



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

**TAITA TAVETA
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN
1997-2001**

**OFFICE OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT AND MINISTRY OF
PLANNING AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT**

OGA 1.3

This District Development Plan was prepared by the District Development Council of various ministries under the supervision of the District Commissioner and approved by the members of the District Planning Unit. The plan draft was discussed with members of the District Executive Committee and approved by the District Development Committee.

Rural Planning Department of the Office of the Vice President and Ministry of Planning and National Development, provided overall guidance through formulation of the guidelines and was also responsible for editing and publication of the plan.

The plan is divided into three chapters, each of which addresses the theme of the plan "Rapid industrialization for Sustained Development".

Chapter One provides background information on the district's natural and human resource base, the level of exploitation of these resources, the welfare indicators, as well as socio-economic infrastructure of the district.

Chapter Two outlines the major constraints to industrialization and the strategies that the district will pursue to achieve rapid industrialization.

TAITA TAVETA

Chapter Three outlines the major objectives, the major projects and programmes that the DDC wishes to implement during the 1997-2001 plan period. Selection and prioritization of projects and programmes was done by the DDC.

DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN

1997 - 2001

The drafting of the plan was guided by the Secretary's Paper No. 1 of 1994 and other relevant national and sectoral policy documents.

Rural Planning Department
Office of the Vice President and Ministry of
Planning and National Development

FOREWORD

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Chapter Three: Lists in order of priority for each sector, the major projects and programmes which the DDC wishes to implement during the 1997-2001 plan period. Selection and prioritization of projects and programmes was done by the DDC.

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Rural Planning Department
Office of the Vice President and Ministry of
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

FOREWORD	iii
CHAPTER ONE	1
DISTRICT SETTING FOR INDUSTRIALIZATION	1
GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION	4
Position and Size	4
Topography and Climate	4
Administrative and Political Units	6
POPULATION PROFILES	9
Population Structure	10
Distribution and Density	13
Urban Population	15
RESOURCE POTENTIAL AND EXPLOITATION FOR INDUSTRIALIZATION	16
RESOURCE POTENTIAL	16
Land and Soils	16
Water Resources	20
Forestry	20
Commercial Minerals and Materials	21
Tourist Attractions	22
Fisheries	22
RESOURCE EXPLOITATION	22
Agricultural Activities	23
Livestock Production Activities	27
Other Natural Resource Exploitation	31
Fisheries	31
Forestry and Agro-Forestry	32
Mining	33
Industrial Activities	34
Commerce, Trade and Services	34
Formal Sector	35
Informal Sector	36
SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE FOR INDUSTRIALIZATION	36
Communication Network	36
Water Facilities	41
Educational Facilities	42
Health Facilities	44
WELFARE INDICATORS	47
Employment Levels	47

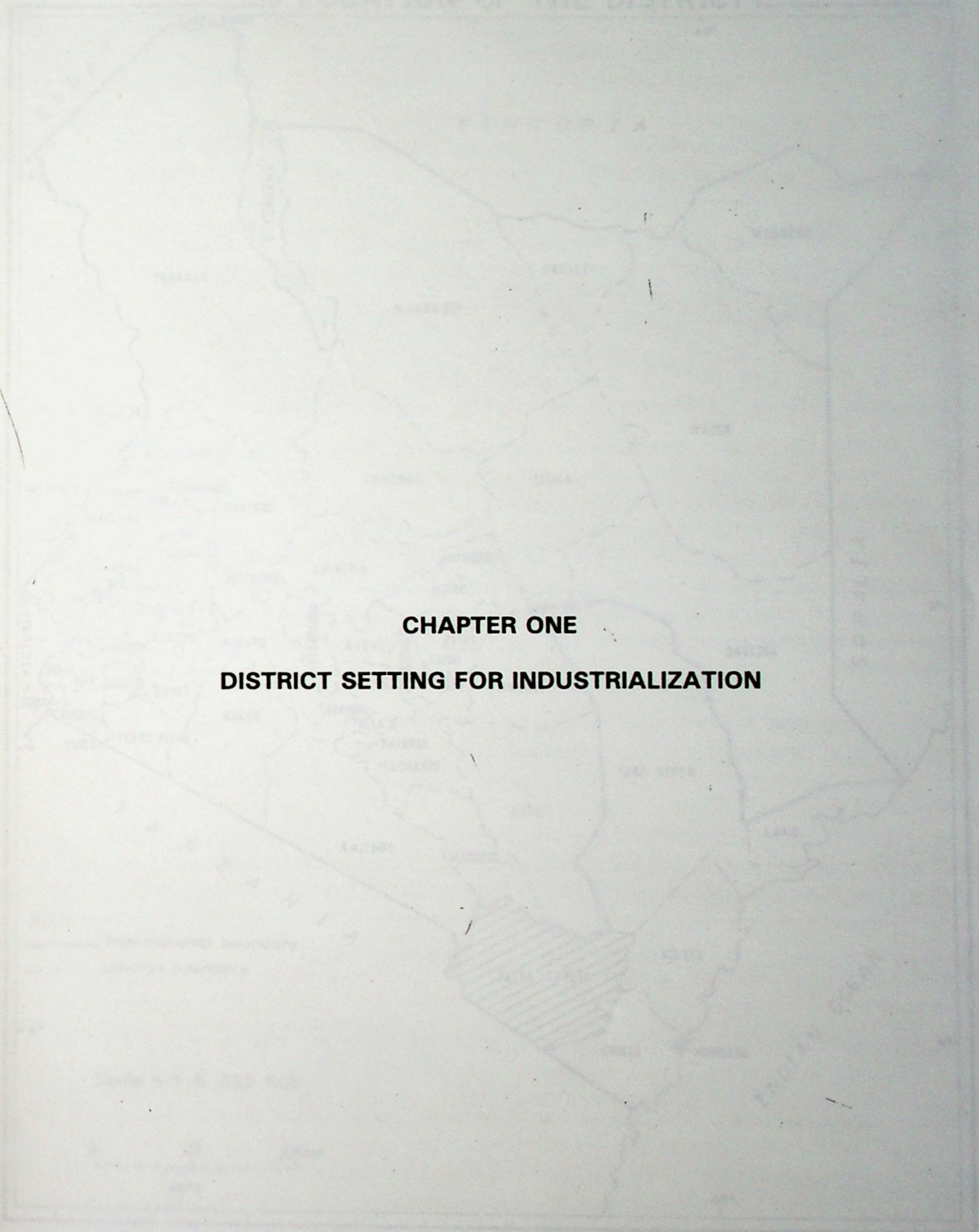
Incomes	49
Agriculture/Livestock Production	49
Wage Earnings	50
Informal Sector	50
Distribution of Income	50
Infant Mortality Rates	50
Disease Incidence	51
Nutrition	52
Food Availability	52
Social Dimensions of Development Programme (SDDP)	52
SUPPORTING DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTIONS	53
District Development Committee (DDC) and its sub-committees	53
Local Authorities	54
Voluntary Agencies	54
Harambee Movement	55
Regional Authorities and other Major Parastatals	56
Banks and Non-bank Financial Institutions	56
Cooperative Movement	57
CHAPTER TWO	59
CONSTRAINTS AND STRATEGIES FOR INDUSTRIALIZATION	59
Inadequate Infrastructural Facilities	61
Inadequate and Poorly Developed Local Raw Materials for Industrialization	62
Poor Marketing System	62
Inaccessibility to Credit Facilities	63
Underdeveloped Human Resources	64
DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES	64
Improvement of Infrastructural Facilities	64
Development of Local Raw Materials for Industrial Use	65
Improvement of the Marketing System	66
Improvement of Accessibility to Credit	66
Development of Human Resources	67
CHAPTER THREE	69
SECTORAL POLICIES AND DISTRICT SPECIFIC PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES	69
INTRODUCTION	71
COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY	71
AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT AND MARKETING	75
LAND RECLAMATION REGIONAL AND WATER DEVELOPMENT	84
PUBLIC WORKS AND HOUSING	88
HEALTH	91

CULTURE AND SOCIAL SERVICES	97
TOURISM AND WILDLIFE	98
COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT	102
HOME AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL HERITAGE	108
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT	110
LOCAL GOVERNMENT	114
RESEARCH, TECHNICAL TRAINING AND TECHNOLOGY	120

CHAPTER ONE

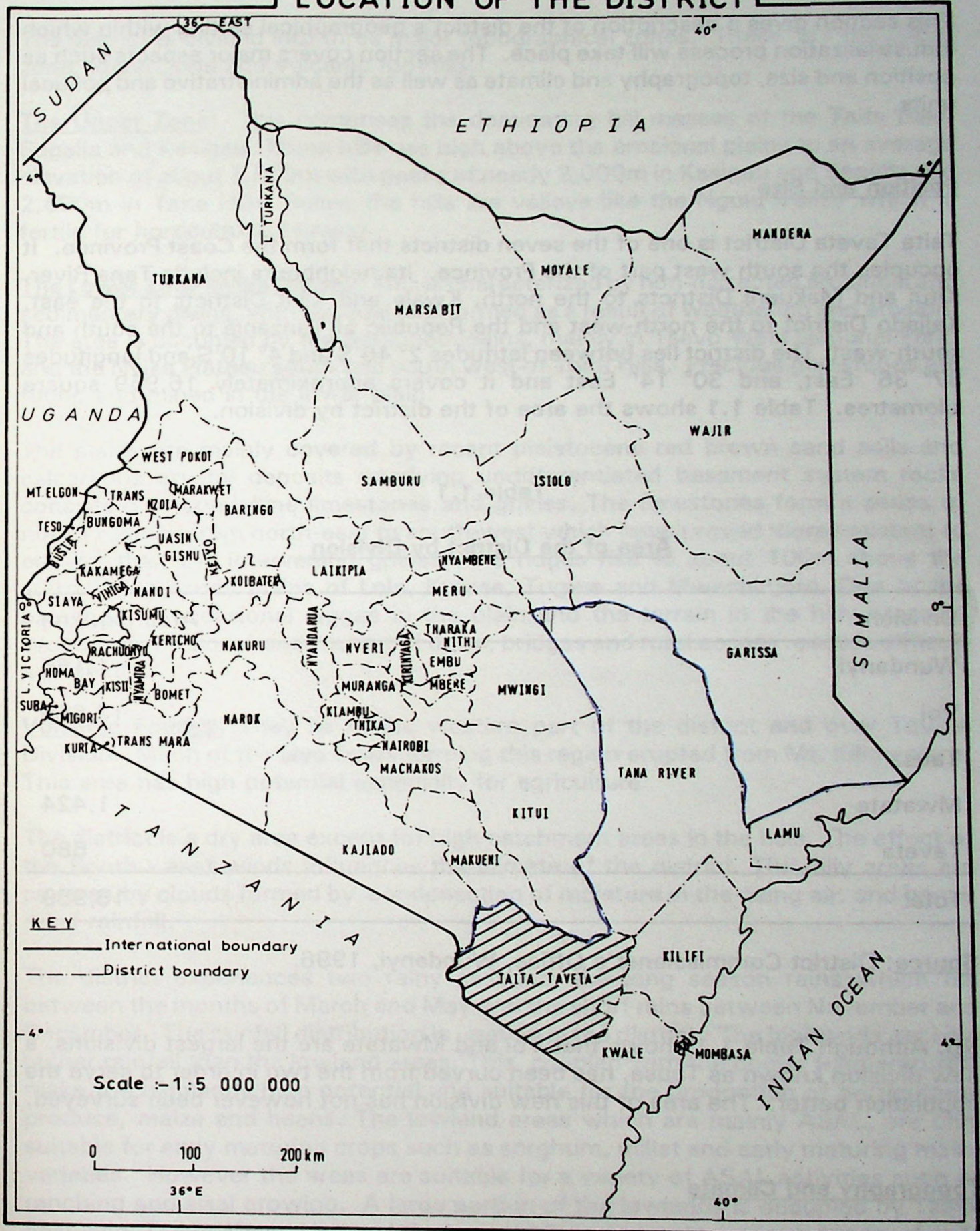
DISTRICT SETTING FOR INDUSTRIALIZATION

LOCATION OF THE DISTRICT



CHAPTER ONE
DISTRICT SETTING FOR INDUSTRIALIZATION

LOCATION OF THE DISTRICT



Prepared by DRSSRS

GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION

This section gives a description of the district's geographical setting within which industrialization process will take place. The section covers major aspects such as position and size, topography and climate as well as the administrative and political units.

Position and Size

Taita Taveta District is one of the seven districts that form the Coast Province. It occupies the south west part of the Province. Its neighbours include Tana River, Kitui and Makueni Districts to the north, Kwale and Kilifi Districts to the east, Kajiado District to the north-west and the Republic of Tanzania to the south and south-west. The district lies between latitudes 2° 46' S and 4° 10' S and longitudes 37° 36' East, and 30° 14' East and it covers approximately 16,959 square kilometres. Table 1.1 shows the area of the district by division.

Table 1.1

Area of the District by Division

Division	Area (sq. km)
Wundanyi	1,166
Voi	13,689
Tausa	
Mwatate	1,424
Taveta	680
Total	16,959

Source: District Commissioner's Office, Wundanyi, 1996.

NB: Although Table 1.1 shows that Voi and Mwatate are the largest divisions, a new division known as Tausa, has been carved from the two in order to serve the population better. The area of this new division has not however been surveyed.

Topography and Climate

The altitude of the district varies between 2,200m above sea level for the lowlands to 4,502m above sea level for the highlands, giving two distinct weather and

climatic characteristics, with the hills experiencing lower temperatures (as low as 18.2° C) compared to the lower zones which average 24.6°C.

The district is divided into three major topographical zones. These are the upper zone, lower zone and volcanic foothills.

The Upper Zone: This comprises the dominating hill masses of the Taita Hills, Sagalla and Kasigau. These hills rise high above the erosional plains to an average elevation of about 1,500m with peaks of nearly 2,000m in Kasigau and Sagalla and 2,600m in Taita Hills. Below the hills are valleys like the Ngulu Valley which is fertile for horticultural farming.

The Lower Zone Nyika Plateau: This is characterized by non-dissected erosional and sedimentary plains, with residual hills formed as a result of weathering and erosion. The area is occupied by the Serengeti Plains, mainly in Tsavo West National Park, and the Nyika Plateau south and south west of Taita Hills. Precious gemstones are found and mined in the lower plain.

The plains are mainly covered by recent pleistocene red brown sand soils and calcareous crystal deposits overlying undifferentiated basement system rocks consisting of crystalline limestones and gneiss. The limestones form a series of ridges running from north-east to south-west which have proved more resistant to erosion than the intervening gneiss. The ridges rise to about 100m above the surrounding sandy plains of Lola, Kurase, Tugwe and Mwachinjoro. Due to the presence of occasional laggas in the plain and the terrain in the hilly areas of Wundanyi Division, construction of drifts, bridges and rural access roads is difficult and costly.

Volcanic Foothill: They lie in the western part of the district and over Taveta Division. Much of the lava flows forming this region erupted from Mt. Kilimanjaro. This area has high potential especially for agriculture.

The district is a dry area except for high catchment areas in the hills. The effect of the South - east winds influences the climate of the district. The hilly areas are covered by clouds formed by condensation of moisture in the rising air, and hence relief rainfall.

The district experiences two rainy seasons; the long season rains which fall between the months of March and May and the short rains between November and December. The rainfall distribution is uneven in the district. The highlands receive higher rainfall than the lowland areas. This, coupled with the cooler temperatures, make the highlands high potential and suitable for the production of horticultural produce, maize and beans. The lowland areas which are mainly ASAL, are only suitable for early maturing crops such as sorghum, millet and early maturing maize varieties. However the areas are suitable for a variety of ASAL activities such as ranching and sisal growing. A large portion of the lowlands is occupied by Tsavo East and Tsavo West National Parks, which is home to various types of wild animals. This therefore makes the area ideal for tourism industry.

The upper zone (highland) receives more reliable rainfall which is about 1,500mm, while the lower zone (ASAL) receives unreliable and little rainfall of about 250mm. The district's mean annual rainfall is about 55mm.

The mean monthly temperatures in the district range from a maximum of 34.5°C to a minimum of 17.4°C. The hottest months are from January to April and temperatures begin falling from May to August, only to begin rising again from September to December. These temperatures, coupled with rainfall patterns, are important in determining agricultural and livestock production patterns.

Administrative and Political Units

The district is divided into five administrative divisions, namely Wundanyi, Voi, Taveta and Mwatate and the newly created Tausa Division. The five divisions are sub-divided into twenty four locations comprising sixty five sub-locations.

The district has four parliamentary constituencies namely Voi Mwatate, Taveta and Wundanyi.

Table 1.2 shows the number of administrative units by division. Map 2 also shows the administrative divisions in the district

Table 1.2

Administrative Units by Division

<u>Division</u>	<u>No. of Locations</u>	<u>No. of Sub-Locations</u>
Wundanyi	7	19
Voi	5	24
Mwatate	8	15
Taveta	4	7
Total	24	65

Source: District Commissioner's Office, Wundanyi, 1996.

Mwatate Division has the largest number of locations followed by Wundanyi Division while Taveta Division has the lowest number of locations. The district has three local authorities namely Voi Municipal Council, Taveta Urban Council and Taita Taveta County Council. Table 1.3 indicates the number of local authorities in the district.

Table 1.3

Local Authorities

Name of Local Authority	No. of Wards
Voi Municipal Council	8
Taveta Urban Council	6
Taita/Taveta County Council	12
Total	26

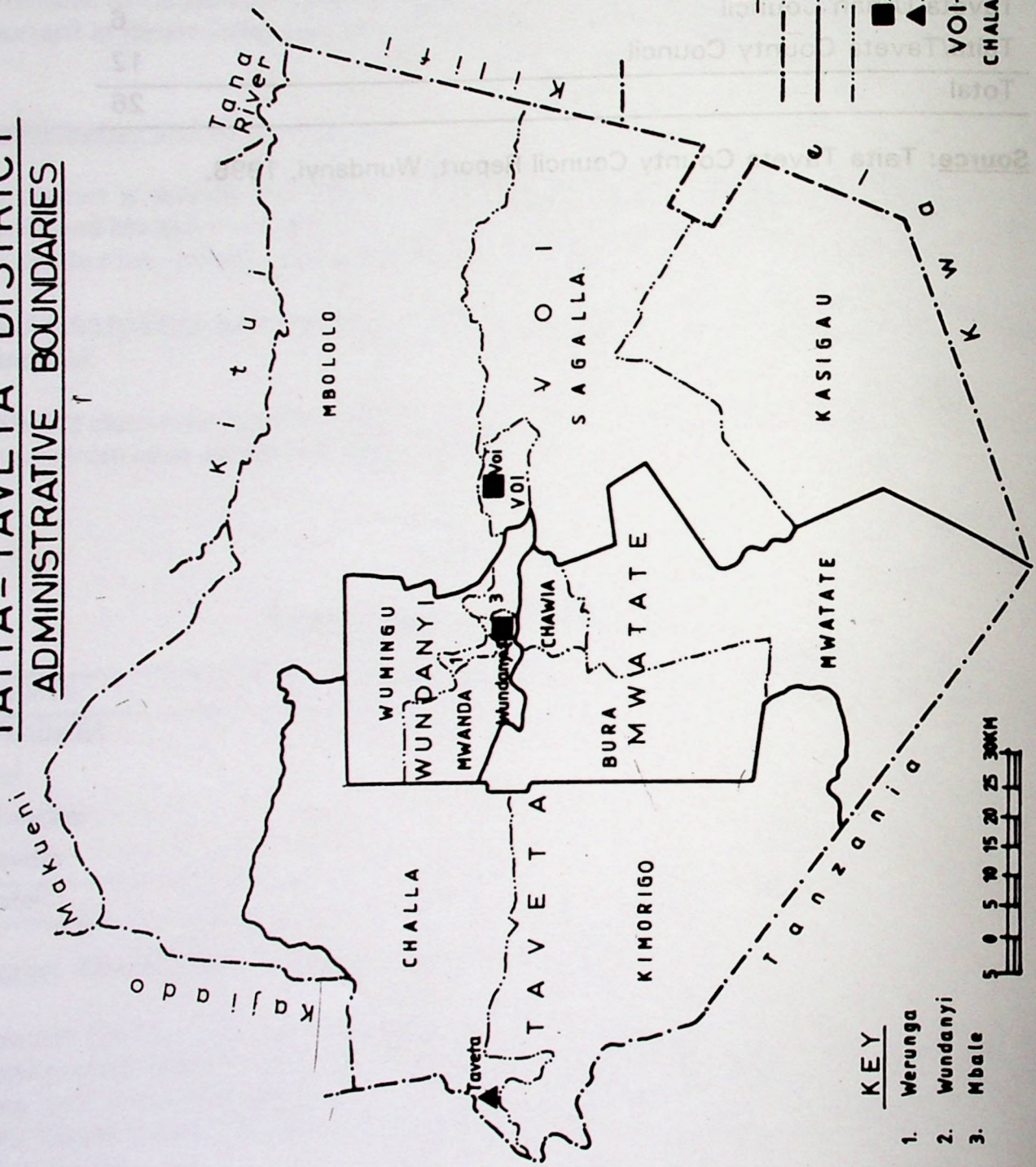
Source: Taita Taveta County Council Report, Wundanyi, 1996.



Source: District Statistical Office, Wundanyi, 1990.

