce time spent in collecting water  | To extend the service lines to serve Cheplat town   | Laying pipe lines   |
| Mecheo water point Esise Location         | 2       | To provide safe water and reduce time spent in collecting water  | Construction of 50M <sup>3</sup> storage tank; To increase the distribution lines               | Construction of intake; laying pipeline; Construction of storage tank |
| Spring protection District wide           | 3       | To provide safe water and reduce time spent in collecting water  | Protect 50 springs by 2012  | Spring protection   |
| Tindereti water point Nyansiongo Location | 4       | To provide safe water and reduce time spent in collecting water  | Construction of 50M <sup>3</sup> storage tank ; Trench, pipe lay 100mm rising main              | Construction of intake; laying pipeline; Construction of storage tank |
| Bore holes                                | 5       | To provide clean and safe water to public institutions   | Provide water in all health facilities and secondary schools                                    | Drilling bore holes   |
| Promotion of roof harvesting              | 6       | To sensitize community on the need for rain harvesting   | Make demonstrations in five public institutions in each location                                | Sensitization through Baraza; Purchase of tanks                       |
| Dispensary Water project; District Wide   | 7       | To provide water to all public health care facilities in the district to improve health care provision | To provide source of clean and safe water to all the 9 public health facilities in the district | Connecting piped water; drilling borehole                             |
| Dam de silting programme; District Wide   | 8       | To de silt all silted dams to increase access to clean water   | De silt 6 dams annually   | De Silting  |

#### 3.4.6.2 Ongoing projects/ programmes; water

| Project Name<br>Location                    | Objectives   | Targets  | Description of activities   |
|---|--|--|---|
| Nyansiongo water supply Nyansiongo Location | To provide safe water and reduce time spent in collecting water  | Provide water to medical and health institutions; Increase piped water coverage by 20% | Extension of trench pipe lay; Provide electricity; Water treatment                            |
| Ribwago water point Nyansiongo location     | Improve water safety to the beneficiaries; Supplement water supply to Nyansiongo administration centre | Construct a 50M <sup>3</sup> storage tank;   | Extension of the main service lines; Construction of tank; Setting up 3 communal water points |
| Mwongori Water point Mekenene Location      | To provide safe water and reduce time spent in collecting water  | Rehabilitate intake; Construct a 50M <sup>3</sup> storage tank;                        | Rehabilitation; Tank construction; Trenching and pipe laying                                  |
| Kitaru water point; Kiangeni Location       | To provide safe water and reduce time spent in collecting water  | Construct communal water points  | Construction of water points; extension of service lines                                      |

| Project Name<br>Location                      | Objectives  | Targets  | Description of activities                                 |
|---|---|--|---|
| Eronge/Manga water project<br>Esise Location  | To provide safe water to schools and community around the schools     | Construct a storage tank   | Treatment works; Storage tanks; laying distribution lines |
| Igoma water point<br>Nyansiongo Location      | To improve the water distribution to Nyansiongo town and its environs | Construction of 100M <sup>3</sup> storage tank; Extension of service lines | Construction; pipe laying                                 |
| Nyansiongo tea factory<br>Nyansiongo Location | Provide raw water to the factory                                      | Lay pipe lines   | Provide pump  |

### 3.4.6.3 Stalled Water projects

| Name/<br>location of project                   | Source of funds               | Accomplished work                                   | Remaining work   | Estimated cost | Remarks  |
|--|-------------------------------|---|--|----------------|--|
| Matutu water service<br>Mekenene Location      | GOK;<br>Beneficiary community | Laying pipeline                                     | Electrification;<br>laboratory/ store;<br>Distribution lines | 25 Million     | Source dam needs de silting                                  |
| Gesima I and II Nyansiongo Location            | GOK;<br>Beneficiary community | Revive water supply; laying pipeline                | Pump set; De silting;<br>Electrification;<br>Treatment Works | 30 Million     | Needs complete rehabilitation                                |
| De silting of 34 dams<br>District wide         | GOK;<br>Beneficiary community | Revive water supply; laying pipeline                | De silting of all the dams                                   | 70 Million     | The dams are an important source of water in the rural areas |
| Menyenya Water services<br>Nyansiongo Location | GOK;<br>Beneficiary community | Installation of pump;<br>Electrification;<br>Piping |  | Not available  | The installation needs servicing                             |

### 3.4.6.4 Environment; new projects

| Project Name<br>Location                                      | Priority Ranking | Objectives   | Targets   | Description of activities   |
|---|------------------|--|---|---|
| Conservation of river banks<br>District Wide                  | 1                | To control soil erosion and preserve the rivers  | Annually Plant 500 indigenous trees;<br>Conduct 6 sensitizations annually   | Planting of indigenous trees along the river banks;<br>Sensitization of community against ploughing river banks and planting blue gum trees along river banks |
| Integrated Farm forestry Training Programme;<br>District Wide | 2                | Help farmers and other rural groups realize an alternative source of income through agro forestry tree based products; Encourage local factories using wood fuel to establish woodlots/plantation to | Organize one training per division each financial quarter on farm forestry;<br>Farmers to diversify farm products and use waste lands to establish woodlots;<br>Establishment of tree | Trainings of farmers groups and private institutions on farm forestry techniques and practices  |

| Project Name<br>Location                  | Priority<br>Ranking | Objectives   | Targets   | Description of<br>activities                                       |
|---|---------------------|--|---|--|
|   |                     | help check the over harvesting of the farm-woodlots.                 | nurseries at all tea factories.   |  |
| Protection of hill tops;<br>District Wide | 3                   | To improve the water catmint of the district by protecting hill tops | Protect 2 hill tops in the district by the year 2012; plant 500 trees annually at each hill top | Planting trees at selected hill top, Gazettement of such hill tops |

### 3.4.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The provision of clean and safe water in the district remains a priority due to its positive effect in improving the welfare of the district residents. The success of this sector will enable the health sector achieve its objective of reducing the high disease prevalence rates and improving the life expectancy in the district. The availability of water also provides more time to the female members of the household who provides labour to the productive sector to indulge in other economic activities. It shall also improve the performance of the education sub-sector, as the pupils shall spend less time searching for water and more time learning.