Map No. 2

TAITA-TAVETA DISTRICT ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES



KEY

- 1. Werunga
- 2. Wundanyi
- 3. Mbale

LEGEND

- District Boundary
- Division Boundary
- Location Boundary
- Urban Centres
- ▲ Rural Centres
- VOI..... Division Name
- CHALLA..... Location Name

Prepared by DRSSRS

POPULATION PROFILES

This section provides information on the district's population in terms of size, structure, distribution and density and the urban population. It also tries to give the implication of this population on the economic development of the district especially the likely effects on the industrialization process.

Population Size

The population of the district in 1989 was 207,273. It is projected to grow to 272,054 in 1997, 291,197 in 1999 and 311,686 in the year 2001 assuming an average growth rate of 3.4 %. Table 1.4 shows the district's population size in 1989 and the projections to the year 2001 for the various age cohorts.

Table 1.4

District Population Projections

Age Cohorts	1989	1997	1999	2001
0 - 4	33,312	43,724	46,800	50,093
5 - 9	32,792	43,041	46,069	49,311
10 - 14	30,415	39,921	42,730	45,736
15 - 19	24,750	32,486	34,771	37,218
20 - 24	15,957	20,945	22,418	23,995
25 - 29	14,292	18,759	20,079	21,492
30 - 34	10,713	14,061	15,051	16,110
35 - 39	9,289	12,192	13,050	13,968
40 - 44	7,343	9,638	10,316	11,042
45 - 49	6,355	8,341	8,928	9,556
50 - 54	5,875	7,711	8,254	8,834
55 - 59	4,713	6,186	6,621	7,087
60 - 64	3,800	4,988	5,339	5,714
65 - 69	3,089	4,054	4,340	4,645
70 - 74	2,056	2,699	2,888	3,092
75 - 79	1,204	1,580	1,691	1,811
80+	1,318	1,730	1,852	1,982
Total	207,273	272,054	291,197	311,686

Source: District Statistics Office, Wundanyi, 1996.

Population Structure

Age/Sex Structure: The population of the district comprised of 101,853 males and 105,420 females in 1989. This means that 49% of the population was composed of males while females were 51%. This gives a male-female sex ratio of about 97:100. This scenario is expected to continue throughout this plan period. Table 1.5 shows the age/sex structure of the population in 1989 and their projections to the year 2001. From Table 1.5, the following observations can be made. The population of females is higher than that of males for almost all ages except for age groups 0- 4, 10-14 and 75 and above.

The age group 0-14 represents 47% of the total population, while those 60 years and above represent 5%. 73% of the population is under 30 years. This shows a predominantly youthful population in the district calling for allocation of more of resources to the implementation of projects and programmes catering for the youth, especially schools, training facilities among others, to prepare them to undertake the changes towards industrialization.

District Population Projections

Age Groups	1989	1993	1997	2001
0-4	33,312	43,724	48,800	50,000
5-9	32,982	43,088	48,088	49,312
10-14	30,418	39,821	42,700	43,700
15-19	24,750	32,489	34,711	37,218
20-24	18,987	25,980	27,418	29,482
25-29	14,202	18,700	20,000	21,000
30-34	10,713	14,001	15,000	16,110
35-39	8,289	12,182	13,000	13,888
40-44	7,343	8,808	10,318	11,042
45-49	6,358	7,341	8,008	8,500
50-54	5,375	7,711	8,284	8,800
55-59	4,713	6,180	6,620	7,000
60-64	3,800	4,088	4,380	4,710
65-69	3,089	4,000	4,340	4,642
70-74	2,088	2,888	3,000	3,000
75-79	1,204	1,880	1,900	1,910
80+	1,318	1,700	1,820	1,880
Total	207,273	272,084	287,187	301,853

Source: District Statistics Office, Wundanyi, 1988

Table 1.5

Age/Sex Projections

Age Cohorts	1989		1997		1999		2001	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0 - 4	16,770	16,542	22,011	21,712	23,560	23,240	25,218	24,875
5 - 9	16,360	16,432	21,473	21,568	22,984	23,085	24,601	24,710
10 - 14	15,362	15,053	20,163	19,758	21,582	21,148	23,101	22,636
15 - 19	12,286	12,464	16,126	16,250	17,261	17,511	18,475	18,743
20 - 24	7,547	8,410	9,906	11,039	10,603	11,815	11,349	12,646
25 - 29	6,641	7,651	8,717	10,042	9,330	10,763	9,986	11,505
30 - 34	5,187	5,526	6,808	7,253	7,287	7,763	7,800	8,310
35 - 39	4,529	4,760	5,945	6,247	6,363	6,687	6,810	7,158
40 - 44	3,383	3,960	4,440	5,198	4,753	5,563	5,087	5,955
45 - 49	3,066	3,289	4,024	4,317	4,307	4,621	4,610	4,946
50 - 54	2,751	3,124	3,611	4,100	3,865	4,389	4,137	4,698
55 - 59	2,351	2,362	3,086	3,100	3,303	3,318	3,535	3,552
60 - 64	1,830	1,970	2,402	2,586	2,571	2,768	2,752	2,962
65 - 69	1,469	1,620	1,928	2,126	2,064	2,276	2,209	2,436
70 - 74	998	1,058	1,310	1,389	1,402	1,486	1,501	1,591
75 - 79	647	557	849	731	909	783	973	838
80 +	676	642	886	843	950	902	1,016	965
Total	101,853	105,420	133,685	138,369	143,094	148,104	153,160	158,526

Source: District Statistics Office, Wundanyi, 1996.

Table 1.6

Population Projections for Selected Age Group

Age Group	1989		1997		1999		2001	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
6 - 13 (Primary)	25,054	25,234	32,886	33,122	35,200	35,452	37,676	37,947
14 - 17 (Secondary)	10,829	10,846	14,214	14,236	15,214	15,238	16,285	16,310
15 - 49 (Female)	46,060	-	60,456	-	64,7102	-	69,265	-
15 - 59 (Labour force)	51,546	47,741	67,657	62,663	72,430	67,072	77,513	71,789

Source: District Statistics Office, Wundanyi, 1996.

Age Groups 6 - 13 (Primary) : There were 50288 of primary school age children in 1989 out of which 25,054 were females and 25,234 male. This group is projected to increase to 66,008 in 1997, 35,200 female and 35,452 male in 1999 and 75,623 in the year 2001. The projected rise in numbers of this population calls for increased primary education facilities and establishment of vocational training institutions for the youth who may not proceed to high school, so that they can begin acquiring the training skills relevant for an economy in industrial transition.

Age Group 14-17(Secondary): This group was composed of 10,829 female and 10,846 male in 1989, and is expected to increase to 14,214 females and 14,236 males in 1997, 15,214 female and 15,238 male in 1999 and 16,285 female and 16,310 male in the year 2001. This means there will be an increase of 4,145 secondary school age children during the plan period. This calls for increased secondary education facilities, health facilities, sports facilities, high demand for food and additional demand for job opportunities. This age group constitutes the potential labour force in the district size by the end of the plan period most of them will have joined the labour force. It is therefore important that they be provided with the necessary training so that the district can begin creating a highly skilled work force for industrialization.

Age Group 15 - 49 (Female Fertility) : In 1989, this group numbered 46,060 females which represents 22% of the total population. At the beginning of the plan period it is projected to be 60,458 and will grow to 69,265 females by the year 2001. The fertility rate is 5 children per female as compared to 8 children in 1989. This rate is lower than the National fertility rate of 5.8 children per female. This significant decline in fertility rate may be attributed to high acceptance of family

planning methods in the district. Measures have to be taken to reduce it further given the district's narrow economic resource base. Equally important will be projects and programme addressing the needs of children and women in the district.

Labour Force (Age 15 - 59): As shown in Table 1.6 the district labour force was 99,287 persons. Out of these 51,546 (52%) were female and 47,741 (48%) were male. The total labour force constitutes about 48% of the total district population.

The labour force will increase to 67,657 for female and 62,663 for male in 1997 and are projected to be 77,513 female and 71,789 male in 2001. The literacy rate is 78% meaning that majority of the people have attained a minimum of primary level education. However a large percentage of labour force is unskilled. Child labour is prevalent particularly in the agricultural sector.

By the end of the plan period the total labour force shall be 149,302 persons. The dependency of ratio of the district is 1:1.18. However, there is widespread unemployment and underemployment and with the majority of population being youthful efforts will have to be made to ensure creation of employment.

Disabled Population: About 2% of the population is disabled, the majority being children. These children are catered for in special schools like Taveta Special School and Bura Rehabilitation Centre. There is need to also plan for this group to acquire specialized skills so as to contribute to the industrialization of the district.

Distribution and Density

The population distribution by division is shown in Table 1.7 while Table 1.8 shows the population densities for the four divisions.

Table 1.7

Population Distribution by Division

Division	1989	1997	1999	2001
Mwatate	56,936	74,705	80,065	85,688
Wundanyi	54,973	72,122	77,275	82,670
Voi	53,374	70,038	74,903	80,069
Taveta	41,990	55,191	58,954	63,258
Total	207,273	272,056	291,197	311,685

Source: District Statistics Office, Wundanyi, 1996.

As shown in Table 1.7 Mwatate Division has the largest population followed by Wundanyi division, Voi Division and Taveta Division in that order. There is almost even distribution of the total population in the four divisions apart from Taveta Division which has a relatively low population. Despite this even distribution, the population of Mwatate and Taveta is expected to increase faster than Wundanyi as more and more people are likely to move into these divisions in search of land for settlement as a large part of land in these divisions is not demarcated.

Table 1.8

Population Density by Division

Division	Area sq.km	1989	1997	1999	2001
Mwatate	13,689	4	6	6	6
Wundanyi	1,424	39	51	54	58
Voi	1,166	46	60	64	69
Taveta	680	62	81	87	93
Total	16,959	12	16	17	18

Source: District Statistics Office, Wundanyi, 1996.

The district population density was 12 persons/km² in 1989 and is projected to be 18 persons/Km² at the end of the plan period. However, most of the district area is covered by the Tsavo National Park, which constitutes 62% of the total area of the district.

Voi Division has the largest area covered by the National Park. If we consider human settlement areas only, then the densities as per the 1989 census is 16 for Voi, Mwatate 31, Wundanyi 78 and Taveta 66 persons per Km². Wundanyi Division has a more favourable climatic condition than the other areas and is suitable for farming, hence the high population density. It is also the district headquarters, and therefore has a high concentration of population. The availability of irrigation water and the favourable business climate on the border of Kenya and Tanzania has a significant contribution towards the high population density in Taveta Division.

Urban Population

There are four major urban centres in the district. These are Taveta, Voi, Wundanyi and Mwatate with a total population of over 10,000 persons. The population of these centres in 1989 and 1997 is as shown in Table 1.9.

Table 1.9

Population Distribution in Major Urban/Market Centres

Town	1989		1997	
	No. of Persons	No. of Households	No of Persons	No. of Households
Taveta	10,378	2,740	13,622	3,596
Voi	13,202	3,882	17,329	5,096
Wundanyi	2,764	748	3,628	982
Mwatate	1,659	445	2,178	584
Total	28,003	7,815	36,757	10,258

Source: District Statistics Office, Wundanyi, 1996.

Voi has the highest urban population in the district followed by Taveta. Wundanyi Town falls within urban centres that have between 2,000 and 5,000 persons while Mwatate town has an urban population of about 2,000 persons. These centres offer better infrastructure which attracts people from the rural areas and are likely to attract potential investors. In 1989 the total urban population was 28,003 persons. This population is estimated to be 36,757 persons at the beginning of the plan period and is projected to be 42,111 at the end of the plan period. This shows an increase of 12.7%.

There are a number of rural market centres in the district that have the potential to grow if basic infrastructural facilities like roads and electricity are provided. These growth centres include Mgange Nyika, Werugha and Mwanda in Wundanyi Division, Kasigau in Voi Division and Njukini, Chumvini and Eldoro in Taveta Division. Bura in Mwatate Division has potential for growth because of its proximity to two tourist lodges. With the provision of irrigation water in Bura area the farming activity could increase thereby attracting higher population to this centre.

These urban and rural market centres are the potential were industrial growth centres during this plan period.

RESOURCE POTENTIAL AND EXPLOITATION FOR INDUSTRIALIZATION

The district is endowed with vast resources which include land, minerals, forestry, fish and tourist attractions. A large proportion of the population depends on agriculture and livestock activities. Due to population pressure on available agricultural land there is need to shift resources to non-farming activities such as fisheries, commercial mining and forestry. During the plan period focus will be on achieving rapid industrialization for sustained development. The main driving force will be the informal sector activities which are expected to absorb a greater portion of the district's labour force. At the same time, care will be taken to address environmental issues such as over-grazing, soil erosion and poor farming systems. With the transition to industrialization the district will have to take measures in protecting water catchment areas and to guard against air pollution.

RESOURCE POTENTIAL

This section analyses the main resource potential of the district. The major ones include land and soils, water, forestry, commercial minerals and materials and tourist attractions.

Land and Soils

The dominant soils in the upper regions of the district are sandy clay and loam of moderate fertility. The foot hills bordering mountains carry soils with accumulation of clays. These are developed from limestone and are well drained, deep and reddish brown. They are however low in fertility. These are commonly found on the slopes of Taita hills in Wundanyi Division and Sagala and Kasigau Hills in Voi Division. On the floodplains alluvial soils occur which are developed mainly from sediments of various sources whose fertility is moderate to high. These soils cover Taveta, Mwatate and parts of Voi Divisions respectively.

The district can be divided into three major agro-ecological zones as indicated in Table 1.10 and Map 2.

Table 1.10

Agro-Ecological Zones

Zone	Potential	Area sq. (km)	Rainfall (mm)
LH2 & UM3	High potential	420	1,250
UM4 & LM4	Medium potential	100	850
LM6 & L6	Low potential	5,900	450

Source: Farm Management Handbook Kenya Vol.11,1983.

High Potential (LH2 and UM3): This covers 420 sq. km. This is where maize, coffee beans and vegetables as well as intensive livestock rearing form the major activities. There is little opportunity of expanding crop hectareage, but there is potential for increasing output per unit area of land, although the high population density exerts much pressure on land. Most of this zone is in Wundanyi Division.

Medium Potential (UM4 and LM4): This area comprises of 100 sq. kms. This is the maize, coffee, beans and vegetables growing area and zero-grazing is also practised. Potential for expanding crop hectareage is limited by the high population density and small farm sizes. Potential for increasing output per unit of land exists in terms of using intensive farming practices, including use of manure and planting of short maturing and drought-resistant crop varieties. Most of this zone is in Voi Division.

Low Potential (LM6 and L6): This covers 5,900 sq. km, where ranches and sisal plantations are found. Rainfall is the major limiting factor in these areas. Though there is room for expansion of crops, this is only possible for drought resistant crops and early maturing seed varieties. More land can also be brought under cultivation through increased irrigation. (e.g. Taveta Vegetable Irrigation Schemes).

The area around the hills form the high potential zone of the district where most fertile soils are found. Over three fourths of the district is covered by the medium to low potential zones. This former zone includes the uplands and the foothills, while the latter consists of the dissected erosional plains and flood plains.

Land use patterns in the district cover agricultural activities for both small scale and large scale, range lands, national parks, rocks and water and trust land.

Most livestock activities are carried out in the ranch land while trust land is owned by the local authorities where agro-forestry and subsistence farming is practised. National parks occupy 62% of the land of the district while rocks and water occupy

3%. Soil and water conservation is necessary if production per unit area of land is to be increased. The major limitations to cultivation include steep slopes and hills (Wundanyi, Sagalla and Wongonyi), shallow soils in some hilly areas, sodic and saline soil in Taveta, waterlogging and swamps and lack of adequate rain in the lower zones.

Zone	Potential	Area sq. km.
UM3 & UM2	High potential	420
UM4 & UM5	Medium potential	100
UM6 & UM7	Low potential	200

High Potential (UM2 and UM3): This covers 420 sq. km. This is where maize, coffee, beans and vegetables as well as intensive livestock rearing form the major activities. There is little opportunity of expanding crop production, but there is potential for increasing output per unit area of land, although the high population density exerts much pressure on land. Most of this zone is in Wundanyi Division.

Medium Potential (UM4 and UM5): This area comprises of 100 sq. km. This is the maize, coffee, beans and vegetables growing area and zero-grazing is also practised. Potential for increasing output per unit of land exists in terms of using intensive farming practices, including use of manure and ploughing of stony and drought-resistant crop varieties. Most of this zone is in Wundanyi Division.

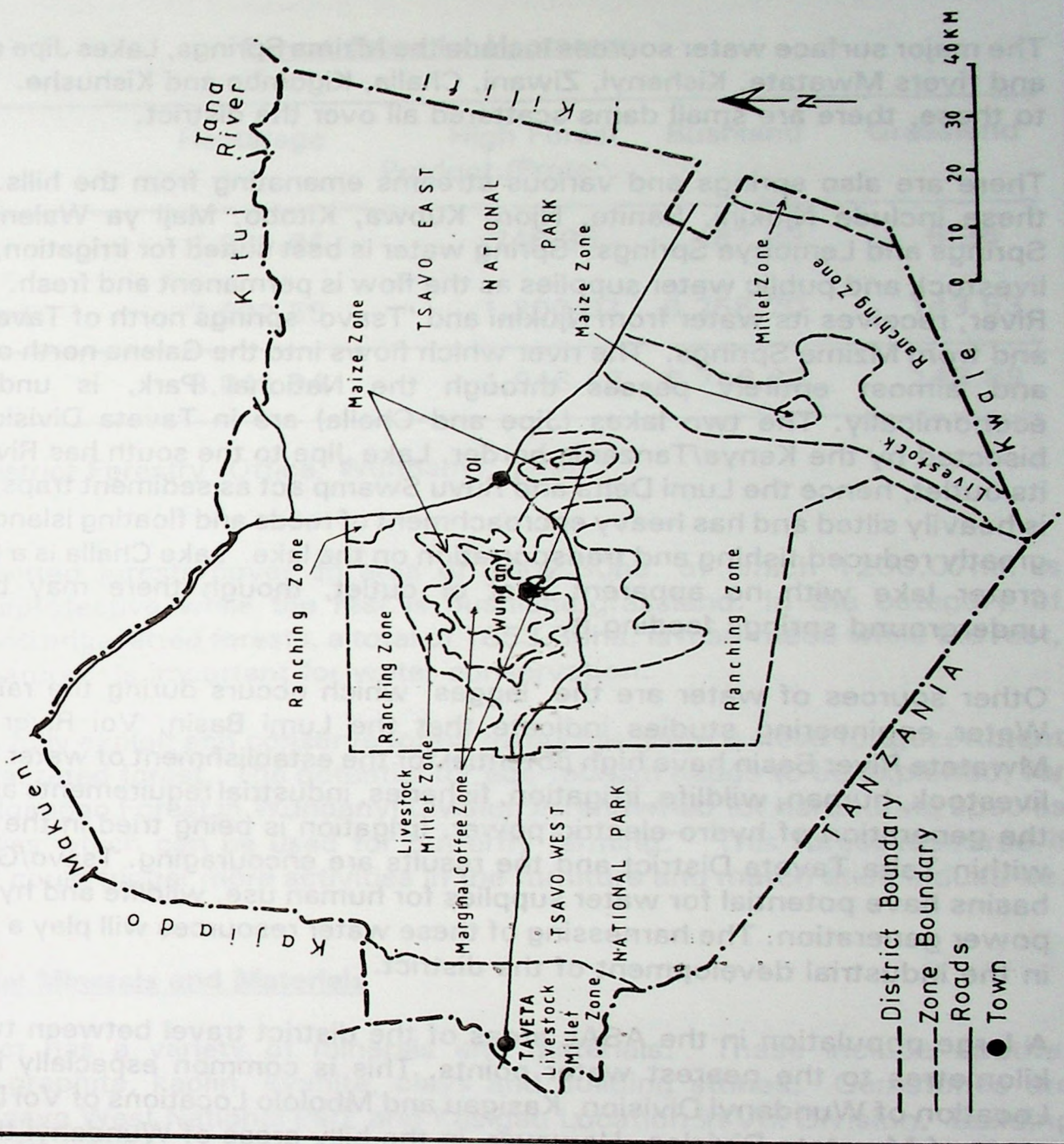
Low Potential (UM6 and UM7): This covers 200 sq. km. where sorghum and cassava plants are found. Rainfall is the major limiting factor in these areas. Though there is room for expansion of crops, this is only possible by drought resistant crops and early maturing seed varieties. More land can be brought under cultivation through increased irrigation (e.g. Taveta Vegetable Irrigation Schemes).

The area around the hills form the high potential zone, the district where most hills soils are found. Over three fourths of the district is covered by the medium to low potential zones. This former zone includes the uplands and the foothills, while the latter consists of the dissected seasonal plains and flood plains.

Land use patterns in the district cover agricultural activities for both small scale and large scale, range lands, national parks, rocks and water and trust land.

Most livestock activities are carried out in the ranch land while trust land is owned by the local authorities where agro-forestry and subsistence farming is practised. National parks occupy 62% of the land of the district while rocks and water occupy

TAITA-TAVETA DISTRICT SIMPLIFIED AGRO-ECOLOGICAL ZONES



Water Resources

The major surface water sources include the Mzima Springs, Lakes Jipe and Challa, and rivers Mwatate, Kishenyi, Ziwani, Challa, Kigombo and Kishushe. In addition to these, there are small dams scattered all over the district.