### 3.4.8 Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross Cutting Issues

The district shall focus on establishing water infrastructure that is easy to maintain including dams and spring protection to enable the poor access this necessities. In order to reduce environmental degradation and soil erosion there shall be campaigns to sensitize the community on the risks of planting eucalyptus trees near water points and ploughing the river banks. The district shall also focus on controlling soil erosion through conservation agriculture and rehabilitation of eroded areas.

## 3.5 RESEARCH, INNOVATION AND TECHNOLOGY SECTOR

### 3.5.1 Sector Vision

Excellence in creation and provision of technology, information and knowledge

### 3.5.2 Sector Mission

To improve quality of life of Kenyans through research, innovation and technology

### 3.5.3 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The district in response to the overall aim of this sector shall strive to initiate growth in this sector. The private sector shall be encouraged to establish cyber cafes in the district to provide the district with access to internet. There is plan to construct a District Information and Documentation Centre (DIDC) that shall be equipped with computers connected to the internet, the DIDC shall provide a data base for information about the district and equally provide the youths with information on available training opportunities.

### 3.5.4 Importance of the Sector in the District

Vision 2030 has identified Business Processing off Shoring as promising sub sector to Kenya and especially the youths. This involves the provision of business services via the internet to companies and organizations in the developed world. The development of an ICT infrastructure is pivotal in the achievement of these gains.

### 3.5.5 Role of the stakeholders in the sector

| Stakeholders   | Role   |
|--|--|
| Government and its agencies                          | To create an enabling environment for the growth of the sector and to equip public sector with IT to facilitate information flow |
| Partners, NGOs and other civil society organizations | To support the centres of adult learning through capacity building on IGA  |
| Local authorities                                    | To speed up licensing exercise of the internet outlets   |
| Private sector                                       | To play a leading role in investing in the sector  |

### 3.5.6 Sector/Sub sector priorities, constraints and Strategies

| Sub sector | Priorities  | Constraints  | Strategies   |
|------------|---|--|--|
| ICT        | Increase public access to modern communication technology;<br>Facilitate effective flow of information  | High cost of communication equipment;<br>High operation costs; High cost of connection | Increase use of internet services in the district<br>Proper dissemination of information at all levels |
| DIDC       | To provide an office for the district development officer;<br>Construct and equip the centre<br>Serve as an resource centre for development information | Availability of funds  | Source for fund to construct and equip;<br>Regular update of information in the centre                 |

### 3.5.7 Projects/programmes

#### 3.5.7.1 New project proposals; ICT

| Project Name<br>Location   | Ranking | Objectives   | Targets   | Description of activities   |
|--|---------|--|---|---|
| District Information and Documentation Centre;<br>Nyansiongo<br>Location | 1       | To provide information on the development issues and initiatives in the district; To provide information on available opportunities for the district residents | Construction;<br>purchase and connect all computers in the DIDC to the internet | Construct a DIDC;<br>Equip the DIDC with learning materials;<br>Provide computers and connect to internet |
| District Library;<br>Nyansiongo<br>Location                              | 2       | To provide a modern education and resource centre  | Construct and equip library   | Construction;<br>Purchase of learning material  |

### 3.5.8 Cross Sector Linkages

ICT is useful across the sectors. It influences efficiency, increases productivity and cost effectiveness. This sector provides an avenue of coordinating the district strategies towards the achievement of the overall goal. It also minimizes the risk of resource

duplication as it prevents the funding of one project by two or more partners. The success of this sector shall enable the productive sector acquire more knowledge on modern farming techniques.

### 3.5.9 Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross Cutting Issues

The provision of internet services at the DIDC shall enable the poor access these services at minimum or no cost. The internet connectivity shall also be used as learning avenue thus expected to increase the poverty levels. The ICT sector as well provides an avenue for the youth to access information and improves their innovativeness.

## 3.6 Governance Justice Law and Order Sector

### 3.6.1 Sector Vision

The vision of the sector is to achieve a secure, just, accountable, transparent and conducive environment necessary for a globally competitive and prosperous Kenya

### 3.6.2 Sector Mission

The mission of the Sector is to ensure effective and efficient leadership, accountability, security, administration of justice and zero tolerance to corruption, management of elections and funding and regulation of political parties for achieving socio-economic and political development

### 3.6.3 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The district aims at improving access to justice by proposing the construction of a court within the district. There shall also be efforts towards sensitizing the residents on the need to provide evidence in court to facilitate prosecution of suspected criminals. There are plans to involve more the district residents in community policing and improve the service provision by the law enforcers.

### 3.6.4 Importance of the Sector in the District

Being a boarder district, this sector provides an environment necessary for growth. A justice system must not only be fair but also be seen to be fair. A fair justice system in the district shall encourage investment thus stimulating growth in the major sectors in the district. This shall also provide an assurance to external investors of the safety of their investments.