There are also springs and various streams emanating from the hills. Some of these include Njukini, Sanite, Njoro Kubwa, Kitobo, Maji ya Waleni, Homer's Springs and Lemonya Springs. Spring water is best suited for irrigation, domestic, livestock and public water supplies as the flow is permanent and fresh. The Tsavo River, receives its water from Njukini and 'Tsavo' springs north of Taveta Division and from Mzima Springs. The river which flows into the Galana north of Manyani, and almost entirely passes through the National Park, is under utilized economically. The two lakes (Jipe and Challa) are in Taveta Division and are bisected by the Kenya/Tanzania border. Lake Jipe to the south has River Ruvu as its outlet, hence the Lumi Delta and Ruvu Swamp act as sediment traps. Lake Jipe is heavily silted and has heavy encroachment of reeds and floating islands. This has greatly reduced fishing and transportation on the lake. Lake Challa is a fresh water crater lake with no apparent inlet or outlet, though there may be invisible underground springs feeding it.

Other sources of water are the 'laggas' which occurs during the rainy season. Water engineering studies indicate that the Lumi Basin, Voi River Basin and Mwatate River Basin have high potential for the establishment of water projects for livestock, human, wildlife, irrigation, fisheries, industrial requirements as well as for the generation of hydro-electric power. Irrigation is being tried in the Lumi Basin within Taita Taveta District and the results are encouraging. Tsavo/Galana River basins have potential for water supplies for human use, wildlife and hydro-electric power generation. The harnessing of these water resources will play a leading role in the industrial development of the district.

A large population in the ASAL areas of the district travel between two to three kilometres to the nearest water points. This is common especially in Kishushe Location of Wundanyi Division, Kasigau and Mbololo Locations of Voi Division and parts of Mwatate Division. However, in the hilly areas of Wundanyi this distance is no more than one kilometre.

Forestry

The total area under forests in the district is 8,841.94 ha. This includes both gazetted and non-gazetted forests. The gazetted forests cover 1,239.64ha. of which 746.35ha is classified as high forest (productive/protected). The rest is bushland/grassland as indicated in Table 1.11. They are scattered on hilltops all over the district ranging in size from 0.16 ha. to 688 ha.

Table 1.11

Forest Areas by Hectarage

Type	Hectarage	High Forest Product./Protec.	Bushland	Grassland
Gazetted	1,239.64	746.35	487.93	5.36
Ungazetted	7,602.30	1,200.07	6,258.70	143.53
Totals	8,841.94	1,946.42	6,746.63	148.89

Source: District Forestry Office, Wundanyi, 1996.

The ungazetted forests cover an area of 7602.30ha. of which 1200.07ha. is productive/protective while the rest is bushland/grassland. In the category of gazetted and ungazetted forests, a total of 1853.35ha. is man-made while the rest, which is natural, is important for water conservation.

In order to fully exploit and conserve forest resources there is need for gazettment of the ungazetted forest. The potential for eco-tourism needs to be exploited, for instance Ngangao Forest in Wundanyi Division is renowned for harbouring species of butterflies which can be used for butterfly farming. This forest resource if harnessed could trigger more activities in the furniture and match stick industries.

Commercial Minerals and Materials

The district has a variety of minerals and materials. These include apatite, asbestos, graphite, kaolin, kyanite, clays and building stones. Gemstones are found in Tsavo West National Park and Kasigau Location in Voi Division. Building stones are found in form of consolidated volcanic ash, but bricks are made locally using kaolin which is found in abundance in Eldoro in Taveta Division.

The Department of Mines and Geology carried out survey work and reported on the district potential in various types of minerals and materials and gemstones were found to have the highest potential. These minerals if exploited could generate income for the district.

Sand is mostly found along Voi River which has large quantities important for the building industry. This sand, if exploited well, could boost the building and construction industry.

Tourist Attractions

62% of the land area of the district is occupied by both Tsavo East and Tsavo West National Park. This implies that wildlife and other forms of tourist attractions are many in the district.

The springs provide tourist attraction centres since they are home to fish, crocodiles and hippopotamus and provide watering points for other wild animals. Lake Challa, which is at the foot of Mt. Kilimanjaro provides a picturesque scenery especially during the evening when the sun is setting. The siting of tourist class hotels in this locality would be to the advantage of the investor as the hotels would attract many tourists from Kenya and Tanzania.

Local farmers especially in Wundanyi and Taveta Divisions find a ready market for their produce, especially vegetables in the hotels and lodges located in the district. Many small traders living between Mackinnon Road Centre and Mito Andei Town (Bachuma, Maungu and even Voi Town) have benefitted a great deal from tourism because of sale of curios and handicrafts such as "*ciondo*" and wood-carvings, to the numerous tourists who travel between the city of Nairobi and Mombasa. These centres are important stop-overs.

It is however important to note that the development of infrastructure especially roads has been very minimal in-so-far as this sector is concerned. The Kenya Wildlife Service only develop and maintain roads that are within the gazetted National Parks. This institution however has been erecting electric fences along the boundaries of the parks to prevent the wildlife menace and destruction of agricultural farms.

Fisheries

The district has some significant potential for fish farming. The water sources found in the flat and low lying areas of the district such as Njukini, Chumvini, Njoro Springs, Eldoro and Rimaisho/Kitobo areas in Taveta Division, have good potential for fish farming. There is also Challa and Jipe Lakes which have a substantial stock of fish, although the presence of weeds has frustrated fishermen's efforts to increase their catch. Dams are also a source of fish in the district. These dams include Kishenyi in Wundanyi Division, Ngerenyi, Amba and several others in the ranches in Voi Division. There is need to improve the fish farming and the fishing equipment as this could form a good alternative source of protein as well as fostering the establishment of small scale fish processing plants in the district.

RESOURCE EXPLOITATION

This sub-section presents an economic profile of the district showing how the economic potential described in the preceding section is being used by the

residents of the district to earn their living. The section analyses ways and means of enhancing the current levels in order to achieve rapid industrialization.

Agricultural Activities

The majority of the people in the district are engaged in subsistence farming. However, large scale farming is also practised but to a lesser extent. The major crops grown in the small scale farms are as shown in Table 1.12 on small farm sector.

Table 1.12

Small Farm Sector

Division	Farm Area Ha	Rural Households (1989)	HH. per km	No. of Small Holdings	Main Food Crops	Main Cash crops-grown	%H With High Value Food Crop	% H With High Value Cash- crop
Wundanyi	760.9	11,005	15	11,005	Maize beans, potatoes	Coffee, vegetables, macadamia, cotton	55%	40%
Mwatate	1,600	13,496	8	13,496	Maize, beans, cow peas, G. grams	Coffee, vegetables, fruits	10%	20%
Voi	2,901	8,100	3	8,100	Maize, beans, cow peas, Fruits - Trees	Citrus, cotton, bananas, vegetables	20%	5.6%
Taveta	632	9,897	17	9,897	Maize, beans, sorghum, cowpeas, bananas	Bananas, vegetables, cotton, mangoes	60%	40%

Source: District Agriculture Office, Wundanyi, 1996.

Mwatate Division has a higher concentration of rural households. Wundanyi, Taveta and Voi Divisions follow in that order. Taveta Division has the highest percentage of rural households with both high value food crop and high value cash crops followed by Wundanyi. Taveta Division is able to grow high value crops as a result of irrigation farming. Maize and beans and vegetables are the main food crops grown accounting for more than 90% of food crops in all divisions except Taveta Division which grows bananas and vegetables as the main crops. Cash crops include coffee, cotton and macadamia which are mainly grown in Wundanyi and Mwatate. There is also high a potential for coffee production in these divisions and with the liberalized coffee industry the yields are expected to increase.

The average land ownership per family in high potential, medium potential and low potential is 0.9 ha., 1.0 ha. and 4.8 ha. respectively.

The primary food crops grown in the district include maize, bananas, potatoes, beans and peas. In 1995, the district earned about Ksh. 24 million from the sale of its agricultural produce. The bulk of the income was from bananas. Most of the food produced is consumed locally while the rest is sold outside the district. These crops are supported primarily by rain and to a lesser extent by irrigation. Bananas are grown mainly in the permanently wet belt (i.e. areas with a high water table along Lumi Riverine Zone) in Taveta.

Efforts have been directed towards expanding production of drought resistant crops and oil crops, as well as the hectareage under irrigation so as to ensure sufficient food production. Problems such as shortage of quick maturing, drought tolerant seed varieties, environmental degradation and poor farming methods, have been experienced and efforts will have to be made for example through the ASAL Programme, to solve these problems and ensure better utilization of the resources.

The crop production trends for the main food and cash crops in the district for the period 1991 to 1995 and their average yields are shown in Table 1.13.

Table 1.13

Crop Production Trends 1991 - 1995

Crop	Description	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Coffee	Area(Ha)	257	270	270	270	274
	Yield ('000 tons)	0.176	0.188	0.082	0.082	0.085
	Ave. Yield (tons/ha)	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3
Cotton	Area ha	1,890	640	385.4	312	101
	Yield ('000 tons)	0.580	0.196	0.166	250	0.081
	Ave. Yield (tons/ha)	0.306	0.306	0.434	0.8	
Maize	Area (ha)	3,299	7,540	3,320	6,955	4,236
	Yield ('000 tons)	4.899	9,462	5,167	5,429	3.4
	Av. Yield (tons/ha)	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.6
ASAL Crops	Area (ha)	2,668	3,682	2,136	3,367	2,104
Pulses	Yield ('000 Tons)	N/A	3,178	1,991	1,290	1,542
Horticultural Crops	Area (ha)	319	769	644.5	707.2	580
	Yield ('000 tons)	31.8	10.9	9.7	11.53	8.17
	Av. Yield (tons/ha)	0.01	0.014	0.015	0.016	0.014
Irish/Sweet Potatoes	Area (ha)	126	163	231	61	60
	Yield ('000 tons)	N/A	1.349	2.856	0.585	1.25
	Av. Yield (tons/ha)	N/A	0.008	0.004	0.001	0.021
Bananas	Area (ha)	1,295	1,348	1,370	1,499	1,499
	Yield ('000 tons)	29.5	29.6	28.9	25	24.94
	Av. Yield (tons/ha)	17	17	17	17	17
Citrus	Area (ha)	134	134	136	146	146
	Yield ('000 tons)	1.8	1.8	0.99	1.2	1.2
	Av. Yield (tons/ha)	9	9	9	9	9
Cassava	Area (ha)	332	271	43	56	90
	Yield ('000 tons)	0.332	0.271	0.056	0.355	1.080
	Ave. Yield (tons/ha)	7	7	7	7	7

Source: District Agriculture Office, Wundanyi, 1996.

As shown in Table 1.13, maize lead in terms of hectarage covering (6955 ha.) in 1994 and 4236 ha. in 1995 followed by bananas which covered 1,499 ha. for both 1994 and 1995.

Coffee yield and hectarage remained almost constant between 1992 and 1994. This trending is attributed to high cost of farm inputs, poor management and negligence of coffee by farmers and competition posed by other crops especially vegetables and other farming activities. Once the Coffee sector is streamlined at the national level it is hoped that coffee production will increase enough to warrant the setting up of more processing factories in the district.

Oil crops have been largely neglected although the potential for these crops is there. These crops are mainly macadamia, coconut, cashewnuts, castor, simsim and sunflower. The hectarage under these crops has been very low due to a number of reasons, the main ones being lack of reliable high quality seeds, lack of market outlets and low prices offered to farmers which are far below the cost of production. These crops are however suitable as a source of raw materials for small-scale industrial undertakings especially oil extraction industries for both domestic and industrial use.

Exploitation of most cash crops has not been realized. With well developed water facilities both for domestic and agricultural use, most sisal estates and ranches are capable of producing large quantities of these crops under irrigation. The Department of Agriculture will encourage the estates and ranches to increase major production through irrigation.

The activities that cover large farm sector in the district include sisal growing in the ranches. Their distribution per division and information on employment levels is shown in Table 1.14.

Table 1.14

Large Farm Sector

Division	No. of Farms	Total Area (acres)	Main crop	Number of Employees Permanent	Seasonal
Wundanyi	-	-	-	-	-
Mwatate	1	12,800	Sisal	1,763	472
Voi	2	2,00	Sisal	400	200
Taveta	3	18,000	Sisal	230	200
Total	6	32,800	-	2,393	872

Source: District Agriculture Office, Wundanyi, 1996.

The main economic activity in the large farm sector is sisal farming. Taveta Division has the largest number, while Wundanyi has no large farm due to high population pressure on land. Sisal estates have begun diversifying their activities to include dairy farming, horticulture and other food crops. As compared to the small farm sector, the large farm sector has a large proportion in terms of hectareage under cash crop, while the small farm sector is devoted to mainly food crops.

Sisal plantations occupied 64,000 ha. in 1994, but this fell to 32,800 ha in 1995. The total value of sisal products sold in 1994 and 1995 was over Ksh.92 million. The decline in the total area under sisal has been attributed to diversification of agricultural activities in the sisal estates. Presently the management in these estates, especially the Taita-Sisal Estates has improved such that production of vegetables, fruits and livestock rearing especially dairy cattle and even food crops is practised. This sector has big potential in offering raw materials for industrial purposes whereby the production of sisal products such as mats and carpets can be produced.

Livestock Production Activities

The major livestock in the district are dairy cattle, beef cattle, sheep and goat, poultry, bees, pigs and ostrich farming. Table 1.15 presents the livestock production activities by division.

Table 1.15

Livestock Production by Division

Division	Area Km ²	HH No.	Main Livestock	Livestock Products	Land Carrying Capacity
Wundanyi	821.2	10,000	Bee-keeping, dairy cattle, beef cattle, pigs, donkeys, sheep, goats, poultry, rabbits.	Milk, Honey, hides & skins, beef, hevon, mutton, honey, pork, meat, chicken & manure	5 Ha/s.u
Mwatate	1,764	12,000	Bee-keeping, beef cattle, dairy cattle, pigs, donkeys, camels, sheep & goats, ostrich, poultry, rabbit and turkeys	Milk, honey, hides & skins, meat, eggs and manure	8 Ha/s.u
Voi	3,076	9,500	Beef cattle, dairy cattle, poultry, sheep, goats, turkeys, pigs, donkeys, bee-keeping	Milk, meat, hides & skins, eggs, honey, manure	8 Ha/s.u
Taveta	680	12,500	Beef cattle, poultry, sheep, goats, donkeys, bee-keeping	Meat, milk, hides & skins, eggs, honey, manure	10 Ha/s.u

Source: District Livestock Production Office, Wundanyi, 1996.

As shown in Table 1.15, the number of household engaged in livestock keeping were 12,500 in Taveta Division, 12,000 in for Mwatate, 10,000 in Wundanyi and 9,500 in Voi. Dairy farming, poultry, beef cattle, sheep and goats keeping are practised in all the divisions. Major livestock products such as milk, hides and skins, honey, eggs and meat and are produced in all the four divisions. Taveta Division has the highest household density per square kilometre as well as highest land carrying capacity.

Dairy farming is a prominent activity in the Taita Hills in Wundanyi Division, Sagalla and Mbololo in Voi Division. However, due to the increased demand for milk, the practice is now being undertaken in the ASAL areas of the district, especially in the sisal estates of Mwatate Division and Taveta Division and in the ranches. Small scale bull camps has been introduced in the low potential areas mainly through the support of the Taita Taveta ASAL Programme funded by DANIDA.

Farmers are also encouraged to practice zero-grazing and keep cross-breeds especially in the drier areas of the district. Drought and livestock diseases have however adversely affected the level of milk production.

The type of sheep reared in the district are the indigenous East African type, a few dopers and black head Persian. The estimated population of sheep was 454,698 in 1995. Sheep farming is not very popular in the district though much emphasis in training and extension is carried out to enable farmers to up-grade and improve their breeds. Campaigns for up-grading indigenous sheep and goat with improved bucks and rams from Bachuma Research Station have also been going on. These campaigns have been focused on women groups in the lower areas of Voi Division.

Poultry keeping is undertaken all over the district. The National Poultry Development Programme (NPDP) which came to an end in 1995, left a remarkable impact on this activity through the Cockerel Exchange Programme for up-grading the local stock. The type of poultry reared include broilers, layers, indigenous chicken, ducks, a few peacocks, ostriches, geese and doves. Most commercial poultry rearing farmers are found around towns and markets where there is a readily available market. The high cost of feeds, lack of day old chicks, and poor marketing are some of the problems affecting this activity.

Bee-keeping is a traditional activity with great potential, but has not been fully exploited. However, promotion of beekeeping activities continues through training and field days. In 1995 both log hives and KTBH hives had a capacity to produce 37 tonnes and 28 tonnes of honey respectively. The low production may be attributed to lack of an organized market in the district and a dormant Beekeepers Co-operative Society.

Piggery has picked up fast especially in the lowland areas as opposed to its traditional existence in the highlands. There are over 700 pigs in the district most of which are reared by women groups. Most of these are sold locally and some to the Salt Lick Lodge and other tourist lodges in the district. The major constraint facing this activity is lack of breeding herds for farmers.

Rabbit farming is another popular activity since it is considered as a hobby by teenage boys. The adoption rate is fairly high and rabbit meat is a cheap source of proteins and ought to be encouraged.

These livestock products, if properly exploited can provide the requisite raw material base for the establishment of small scale industrial activities within the district. These will contribute directly to increased production, employment and

refineries. The private sector is also utilizing underutilized potential to establish such concerns, with the DDC providing an enabling environment in the form of infrastructure, and administration.

Livestock production trends for the district between 1991 to 1995 is summarized in Table 1.16.

Table 1.16

Livestock Production 1991 - 1995 (Population)

Type of Livestock	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Cattle	138,500	145,425	152,690	160,330	168,347
Goats	150,000	157,500	165,375	173,640	182,325
Camels	3	20	58	61	64
Exotic Poultry	25,000	26,250	27,563	28,940	30,388
Local Poultry	150,000	157,500	165,375	173,644	182,326
Donkeys	250	263	276	289	304
KTB Hives	1,500	1,530	1,560	1,592	1,624
Log Hives	8,000	8,080	8,160	8,242	8,325
Ostriches	32	65	70	74	80
Rabbits	9,000	9,450	9,923	10,419	10,940
Pigs	400	420	425	440	450
Sheep	45,000	47,250	49,630	52,090	54,698

Source: District Livestock Production Office, Wundanyi, 1996.

The Table 1.16 shows an increasing trend in livestock production. The number of cattle, for instance, increased from 138,500 in 1991 to 168,347 in 1995. Goats and sheep increased from 150,000 to 182,325 and 45,000 to 54,698 respectively during that period. Commercial poultry also showed the same trend. This implies that the production of livestock products which are raw materials for industrial activities are on the increase.

Beef cattle rearing is a dominant activity in the sisal estates and ranches in Mwatate and Voi Divisions. Livestock is reared by groups, individuals and co-operative ranches. There are 30 ranches in the district. Voi Division has 19

estates and ranches.

Table 1.17 indicates the quantities of sale of livestock and livestock products in the district over the period 1991 to 1995.

Table 1.17

Quantities of Sale of Livestock and Livestock Products

Year	Livestock Number				Livestock Products			
	Cattle	Sheep/ Goats	Pigs	Poultry	Hides (Pieces)	Skins	Milk (Litres)	Meat (Tonnes)
1991	9,582	1,570	45	3,383	15,853	22,366	8,000,000	1,011.15
1992	10,065	7,329	-	1,818	-	-	12,000,000	1,125.3
1993	10,652	6,533	50	1,477	16,773	41,074	17,000,000	1,175.3
1994	8,576	9,198	186	1,140	22,604	34,166	590,327	1,002.5
1995	9,074	7,647	234	1,998	16,520	22,705	24,574,000	1,024.48

Source: District Livestock Production Office, Wundanyi, 1996.

There is an increased sale of milk as a result of intensification of dairy production in the highlands and extensive dairy production in the ASAL areas. This is an indication that the socio-economic status of livestock keepers improved. Meat production sales increased from 1,011.15 tons in 1991 to 1,175.3 tons in 1993 but dropped to 1,024.48 tons in 1995 due to persistent drought experienced that time. This trend affected hides and skins production too.

Other Natural Resource Exploitation

Fisheries: There is potential for fish farming in low lying areas with considerable water sources such as Njukini, Chumvini, Njoro Springs, Eldoro and Kimorigho/Kitobo areas in Taveta Division. Other areas in Wundanyi and Mwatate Divisions have exploited fish farming to add on to the district's food resource. Lake fishing is concentrated around Lake Challa and Jipe but its potential has not been fully exploited. This is due to siltation, floating weeds and poor fishing canoes and other equipment. Fish farming potential also exists in various dams such as Kishenyi, Ngerenyi, and Aruba.

individual farmers, institutions and women groups have been encouraged to construct fish ponds and the response has been encouraging. This has led to increased fish production and increased demand for white cholesterol free meat, subsequently increasing the number of both fishermen and fish farmers. The improved awareness of nutritional qualities has been as a result of extension services both by Fisheries Department in collaboration with the Ministry of Health.

Table 1.18 shows fish production and their corresponding values between 1993 - 1995.

Table 1.18

Fish Production - 1993 - 1995

Year	Total Fish Landed (Kgs)	Value in Ksh. (Millions)	No. of Fishing Crafts	No. of Fishermen	No. of Fish Ponds
1993	115,661	3,700	36	250	197
1994	141,780	3,942	40	247	197
1995	150,000	4,800	50	267	207
Total	407,441	12,442	126	764	601

Source: District Fisheries Office, Wundanyi, 1996.

A total of 407,441 kilograms of fish was landed in the three year period. There was general increase in number and value over this period. Fishing crafts and fish ponds increased from 36 and 197 in 1993 to 50 and 207 in 1995 respectively. The fishery potential has not been fully utilized due to poor fishing techniques and limited/poor storage facilities. The activity has the potential to support a fish cooling plant if production increased.

Forestry and Agro-Forestry: Forestry and agro-forestry play a crucial role in economic growth of the district. Basically no conclusive forest inventory has been done to determine the level of productivity and exploitation. The following are therefore estimates from the District Forestry Office obtained from available records.

The districts forests have been exploited for resin, timber, fuelwood, poles, seeds and grass. The potential exists for the exploitation of wattle bark and logs for the match stick industry. Construction and furniture industries consume large quantities

of timber from the forests with charcoal burning having an equal share in the consumption of woodfuel. A large percentage of timber and charcoal produced are sold outside the district in the major towns; particularly to motorists travelling along the Nairobi-Mombasa road. There is evidence on the ground to show that there is a high rate of deforestation and this calls for intensification of afforestation programmes.

Timber production include eucalyptus species, cypress and pines. The average production per year per license is 20 of round wood. In total, there are only six licensees with only one of them operating. There is potential for about 600 of round wood to be harvested annually, which can provide opportunities for investment in the timber industry in the district.

Resin production is 100,000 kilograms per year which is harvested by the Kenya Resin Company. This is a raw material used in the manufacture of products like perfumes and turpentine and paint. Since the product is available locally this too is an avenue that would-be investors can exploit and start such manufacturing industries within the district.

There is adequate supply of fuelwood for communities living adjacent to forests. Consumption of this product varies from the highlands to the lowlands with higher consumption in the highlands. About 99% of households in the district use fuelwood for domestic purposes. In the lowlands there is plenty of illegal charcoal production and uncontrolled felling of trees in the highlands which has led to cases of environmental degradation. Charcoal from the district is sold as far away as Nairobi. However, land ownership is the main drawback in controlling this activity.

Agro-forestry has become a very important component of forestry. In the highlands, farmers are, to a large extent almost self-sufficient in domestic timber requirements. Agro-forestry accounts for nearly 85% of their requirement. It should however be noted that the same farmers are reluctant to use their trees for fuelwood needs. This is because of the high premium on the sales as timber, poles and posts.

In the lowlands, the situation is the reverse. Trees found in this area are suitable for fuelwood production. There is therefore a very busy exchange of forestry products between the two zones of the district.

Seedlings production by farmers is also a source of income. There are over 600 nurseries with production capacity of 300,000 seedling per year.

Mining: Mineral prospecting in Taita Taveta District started in the early fifties. This activity is mainly undertaken by private individuals. There are several mineral deposits which have been exploited and others which still remain unexploited. Available evidence indicates that exploitation of gemstones such as Tsavorite, green garnet and kaolin are in progress.

Building stones are also found in the form of volcanic ash while bricks are made from the exploitation of Kaolin. Although the district has considerable mineral deposits, some do not justify economic exploitation. Others have remained largely unexploited due to scanty geological reports data largely on the amount and quality of minerals exploited. This is because of the mining activities are undertaken by private individuals. However, the mine prospectors in the difficult lower arid zones of the district do assist the local communities living around the mining areas by providing water and assisting in community based projects such as sinking of shallow wells, and construction of schools and dispensaries.

Sand harvesting is mostly done along Voi River. This has been an important material for the building industry within and outside the district. Sand is even exported from the district to Mombasa. The resource being abundant can be exploited more to generate more income.

Industrial Activities

Taita Taveta District has a wide range of industrial activities which are mainly concentrated in major towns such as Voi, Mwatate, Wundanyi and Taveta. The industrial activities range from small scale Jua Kali undertakings such as bakeries, rural tanneries, handicrafts, carpentry, tailoring and repairs, to large scale industries such as oil processing, sisal fibre industries and maize milling industries among others. Voi Town specifically benefited from the Kenya Industrial Estates which helped establish such industries as Bata Shoe Factory and Voi Industries.

The district is endowed with raw materials which favour the establishment of small scale industries. However this potential has not been fully exploited. The potential include the abundance of bananas especially in Taveta Division which can be used for the extraction of banana juice, horticultural crops such as tomatoes and other fruits which can serve as a raw material for the fruit processing industry as well as oil seeds which form a basic raw material for the oil processing industry. In the highlands especially in Wundanyi Division, rearing of dairy cattle keeping is one of the major activities. Milk processing and cooling plants have a potential for growth, since the market for milk products such as butter and cheese is already available both within and outside the district.

There are also by-products from certain raw materials which can further be utilized to accelerate growth of industrial activities. These include by-products of the cotton seed which can be used for the manufacture of animal feeds; oil seeds such as sunflower and groundnuts whose by-products can be used as a solvent for the soap and animal feed industry and sisal fibre whose waste can encourage small scale handicraft undertakings manufacturing carpets and mats.

Formal Sector: The district being largely ASAL, depends on seasonal subsistence agriculture, livestock keeping and also to some extent commercial activities. These commercial activities provide a greater proportion of incomes generated through sale of agricultural and livestock products as well as manufactured goods. The distribution of these activities is however diverse and is dictated by the geographical zones, means of communication and proximity to market centres. Table 1.19 gives the distribution of these activities in the district.

Table 1.19**Distribution of Formal Sector Activities by Division**

Type of Service	Wundanyi	Mwatate	Voi	Taveta
Retail shops	37	87	118	82
Hotels	26	11	33	13
Butcheries	25	14	16	13
Wholesale Shops	3	2	8	12
Laundries	3	2	5	2
Bars, Restaurants and Caterers	24	24	21	19
Bookshops	4	2	4	2
Hardware Shops	3	1	9	4
Agro-Chemicals Shops	14	7	23	12
Music shops	1	-	2	-
Home Utensils and Hire Purchase Shops	1	-	7	-
Garages	2	1	9	2
Total	143	151	255	161

Source: District Trade Development Office, Wundanyi, 1996.

As shown in Table 1.19, Voi Division has the largest number of commercial activities followed by Taveta, Mwatate and Wundanyi Divisions in that order. The most common activities are retail shops and hotels which constitute over 50% of all the sector activities. There are a significant number of agro-chemical shops which is an indication of the extensive farming taking place in the district.

Motor vehicle garages, hotels and restaurants and some tourist hotels in the national parks have a major contribution to employment and income generation in the district.

Informal Sector: The informal sector has contributed enormously towards employment and income generation in the district. Most of the informal sector activities are concentrated in the urban and market centres use locally available materials e.g. timber and sisal. The activities that are very common in all divisions are food kiosks, butcheries, posho mills, carpentry workshops, salons, dress making shoe making and repairs among others. The most common handicraft activity is "ciondo" making which has a ready market from tourists visiting the park.

Voi Division has the highest concentration of the informal activities due to it's strategic position along the Nairobi-Mombasa highway. Due to the Structural Adjustment Programme and the Government's commitment to the retrenchment programme a large proportion of school leavers and "Golden Handshake" retirees are expected to be absorbed in this sector. Other potential entrants into this sector include graduates from the youth polytechnics in the district. This sector has a significant role in the overall employment opportunities in the district which will be exploited during the plan period. The DDC is committed towards ensuring that this sector is given all the support and encouragement it needs to grow since industrialization of the district will depend, to a large extent on small scale investments in the transitional period.

The biggest constraint in this sector especially in the small market centres is unavailability of infrastructure especially water, power/electricity and to some extent lack of credit facilities. There is therefore need to strengthen and implement the Rural Electrification Programme as well as improve other physical infrastructure in the district.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE FOR INDUSTRIALIZATION

Development of infrastructure is vital for industrialization. This sub-section deals with the most important infrastructure, which the district will need to develop further in support of industrialization. These infrastructure are as follows:

Communication Network

Road network is an important communication tool for development. Despite the difficult terrain in the district, a good number of access roads have been developed. The bitumen roads are motorable and have high levels of utilization, while the gravel roads are also moderately utilized. Table 1.20 shows the road length by type in the district. Map 4 also indicates the road network, and also indicates quite clearly, areas relatively underserved.

Table 1.20

Road Length by Class

Class	Length	Maintaining Agency	Utilization
A	152	MOPW	High
C	23	MOPW	High
D	259.5	MOPW	High
E	413.1	MOPW	High
G	9.1	MOPW	High
Unclassified	177.7	KBC, MOPW, Community	Low

Source District Works Office, Wundanyi, 1996

Voi Division has the highest network of class D and F, A roads. This is due to its strategic location and the fact that the Nairobi-Mombasa road passes along it. Another contributing factor is its potential in both agriculture and tourism development.

However, some access roads, especially those in Wundanyi Division and Mbololo Location of Voi Division are deplorable and impassable especially during the rainy seasons. This hinders communication between this agriculturally rich hinterland and other major urban centres like Wundanyi, Mwatate and Voi.

Most of the road network consists of earth roads which require constant maintenance due to erosion caused by the rains especially in the areas with steep terrain. Maintenance has therefore proved to be very difficult leaving most of

those roads impassable especially in the steep sections in the Taita Hills. There are for instance some high potential zones in Mbololo, especially Wongonyi and Rong'e Juu, which cannot be accessed due to the poor condition of roads. Horticultural crops and milk many times go to waste as they cannot be transported to the markets. The only good and well maintained road system in the district are those traversing the parks. This is because the Kenya Wildlife Service has continued to maintain these roads up to standard.

The road network is complemented by the Mombasa-Voi and Voi-Taveta railway line. This form of communication has proved to be very useful especially in the transportation of passengers and bulk merchandise. The Voi - Taveta now links the district to Moshi Town in Tanzania and is expected to boost cross border trade especially with the revival of the East African Cooperation.

As far as postal services are concerned, the district is well covered. However, telephone facilities are inadequate or lacking, especially in some small upcoming rural market centres. Table 1.21 shows the number of post offices and penetration levels in each division.

Table 1.21

Distribution of Postal Facilities by Division

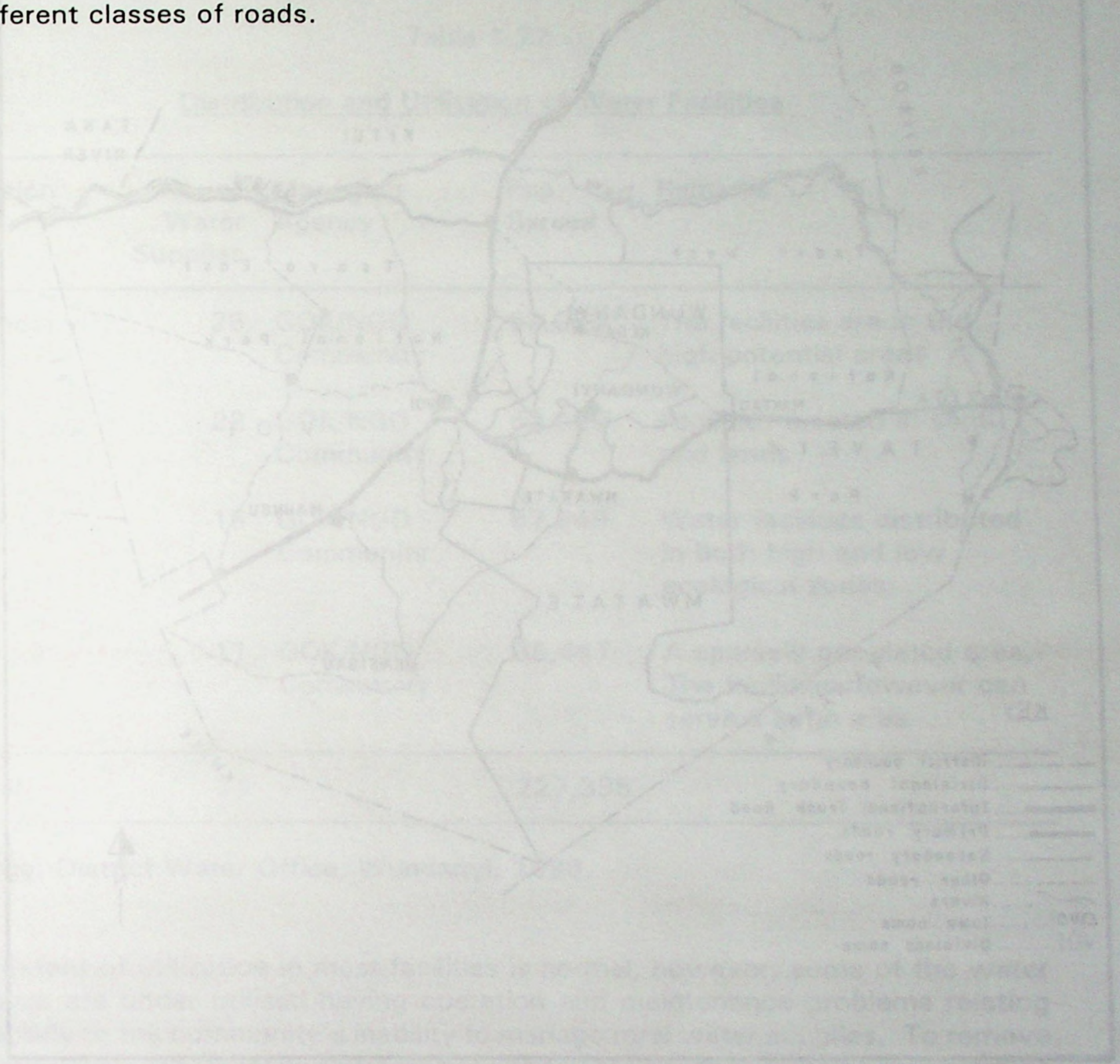
Facility	Voi	Mwatate	Wundanyi	Taveta
Head Post Office	1	-	-	-
Departmental Office	1	2	3	1
Departmental Sub-Office	3	-	1	-
Sub-Post Office	4	9	1	2
Total	9	11	5	3

Source: Kenya Posts and Telecommunications, Voi, 1996

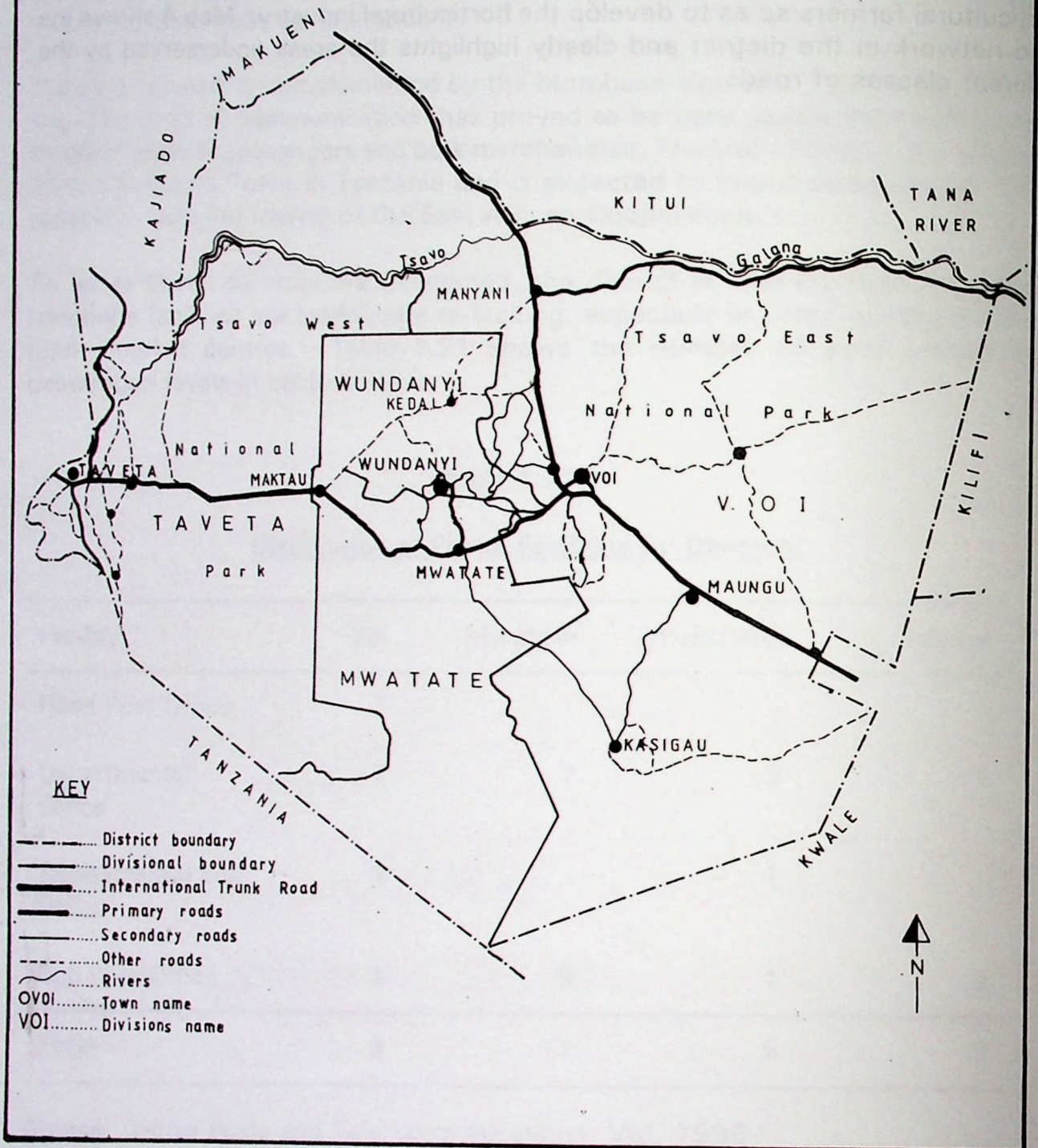
The Voi Head Post Office, which is the focal point of the postal services network in the district, controls all the 28 post offices in the district and offers all classes of postal services including E.M.S Speed Post. Also the 7 departmental offices and the 3 departmental sub-post offices also offer all classes of post services. Telephone services in the district however need to be extended as they are a basic

infrastructure for industrialization, which could be used to encourage the development of an export based economy in the district.

Taita Taveta also has a number of airstrips most of which are situated in the parks for use by tourists. Kenya Wildlife Service continue to ensure that these air strips are well maintained. This form of communication can be extended for use by the horticultural farmers so as to develop the horticultural industry. Map 4 shows the road network in the district and clearly highlights the areas underserved by the different classes of roads.



TAITA-TAVETA DISTRICT ROAD CLASSIFICATION



Prepared by DRSRS

Water Facilities

Table 1.22 shows the major water facilities in the district by division. Wundanyi Division has the highest number of facilities followed by Voi and Mwatate, while Taveta Division has the least. These facilities serve the population in the divisions and even beyond. Map 5 shows the spatial distribution of water facilities in the district.

Table 1.22

Distribution and Utilization of Water Facilities

Division	No. of Water Supplies	Managing Agency	Pop. Served	Remarks
Wundanyi	26	GOK/NGO Community	69,000	The facilities are in the high potential areas
Voi	22	GOK/NGO Community	62,000	Facilities located in semi-arid lands
Mwatate	15	GOK/NGO Community	57,948	Water facilities distributed in both high and low ecological zones
Taveta	11	GOK/NGO Community	38,447	A sparsely populated area, The facilities however can serve a large area
Total	74	-	227,395	

Source: District Water Office, Wundanyi, 1996.

The extent of utilization in most facilities is normal, however, some of the water supplies are under utilized having operation and maintenance problems relating especially to the community's inability to manage rural water supplies. To remove this drawback, the water department has undertaken capacity building programmes for the various ongoing water projects. It should be noted that private firms, for instance tourist hotels, sisal and horticultural production estates use boreholes and shallow wells as their major sources of water. Ranches in the lowland areas have also boreholes and water pans as their source of water.

More and more water facilities need to be established in the district for industrial development as the existing ones which are already well utilized may not cope with the expected demand. Map 5 shows the distribution of water facilities in the district.

Energy Supply

Wood energy in the district accounts for more than 90% of the districts' energy requirements for domestic use (cooking and lighting). Other forms of energy include bio-gas; solar energy; electricity; cooking gas and kerosene. The adoption rate for bio-gas and solar energy is very low, largely due to the high financial investment required to exploit the two forms of energy, the Department of Agriculture, through its Home Economics Section, has also been promoting the use of fuel saving stoves in institutions as well as to various women groups in the district in a bid to conserve the forests against the present over exploitation.

The use of electricity is confined to the major urban centres, while cooking gas and kerosene are also utilized in urban centres for cooking and lighting purposes. However due to constant price increases, more and more urban households use woodfuel and charcoal. It is estimated that with the population growth rate of 3.4.% per annum the district demand for energy per annum will rise to more than 200,000 tonnes of fuelwood.

Wood energy problems and shortages manifests itself differently in different parts of the district depending on variables such as population density, size of landholding, land tenure system, land use activity and tree and shrub regeneration. Thus for example, there is a more severe shortage of fuelwood in Wundanyi than in Voi, because Wundanyi is more densely populated than Voi. The size of land holdings in Wundanyi is smaller and most of it has been adjudicated, thus leaving 'very little less communal land from which to obtain fuelwood. Such a problem will require intensification of agro-forest activities to cater for the high demand of fuelwood, Rural electrification will be a priority to enable the spread of industrialization district-wide.

Educational Facilities

The district has 246 pre-primary schools with a total population of 10,920 pupils (5,587 boys and 5,333 girls) and 339 teachers giving a pupil teacher ratio of about 32 to 1. These figures indicate a fair balance between sexes.