### 3.6.5 Role of the stakeholders in the sector

| Stakeholder               | Role  |
|---------------------------|---|
| Provincial administration | General law enforcement as well as chairing various development committees                  |
| Community                 | They provide feedback on effectiveness of the polices especially through community policing |
| CDF                       | Building of facilities  |
| Registration of persons   | Registration of persons who attained the age of 18 years or above by issuing them with IDs  |

### 3.6.6 Sector/Sub sector priorities, constraints and Strategies

| Sub sector                | Priorities   | Constraints  | Strategies   |
|---------------------------|--|--|--|
| Provincial Administration | To ensure conducive environment for social, economic and political development; Enhance disaster preparedness.                 | Inadequate resources; Political interference; Poverty  | Sensitise the community on public sector reforms; Strengthen community policing; Involvement of the community in development activities.   |
| Administration of justice | Increase transparency and ensure the rule of law is upheld.  | Lack of a law court in the district; Corruption and poor administration of justice   | Construction of law court; Sensitization of the community on the role of the judiciary, need to provide evidence and their rights while testifying.  |
| Police                    | Protection and maintenance of citizens' rights.  | Inadequate physical facilities; Increased workload due to population influx into the district; Inadequate staff capacity; Poor public image; Poverty and unemployment. | Improve and maintain physical infrastructure; Intensify community policing programs; community sensitization to improve the image of the department and explain role of police.  |
| Children's Department     | Ensure children's basic rights are safeguarded; Ensure children offenders are rehabilitated and reintegrated into the society. | Inadequate staff; Inadequate facilitation; Lack of trained staff to deal with children with behaviour problems; Lack of children's home and rehabilitation centre.     | Sensitize the community on children's rights; Collect and disseminate data on OVCs; Increases staff capacity through trainings; Establish rehabilitation facilities in the district; Involvement of stakeholders in handling of children issues. |

### 3.6.7 Projects/programmes

#### 3.6.7.1 New project proposals

| Project Name<br>Location | Ranking | Objectives  | Targets   | Description of activities                        |
|--------------------------|---------|---|---|--|
| Nyansiongo Law courts    | 1       | To increase accessibility to justice                                    | Construct one law court in the district         | Construction of structure; Equipping the offices |
| Orphan and OVC database  | 2       | To identify and enable mainstreaming of OVC in the development strategy | Establish a database of all OVC in the district | Purchase of computer; Data collection            |

### 3.6.8 Cross Sector Linkages

This sector is of great importance as it provides the basis for a smooth operation of other sectors. The provision of basic necessities to the OVCs help them access education thus affecting the growth of the sector. The maintenance of law and order is pivotal towards



the growth of all other sectors, a suitable environment for carrying on economic activities shall improve the performance of the sector.

### 3.6.9 Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross Cutting Issues

Most of the OVCs in the district are due to the effect of the HIV/AIDS pandemic, the district shall focus on mitigation measures targeting support to the OVCs and people leaving with HIV and AIDS (PLWHA) through TOWA programme. In mainstreaming poverty this sector shall focus on establishing Income Generating Activities (IGA) for PLWHA and the OVC.

## 3.7 Public Administration

### 3.7.1 Sector Vision

A leading sector in public policy formulation, implementation, coordination, supervision and prudent resource management

### 3.7.2 Sector Mission

To provide leadership and policy direction in resource mobilization and management for quality public service delivery

### 3.7.3 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The district shall focus on improving governance by strengthening the collaboration between the public, private sector and the government departments. The mandate of the Ministry of state for planning, National development and Vision 2030 is to provide leadership in formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of macro and sectoral development policies and programmes.

The district through District Development Office will provide necessary guidance by effectively and efficiently managing DDC programs. The DDC will ensure optimal and equitable resource utilization by involving all stakeholders in vital processes such as monitoring and evaluation and implementation of the proposed programmes

### 3.7.4 Importance of the Sector in the District

Development of the district will depend on effective coordination and management of resources and programs. This can only be so if this sector provides an enabling environment through its development structures. The district has in the past experienced a major setback in coordination of its development initiatives often leading to duplication of effort and poor monitoring and evaluation. This sector's importance in coordination and management has become a concern that goes to justify the need for proper systems to ensure delivery of the plan. The performance of other sectors and subsequent outcomes will be largely influenced by the performance of this sector.

### 3.7.5 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

| Stakeholder | Role  |
|-------------|---|
| Government  | To give policy guidelines for the sector;<br>To provide leadership, and implement government policies; Maintain law and |

| Stakeholder    | Role  |
|----------------|---|
|                | order and ensure administration of justice  |
| Donors         | Provide funds for reform programmes   |
| Community      | Participate in creation of a secure environment maintaining respect to rights of the citizen, |
| Private Sector | Provision of services i.e. legal services   |

### 3.7.6 Projects/programmes

#### 3.7.6.1 New project proposals

| Project Name<br>Location | Ranking | Objectives  | Targets  | Description of activities |
|--------------------------|---------|---|--|---------------------------|
| District database        | 1       | To make available information on development activities in the district by different stakeholders | To purchase one computer and establish a database for the district | Purchase of computer      |

### 3.7.7 Cross Sector Linkages

This sector is responsible for the coordination of the different stakeholders in the district. It forms the basis for a multi sectoral approach in handling the different development challenges facing the district. This sector ensures that efforts initiated by other sectors are well coordinated and aim at addressing the common development objective for the district.

### 3.7.8 Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross Cutting Issues

This sector shall mainly address the challenge of coordination. It seeks to establish close collaboration with the different stakeholders in the district. By identifying the roles played by the stakeholders and keeping a database resource duplication shall be minimal.