Mwatate and Voi Divisions have the highest number of primary schools, with Taveta having the best least 26. Out of the 174 Government primary schools in the district, there is only one private boarding school situated in Mwatate Town. There is increased demand for boarding schools as schools are sparsely distributed in the district, making it inconvenient for young pupils who have to travel or walk long distances. The academy in Mwatate draws pupils from as far as the neighbouring

Republic of Tanzania. As per the 1995 figures there were 30,344 male pupils and 30,208 female pupils in these schools giving a total population of 60,552 pupils. There were 1,790 teachers giving a teacher/pupil ratio of 1:34. 1,742 or 90% are trained. The district can therefore be said to be well staffed. The distribution of primary schools per division is summarized in Table 1.23.

Table 1.23

Distribution of Primary Schools per Division in 1995

Division	No. of Schools	Teachers	Boys	Girls	Total Pupils	Pupil/Teacher Ratio
Wundanyi	44	518	8,310	8,260	16,570	1:32
Mwatate	52	514	8,195	8,515	16,710	1:33
Voi	52	529	8,178	7,992	16,170	1:31
Taveta	26	229	5,661	5,441	11,102	1:48
Total	174	1,790	30,344	30,208	60,552	1:34

Source: District Education Office, Wundanyi, 1996.

There are six special schools with an enrolment of 72 pupils and 10 teachers. All these are distributed in the four divisions.

The district has 37 secondary schools 12 of which are provincial schools, and 25 district schools. There is no national school in the district. These schools are well distributed in the district except in Taveta Division, which has only three schools, two of which are provincial schools. The enrolment level in 1995 was 7,510 students (3,898 boys and 3,612 girls), served by 536 teachers and giving a student/teacher ratio of 1:14. This does not compare favourably with the national average of 1:35, which indicates that the facilities are underutilized as a result of low enrolment rates. As indicated in the sub-section on population the secondary age group in 1997 will number 21,673. Compared to the enrolment rate of 7,510 students in 1995 only two years earlier, it indicates that only one third of the pupil who should be in secondary school are actually enrolled (unless they have enrolled elsewhere e.g. Mombasa) which means that a great deal will have to be done to ensure that a greater proportion of children who should be in school are actually in school. The distribution of secondary schools is as shown in Table 1.24.

Table 1.24

Distribution of Secondary Schools per Division - 1995

Division	No. of Schools	Teachers	Boys	Girls	Total
Wundanyi	12	180	1,500	1,158	2,658
Mwatate	11	174	912	1,156	2,068
Voi	11	135	1,163	1,044	2,207
Taveta	3	47	323	254	577
Total	37	536	3,898	3,612	7,510

Source: District Education Office, Wundanyi, 1996.

There is only one privately owned primary teachers' training college situated in Mwatate Division. The district has 15 full time and 30 part time adult education centres spread throughout the divisions. These centres experience low enrolment due to lack of audio/visual aids, the large number of unqualified personnel and lack of transport for supervision and inspection. The 1995 enrolment figures indicate a far higher figure of females than males.

The district has 20 Government assisted youth polytechnics and 4 self help youth polytechnics. Of the 4 self-help polytechnics, 1 is fully aided by a Norwegian club. In 1994 the total enrolment in the twenty Government assisted youth polytechnics was 976 trainees, out of which 378 were female. There has been improvement in enrolment between 1987 and 1994 rising from 760 in 1987 to 976 in 1994.

The improvement could be attributed to better management of these institutions and provision of instructors and tools in the institutions. Most of these polytechnics offer marketable trades such as tailoring, carpentry, home economics, masonry, metal work and agriculture as well as business training. However emphasis will need to be made on the need to increase the enrolment of females, since they constitute the bulk of the labour force and will therefore need the skills required for the district to undertake the industrialization process.

Health Facilities

The district has inadequate health facilities most of which have limited equipment and staff. Table 1.26 gives the break down of the distribution of these facilities in the district. Map 6 also provides indications of the location of these facilities and shows the areas relatively underserved.

Table 1.25

Distribution of Health Facilities by Division

Division	No. of Hospitals	No. of H/Centres	No. of Sub H/Centres	No. of Dispensaries	No. of Private Practices	NGOs Clinics	Total
Wundanyi	1	2	1	6	1	-	11
Voi	1	2	1	5	4	1	14
Mwatate	-	3	2	8	4	-	17
Taveta	1	0	0	5	9	-	15
Total	3	7	4	24	18	1	57

Source: District Medical Office of Health, Wundanyi, 1996.

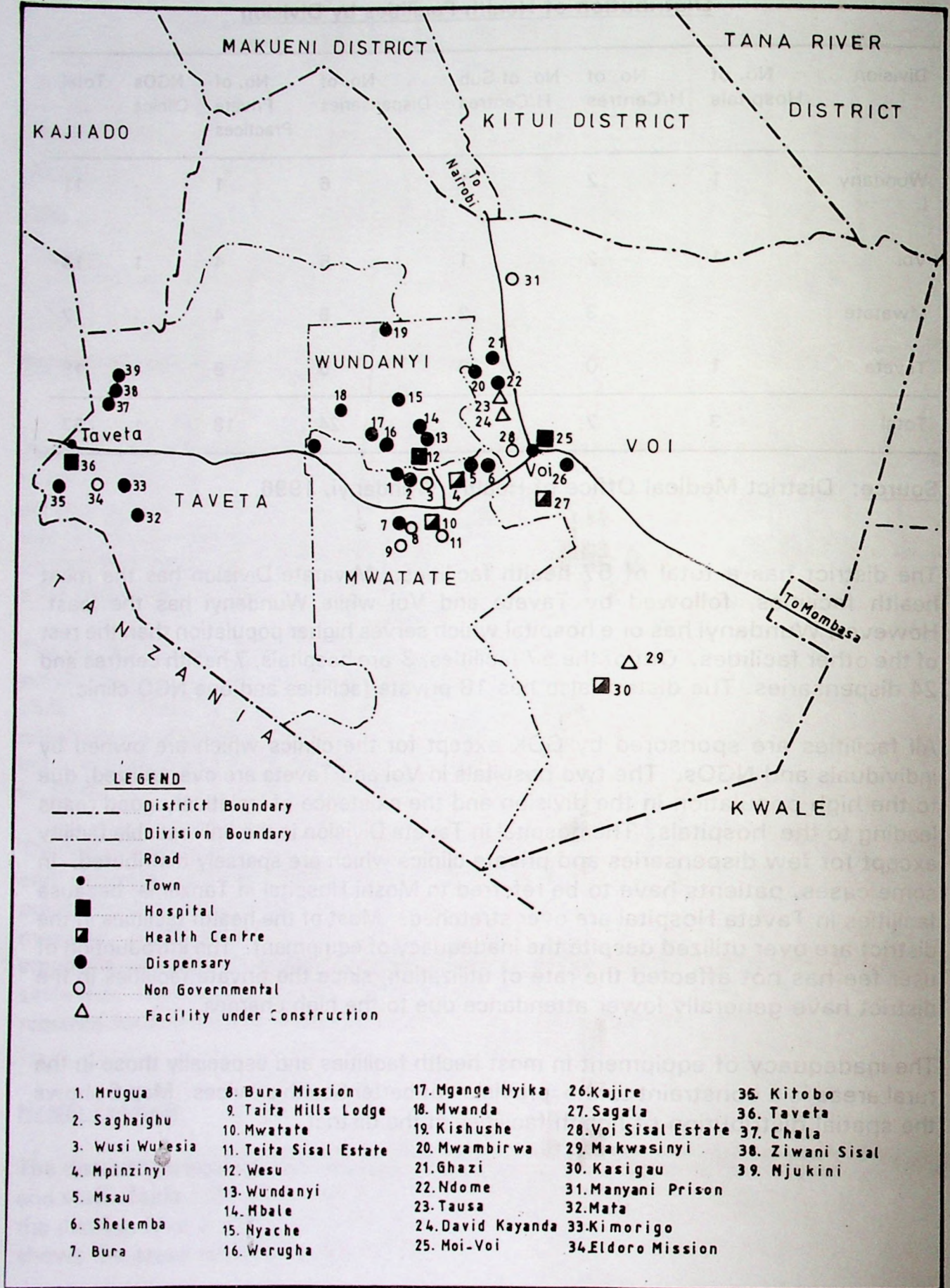
The district has a total of 57 health facilities. Mwatate Division has the most health facilities, followed by Taveta and Voi while Wundanyi has the least. However, Wundanyi has one hospital which serves higher population than the rest of the other facilities. Out of the 57 facilities, 3 are hospitals, 7 health centres and 24 dispensaries. The district also has 18 private facilities and one NGO clinic.

All facilities are sponsored by GOK except for the clinics which are owned by individuals and NGOs. The two hospitals in Voi and Taveta are over utilized, due to the high population in the division and the existence of relatively good roads leading to the hospitals. The hospital in Taveta Division is the only reliable facility except for few dispensaries and private clinics which are sparsely distributed. In some cases, patients have to be referred to Moshi Hospital in Tanzania, because facilities in Taveta Hospital are over stretched. Most of the health facilities in the district are over utilized despite the inadequacy of equipment. The introduction of user fee has not affected the rate of utilization, since the private facilities in the district have generally lower attendance due to the high charges.

The inadequacy of equipment in most health facilities and especially those in the rural areas is a constraint to the provision of better health services. Map 6 shows the spatial distribution of health facilities in the district.

TAITA-TAVETA DISTRICT HEALTH FACILITIES

Map No. 6



Prepared by DRSRS

WELFARE INDICATORS

Welfare of the population is a good indicator of the level of development and quality of life enjoyed by the people. Some of the key welfare indicators to be addressed during the plan period are the employment and income levels; their sources and distribution; infant mortality rates; disease incidence; nutrition and food availability.

Employment Levels

Employment profile of the district is very crucial as it indicates the people's effective participation in development. The agricultural sector as is typical country wide contributes the highest percentage of employment in the district and is expected to continue to do so throughout the plan period. However as more opportunities become available in the non-agricultural sector, the percentage will slowly begin to decline.

Unskilled labour is mainly concentrated in the agricultural sector especially in the sisal estates and pastoral areas. This is also where the incidence of child labour is very high. It should also be noted that wage employment is higher in the urban centres of Voi, Taveta and Wundanyi. There are more people engaged in wage employment in Voi due to the fact that has more small and medium scale industries besides having better infrastructural facilities. Although figures for wage employment in Taveta Town are not available, observations on the ground indicate that wage employment is mainly in the public sector.

Table 1.26 shows employment levels and distribution of the labour force in various activities.

Table 1.26

Employment Profile of the District

Labour Force/Sector	% Total of Labour Force (Estimated)	1989	1997	2001
Labour force		99,287	130,323	139,493
<u>Agriculture/Livestock</u>				
Small farm	81	80,422	105,562	112,989
Large farm	5	4,964	6,516	6,975
Migrant/Seasonal	0.2	209	274	293
<u>Other Rural Employment</u>				
Fishing	0.1	99	130	139
Mining	0.1	99	130	139
Others	1.2	1,170	1,535	1,674
Public Sector	0.8	7,943	10,426	11,160
<u>Urban Self-Employment</u>				
Commercial/Business and informal sector	0.1	993	1,303	1,395

Source: District Statistics Office, Wundanyi, 1996.

As indicated in Table 1.26, agriculture employs the largest portion of the labour force with the small farm activities employing about 81%. The next highest is the public sector, employing about 8% of the labour force. It should be noted that the actual data on employment in the informal sector is not readily available and therefore, the figure of 1% is just an estimate and the actual figure could be more. From observation, there is a lot of informal sector employment especially in the urban centres. With the provision of better infrastructural facilities, the sector is expected to play a crucial role in job creation, as well as generation of incomes.

Incomes

Though the district is an ASAL area the majority of its people are highly dependent on agriculture as their source of income. The annual per capita income according to the Welfare Monitoring Survey of 1994 is Ksh.15,489. This figure is low because the agricultural resource base of the district is narrow, hence the level of savings available for investment is low. Real incomes have also been steadily declining due to the rising inflation. Other sources of income include livestock production activities, and wages from public sector and small scale businesses in the informal sector which are concentrated in the major towns and rural trading centres.

Agriculture/Livestock Production: In spite of the increasing efforts to bring more land under agriculture and to increase the yields through modern farming techniques, the district remains a net importer of food. This is mainly due to three major reasons, one being an increase in population which negates any incremental output thereof. Secondly there has been a slow adoption rate of quick maturing and drought resistant crop varieties such as sorghum, pigeon peas and millet in favour of maize. This has been worsened by frequent droughts resulting in crop failure. Thirdly, in the drier lower zones which constitute 80% of the district, most farmers are yet to fully appreciate the benefits of modern farming techniques such as deep ploughing and water harvesting techniques such as timing of the rains and usage of manure. This has resulted in low output and consequently low incomes from agricultural produce in the district. In the agriculture sector crops that earn the district substantial incomes are bananas, maize, peas, cotton, coffee and sisal. Total income from all crops can be estimated to have been over Ksh. 5 billion. 1995 estimates show that incomes from coffee were over Ksh. 3 billion. There is therefore need to enhance campaigns in favour of drought resistant crops and quick maturing crops as well as better farming methods to improve on productivity and hence incomes.

The livestock sector also has its fair share in the contribution of income of the district. However, due to the liberalization of the dairy sector, the prices of milk have tended to favour dairy farmers. In the lowlands, more farmers have already began adopting dairy farming and some ranches have also began diversifying their activities by adopting dairy farming. By the close of 1995, milk produced was about 24 million litres, the average production per day, per cow being 6.5. litres. Prices of milk per litre averaged between Ksh.16 to Ksh.20. This implies that proceeds from the sale of milk in 1995 was to the tune of Ksh.480 million. The sale of live cattle and goats in the various ranches in the district earned a total of Ksh.8 million, while the income earned from the sale of hides and skins was Ksh.3.1. million.

Poultry farming also contributed significantly to the incomes of the population in 1995. It earned about Ksh. 32 million. Poultry farming however has continued to have problems due to frequency of diseases, high cost of chicken feeds and inadequate marketing outlets. Efforts will therefore have to be made to improve on these deficiencies if poultry farming is to take effect in the district. The presence

of tourist hotels, and the prospects for establishing other tourist hotels will also assist in stimulating this activity in the district.

Wage Earnings: Information obtained from the 1995 Statistical Abstract on wage earnings for the two main towns Voi and Taveta between 1990 and 1994 indicate a gradual increase for both Voi and Wundanyi Town.

Wage earnings in Voi Town are comparatively higher than those in Wundanyi because most small scale and medium scale industries are located there. Although data on the wage earnings is not readily available, observations show that wage earnings in other market centres are substantial.

Informal Sector: Data on informal sector is not readily available for the district. However, a Commodity Needs Assessment done in the district recently indicated that most income generating projects target youth polytechnic graduates, Jua Kali artisans and schools leavers. People in this sector are mostly engaged in bakery business, food processing, general fitting, garment making, panel beating and spray painting as well as hair dressing, radio and T.V. repairs, and metal and woodwork business. The amount of income generated by this sector is quite substantial and is estimated to be in the region of over Ksh.8m. With the backing of the Taita Taveta Jua Kali Support Project funded by DANIDA, it is expected that incomes generated by this sector will substantially increase during this plan period.

Distribution of Income

The majority of the people in the district earn average incomes of below Ksh.2,000 per month. This implies that savings for investments are very low. It also means that the problem of poverty will still continue as a major constraint to development. This coupled with the fact that the real incomes have also declined, means that the majority of the people in the district will continue to lead a subsistence way of life. Incomes are unevenly distributed both between the urban and rural areas and also between the upper and lower zones (high potential and low potential).

Infant Mortality Rates

The infant mortality rate in the district is 78/1000 live births. This has been the rate since the last plan period but is expected to decline during this plan period with the improvement of primary health care through set programmes.

The major causes of infant mortality rate in the district continue to be marasmus, malaria and diarrhoeal diseases. Poor sanitation and poor water quality are also contributory factors. In the highland zones infant mortality rates are lower as compared to the lower zones, of Mwatate, Voi and Taveta Divisions where the climate is much warmer providing an ideal breeding environment for malarial parasites. Secondly the quality of water in the higher zones where spring water

is more readily available, is better than that of the lower zones where water is mainly obtained from rivers and boreholes.

Disease Incidence

According to data obtained from the District Public Health Office, malaria remains the main killer followed by upper respiratory tract diseases. The major diseases and the morbidity rate is as shown in Table 1.27.

Table 1.27

Major Diseases and Morbidity Rates

Disease	Morbidity Rate (%)
Malaria	37.5
Upper Respiratory Diseases	21.1
Skin Diseases	8.6
Diarrhoea	2.9
U.T.I.	2.5
Intestinal Worms	2.1
Eye Infections	2.1
Ear Infections	1.1
Dental disorders	1.1
All Other Diseases Including AIDS	14.3

Source: District Public Health Office, Wundanyi, 1996.

Due to the high incidence and prevalence of malaria especially in the lower zones, awareness campaigns designed to control and prevent the disease have been conducted and will continue during this plan. Upper Respiratory Tract Infections (URTI) are rated second in the district, followed by skin diseases. HIV/AIDS has also contributed as a killer disease. Voi Town leads in the number of AIDS cases closely followed by Taveta Town and Bura Town. The population in Voi Town is much higher in addition to the fact that it is on the major highway, Mombasa to Nairobi road. The cross border activities in Taveta explains the high number of AIDS cases in that town. HIV/AIDS mostly affects the economically productive age groups (15-49 years). Diarrhoea mostly affects children and is a major cause of infant mortality. This is due to poor quality of water especially in the lower zones. These diseases have the effect of reducing the productivity of the labour force as well as reducing their consumerable incomes. During the plan period, efforts will be taken to reduce disease incidence especially the major ones so that the inhabitants of the district can enjoy an improved health status. Assistance will be sought from NGOs and other development partners to see that areas relatively underserved with health facilities as well as those poorly equipped and understaffed are given high preference.

Nutrition

Proper nutrition is an important component for a healthy population. Proper nutrition of children is important to build a healthy labour force. Three indicators are used to assess the nutritional status of children under 5 years, namely height for age, weight for height and weight for age. Since 1994, the level of malnutrition in the district has not registered any significant improvement.

Malnutrition, especially among the children, has been identified in some parts of the district especially in the lower zones and among the urban and rural poor. The major causes are poor feeding habits are low adoption in rate of family planning techniques so that children are weaned early, poverty and poor quality food.

During the plan period, efforts will be made towards improving the nutrition levels. This will be through implementation of integrated programmes in water, agriculture and health. This will go a long way to producing a strong and healthy labour force to undertake the industrial transformation of the district.

Food Availability

Data on food availability the district indicate that the district is a net importer of food. The total number of bags of maize required to feed 272,063 persons (1997) is 460,000 bags. However since the average annual output is 126,000 bags it means that there is a deficit of 334,000 bags. This food deficit is mainly offset by imports from other districts and from cross-border trade with neighbouring Kilimanjaro region of Tanzania. The Government and other agencies also chip in with famine relief food especially during severe droughts which usually affect the population in the lower zones of the district. There is a deficit in the production of other food crops.

The food deficit is due to three major reasons which will be addressed over the plan period. These are the high increase in population as compared to food production; slow adoption of quick maturing and drought resistant crops and poor farming methods.

Social Dimensions of Development Programme (SDDP)

The district being an ASAL region, is disadvantaged in terms of food availability, incomes and the general welfare. Apart from the population living on the higher potential zones of Wundanyi Division, the rest of the district is dry. The group targeted to benefit from the Social Dimension of Development Programme are mainly the poor who include the disabled, the landless, children female headed households and the elderly. These are the most vulnerable groups who find it difficult to meet their most basic needs on a day to day basis.

The general characteristics of these groups are low levels of income, dependency on relief food and unemployment. Others include squatters either living on Government or private land, orphans, slums dwellers and beggars.

The S.D.D. Programme, which is geared towards the improvement of the welfare of the most vulnerable members of the society will address the immediate basic needs of these groups.

SUPPORTING DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTIONS

In order to enhance effective implementation of projects and programmes, institutional support is very crucial at the district level. This section therefore describes some of the key institutions that will play a crucial role in the district's development, especially on industrial activities. These institutions include: the DDC and its Sub-Committees; Local Authorities; Voluntary Agencies; Regional Authorities and other Major Parastatals; Banks and Non-Bank Financial Institutions and the Cooperatives.

District Development Committee (DDC) and its sub-committees.

The Taita Taveta District Development Committee has been very instrumental in supporting development in the district. The committee has supported up-coming small scale as well as big scale investors by assisting them through the local authorities acquire land for industrial activities in the major towns of the district. For example, the DDC approved the setting up of a major industrial undertaking in Taveta Division to manufacture sisal mats and carpets from the abundant resources in the district. It has also assisted small scale Jua Kali entrepreneurs to acquire loans through the Rural Enterprise Fund.

The DDC gives special consideration to projects which are labour intensive and which effectively utilize the locally available raw materials. It also recommends projects and programmes to potential investors on the basis of community needs taking into account the environmental effects of any such undertakings.

The Divisional Development Committees and Locational Development Committees, which are sub-committees of the DDC have supported potential small investors in the divisions. For example small scale investors and the Jua Kali artisans in Voi Town and Wundanyi Town have received the support of the Divisional Development Committees.

Special purpose committees of the DDC such as the Industrial Development Committee advises the District Development Committee on matters related to industrial investment policies and requirements. The District Agricultural Committee advises the DDC on issues related to agro-based industries and extension services. This implies that the DDC is able to effectively provide

adequate services and an enabling environment for investors and small scale entrepreneurs in the district.

All project proposals and programmes have to be approved by the DDC after they have been considered by the other lower level development committees as stipulated in the District Focus for Rural Development strategy.

Other special purposes committee which play a crucial role include the; SDD Committee, the DEB, Public Health Management Board, and the District Planning Unit. An important element of the DPU is the DIDC. The District Information and Documentation Centre is charged with the responsibility of establishing district data bank for use in various district planning, monitoring and evaluation activities. It is also the centre for development information in the district. It is expected to provide the public and those involved in development with the progress reports of such development projects as well as an inventory on the current infrastructure, its condition and level utilization. This is important information for any prospective investor. The effectiveness of there DIDC is however, hampered by lack of operational and maintenance funds and relevant facilities such as computer, photocopy machines and staffing.

Local Authorities

There are three local authorities in the district. These are Voi Municipal Council, Taveta Urban Council and Taita Taveta County Council. The major objectives of these local authorities is to supplement Government efforts, especially in the provision of infrastructural facilities such as roads, water supply, housing and sewerage and drainage systems. Funds for these facilities come from rents and other fees charged by these authorities as well as the local authority service charge. Funds are also provided for through NGOs e.g. GTZ, Taita Taveta Jua Kali Support Project (DANIDA) and Local Government Loans Authority (LGLA). These local authorities also encourage small Jua Kali business ventures as well as small scale industries.

During the plan period, efforts will be put in place to streamline the management of these authorities so that they are better able to handle the demands of industrialization. In particular they will be expected to play a key role in ensuring that industrial land is available and that it is well serviced with basic facilities such as roads, water sanitation and street lights. In the rural areas they will be expected to ensure the development of small towns and market centres so that in turn they develop into focal points for commercial and industrial activities.

Voluntary Agencies

There are several voluntary agencies operating in the district. The major ones include:

Plan International: This has been operating in the district for the last ten years. It focuses its programmes on children and their families so as to improve their living standards. It also offers support to individuals particularly mothers, existing groups, institutions like schools and dispensaries and to local government/ministries. The NGO is also involved in education, health and resource and skills development. It collaborates with the provincial administration in its operations and adheres to the District Focus for Rural Development Strategy. Completed projects are transferred to the beneficiaries. It is expected that it will continue playing a crucial role as a development partner, and that it will assist especially in the development of skills especially for school leavers, so that the district can build up a highly trained workforce.

Taita Taveta Jua Kali Support Project (JKSP): The Project document was approved by the Government of Kenya and the Danish Government in January, 1994. Programme activities started in May, 1994. JKSP works with members of the informal sector i.e. Jua Kali artisans and enhances the connection between this group and four selected Youth Polytechnics namely Voi, Mwanjila, Mwanungu and Taveta. Basically the target group are women groups, small scale farmers, Jua Kali artisans and untrained youth who receive training from JKSP. Their activities too, will provide a great boost to the industrialization process, especially in light of the important role the small scale sector will have in employment creation and income generation in the district.

Global Education Partnership: This is a fairly new organization having started operations in the district in July, 1995. The activities of this programme are concentrated around Wundanyi Town. The organization has a central focus on education with an overall goal of promoting the academic standards in the district through the provision of physical educational facilities, career training, and educational resources development programmes. So far, the organization is undertaking a number of school based projects. Future Plans include opening activities in other divisions of the district.

The DDC will endeavour to attract more NGOs, particularly those providing credit and skills training and research so that these areas are strengthened to enable the district undertake the important challenges of industrialization.

Harambee Movement

Harambee movement has impressively succeeded in pooling resources together for the purpose of development. Many basic facilities such as schools, health, water facilities and in some cases roads have benefited from harambee contributions. School fees have also been provided for through it. This has been one method of supplementing Government's efforts in the provision of goods and services.

In 1993, a total of Ksh. 7.9 million was raised through harambees, while in 1994 a total of Ksh. 4.5 million was collected. These figures are quite impressive considering the fact that the district is an ASAL area where the per capita income

is low. The harambee movement has therefore been instrumental to the provision of most social welfare and service facilities. There is need for encouragement and better management of the funds so that through the harambee movement basic facilities such as water, electricity are provided in favour of industrialization. The local community needs to be sensitized so that they are made aware of the Governments role in a liberalized economy. The DDC will therefore conduct awareness campaigns throughout the district so that community is made aware that they too have a crucial role to play in the development and that harambee activities is an important tool in ensuring their participation in development, especially in areas where Government funding is inadequate.

Regional Authorities and other Major Parastatals

Coast Development Authority (C.D.A): The CDA is the only Regional Authority operating in the district. The authority covers Coast Province and the lower parts of Garissa District. Through funds from donors, CDA has managed to undertake a number of feasibility studies with a view to initiating viable project proposals in the district. Such projects include the desilting of both Lake Challa and Lake Jipe in order to pave way for irrigation schemes and enhance the potential in the fishing industry. CDA has also been encouraging the formation of farmers clubs saving programmes to increase the investment levels.

The authority has also been assisting in the management of ranches. This is expected to enhance the exploitation of the potentials in both the dairy and beef industry. There are also major parastatals that are actively involved in the development of the district. These include the Kenya Institute of Education; the Kenya Power and Lighting Company, Kenya Posts and Telecommunications and Kenya Railways.

Banks and Non-bank Financial Institutions

The Kenya Commercial Bank has two branches in Voi and Wundanyi. It also operates mobile banking services in Taveta Town. There is a Barclays Bank at Voi. However, plots have been identified to enable the above banks open up more branches in the district. There are no Non-bank Financial Institutions in the district.

From the above, it is clear that to obtain credit in the district is not an easy task. Many parts of the district have not been adjudicated hence many farmers have no title deeds. In the light of this, it has been very difficult for commercial banks to extend credit in the absence of suitable collateral. This means that willing and potential investors from the district find it very difficult to invest in industrial and commercial activities due to lack of funds for investment. Farmers are similarly constrained as they do not have access to funds for improvement of their land. Lack of credit facilities therefore remains as a major constraint to industrial development in the district.

Cooperative Movement

Table 1.27 shows the types number and share capital of cooperative societies in the district.

Table 1.27

Type and Distribution of Cooperative Societies in the District (1995)

Division	Type of Society	Number	Share Capital (Ksh)	Turnover (Ksh)
Wundanyi	Coffee	1	136,250	2,352,993
Wundanyi	Horticulture	1	1,122,852	11,054,931
Wundanyi	Dairy	1	-	-
Wundanyi	Consumer	2	102,491	754,196
Mwatate	Dry produce	2	25,770	84,074
Voi	Land buying	2	12,284,439	653,509
Voi	Marketing	1	10,221	35,050
Taveta	Land buying	2	-	-
Taveta	Bee keeping	1	15,440	97,000
Taveta	Fishing	1	5,000	15,000
Total		14	13,702,463	15,046,753

Source: District Cooperative Office, Wundanyi, 1996.

There are 14 cooperative societies in the district with a total share capital of Ksh.13,702,463 and turnover of Ksh.15,046,753. Wundanyi Division has the largest number of societies followed by Taveta while Mwatate with two societies has the least. Land buying societies in Voi have the largest share capital. This shows that there are potential land buyers in the division and especially in the fast growing town. Bee keeping and fishing societies in Taveta Division have low share capital because they are newly created with few farmers who have ventured into these activities. However, as more farmers join the industry, more of such societies in Taveta and other divisions are likely to come up.

The co-operative movement is expected to play a key role in mobilizing the financial resources of the district as well as providing marketing outlets for the district's produce and finished goods. It is therefore important that the community is sensitized on the importance of co-operatives i.e. to strengthen their collective bargaining, to market their produce, to provide them with credit for development of their farms and enterprises and to provide them with equipments for farm development. The co-operative societies will therefore also need to be re-vamped so as to enable them to become more effective. Management committees will require to be trained during the plan period

MAJOR CONSTRAINTS

The major constraints on the development of the industrial sector are discussed in Chapter One. Chapter Two highlights the main constraints that have hindered the development of that potential, including the major economic factors such as infrastructure, industry, and services. The constraints are discussed in terms of their impact on the economy and the role of the government in addressing them. The constraints are discussed in terms of their impact on the economy and the role of the government in addressing them.

CHAPTER TWO

CONSTRAINTS AND STRATEGIES FOR INDUSTRIALIZATION

MAJOR CONSTRAINTS

The resource potentials of Taita Taveta district have been presented in Chapter One. Chapter Two highlights the major constraints that have hindered the development of that potential especially in the major economic sectors such as agriculture, industry, and services. The constraints affecting these sectors, once addressed, can form the basis for sustained growth of the district. Industrialization of the district's economy can be achieved by, among other things, promoting agricultural productivity and encouraging the development of agro-based industries which will help in creating more non-farm employment opportunities which will in turn provide higher incomes and hence savings and investment. The Chapter also indicates the strategies that will be pursued in order to remove these constraints.

Some of the major constraints outlined below cut across various sectors of the district's economy.

Inadequate Infrastructural Facilities

In Taita Taveta District, basic infrastructural facilities are inadequate and where they have been provided, the maintenance has been very poor, particularly in the hilly zones of Wundanyi Division. Here, communication is difficult especially during rainy seasons. Farm produce, especially perishable agricultural and livestock products like vegetables and milk cannot be transported to market outlets in the lower zones of Mwatate and Voi Divisions. In Mbololo Location, which has a very high potential in terms of horticultural products, the difficult terrain and the poor state of the roads prevents farmers from reaching the markets to sell their produce. Agro-based industrial concerns such as milk cooling plants which can preserve the milk while a waiting transportation to market outlets in major towns and other districts are also lacking. Other potential agro-based industries include tomato processing and small scale milk based processing industries to process butter, ghee, yoghurt and cheese. Difficulties in transportation of other raw materials such as timber, and resin which is abundant in the upper zones of Wundanyi, affects the growth of the construction industry and small scale Jua kali, furniture and woodworks.

Inadequate electricity and telecommunication network in the district has also contributed considerably in the retardation of industrial and agricultural development in such areas as Njukini in Taveta Division, Kasighau in Voi Division and Mwanda in Wundanyi Division. This factor has had a negative effect on the growth of such Jua Kali industries such as welding and metal fabrication, motor vehicle garages, electronic repairs and film processing among others.

Telecommunications facilities and postal services would also contribute towards more exploitation of resources as well as growth and development of both agro-based and other industries. Inadequate provision of these facilities deprives the prospective entrepreneurs opportunities of accessing market information.

Inadequate water supply facilities is another infrastructural handicap that has also hindered development and the growth of small scale industries in the district. There is inadequate water supply for human, livestock, industrial and agricultural needs. This constraint mainly affects the lowland areas of Mwatate Division and Mbololo and Kasigau areas of Voi and the arid and semi arid zones of the district. The main economic activity in these areas is cattle ranching and sisal plantations. Due to lack of water in these areas Individual investors are forced to sink boreholes and wells to supplement the little water that they get from surface sources. This affects mostly the sisal estates in Mwatate and the tourist hotels in Voi, Mwatate and Taveta Divisions. It must be noted that the costs of investment in the construction of private water systems is quite prohibitive especially to small scale investors, hence acts as a disincentive to prospective investors especially in the tourist sector and the beef processing industry.

Inadequate and Poorly Developed Local Raw Materials for Industrialization

Inadequate and poorly developed raw materials has been a major constraint to industrialization. For instance, the district has a great potential in growing of cotton in Taveta Division and coffee in Wundanyi Division on large scale. However due to lack of incentives, there is low production of these products. This hinders development of the related activities. The Voi Industries for example, manufactures edible oil from cotton seeds, but it has to import supplies of raw material from Tanzania and Makueni District. The small manufacturing firms, existing in the district, some of which are agriculture oriented, have an acute shortage of raw materials due to inadequacy of the local supply of the raw materials. The large sisal estates in Mwatate and Taveta Divisions use sisal fibre for the manufacture of sisal products such as gunny bags, carpets and mats and ropes mainly for the export market. However a substantial amount of sisal fibre is exported while very little is left for the local market. This has hampered the development of hand-craft industries such as carpet and mat making, basket and other related hand-craft undertakings.

Taita-Taveta District produces a substantial amount of hides and skins which can be used within the district for the development of tanneries and leather industries. This important raw material ends up being exported to other districts and to Tanzania. Honey refineries and wax industries can also be developed because of the large amounts of honey produced especially in the lower zones of the district. However this raw material usually finds its way to the export market where it is processed and marketed at relatively higher prices.

Poor Marketing System

The main marketing channel in Taita Taveta District are the co-operative societies. These societies are mainly engaged in the marketing of coffee, horticultural produce, honey, fish, milk, and cereals. However, the volume of the marketed produce by these co-operatives has been very low due to low production levels.

At the same time many of these co-operative societies are inefficient due to poor management, lack of equipments, poor managerial skills, internal conflicts and lack of proper market information. This greatly affects the quality and quantity of the products being marketed. Lack of and inadequate processing facilities especially for milk and fish as well as transport also leads to a deficient marketing system. As mentioned earlier in Chapter One, the poor state of the roads in high potential zones of Wundanyi Divisions, coupled with lack of or inadequate storage facilities has affected the marketing of horticultural crops, milk and timber products. More often than not, farmers usually find themselves with surplus of perishable produce which they either have to sell off at throw-away prices or dispose of at once before it goes to waste. All these factors have a negative effect towards development and ability to earn adequate incomes for establishing and developing industrial activities.

Inaccessibility to Credit Facilities

Lack of adequate credit facilities is another major drawback towards a smooth take-off in the industrialization of Taita Taveta District. There are two branches of the Kenya Commercial Bank in Voi and Wundanyi and a mobile unit in Taveta. There is one Barclays Bank in Voi Division. There is no co-operative bank in the district and as such the co-operative societies in the District rely on other commercial banks for their normal banking services. This implies that the co-operative societies have to fall back on the Co-operative Bank of Kenya in Mombasa for credit facilities.

The land tenure system in the district has also contributed towards inaccessibility to credit in the district. Agricultural land in many parts of the district has not yet been adjudicated, leaving many farmers with no collateral which they can use to solicit for credit from banks and financial institutions.

The only credit farmers can rely upon is the Agricultural Finance Corporation and the Kenya Industrial Estates. However, the terms and conditions of borrowing from these institutions are quite prohibitive. Farmers are therefore forced to approach private money lenders who charge exorbitant interest rates and who at times harass them unreasonably. Besides which the lending institutions mentioned above are not able to handle the large number of farmers and entrepreneurs who wish to be assisted.

More often than not the Taita Taveta District Development Committee has approved applications for plot allocation for small business ventures and industrial undertakings but these plots remain undeveloped because successful applicants are unable to raise the required capital for investment to start off their ventures. This factor holds back potential development.

Inaccessibility to credit is also worsened by lack of awareness on the available credit sources.

Underdeveloped Human Resources

It must be appreciated that human resources and entrepreneurial skills contribute immensely towards the enhancement of growth and development. Managerial and entrepreneurial skills are required in any industrial undertaking. However, in Taita Taveta District, this vital resource is not fully developed. There is a general shortage of certain categories of entrepreneurial skills and technological capabilities that are required to undertake suitable investments. In Taveta Division, there are for example, well developed jua kali sheds but due to poor management, these sheds are under-utilized. Although the literacy level in the district is 78%, the bulk of the labour force is unskilled. The existing institutions such as the youth polytechnics, do not offer adequate training due to shortages of personnel and equipment. Managerial problems are also a main feature in many of the co-operative societies.

Cultural and traditional practices, such as parents preferring to educate boys than girls also contributes to the under development of human resources in the district. This factor enhances illiteracy and therefore, low skills.

Poor health especially between age-groups 15-49 which constitute the labour force is also a hinderance to the industrial development of the district especially with the advent of the HIV /AIDS scourge. The district has inadequate health facilities. This is exacerbated by inadequate personnel, equipment and drugs. These factors, coupled with the fact that the district is not self-sufficient in food supply, indicates that the human resource is not adequately catered for to enable them contribute fully to industrial development.

DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

The following strategies will be adopted to address the constraints identified above:

Improvement of Infrastructural Facilities

In order to address the above mentioned major constraints to development in the district, the District Development Committee will have to adopt a multi-faceted approach in the next five years if the objective of "Rapid Industrialization for Sustainable Development" is to be achieved. The District will have to mobilize the limited resources available to improve or alleviate the infrastructural constraints that have been holding back the efforts towards industrial development.

Basic infrastructure facilities such as roads, electricity, water and even air-strips will need to be upgraded and improved and in cases where the potential for industrial developments exists, new facilities will have to be opened up. During the Plan period it is envisaged that the Mwatate - Taveta road will be tarmacked. This will greatly improve the cross-border trade between Taita Taveta District and the

Kilimanjaro region of Tanzania as well as to form the basis for strengthening forward and backward linkages in the district.

The DDC will rehabilitate and augment the existing water supplies. To supplement these, ground water will be explored and harnessed so that the district has adequate water for domestic, livestock, industrial and agricultural purposes.

Emphasis on the expansion of Rural Electrification Programme will be given greater priority than it was in the last plan period. This will enable the district to transform small industrial pilot projects into full scale production units. Other sources of energy e.g. solar energy and Biogas will also be encouraged. Jua Kali artisans will be encouraged to produce the units locally where possible so as to provide them with a source of income.

Development of Local Raw Materials for Industrial Use

In order to trigger off rapid industrialization, efforts will be made to identify and develop locally available raw materials to avoid importation either from other districts or from abroad.

Voi Industries in Voi Division relies on imported cotton seeds from other districts for the manufacture of edible oils and other products. This trend will have to be reversed by encouraging farmers to bring more land under cultivation of cotton especially in semi-arid zones of Mwatate, Voi and Taveta. Other oil seed crops such as sunflower, castor and macadamia will be given priority and farmers trained on modern farming techniques in order to produce high quality and quantity of the raw materials.

The development of the leather tanning industry highly depends on adequate supply of hides and skins. The lower zone of Mwatate Division is dominated by cattle ranching. However the livestock products such as hides and skins are exported to Tanzania and other major towns in the country. In order to tap this abundant raw material, leather industries will need to be encouraged to develop in the district by providing incentives to prospective entrepreneurs. Plots will be allocated for development of leather industries. Investors will also be encouraged to get further assistance through advancement of loans by the Taita Taveta Joint Loan Board and other institutions.

Taveta Division is endowed with abundant bananas which are largely exported to Mombasa with the rest are consumed locally. However to reverse this trend efforts will be made to initiate an industry in Taveta Division to process bananas to produce juice and other manufactured products to market in the tourist hotels within the district.

The sisal estates in Voi and Taveta Divisions will be encouraged to make sisal products like mats, ropes, gunny bags and carpets from the fibre instead of exporting the fibre in the raw form to overseas markets. In order to support a

sisal industry, the production of the sisal will also be increased during the plan period.

Improvement of the Marketing System

Lack of storage and cooling facilities has contributed towards poor marketing systems in the district. In order to alleviate this problem, the DDC through the Department of Agriculture, intends to improve marketing through assistance from the Taita-Taveta ASAL Programme, which is sponsored by DANIDA. Construction and rehabilitation of these facilities will be undertaken. Farmers will also be encouraged to make use of the National Cereals and Produce Board storage facilities to preserve and store their grains.

In order to improve the marketing of agricultural and livestock products there will be revitalization of cooperatives to make them efficient. This will be through training of both the management personnel and members to acquire the appropriate skills.

Quality control will be of crucial importance for the products from the major sectors. This will be emphasized by the respective departments to ensure better returns to the producers. Efforts will also be made to ensure better distribution of the inputs (e.g. fertilizer, quality seeds, A.I. services) especially in the agriculture, livestock and industrial sectors.

Dissemination of market information will be embarked on to ensure that the producers are well informed about the demand for their products. This will be done by the respective departments through extension services.

Improvement of Accessibility to Credit

In order to address the problem of inaccessibility to credit, concerted efforts will be made by the Departments of Land Adjudication, Registration and Issuance of Title Deeds and Settlement to hasten the process of land adjudication so that farmers can be able to get their title deeds. Once issued, they can use the deeds as collateral to obtain credit. Efforts are also at an advanced stage to bail out most of the ranches in Mwatate and Voi Divisions which are highly indebted.

Efforts will also be made to encourage formation of groups to make it easier to acquire loans from NGOs and other financiers such as the National Youth Fund. Establishment of a cooperative bank in the district will be encouraged to ensure better and cheaper services to the cooperatives in the district. Other financial institutions and banks will also be encouraged to spread out their services in the urban centres such as Taveta in order to boost industrial development.

Development of Human Resources

In order to develop human resources in the district, the DDC will prioritize programmes to ensure that those who are in the labour force (age 15-59) are healthy and well fed. This implies that the nutritional status of the people will need to be improved. This will be done through such development institutions as NGO's. Women will also be encouraged to begin small income generating projects. This is because women's income is known to have a positive correlation with the nutritional status of the family. This in turn will lead to a more healthier labour force.

Since training facilities in the district are under utilized the DDC through the Department of Technical Training will provide equipment and trained instructors to the existing youth polytechnic and vocational training centres. More emphasis will be placed on the training and education of women, who constitute the bulk of the labour force. Unless this is done, it will be very difficult to enhance overall agricultural production and productivity.

There will also be priority in the provision of better learning facilities in all schools in the district through mobilizing community efforts. This will pave the way for more enlightened investors in the district. The Department of Commerce and Trade will organize more training, seminars and workshops for the business community at the Coast Institute of Technology in Voi Division. Training will be on better business management and book-keeping. Other relevant improvement courses will also be conducted to improve the ability of the people in the district to operate their enterprises more profitably. Through barazas and other sensitization campaigns, it is envisaged that negative attitudes towards venturing into industrial and business ventures will be reversed.