## 3.8 Special Programmes Sector

### 3.8.1 Sector Vision

To achieve sustainable and equitable socio-economic development and empowerment of all Kenyans

### 3.8.2 Sector Mission

To formulate, mainstream and implement responsive policies through coordinated strategies for sustained socio-economic development of the country and empowerment of vulnerable and marginalised group

### 3.8.3 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The district shall focus on development of the youths to enable it develop sufficient manpower to promote growth. The plan proposes to establish tertiary institutions including a university campus in the district to increase access to tertiary training.

Trainings for farmers that are aimed at capacity building them to adopt modern farming techniques is planned to improve productivity.

### 3.8.4 Importance of the Sector in the District

The districts economy is heavily dependent on agriculture. The sector through the regional development authority will endeavour to utilize the basic resources. Efforts also will be applied to exploiting sporting talent in the district and promoting gender sensitive development intervention

### 3.8.5 Role of the stakeholders in the sector

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

### 3.8.6 Sector/Sub sector priorities, constraints and Strategies

| Sub-sector      | Priorities  | Constraints   | Strategies  |
|-----------------|---|---|---|
| Social services | Mobilise the community for sustainable development process.   | Dependency syndrome among community members; Marginalization of special needs groups e.g. people with disabilities, PLWHA and OVC; Leadership wrangles among groups.                  | Train groups on group dynamics and management skills; Strengthen social development committees.                                       |
| Youth           | Mobilization and support youth based development initiatives. | Poor entrepreneurship skills among the youth; Leadership wrangles within youth groups; Poor participation of the youth in community development activities. High unemployment levels. | Capacity build youth groups and individuals to develop their entrepreneurship skills; Training of youth leaders on management skills. |
| Sports          | Promote recreation activities.                                | Inadequate funding for sports activities; Poor leadership within sports organizations; Lack of recreational facility in the district.   | Development of sports infrastructure; Solicit for sponsors to support sporting activities.  |

### 3.8.7 Projects/programmes

#### 3.8.7.1 Youth affairs; ongoing projects

| Project Name<br>Location                           | Objectives  | Targets                                      | Description of activities   |
|--|---|--|---|
| Mwogori youth polytechnic                          | To equip the citizens and the youths with adequate technical skills                                     | Provision of equipments                      | Training on machine use; purchase of equipments                   |
| Disbursement and recovery of youth enterprise fund | To ensure effective and productive utilization of the fund to improve the economic welfare of the youth | Recover at least 90% of the monies disbursed | Distribution of funds; Advising the groups; Monitoring the groups |

#### 3.8.7.3 Youth affairs; new project proposals

| Project Name<br>Location        | Ranking | Objectives   | Targets   | Description of activities  |
|---------------------------------|---------|--|---|--|
| District and divisional offices | 1       | To provide accommodation to the district and divisional staff to improve efficiency in service provision | Establish one office at the district and another at the divisional headquarters                   | Construction; Purchase of furniture and equipments                           |
| Recreational resource centre    | 2       | To offer alternative leisure sports for the youth equipped with informative and educational materials    | Construct one fully equipped centre by end of plan period   | Construction; purchase of indoor and outdoor games equipments; Equip library |
| Rehabilitation of polytechnics  | 3       | To improve youth accessibility to vocational training  | To rehabilitate and make operational two youth polytechnics in the district by end of plan period | Purchase of equipment; Repair of structures; provide staff                   |
| Entrepreneurial skill briefings | 4       | To educate the youth on investment, financial management and instil a savings culture among the youth    | Train at least 10 youth groups annually   | Trainings; provision of learning materials                                   |
| Voluntarism campaign            | 5       | To build a spirit of voluntarism among the youth   | To increase the level of youth involvement in the development of the district                     | Giving awards to outstanding volunteers; mobilization campaigns              |

### 3.8.8 Cross Sector Linkages

The availability of income which is influenced by the performance of the productive sector affects the accessibility to training opportunities. The organized cultural and sporting activities form an engagement especially for the youths preventing them from indulging in criminal activities; these are also used as avenues to sensitization and trainings the community on desired attributes. The improvement in the human resource base is expected to improve the productivity of the other sectors.

### **3.8.9 Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross Cutting Issues**

This sector focuses on the empowering of the youth who form majority of the district population. The youth are most at risk of being infected by the HIV virus, the plan seeks to provide recreational and educative activities that shall engage the youth restraining them for indulging in risky behaviour. These forums shall be used as avenues of disseminating information on HIV/AIDS and sensitizing the youth against unhealthy sexual behaviour that might expose them to risk of being infected.

Literature shall be provided on the avenues of conserving environment and sensitizing the youth on the need for sustainable development, making them agents of environmental conservation. Poor youths shall be identified for mainstreaming into the entrepreneurial trainings to impart the skills; they shall also get assistance through the enterprise fund.

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

# **IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

## **4.0 INTRODUCTION**

This chapter specifies Programs/projects to be implemented during the plan period. It also specifies objectively verifiable indicators that shall be used to monitor project/program implementation, and sets medium term milestones for impact assessment.

### **4.1 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION IN THE DISTRICT**

The Ministry of State for Planning National development and vision 2030 under the Monitoring and Evaluation directorate has developed a master plan for the implementation of National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (NIMES), which runs from 2007 to 2012. NIMES will regularly generate a set of monitoring instruments for feedback to the sub systems and to lower geographic levels where data are routinely collected. The main products will be the annual progress reports and midterm and end term reviews of this medium – term plan. The district shall prepare the District Annual monitoring and Evaluation Report (DAMER) to monitor the progress made in implementation.

In the district, monitoring will be continuous through the plan period. Evaluation has been planned at two stages; midterm evaluation and end term evaluation. In addition, there will be annual reports at the end of each year to assess the progress made in implementing the plan and provide necessary information and feedback.