INTRODUCTION

The Government will continue to provide a framework of policies and programmes to ensure that the private sector is able to participate fully in the industrial transformation of the district. Attention will also be paid to ensuring that income and productivity are increased so that all the members of the community are enabled to achieve a share in development.

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The document is divided into four sections namely: National Policy Objectives, Sectoral Policies and Programmes, District Specific Objectives and Targets and Projects and Programme Priorities for the Plan Period.

INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURE

CHAPTER THREE

SECTORAL POLICIES AND DISTRICT SPECIFIC PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES

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INTRODUCTION

Having given the districts setting for industrial transformation in Chapter One and identified constraints to and strategies for industrialization in Chapter Two, Chapter Three provides the programmes and projects the district will implement achieve to industrial transformation. It should be noted that this transformation call for overall growth in all the section of the economy, particularly a dynamic agricultural sector to provide the required raw materials and in turn provide the market for the industrial products produced.

The Government will continue to provide information, where possible, and to create an enabling environment for the private sector to participate fully in the industrial transformation of the district. Attention will also be paid to ensuring that issues of poverty are addressed so that all the members of the community are allowed to actively participate in development.

The sectors are divided into four sections namely; Sectoral Policy Objectives, Review of 1994 - 96 Plan Period, District Specific Objectives and Targets and Projects and Programme Priorities for the Plan Period.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Sectoral Policy Objectives

The major objectives of the sector are to:-

- Encourage dispersal growth and development of large, medium and small scale industries and business;
- Stimulate the growth of and promote the quality of domestic provinces to meet both the requirements of consumers and for exports;
- Increase viable employment opportunities in both the industrial and commercial sector;
- Promote effective competition in the distribution sector with a view to increasing its efficiency and ensuring availability of essential commodities;
- Provide appropriate and effective extension services to both the industrial and commercial sectors; and
- Promote fair trade and protect consumer's interests through standards, weights and measures.

Review of 1994-96 Plan Period

During the period under review, much emphasis was given on the promotion of trade through the provision of licenses, training and consultancy services to traders.

A total of Ksh.383,830.35 was collected from loanees. No disbursements were however made within this period. The collected amount will be advanced to traders in this plan period (1997 - 2001).

Three seminars were conducted for sixty participants during this period. These seminars were held in the two divisions of Wundanyi and Voi. A total of 5677 licenses were processed and issued. Other accomplishments in this period included construction of a pit latrine, water tank and drainage for the office block.

The Department of Internal Trade managed to complete the construction of Jua Kali sheds in Taveta Town. However, due to limited financial resources similar sheds planned for Wundanyi and Mwatate could not be put up.

The major constraints during the plan period were insufficient funding. Due to this, the planned one traders course per division could not be achieved and the Joint-Loan Board could not meet to disburse the loans to applicants.

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

Department of Internal Trade

A: On-going Projects

	Project Name Location/Division	Description of Activities
1.	Trade Development Loans District-Wide	Provide loans to local traders and businessmen. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
2.	Traders Training District-Wide	Train at least 250 traders and license 2,000 businesses. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/Donor

B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Perimeter Fence District Trade Office Wundanyi Division	1	Construction of perimeter fence. <u>Justification:</u> The existing fence has collapsed and needs replacement. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK

Department of Industry

B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Small Scale Enterprises District-Wide	1	Promotion of small scale enterprises through training and funding. <u>Justification:</u> Assist small businessmen start or expand their incomes thus improving standards of living. <u>Funding Source:</u> CDA
Jua-Kali Sheds Project Mwatate/Wundanyi Divisions	2	Construction of Jua Kali sheds. <u>Justification:</u> To provide a better working environment for the artisans and customers. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
Office Block Project Wundanyi Division	3	Building an office block. <u>Justification:</u> The DIDO occupies a tiny room in the Trade Office Block. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK

AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT AND MARKETING

Sectoral Policy Objectives

The main objective of the sector is to contribute to the overall national development goals of poverty alleviation and equitable income distribution, food security and elimination of malnutrition, creation of employment and income earning opportunities, earning of foreign exchange and import substitution. Contribution to these goals occurs through supporting farming community to:-

- Produce and market a wide range of food crops to feed the population;
- Exercise statutory duties pertaining to control and treatment of crop and livestock diseases and pests;
- Ensure efficient and effective management of food;
- Provide raw materials for local industries such as cotton, tobacco, oil crops, hides and skins etc; and
- Produce for export to earn foreign exchange needed for payment of imports into the country.

Department of Agriculture

Review of 1994-96 Plan Period

During this period, a number of achievements were undertaken. These included:-

National Extension Programme and Coast ASAL Development Project; Soil and water conservation; Coast Horticultural Development Project; Greater Grain Borer Control Project(Activities limited to farmers training); Second Coffee Improvement Project(SCIP II); In Challa Scheme, a canal was excavated and four hundred hectares of land irrigated; and Kitobo Irrigation Scheme was completed

Department of Livestock Production

Review of 1994-96 Plan Period

The major livestock activities in the district during the period under review were rearing of dairy cattle, beef cattle, sheep, goats, poultry, bee keeping, pig and ostrich farming.

Dairy farming was extensive in the hills of Wundanyi, Sagalla and Mbololo. However, with increased demand of milk the practice is now being promoted in more ASAL areas of the district especially in the ranches where beef production has been the leading activity. Sheep and goats production is undertaken hand in hand with beef rearing in the ASAL areas.

The National Poultry Development Production (NPDP) which ended in December 1995, left a remarkable impact on the enterprise through cockerel exchange.

District Specific Objectives and Targets

Department of Agriculture

Objectives: Improve crop yields through farmer and staff training.

Targets: Hold ten monthly workshops and ninety six training sessions per year and undertake 224 crop demonstrations per year.

Objective: Improve facilities at Taita Farmers Training Centre.

Target: Carry out rehabilitation works.

Objective: Enhance increased and sustained agricultural production with minimum soil loss and damage to the environment.

Target: Initiate training programme for staff and farmers and train at least 3350 per year.

Objective: Expand area under crop production and yield per unit area through increased and efficient use of irrigation water.

Target: To complete at least three irrigation schemes and carry out rehabilitation and investigation on four other schemes.

Department of Livestock Production

District Specific Objectives and Targets

- Objective:** Provide adequate drinking water for livestock in and outside the ranches.
- Target:** Establish thirty water points throughout the district.
- Objective:** Provide breeding materials through breeding schemes in the district.
- Target:** Establish forty breeding schemes in the district.
- Objective:** Provision of milk cooling facilities to boost daily production sales.
- Target:** Increase milk collection through Taita Taveta Cooperative society from 200 litres to 12,000 litres.
- Objective:** Develop ranches and grazing areas by providing infrastructural facilities like water, fire breakers and avail loans with softer interest rates.
- Target:** Develop all 10 DA company ranches and one cooperative ranch and seven group ranches through refinancing and diversifying activities in these ranches in addition to provision of infrastructure.

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

Department of Agriculture

A: On-going Projects

Project Name Division/Location	Description of Activities
1. Soil Conservation High Potential Areas District-wide	Carry out on farm soil conservation measures through construction of cut-off drains and terraces; Rehabilitation of eroded lands; River-bank protection and water harvesting for increased crop and livestock production. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
2. Taita Taveta ASAL Programme District-wide	Carry out on-farms soil conservation measures through construction of cut-off drains and terrace, gully control and water harvesting. Establishment of grass bulking plots within the catchments for stabilization of farm structures. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/DANIDA
3. Irrigation and Drainage (ISHID) District-wide	Assist individual small scale farmers and institutions to acquire pumps and technical services for irrigation. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/IDB
4. Oil Seed Promotion Wundanyi, Mgange and Wumingu Locations Wundanyi Division	Farmer-managed demonstrations. Distribution of soya bean seed to Werugha farmers. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK

- | | | |
|----|---|--|
| 5. | Small-scale Mechanization Project
District-wide | Promote improved on-farms storage facilities; Demonstration on draft-animal usage and equipment and training draft animals. |
| | | <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK |
| 6. | ASAO II Fertilizer Project
District-wide | Promote the usage of fertilizers by farmers for increased food crop production. |
| | | <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/USAID |
| 7. | Safe Use of Chemicals Project
District-wide | Sensitization of farmers, staff and input stockists on the dangers of mis-handling chemicals. |
| | | <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/GIFAP |
| 8. | Army Worm Control Crop Protection Services
District-wide | Control the outbreak of army worms by maintaining an army worm monitoring and trapping net-work. Use of chemicals is also employed whenever the invasion threatens a crop. |
| | | <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK |
-

B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Coast ASAL Development Project National Extension Project District-wide	1	Provision of extension support to crop production, soil conservation and water harvesting and small scale irrigation. <u>Justification:</u> Extension services will increase food and cash crop production which in turn will improve the standard of living of the local people. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/IFAD/IDA
Small Holder Coffee Improvement Project II (SCIP II) Upper Zones Wundanyi Division	2	Promote production of coffee. <u>Justification:</u> Coffee is an important foreign exchange earner but its standard of husbandry is low in the district despite the high potential. The improvement programme is necessary to improve the quality of coffee produced in the district. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
Lake Challa Water Resources Project Taveta/Mwatate and Voi Divisions	3	Utilize lake water for irrigation and domestic use. <u>Justification:</u> To increase food production in the district. <u>Funding Source:</u> Coast Dev. Authority

SISDO 4 Increase food production and income generation in the scheme by improving water quantity and distribution.

Voi, Taveta Divisions

Justification: The scheme will improve food security in the district.

Funding Source: SISDO

Msau Irrigation Scheme 5
Mwatate Division

Production of horticultural crops through irrigation

Justification: the scheme is located in Msau Location (Rong'e Juu) a suitable area for irrigation and growing of horticultural crops. This will increase food production and income generation in the scheme.

Funding Source: Plan International.

Department of Livestock Production

A: On-going Projects

Project Name Division/Location	Description of Activities
1. Taita-Taveta ASAL Programme (TTAP) ASAL areas	Rehabilitation of denuded ASAL lands and protection of natural water pools. Funding Source: GOK
2. Animal Health Care Programme District-Wide	Training of community based animal health workers in animal health care and provision of simple drug kits. Funding Source: Coast Development Authority.

3. Dairy Development
Mwatate, Voi Divisions

Promote dairy industry in these divisions through bull breeding scheme.

Funding Source: GOK

4. Poultry Development
District-Wide

Exchange of cockerel and pullets and provision of extension and training on poultry production.

Funding Source: GOK

B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Ranch Development District-wide	1	<p>Develop and stock ranches and provide infrastructural facilities.</p> <p>Justification: Ranches are the main source of beef, chevon and mutton in the district. They play a crucial role in promoting tourism as they hold substantial numbers and species of wildlife. Currently they are operating at less than 20% capacity.</p> <p>Funding Source: AFC/ADB</p>
Water Pans, Dams, Bore Holes and Troughs District-wide	2	<p>Construct water storage structures in various communal grazing lands.</p> <p>Justification: Idle and under-utilized communal lands will be put into use in an environmentally friendly manner.</p> <p>Funding Source: GOK</p>

Slaughter Houses District-wide 3 Construction of slaughter houses and slabs.

Justification: The carcasses will be easily transported in a more hygienic manner to the consumers.

Funding Source: GOK

Breeding Scheme Project District-wide 4 Establish breeding schemes in each location.

Justification: There is no A.I services despite the fact that dairy farming has become popular.

Funding Source: GOK

LAND RECLAMATION REGIONAL AND WATER DEVELOPMENT

Sectoral Policy Objectives

The major objectives of the sector are:-

- Planning utilization and conservation of water resources;
- Monitoring and assessment of water quality in order to protect consumers from the dangers of pollution of the water resources;
- Encourage the involvement of beneficiaries in the planning, implementation, operation and maintenance of water supplies; and
- Develop and distribute water to all rural and urban areas for domestic, agricultural, livestock and industrial usage.

District Specific Objectives and Targets

Objective: Increase accessibility to safe drinking water and other domestic purposes.

Target: To rehabilitate the stalled projects and complete the ongoing water projects.

Objective: To increase supply water for livestock use.

Target: Include cattle troughs in the design of projects. Construction of more water pans and drilling of more bore holes in the semi-arid lowlands.

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

A: On-going Projects

	Project Name Division/Location	Description of Activities
1.	Josa Modambogho Kishamba Water Points and Troughs Mwatate Division	Construction of communal water points and cattle troughs. <u>Funding Source:</u> TTAP
2.	Nyika Rong'e Water Project Mwatate Division	Construction of cattle troughs and complete laying of distribution lines. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/DANIDA
3.	Challa Water Project Taveta Division	Construction of communal water points and cattle drinking troughs. <u>Funding Source:</u> TTAP
4.	Mwasoko Water Project Bura/Taveta Division	Construction of the intake 5 No. storage tanks and 13 No. communal water points. Distribution of soya bean seed to Werugha farmers. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK & Plan International
5.	Flood Control and Drainage	Complete alignment of canal, drainage lines and dykes. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
6.	Sagasa/Vighombonyi Water Project	Complete storage tanks/distribution lines, installation of pumps and power supply. <u>Funding Source:</u> Local Community

7. Iyale Water Project
Wundanyi Division
Laying of distribution lines and communal water points.
Funding Source: GOK
8. Maungu/Buguta/Kasigau Water Project
Voi Division
Complete rehabilitation of distribution lines in the second phase of the project.
Funding Source: GOK
9. Ground Water Survey
Mwatate Location
Mwatate Division
Exploration and drilling of the recommended sites.
Funding Source: GOK/Plan International

B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
District Water Office Wundanyi Location Wundanyi Division	1	Construction of District Water Office. Justification: The District Water Engineer has had no office since 1990. Funding Source: AFC/ADB
Kishushe Dams/Pans Project	2	Construction of dams/pans Justification: This is a semi-arid area with no surface water sources nearby. Funding Source: GOK/NGO

Ground Water Survey Buguta/Mwagede Kasigu Location Voi Division	3	Exploration and drilling for water.
		Justification: This is a semi-arid area with no surface water sources nearby and thus ground water would seem to be the most sustainable source for the area.
		Funding Source: GOK
Talio Water Supply Teri/Sagalla Voi Division	4	Construction of water supply
		Justification: The system is expected to supply water for domestic and livestock purposes to Talio Juu, Talio Nyika and Logwani Villages.
		Funding Source: GOK
Ranches Development Voi, Mwatate Divisions	5	Rehabilitation of ranches.
		Justification: The project will improve the managerial skills and increase livestock production in the ranches
		Funding Source: Coast Development Authority

PUBLIC WORKS AND HOUSING

Sectorial Policy Objectives

The major objectives of the sector are to:-

- Promote social and economic development of the district;
- Provide an efficient, adequate and reliable road network in the district;
- Intensify use of labour based technologies for road maintenance and rehabilitation;
- Ensure more effective use of existing road infrastructure, preservation of existing investments already made in the development of the road infrastructure, stimulation of rapid socio-economic development plus safer roads and environment; and
- Provide decent and affordable shelter, coordinate activities and programmes aimed at improving slum and squatter settlements.

Review of 1994-96 Plan Period

During the period 1994-96, a total of 78.5 km of road was gravelled, three bridges constructed and 106 lines of culverts installed. These activities were all undertaken on class D and E roads in the district.

Four concrete slabs were also constructed at D 539, Voi - Sagalla road, D538 Wundanyi-Werugha road and E698 A23 Taveta-Kimorigho road.

District Specific Objectives and Targets

Objective: Provide efficient and reliable road network.

Targets: Develop Mwatate-Taveta Road, resurface 40.7 km of the road leading to Wundanyi and construct bridges in Voi, Taveta and Mwatate Divisions on class E and D roads.

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

A: On-going Projects

	Project Name Division/Location	Description of Activities
1.	Earth Road Improvement Minor Road Programme Wundanyi, Mwatate Taveta Divisions	Open up the roads serving lowland ranches and horticultural areas at the highlands. Funding Source: DANIDA

B: New Project Proposals

	Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
	Road Tarmacking Mwatate, Taveta Divisions	1	Tarmac the road connecting Mwatate and Taveta Divisions. Justification: The gravel surface has been worn out completely and drainage structures are inadequate and in a poor state. Necessary surveys, designs and material investigations is already done. The road links Kenya and Tanzania, thus it is very vital to the new East-Africa Cooperation. Funding Source: Donor/GOK
	Voi Mwatate Road Wundanyi Division	2	To reseal the Voi-Mwatate road (A23/C104) which has developed several cracks and potholes which allows ingress of water into the base layer. Justification: The road leads to the district headquarters at Wundanyi and serves the densely populated highlands of the district. Funding Source: GOK/NGO

Medium and Low Cost Housing Project Wundanyi Town, Wundanyi Division	3	Construction of houses for staff
		Justification: As a result of increased population over the years, there is inadequate houses for both workers and the community. This is resulting in the mushrooming of substandard houses.
		Funding Source: Coast Development Authority
Bridge Construction on Roads E688, D538 and D536 Voi, Mwatate, Taveta Divisions Voi Division	4	Construction of bridges on roads crossing and rivers to avoid unnecessary disruptions of communication during rain season.
		Justification: The bridge crossing will make transportation easy during the heavy rains. The roads serve well settled areas with good farm products which require transport.
		Funding Source: GOK
Gravelling/Culverting District-Wide	5	Gravel and put culverts on the Msau-Irima Road, Taveta-Njukini, Taveta-Ngutini Voi-Sagalla, Konenyi-Mwakinyungu and Ndiikishushe Roads.
		Justification: The roads are vital for communicating within the divisions as they serve productive areas which require transportation of farm produce to the outside market.
		Funding Source: GOK/Donor

HEALTH

Sectoral Policy Objectives

The overall policy objective of the sector is to direct its financial and other resources to those projects and programmes that will lead to the achievement of the government's long term goal of providing health services within easy reach of all Kenyans with emphasis on preventive and curative services. Other objectives are:

- To increase coverage and accessibility of health services with active community participation and intensify activities aimed at control, prevention and eradication of diseases, and rehabilitative services.
- Promote and develop cost-effective research aimed at promotion and protection of people's health.

Review of 1994-1995 Plan Period

In the period 1994 - 1995, the focus of the department's priority was on the expansion of already existing activities so as to ensure equitable distribution of health services in the whole district. Great achievements were made in the spread of primary health care and implementation of its activities; health education and immunization programmes were intensified.

- Other activities implemented in this period were family planning programme and community rehabilitation programmes. However, all the activities planned for this period could not be complete due to lack of transport and inadequate medical personnel.

District Specific Objectives and Targets

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| Objective: | Increase the share of primary, preventive and promotional health budget. |
| Target: | Formulate guidelines to ensure that cost-sharing funds are collected and ensure that expenditure is controlled. |
| Objective: | Encourage communities and NGOs to assist in establishing health facilities with a bias to less served areas. |
| Target: | Strengthen the collaboration with relevant NGO's and communities in putting up new health facilities. |

Objective: Open up more immunization centres to expand immunization coverage.

Target: Train community health workers on dissemination of information on KEPI so as to cover 90-95% population.

Objective: Strengthen school health programmes focusing on hygiene, nutrition and AIDS/STD prevention.

Target: Organize more and constant health education sessions and visits to schools and other institutions.

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

A: On -going Projects

	Project Name Division/Location	Description of Activities
1.	Tausa Dispensary Tausa Division Voi Division	To complete the physical facilities such as OPD block, type "F", twin staff house, fence gate and sanitary block and equipping the facility. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
2.	Maintenance of Rural Health Facilities District-wide	Carry out repair to all health facilities. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/DANIDA
3.	Mosquito Vector Control District-wide	Construct anti-malarial drains, bush clearing and health education. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
4.	Spring Projection District-wide	Protect the springs and fence the catchment areas. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/Community
5.	Growth Monitoring Programme Mwatate, Wundanyi Division	Identify malnourished children, supply supplementary food, train volunteer workers to implement growth monitoring programme. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/Community
6.	Kenya Expanded Programme on Immunization (KEPI) District-wide	Purchase of gas to maintain cold chain equipment, distribute vaccines and intensify supervision. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/Community

7. S.T.I. Project
District-wide
Wundanyi Division

Control of HIV/AIDS/STD and Identity susceptible areas and conduct seminars and training.

Funding Source: GOK

B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Mwatate Health Centre Mwatate Division Wundanyi Division	1	Upgrade the health centre to hospital status. Justification: Serves a densely populated area including sisal estate and upcoming settlement scheme. It is well served with public transport and will ease congestion at other hospitals. Funding Source: GOK
Wesu District Hospital Wundanyi Division	2	Construct additional staff houses, administration block, and new laboratory. Purchase generator, Autoclave, theatre compressors and dental unit. Justification: This is a District Hospital. Construction work was pre-maturely abandoned by contractor due to non-payment. Funding Source: GOK

<p>Voi Hospital Kasigu Location Voi Division</p>	<p>3</p>	<p>Construct additional staff houses, isolation ward, ICU, laboratory, purchase of generator, incubator unit, dental equipment and boiler.</p>
		<p>Justification: The hospital is operational but inadequately provided with buildings and equipments. It caters for many people including traffic accident victims.</p>
		<p>Funding Source: GOK</p>
<p>Taveta Hospital Taveta Division</p>	<p>4</p>	<p>Construction of additional staff houses, purchase of standby generator, boiler and overhaul of mortuary.</p>
		<p>Justification: There is acute shortage of staff houses which make some staff live far from hospital. There is need for generator to be used during power failure. The constant breakdown of the mortuary coolers often causes dead bodies to smell and pollute the air.</p>
		<p>Funding Source: GOK</p>
<p>Purchase of Vehicles District-wide</p>	<p>5</p>	<p>To add more vehicles and replace those ones currently out of the road.</p>
		<p>Justification: No health centre has a vehicle and the maintenance cost of the existing vehicles is high. The district health requirements are therefore not met.</p>
		<p>Funding Source: GOK</p>

Mgange Dispensary
Wundanyi Division

6

Upgrade the dispensary to health centre status. Construct maternity wing, kitchen and laundry and additional staff houses. Install electricity in the centre.

Justification: The dispensary serves a densely populated area and is far from the nearest health facilities.

Funding Source: GOK

Mwambirwa Health Centre
Mwatate Division

7

Provision of Medical equipment, construction of additional staff houses and undertake major renovations.

Justification: The area has a high population.

Funding Source: GOK

CULTURE AND SOCIAL SERVICES

Sectorial Policy Objectives

The main objectives of the sector are to:-

- Mobilize local communities for self reliance in basic needs, enhance their capacity for involvement in development processes, improve incomes and reduce poverty;
- Train rural population on balanced diet to reduce malnutrition and improve the life expectancy of children through the family life training programme;
- Intensify adult education to eradicate illiteracy;
- Provide reading materials in the district through national library services;
- Encourage sports talents at the grassroots by strengthening the district's sports administration;
- Identify, train, rehabilitate and resettle disabled persons for self-reliance; and
- Promote and raise the status of women through programmes focused on involving women groups in income-generating activities and in decision making at all levels.

District Specific Objectives and Targets

- Objectives:** Encourage establishment of income generating projects to improve standard of living.
- Target:** Identify and initiate a range of income generating activities projects for adults.
- Objective:** Strengthening Community Development Committees through Capacity Building Programme. The main objective being institutional strengthening for sustainable development.
- Target:** Capacity building in 13 pilot areas selected from different divisions in the district.
- Objective:** Youth mobilization for enhanced participation of youth in the development process.
- Target:** Promote and support at least 20 youth groups in each division leading to reactivation of youth groups activities in the district.

Objective: Gender sensitization

Target: Promote general awareness on gender issues through seminars and workshops.

The main objectives of the sector are to -

- Mobilize local communities for self reliance in basic needs, enhance their capacity for involvement in development processes, improve incomes and reduce poverty;
- Train rural population on balanced diet to reduce malnutrition and improve the life expectancy of children through the family life training programme;
- Intensify adult education to eradicate illiteracy;
- Provide reading materials in the district through national library services;
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PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

Department of Adult Education

A: On-going Projects

	Project Name Division/Location	Description of Activities
1.	District Adult Education Office Wundanyi Division	Complete the office block <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
2.	Training Programme District-wide	Conduct seminars for adult education teachers. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK, KWS, Green Belt Movement, Plan International, DANIDA.
3.	Establishment of Income Generating Project District-wide	Establishing income generating products for adult education learners. <u>Funding Source:</u> Plan International, DANIDA, Green Belt Movement.
4.	Supervision of Adult Education Classes District-wide	Expansion of supervision activities as a follow-up of the training already conducted. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK, Plan International

B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Reading/Writing Materials District-Wide	1	To provide reading/writing materials to adult education centres in the district. Justification: This will enhance the training of adult education learners in the district. Funding Source: GOK
Mwatate Divisional Office Mwatate Divisions Kasigu Location Voi Division	2	To put divisional office Justification: There are no offices in these divisions. Funding Source: GOK

Departments of Sports**A: On-going Projects**

Project Name Division/Location	Description of Activities
1. Basketball Court Wundanyi Division Wundanyi Location	Construction of standard basketball court. Funding Source: County Council of Taita Taveta

B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Voi, Mwatate and Taveta Stadiums Voi, Mwatate and Taveta Divisions	1	Fencing of all stadiums. Justification: This will provide enclosed arenas for various sports. Revenue collection will also be enhanced. Funding Source: GOK/Local Authority
Sports Activities District-Wide	2	Introduction of non-existing sports and proliferation of the existing ones throughout the district. Justification: To engage mostly the youth to keep them away from crimes and enable them mix freely with their counterparts. Funding Source: GOK
Divisional Office Taveta Division	3	Construction of office in Taveta Sub-District Justification: Taveta has been up-graded to a sub-district and currently accommodated in Taveta Urban Council office. Hence it is necessary that the department constructs its own offices. Funding Source: GOK

TOURISM AND WILDLIFE

Sectoral Policy Objectives

The main objectives of the sector are to:-

- Conserve National Parks;
- Stimulate tourism by promoting and developing tourist attractions;
- Expansion and improvement of infrastructure in the National Parks;
- Develop fish farming in the district;
- Preserve breeding grounds and restocking of fish in dams and lakes; and
- Train fishermen, fish farmers and other dealers in fishing operations, management and other related issues.

Review of 1994/96 Plan Period

During the period under review, construction work for the fisheries office block in Taveta was initiated and the office block is 50% completed. One fish smoking demonstration kiln was constructed at the Voi show ground.

Sectoral Objectives and Targets

Objective: Boost fish production in the district

Target: To initiate the construction of demonstration fish farming units in the rivers and Mmarshy land. Further carry out restocking exercise on the dams and lakes.

PROJECTS AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

A: On-going Projects

	Project Name Division/Location	Description of Activities
1.	Fisheries H/Q Office Block Wundanyi Division	To complete office block and install both water and electricity.
		<u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
2.	Fish Smoking Kilns District-wide	Construct smoking kilns at Lake Jipe and one portable kiln.
		<u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
3.	Minor Alteration and Maintenance Works Voi-Wide	To carry out maintenance block at Voi show stand and put up a fence around the office.
		<u>Funding Source:</u> GOK

B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Demonstration Fish Farm Taveta/Jipe Voi, Mwatate and Taveta Divisions	1	Construct a demonstration fish farm at Jipe.
		<u>Justification:</u> The farm will provide fish seed to farmers and offer practical training on fish management.
		<u>Funding Source:</u> GOK

Motorcycles Project
Taveta, Voi and
Wundanyi Divisions

2

Purchase of motorcycles.

Justification: The district is very vast and there is little public transport. The bikes will ease communication of extension services. This will improve production.

Funding Source: GOK

To complete office block and install both water and electricity

Funding Source: GOK

Construct smoking kilns at Lake Jipe and one portable kiln.

Funding Source: GOK

To carry out maintenance block at Voi show stand and put up a fence around the office.

Funding Source: GOK

B: New Project Proposals

Project Name	Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Demonstration Fish Farm	Taveta/Jipe Voi, Mwatare and Taveta Divisions	1	Construct a demonstration fish farm at Jipe. Justification: The farm will provide fish seed to farmers and offer practical training on fish management.

Funding Source: GOK

COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT

Sectoral Policy Objectives

The major objectives of the sector are to:

- Provide an enabling environment for the emergence of a self-sustaining member controlled and commercially viable cooperative movement;
- Improve the management of co-operatives through effective training programmes for managers, members and community leaders;
- Promote the spread of co-operatives organizations into all sectors of the economy that address economically vulnerable groups;
- Promote the contribution of co-operatives to the production, processing and marketing of major agricultural products;
- Encourage co-operatives to engage in employment generating activities, particularly in small-scale enterprises and jua kali;
- To play a major role in enhancing and increase the per capita income and economic well being of the majority of low income people, through primary co-operative societies in the rural areas; and
- Expand co-operatives into the areas that serve low-income groups through the provision of shelter and employment opportunities, in line with the Presidential Employment Commission Report.

PROJECTS AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

A: On-going projects

	Project Name Division/Location	Description of Activities
1.	Small Coffee Improvement Project II (SCIPII) Wundanyi/Mwatate Division	Improvement of coffee production, and payment system to the members. Funding Source: IDA/world Bank/GOK
2.	Horticultural Production Centre	Marketing of horticultural products, education and training of management committee and society members. Funding Source: KFW/Germany
3.	Kenya Nordic Co-operative Development Programme District-wide	Improvement of management in co- operative Societies. Funding Source: KNCDP

B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Voi Housing Co-operative Project Voi Municipality Voi Division	1	Construction of houses. Justification: To provide improved shelter to the residents of Voi Municipality who are living in mud houses. Funding Source: Voi Municipality

Taveta Horticultural
Production Centre
Njukini Location
Taveta Division

2

Establishment of horticultural
production centre.

Justification: A lot of horticultural
products are going to waste due to
lack of marketing facilities and
market outlet.

Funding Source: GOK

Cotton Marketing Centres
Challa Location
Taveta Division
Kishushe Location
Mwatate Division

3

Establish cotton marketing centres.

Justification: Substantial amount of
cotton is grown in these areas but
there is no co-operative society
which is engaged in the purchase
and marketing of the produce and
with Cotton Board of Kenya
withdrawing the credit facility to the
farmers, there is need to channel
these services through co-operative
societies.

Funding Source: GOK

HOME AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL HERITAGE

Specific Policy Objectives

The major objectives are to:

- Carry out enquiries and prepare reports for the courts as required;
- Supervise offenders placed on probation, promote their rehabilitation and ensure that they do not revert to crime;
- Conduct after care of offenders from penal institutions;
- Curb and control juvenile delinquency and promote their rehabilitation;
- Identify, protect and maintain sites and monuments of pre-historic and historic importance; and
- Construct and maintain prison facilities that ensure holding while protecting prisoners from epidemics and ill-health.

Review of 1994-96 Plan Period

Within this period the construction of Taveta Divisional probation office was begun. The department continued rendering its services to offenders who serve non-custodial sentences. A number of long term prisoners were resettled along with ex-psychiatric patients.

Some three hundred probation cases and two hundred and fifty cases of Children in Especially Difficult Circumstances (CEDCs) were handled in this period.

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

A: On-going Projects

Project Name Division/Location	Description of Activities
1. Probation Office Taveta Division	To put up an office block in Voi Town <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK

B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Probation Office Voi Division	1	To put an office block in Voi Town <u>Justification:</u> Renting an office is becoming expensive for the Government. A plot has been reserved for the project. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK

Sectoral Policy Objectives

A: On-going Projects

The major objectives of the Office of the President are to promote the effective operation of Government activities at the national, provincial, districts levels and to ensure the security of the nation. Other objectives are to:-

- Strengthen field administrative services from the district to the sub-locational level;
- Ensure law and order and strengthen security especially in major urban centres in order to reduce crime;
- Intensify the co-ordination of environmental activities;
- Ensure proper financial management and adhering to proper procurement procedures of Government items;
- Register and issue National Identity cards to all those eligible; and
- Registration and issuance of certificates of births and deaths.

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

Provincial Administration

B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
District Headquarter Office Wundanyi Town	1	Extension of district headquarters. Justification: There is congestion in the DC's office due to new postings and senior officers are sharing offices with junior ones. Funding Source: GOK
Administration Police Lines Wundanyi Town	2	Construction of Administration Police Lines. Justification: The officers are currently housed in junior staff pool houses together with civilian. Funding Source: GOK

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

Police Department

B. New Project Proposals

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Wundanyi Police Station Wundanyi Town	1	Construction of a modern police station. Justification: The station is situated in an outdated house which does not conform to standard police stations. Funding Source: GOK
Taveta Police Lines Taveta Divisions	2	Construct houses for the officers Justification: Officers are housed in temporary structures. Funding Source: GOK
Mwatate Police Station Mwatate Town	3	Construction of police station. Justification: The project will increase security in the area. Funding Source: GOK
Chumvini Police Post Taveta Division	4	Construction of a police post and lines. Justification: The security officers are currently accommodated in a temporarily built house provided by a local businessman. Funding Source: GOK

Justification: The area has a high crime rate and the security personnel are housed in a privately rented houses which is becoming expensive.

Funding Source: GOK

Funding Source: County Council

To build a permanent shed, concrete the drain and build along gully and paving.

Funding Source: Taita Taveta County Council

To build a concrete snow stand

Funding Source: Taita Taveta County Council

To construct 60 housing units.

Funding Source: External Donor

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Sectoral Policy Objectives

The objectives of the sector are to:

- Promote policies that avoid excessive concentration of population in the largest cities by promoting vigorous growth of secondary towns and smaller urban centres;
- Support the provision of catalytic infrastructure such as water supply, sewerage treatment facilities, roads, market/trading facilities, with the objective of providing incentives for private investment to take place;
- Strengthen managerial and financial capacity of local authorities to formulate policy, manage authority manpower and resources, and carry out the design, implementation and management of infrastructure investment, as well as ensure that adequate funds are made available to complete projects on time; and
- Improve the capacity of local authorities to provide municipal services on a sustainable basis by broadening utilities and realistic pricing of urban services.

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

A: On-going Projects

	Project Name Division/Location	Description of Activities
1.	Mwatate Water Supply Mwatate Division Voi Division	Construction of masonry tanks and lay more distribution lines. <u>Funding Source:</u> Taita Taveta County Council.
2.	Wundanyi Slaughter House Wundanyi Division	Construct a new slaughter house. The plan is ready but a site is to be chosen. <u>Funding Source:</u> County Council
3.	Kichingima Water Supply Wundanyi/Werugha	To expand the distribution network to reach more people and treat the supply to make the water safe. <u>Funding Source:</u> County Council
4.	Wundanyi Stadium Wundanyi Division	To build a permanent shed, complete the drainage and build strong gates and fencing. <u>Funding Source:</u> Taita Taveta County Council.
5.	Voi Show Stand Voi Division	To build a concrete show stand <u>Funding Source:</u> Taita Taveta County Council.
6.	Mbela Estate Expansion Wundanyi Town Wundanyi Division	To construct 50 housing units. <u>Funding Source:</u> External Donor

- | | | |
|-----|--|---|
| 7. | Offices Expansion
Wundanyi Town
Wundanyi Division | Add more offices and a modern chamber.

<u>Funding Source:</u> County Council - Taita Taveta |
| 8. | Wundanyi Sewerage System
Wundanyi Town
Wundanyi Division | To construct the sewers, resident in Wundanyi Town

<u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/Donor |
| 9. | Market Shed
Wundanyi Division | To build permanent market shed at the new Wundanyi Market

<u>Funding Source:</u> Taita Taveta County Council. |
| 10. | Mwatate Market Shed
Mwatate Division | To build a shed, sanitary facilities and drift to open the road to the market.

<u>Funding Source:</u> Taita Taveta County Council. |
| 11. | Msau Market Shed | To build a new shed and latrines at Msua Market. There is a small one at an area which gets flooded by ran off water.

<u>Funding Source:</u> Taita Taveta County Council. |
| 12. | Bura Shed and Latrines
Bura/Mwatate Divisions | To build shed and public latrines.

<u>Funding Source:</u> County Council |
| 13. | Social Hall
Sagalla-Teri
Voi Division | To renovate and extend the social hall

<u>Funding Source:</u> County Council |

14. Council Lodging Rooms
Wundanyi Division

To extend the lodging rooms.

Funding Source: Taita Taveta County Council.

15. Rural Roads
District-Wide

To open up and improve roads to agriculturally potential areas to the market, clear bushes, patch drains, introduce culverts for drains, build drifts, headwall and wing walls.

Funding Source: Taita-Taveta County Council.

B: New Project Proposals

Project Name
Division/Location

Priority
Ranking

Description of Activities

Tractors Project
Wundanyi Division

1

Purchase tractors

Justification: It will enable fast and efficient garbage collection at Wundanyi Market and also extend the services to Mwatate Market.

Funding Source: Taita-Taveta County Council.

Stadium Project
Mwatate Division

2

Construct the stadium levelling the ground, fencing, building a shed and adequate latrines.

Justification: Mwatate Town being a divisional headquarters a stadium for public rallies, celebrations, and sporting activities.

Funding Source: GOK/Donor

Tourists Tented Camp Voi Division	3	Construction of camps for tourists within the wildlife parks and game reserves. Justification: This will enhance the council's participation in wildlife conservation and preservation of the eco-system. It will also create a better economic base. Funding Source: GOK/Donors
Estate Canteen Project Wundanyi Division	4	Construct shops, stores, residential wing and sanitary facilities. Justification: This will enable the tenants to purchase food or other items. Funding Source: Taita-Taveta County Council.
Grader, Tipper and Loader Vehicles Wundanyi Division	5	Purchase of the vehicles stated Justification: This will enhance grading and gravelling (murraming) of the rural access road in the locations. Funding Source: GOK/Donor
Ambulances Project Wundanyi/Voi Divisions	6	Purchase of two ambulances. Justification: Transportation of patients to hospital is very difficult from the rural areas. The ambulance will assist in transporting patients to hospital. Funding Source: GOK/Donor

Auction Ring
Voi Division

7

To construct an auction ring for livestock.

Justification: The facility will enhance livestock selling

Funding Source: GOK

Cafeteria Project
Wundanyi Division

8

To build a service room for snacks and drinks, stores, changing room, sanitary and ablution facilities.

Justification: No such facilities exist for customers and a plot of 59 ha is already identified in the development plan of town.

Funding Source: Taita-Taveta County Council.

Swimming Pool

9

To construct a swimming pool with the heating and cleansing facilities.

Justification: There is none at the moment for recreational purposes.

Funding Source: GOK/Donor

RESEARCH, TECHNICAL TRAINING AND TECHNOLOGY

Sectoral Policy Objectives

The objectives of the sector are to:

- Assist the "Jua Kali" sector so that they can maximize their contribution to the economic growth and technological progress of this country;
- Provide business management and vocational skills training to the artisans to improve their businesses. Collect and disseminate relevant market information to artisans and advise on production of goods and services;
- Provide increased working places (Nyayo Sheds) to the needy artisans;
- Provide increased training opportunities for the increased number of school leavers to enable them to be self-supporting. Develop practical skills and attitudes which will lead to income generating activities in the rural areas through self-employment;
- Encourage self-employment while at the same time producing skilled artisans, craftsmen, technicians and technologists for both the formal and informal sectors;
- Equip training institutions with tools, machinery and equipment that can match the latest technological development in the Kenyan industry;
- Impart technical skills to the youth for self reliance; and
- Facilitate Research and Development by creating a strong link between Training Institutions and the Jua Kali operators and by encouraging technology transfer.

District Specific Objectives and Targets

Objectives: Construct sheds and provide other physical infrastructure to Jua Kali operators.

Target: Construct sheds in two divisions - Wundanyi and Mwatate.

Objective: Provide relevant/appropriate training.

Target: Train Jua Kali operators and management committees of Jua Kali Associations throughout the district.

Objective: Create a big and wide/diversified market for products/services.

Target: Promote marketing systems existing in the district.

Objective: Strengthen training institutions/centres.

Target: Equip youth polytechnic and Coast Institute of Technology (CIT).

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

A: On-going Projects

	Project Name Division/Location	Description of Activities
1.	Jua Kali Associations District-Wide	Completion of jua kali sheds and issue of credit to various operators. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/DANIDA and Members' Contributions.
2.	Mgange Dawida Women Group Mgange Location Wundanyi Division	Create a credit scheme for various jua kali operations and offer training <u>Funding Source:</u> DANIDA and members' contributions/GOK
3.	Njukini Women Group Njukini Location Taveta Division	Create a credit scheme for various jua kali operations and offer training. <u>Funding Source:</u> DANIDA/GOK and members contributions.
4.	Voi Youth Polytechnic Mwarungu Youth Polytechnic Mwanjila Youth Polytechnic Taveta Youth Polytechnic Voi/Wundanyi/Mwatate/ Taveta Divisions	Provision of equipment to the youth polytechnics. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/DANIDA

B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Office Block Wundanyi Division	1	Construction of an office block for departmental officers <u>Justification:</u> The department does not have an office. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/DANIDA
Training Programme District-wide	2	Train Jua Kali operators on technical skills, business management and management of associations. <u>Justification:</u> For better production and services, there is need to train the Jua Kali operators. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/Donor Beneficiaries.
Credit Scheme Project District-Wide	3	Organize the institution of a credit scheme in form of a revolving fund for Jua Kali operators. <u>Justification:</u> The scheme will enable the jua kali operators acquire credit since most of them can not qualify for credit from financial institutions due to lack of collateral. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/Donor

Equipping/Rehabilitation Programme
District-wide 4

Rehabilitate all youth polytechnic.

Justification: The youth polytechnic and the CIT have a very strong link with the Jua Kali entrepreneurs. They should be equipped to train students effectively on technical skills.

Funding Source: GOK/Donor

Marketing of all Jua Kali Products and service
District-wide 5

Set up a fund for advertisement and exhibition of Jua Kali products in the district and outside the district, including carrying out markets research in neighbouring countries.

Justification: Most Jua Kali operators in the district do not know other market outside the district.

Funding Source: GOK/ Donor, Jua Kali Associations

Wundanyi Jua Kali Sheds
Wundanyi Town
Wundanyi Division 6

Construct Jua Kali Sheds at the already identified plot.

Justification: There are no jua kali sheds in the whole of Wundanyi Division. Jua Kali operators are at the moment constructing toilets and an office, a reflection of their commitment to development.

Funding Source: GOK/Donor

Mwatate Jua Kali Sheds
Mwatate Division

7

Construction of Jua Kali Sheds at
Mwatate

Justification: There is need to create an enabling environment for the Jua Kali operators in this area by constructing sheds for them.

Funding Source: GOK/Donor

Research and Development
Wundanyi Division

8

Establish a Jua Kali research and
development centre.

Justification: To carry out research and development for products through innovation.

Funding Source: GOK/Donor