The District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (DMEC) will spear head monitoring and evaluation at the district level. The DMEC is made up of members representing government agencies, civil society organizations and the private sector. The ministry of State for Planning National Development and Vision 2030 through the monitoring and evaluation department has spearheaded the mainstreaming of monitoring and evaluation in all government projects and programmes. Officers have been trained on a continuous basis as monitoring and evaluation officers. At the district level, the DMEC will continue capacity building departments and agencies on monitoring and evaluation. This will ensure that monitoring and evaluation activities are done on a continuous basis.

The DMEC will coordinate monitoring and evaluation activities for all the sectors and government agencies through the preparation of the District Annual Monitoring and Evaluation report. This shall provide necessary information and feedback to be captured at the national level. Monitoring and Evaluation will also be decentralised to the Constituency level. At the constituency level, the constituency Monitoring and evaluation committees (CMEC) will coordinate monitoring and evaluation activities. The focus on the constituency is because the constituency is the unit of devolution with many of the devolved funding from the government going up to the constituency level. The CMEC shall be composed of the various technical staff at constituency level and other stakeholders.

## 4.2 IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX

The following matrix provides the monitoring tools and indicators for each of the proposed projects, time frames for their implementation, the implementing agencies and the responsibility for the different stakeholders.

### 4.2.1 Agriculture and Rural Development Sector

| Project Name                  | Cost (Kshs.) | Time Frame | Monitoring Indicators  | Monitoring Tools  | Implementing Agency | Source of funds | Role of stakeholder   |
|-------------------------------|--------------|------------|--|---|---------------------|-----------------|---|
| NALEP(SIDA)                   | 7.2 Million  | 5 Years    | Number of CIG formed; Number of CAPs developed   | Annual reports<br>Supervision reports<br>Financial reports          | MOA<br>MOLFD        | SIDA            | Joint planning and implementation of community programmes                                   |
| Njaa Marufuku Kenya (NMK)     | 3.6 Million  | 5 years    | Number of groups funded; Amount disbursed to groups  | Annual reports; ACU minutes   | MOA                 | GOK             | Providing further funding to groups; helping in marketing produce; capacity building groups |
| NALEP (GOK)                   | 4 Million    | 5 years    | Number of demonstration plots established; Number of pans excavated; Number of field days held; Number of trainings done | Bi annual and Annual reports; Activity reports<br>Financial reports | MOA<br>MOLFD        | GOK             | Joint planning and implementation of community programmes                                   |
| Horticulture promotion        | 1.4 Million  | 5 years    | Number of farmers trained; Output levels for the introduced crops  | Bi annual; Annual reports   | MOA                 | GOK             | Funding; conducting trainings; organizing farmers into CIGs                                 |
| AI promotion programme        | 18.6 Million | 5 years    | Number of cross breed animals bred; Installed working AI unit  | Annual Report; Financial Report                                     | MOLFD               | Donor/GOK       | Capacity building group; Funding; Trainings   |
| Disease control campaign      | 1.1 Million  | 5 Years    | Number of crush pens established; Number of animals sprayed  | Annual report; Activity Report                                      | MOLFD               | GOK/CDF         | Sustainability; Trainings; sensitization  |
| Safe use of pesticide project | 4.2 Million  | 5 years    | Number of training sessions held, Number of stockist trained, level of disease prevalence                                | Field visits; annual reports; Inspection reports; DEC,DDC minutes   | MOLFD               | Donor/GOK       | Provision of storage facilities by stockist; Trainings                                      |
| Kahawa fish farm              | 2 Million    | 5 years    | Number of fingerlings propagated; Number of farmers supplied with fingerlings  | Annual reports; activity reports                                    | DFO (Fisheries)     | GOK/CDF         | Capacity building farmers; marketing produce  |
| Mekenene fish farm            | 4 Million    | 3 Years    | Number of fingerlings propagated; Number of farmers supplied with fingerlings; Number of trainings done                  | Annual reports; activity reports                                    | DFO (Fisheries)     | GOK/CDF         | Trainings; Capacity building  |
| Construction of training hall | 4 Million    | 3 years    | Capacity of hall constructed   | Annual reports; activity reports                                    | DFO (Fisheries)     | GOK/CDF         | Monitoring  |



| Project Name   | Cost (Kshs.) | Time Frame | Monitoring Indicators   | Monitoring Tools  | Implementing Agency | Source of funds | Role of stakeholder                                   |
|--|--------------|------------|---|---|---------------------|-----------------|---|
| Training farmers groups                              | 3 Million    | 5 Years    | Number of fish farmers trained; Amount of start up capital provided   | Annual reports; activity reports  | DFO (Fisheries)     | NGOs            | CIG formation; Trainings; capacity building           |
| Fish selling banda                                   | 5.5 million  | 3 Years    | Number of fish sellers accommodated by the banda  | Annual reports; activity reports  | DFO (Fisheries)     | GOK/CDF         | Marketing produce; CIG formation                      |
| Fish species Survey                                  | 1.3 million  | 2 Years    | Number of private and public dams surveyed  | Annual reports; activity reports; Survey report                             | DFO (Fisheries)     | GOK/ Donors     | Complimenting effort                                  |
| Fish multiplication centre                           | 2.1 million  | 5 Years    | Number of fingerlings propagated annually; Number of farmers who received fingerlings   | Annual reports; activity reports  | DFO (Fisheries)     | GOK/ Donors     | Trainings; Capacity building                          |
| Borabu, Mogusi, Sotik chai SACCOs                    | 3.6 Million  | 3 Years    | Amount of credit given to farmers; number of SACCO revived  | Annual report; Semi annual report   | DCO (Cooperatives)  | GOK             | Sensitizations and trainings on prudent management    |
| Isoge, Kineni, Ekerubo, Raitigo, Mwangori/Eronge FCS | 2.4 million  | 2 Years    | Number of FCS revived; Number of members trained; Number of sensitization sessions held   | Activity reports; Annual reports  | DCO (Cooperatives)  | GOK             | Strengthening the CIG; Provision of technical support |
| Hill top protection                                  | 1.8 Million  | 3 Years    | Number of hill tops protected; Number of trees planted at hill tops   | Activity report; Annual report; DDC minutes                                 | DFO                 | Donor/GOK       | Funding; Sustainability; Sensitization                |
| Integrated Farm Forestry training programme          | 2.6 Million  | 5 Years    | Number of farmers/groups and private institutions adopting farm forestry techniques; Number of workshops held for farmers/groups and private institutions; Types of equipments acquired | Activity reports; Tender documents for equipment acquisition; Annual report | DFO                 | GOK/Donor       | Capacity building farmers; provision of resources     |

## 4.2.2 Human Resource Development Sector

### Education sub sector

| Project Name                                       | Cost (Kshs.) | Time Frame | Monitoring Indicators                         | Monitoring Tools                 | Implementing Agency | Source of funds | Role of stakeholder          |
|--|--------------|------------|---|----------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|
| Standards assessment and administration of schools | 1.5 Million  | 5 Years    | Number of schools visited;                    | Activity reports; Annual reports | DEO (Education)     | GOK             | Trainings for administrators |
| Provision of instructional materials               | 9 Million    | 5 Years    | Number of schools provided with institutional | Activity reports; Annual         | DEO (Education)     | GOK             | Provision of materials       |

| Project Name                         | Cost (Kshs.) | Time Frame | Monitoring Indicators  | Monitoring Tools                 | Implementing Agency | Source of funds | Role of stakeholder   |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|------------|--|----------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|---|
|                                      |              |            | materials  | reports                          |                     |                 |   |
| Provision of bursaries               | 5 Million    | 5 Years    | Amount disbursed as bursaries; number of students benefiting from bursaries                        | Activity reports; Annual reports | DEO (Education)     | GOK             | Compliment effort of bursary provision; creation of district orphan inventory |
| Provision of special needs education | 22 Million   | 4 Years    | Number of special needs education institutions created   | Activity reports; Annual reports | DEO (Education)     | GOK             | Funding; capacity building institutions                                       |
| Promotion of adult education         | 7.2 Million  | 5 Years    | Number of centres established and operational; Number of persons attending adult education classes | Activity report; Annual report   | DAEO                | GOK/Donor       | Funding; provision of learning materials and teachers                         |
| Promotion of ECD education           | 18 Million   | 5 Years    | Number of schools with established running ECD centres   | Activity report; Annual report   | DEO                 | GOK/ CDF        | Putting up structures; provision of learning materials                        |

### Health sub sector

| Project Name             | Cost (Kshs.) | Time Frame | Monitoring Indicators  | Monitoring Tools                | Implementing Agency | Source of funds | Role of stakeholder     |
|--------------------------|--------------|------------|--|---------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|
| Anti malaria campaign    | 3 Million    | 5 Years    | Number of LLITN distributed; Number of sensitization campaigns held; Malaria incidence | Activity reports; Annual report | MOH                 | GOK/ Donor      | Sensitizations; Funding |
| Family planning campaign | 1 Million    | 5 Years    | Contraceptive acceptance rate  | Activity reports; Annual report | MOH                 | GOK/ Donor      | Sensitization; Funding  |
| Immunization campaigns   | 1 Million    | 5 Years    | Number of children fully immunized   | Activity reports; Annual report | MOH                 | GOK/ Donor      | Sensitization; Funding  |

### Environment, Water and Sanitation Sector

| Project Name          | Cost (Kshs.) | Time Frame | Monitoring Indicators             | Monitoring Tools                 | Implementing Agency | Source of funds | Role of stakeholder                             |
|-----------------------|--------------|------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|---|
| Chebilat water point  | 5.4 million  | 5 Years    | Length of pipeline laid           | Activity reports; Annual reports | DWO (Water)         | GOK             | Sustainability; Maintenance                     |
| Mecheo water point    | 2.5 Million  | 4 Years    | Size of storage tank constructed; | Activity reports; Annual reports | DWO (Water)         | GOK             | Sustainability; Maintenance                     |
| Spring protection     | 36 Million   | 5 Years    | Number of springs protected       | Activity reports; Annual reports | DWO (Water)         | GOK/ Donors     | Provision of funds; Sustainability; Maintenance |
| Tindereti water point | 15 Million   | 3 Years    | Size of storage tank constructed; | Activity reports; Annual reports | DWO (Water)         | GOK             | Sustainability; Maintenance                     |
| Bore holes            | 22 Million   | 5          | Number of                         | Activity                         | DWO (Water)         | GOK             | Provision of                                    |

| Project Name                 | Cost (Kshs.) | Time Frame | Monitoring Indicators  | Monitoring Tools                            | Implementing Agency | Source of funds | Role of stakeholder /                         |
|------------------------------|--------------|------------|--|---|---------------------|-----------------|---|
|                              |              | Years      | boreholes drilled  | reports; Annual reports                     |                     |                 | funds; Sustainability; Maintenance            |
| Promotion of roof harvesting | 1.2 Million  | 1 Year     | Number of demonstration sites established; Number of sensitization Baraza held | Activity reports; Annual reports            | DWO (Water)         | GOK             | Sensitization; Funding replication; Trainings |
| Dispensary water project     | 20 Million   | 5 Years    | Number of dispensaries provided with clean and safe water                      | Activity report; Annual report              | DWO (Water)         | GOK/ Donors     | Funding; sustainability initiatives           |
| Dam de silting programme     | 21 Million   | 5 Years    | Number of dams de silted   | Activity report; Annual report; DDC minutes | DWO (Water)         | Donor/ GOK      |   |

### Physical Infrastructure Sector

| Project Name                                   | Cost (Kshs.)        | Time Frame | Monitoring Indicators  | Monitoring Tools                                      | Implementing Agency            | Source of funds    | Role of stakeholder                                  |
|--|---------------------|------------|--|---|--------------------------------|--------------------|--|
| I1101<br>Chebilat –<br>Mwongori –<br>Riakworo  | 5.764<br>Million    | 2<br>Years | Length of road<br>gravelled; length<br>of culvert<br>installed   | Activity<br>report; Annual<br>report                  | DWO (Works)                    | MOR&PW             | Monitoring<br>and Evaluation                         |
| L1103<br>Gesima – Omoyo<br>– Kijauri           | 2.922<br>Million    | 1<br>Year  | Length of road<br>gravelled/ graded  | Activity<br>report; Annual<br>report                  | DWO (Works)                    | MOR&PW             | Monitoring<br>and Evaluation                         |
| B3/Uncl<br>Kijauri – isoge<br>Secondary        | 3.924<br>Million    | 2<br>Years | Length of road<br>gravelled/ graded  | Activity<br>report; Annual<br>report                  | DWO (Works)                    | MOR&PW             | Monitoring<br>and Evaluation                         |
| I1102<br>Nyaronge –<br>Amakara                 | 3.291<br>Million    | 2<br>Years | Length of road<br>gravelled/ graded  | Activity<br>report; Annual<br>report                  | DWO (Works)                    | MOR&PW             | Monitoring<br>and Evaluation                         |
| Uncl<br>Mogusii –<br>Mwongori                  | 2.948<br>Million    | 2<br>Years | Length of road<br>gravelled/ graded  | Activity<br>report; Annual<br>report                  | DWO (Works)                    | MOR&PW             | Monitoring<br>and Evaluation                         |
| E 195<br>Chebilat – Isoge<br>– Amakara         | 20.725<br>Million   | 3<br>Years | Length of road<br>gravelled/<br>Graded; length of<br>culvert installed   | Activity<br>report; Annual<br>report                  | DWO (Works)                    | MOR&PW             | Monitoring<br>and Evaluation                         |
| R54<br>Metamaywa –<br>Riangombe –<br>Manga     | 7.208<br>Million    | 2<br>Years | Length of road<br>gravelled/Graded;<br>length of culvert<br>installed  | Activity<br>report; Annual<br>report                  | DWO (Works)                    | MOR&PW             | Monitoring<br>and Evaluation                         |
| Rural<br>electrification<br>project            | To be<br>determined | 5<br>Years | Number of<br>trading centres<br>connected with<br>electricity;<br>Number of<br>households<br>connected with<br>electricity | Annual report;<br>Activity<br>reports; DDC<br>minutes | KPLC;<br>Ministry of<br>Energy | Donor/<br>GOK      | Provision of<br>labour;<br>Consumption<br>of utility |
| Health facility<br>electrification             | To be<br>determined | 5<br>Years | Number of health<br>facilities<br>connected with<br>electricity  | Activity<br>report; DDC<br>minutes;<br>Annual report  | KPLC                           | Donor/<br>GOK/ CDF | Provision of<br>labour                               |
| Secondary school<br>electrification<br>project | To be<br>determined | 5<br>Years | Number of<br>secondary<br>schools<br>connected with<br>electricity   | Activity<br>report; DDC<br>minutes;<br>Annual report  | KPLC                           | Donor/<br>GOK/ CDF | Provision of<br>labour                               |

## Research, Innovation and Technology

| Project Name                                  | Cost (Kshs.) | Time Frame | Monitoring Indicators   | Monitoring Tools | Implementing Agency | Source of funds | Role of stakeholder  |
|---|--------------|------------|---|------------------|---------------------|-----------------|--|
| District Information and Documentation Centre | 9 Million    | 2 Years    | Number of computers purchased and connected to the internet; Constructed and finished DIDC; Reference materials available at the DIDC | Annual report    | DDO                 | GOK/CDF         | Provision of materials; purchase of computers; funding the internet services |
| District Library                              | 6 Million    | 3 Years    | Constructed and complete library; Reference materials available at the library  | Annual report    | DDO                 | CDF             | Provision of learning materials;   |

## Governance Justice Law and Order

| Project Name            | Cost (Kshs.) | Time Frame | Monitoring Indicators               | Monitoring Tools | Implementing Agency | Source of funds | Role of stakeholder                       |
|-------------------------|--------------|------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|-----------------|---|
| Nyansiongo Law courts   | 12 Million   | 2 Years    | Court constructed and completed     | Annual report    | Court Administrator | GOK             | Monitoring and Evaluation                 |
| OVC and orphan database | 0.5 Million  | 2 Years    | Database established and being used | Annual report    | DCO (Children) DEO  | CDF/ Donors     | Provision of information; data collection |

## Public Administration

| Project Name      | Cost (Kshs.) | Time Frame | Monitoring Indicators   | Monitoring Tools | Implementing Agency | Source of funds | Role of stakeholder  |
|-------------------|--------------|------------|---|------------------|---------------------|-----------------|--|
| District database | 0.6 Million  | 3 Years    | Computer purchased; Database includes all departments in district | Annual report    | DDO/DPC             | CDF             | Provision of information; Networking; provision of financial resources |

## Special Programmes

| Project Name                          | Cost (Kshs.) | Time Frame | Monitoring Indicators                                       | Monitoring Tools | Implementing Agency | Source of funds | Role of stakeholder                                      |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|------------|---|------------------|---------------------|-----------------|--|
| District and divisional Youth offices | 14 Million   | 2 Years    | Offices constructed and completed                           | Annual report    | DYO (Youths)        | GOK             | Monitoring and Evaluation                                |
| Recreational resource centre          | 8 Million    | 4 Years    | Centre constructed and finished; Resource materials availed | Annual report    | DYO                 | CDF             | Provision of materials; Funding of activities            |
| Rehabilitation of polytechnics        | 6 Million    | 2 Years    | The number of polytechnics rehabilitated                    | Annual report    | DYO                 | GOK             | Provision of learning materials; Funding for activities  |
| Entrepreneurial skill briefings       | 2 Million    | 5 Years    | Number of trainings held and learning materials provided    | Annual report    | DYO                 | Donors          | Funding  |
| Voluntarism campaign                  | 0.8 Million  | 5 Years    | Number of volunteers mobilized                              | Annual report    | DYO                 | GOK             | Donation of awards; Giving opportunity to the volunteers |

### 4.3 Summary of Monitoring and Evaluation Impact/Performance Indicators (Milestones)

| Sub Sector                       | Indicator/Milestone                                |                          | Current situation           | Mid Term projection | End Term Projection |
|----------------------------------|--|--------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| AGRICULTURE                      | Percentage of farmers with title deeds             |                          | 98                          | 99                  | 100                 |
|                                  | Total acreage under organic farming                |                          | 3,344                       | 4,000               | 5,000               |
| HEALTH                           | Infant mortality rate                              |                          | 25.6/1000                   | 17/1000             | 10/1000             |
|                                  | Under 5 mortality rate                             |                          | 72/1000                     | 40/1000             | 25/1000             |
|                                  | Crude death rate                                   |                          | 7.4/1000                    | 5.8/1000            | 4.5/1000            |
|                                  | % of population sleeping under LLITN               |                          | 50.8                        | 70                  | 90                  |
|                                  | Doctor /Patient ratio                              |                          | 1:24,027                    | 1:10,000            | 1:6,000             |
|                                  | Nurse population ratio                             |                          | 1: 1243                     | 1:1000              | 1:800               |
|                                  | HIV/AIDS Prevalence                                |                          | 3.8                         | 3                   | 2                   |
|                                  | Average distance to nearest health facility        |                          | 7.5                         | 4.5                 | 2.5                 |
|                                  | Contraceptive acceptance %                         |                          | 45                          | 60                  | 80                  |
|                                  | % of expectant mothers who deliver in health posts |                          | 63.2                        | 75                  | 99                  |
|                                  | % of children under 5 fully immunized              |                          | 82                          | 90                  | 99                  |
|                                  | % Households with latrines                         |                          | 92                          | 96                  | 99                  |
|                                  | Number of community Health Workers                 |                          | 50                          | 100                 | 200                 |
| EDUCATION                        | Pre school   | Gross enrolment rate (%) | 34                          | 50                  | 65                  |
|                                  |  | Dropout rate             | 4                           | 3                   | 2                   |
|                                  | Primary school                                     | Net attendance ratio     | 86.5                        | 90                  | 95                  |
|                                  |  | Gross attendance ratio   | 73.3                        | 80                  | 90                  |
|                                  | Secondary school                                   | Dropout rate             | 6                           | 4                   | 2                   |
|                                  |  | Tertiary Institutions    | University campus/ Colleges | Nil                 | 1                   |
|                                  | Youth polytechnic                                  |                          | 1                           | 2                   | 3                   |
|                                  | % of population with ability to read and write     |                          | 86.7                        | 90                  | 94                  |
| Number of adult literacy classes |  | 7                        | 10                          | 15                  |                     |
| WATER                            | % of house hold with access to piped water         |                          | 1.7                         | 5                   | 10                  |
|                                  | Number of protected springs                        |                          | 60                          | 70                  | 80                  |
|                                  | Number of water pans                               |                          | 7                           | 10                  | 15                  |

| Sub Sector  | Indicator/Milestone                              | Current situation | Mid Term projection | End Term Projection |
|-------------|--|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
|             | Number of dams silted                            | 34                | 20                  | 6                   |
|             | Number of Boreholes                              | 5                 | 10                  | 15                  |
|             | Households with roof catchments system           | 200               | 250                 | 300                 |
|             | Average distance to nearest water point          | 0.5               | 0.4                 | 0.2                 |
| ENERGY      | % of housing with electricity connections        | 10.1              | 30                  | 50                  |
|             | % of HH using firewood for cooking               | 84.4              | 75                  | 65                  |
|             | % of HH using kerosene or LPG gas for cooking    | 3.4               | 7.5                 | 12.4                |
|             | % of HH using traditional stone fire for cooking | 81.5              | 75                  | 60                  |
| ENVIRONMENT | Size of gazetted forest Km <sup>2</sup>          | Nil               | 2                   | 4                   |
| ICT         | Percentage of mobile phone network coverage      | 90                | 95                  | 99                  |
|             | Number of cybercafés                             | Nil               | 2                   | 4                   |
|             | Absolute poverty                                 | 64                | 60                  | 55                  |

