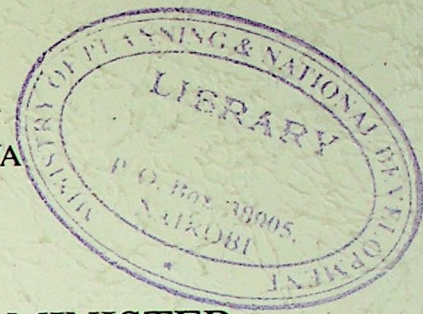




REPUBLIC OF KENYA



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

KITUI
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT
PLAN
2008 – 2012



KENYA
VISION 2030

Towards a Globally Competitive and Prosperous Kenya

June 2009

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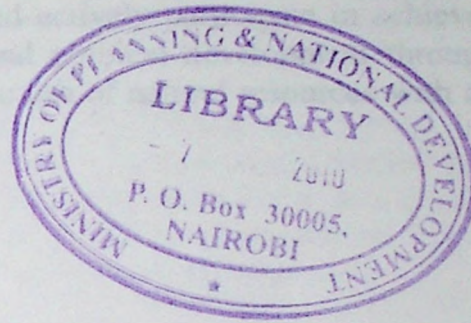
DISTRICT VISION AND MISSION

Vision

The Vision for Kitui District is to be a world class health destination district with healthy rural and urban communities where all inhabitants enjoy peace and tranquillity and good quality life.

Mission

The Department of Health Services, Kitui District, is committed to the improvement of health services and to the provision of a high quality health care to all inhabitants in a view to attaining the vision.



KITUI DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2008 – 2012



DISTRICT VISION AND MISSION

Vision

The Vision for Kitui District is “To be a world class tourist destination district with thriving rural and urban economies where all inhabitants enjoy peace and tranquillity and lead quality life”.

Mission

The Mission of the District is “To promote and actively participate in achievement of economic growth as well as social, cultural and political development through sound management of the environment and sustainable use of natural resources with a view to realizing sustainable development”.

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

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

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

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

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

FOREWORD

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

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

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

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

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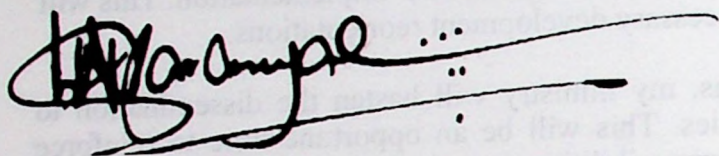
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To realize the envisaged benefits from the Plans, critical leadership from the political front will be a key ingredient to inculcate ownership and responsibility toward the actual implementation of planned programmes and projects, as well as the mobilization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

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

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

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



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

PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

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

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

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

The Plan is divided into four chapters as follows:

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

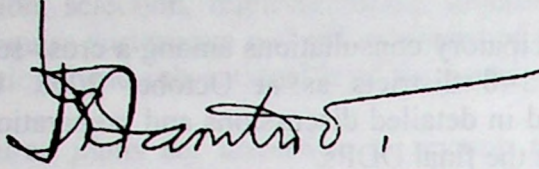
Chapter Two provides a review of the performance of the 7th DDP for the period 2002-2008 as well as an insight into the major development challenges and cross cutting issues to be addressed during the 2008-2012 Plan period.

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

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

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

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



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

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MMR - Maternal Mortality Ratio

OCPP - Office Community Police

OVC - Orphan and Vulnerable Children

PMCT - Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission

PNNMR - Post Neonatal Mortality Rate

POP - Population

PTA - Parents Teachers Association

SACCOS - Savings and Credit Co-operative Societies

SIDA - Swedish International Development Co-operation Agency

STD - Sexually Transmitted Infections

TBA - Traditional Birth Attendants

TSC - Teachers Service Commission

UNMR - Under-Natal Mortality Ratio

AVR - Anti-Retroviral

ARV - Anti-Retroviral

ASIS - Agricultural Sector Information System

CACC - Constituency AIDS Control Committee

CBO - Community Based Organization

CDP - Constituency Development Fund

CMR - Child Mortality Rate

DAD - District Agricultural Office

DATO - District Agricultural Office

DAWIDA - Danish International Development Agency

DDO - District Development Officer

DDP - District Development Plan

DECC - District Environmental Conservation Officer

DLO - District Livestock Production Officer

DMEC - District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee

DTC - District Technical Committee

DVO - District Veterinary Officer

ECD - Early Child Development

EIA - Environment Impact Assessment

EPZ - Export Processing Zone

EU - European Union

FKE - Federation of Kenya Employees

FLF - Fuel Levy Fund

GDP - Gross Domestic Product

GoK - Government of Kenya

HG - Higher Grade

HH - Household

HIV - Human Immune Deficiency

ICT - Information, Communication and Technology

IMR - Infant Mortality Rate

KARI - Kenya Agricultural Research Centre

KBS - Kenya Bureau of Standards

KCPE - Kenya Certificate of Primary Education

KDC - Kina Development Cooperative

KIPHS - Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Section

KFS - Kenya Forest Service

KM - Kilometre

KM² - Kilometres Squared

KSh - Kenya Shillings

LATF - Local Authority Transfer Fund

LG - Lower Grade

LPG - Liquefied Petroleum Gas

M - Metres

M&E - Monitoring and Evaluation

MDGs - Millennium Development Goals

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AFC	Agricultural Finance Corporation
AI	Artificial Insemination
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ART	Anti-Retroviral Viral Treatment
ARV's	Anti-Rita Viral
ASPS	Agricultural Sector Programme Support
CACC	Constituency AIDS Control Committee
CBO	Community Based Organization
CDF	Constituency Development Fund
CMR	Child Mortality Rate
DAO	District Agricultural Officer
DATO	District Applied Technology Officer
DAWIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DDO	District Development Officer
DDP	District Development Plan
DECC	District Environmental Conservation
DLPO	District Livestock Production Officer
D.MEC	District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee
DTC	District Technical Committee
DVO	District Veterinary Officer
ECD	Early Child Development
EIA'S	Environment Impact Assessment
EPZ	Export Processing Zone
EU	European Union
FKE	Federation of Kenya Employees
FLF	Fuel Levy Fund
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GoK	Government of Kenya
HG	Higher Grade
HH	Household
HIV	Human Immune Deficiency
ICT	Information, Communication and Technology
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
KARI	Kenya Agricultural Research Centre
KBS	Kenya Bureau of Standards
KCPE	Kenya Certificate of Primary Education
KDC	Kitui Development Cooperative
KEPHIS	Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Section
KFS	Kenya Forest Service
KM	Kilometre
KM ²	Kilometres Squared
Kshs.	Kenya Shillings
LATF	Local Authority Transfer Fund
LG	Lower Grade
LPG	Liquid Petroleum Gas
M	Metres
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDG'S	Millennium Development Goals

MG	Middle Grade
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
NALEP	National Agricultural and Livestock Extension Programme
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NGO	Non Government Organization
NNMR	Neo Natal Mortality Rate
OCPD	Officer Community Police Division
OVC	Orphan and Vulnerable Children
PMCT	Prevention of Mother Child Transmission
PNNMR	Post Neo Natal Mortality Rate
POP	Population
PTA	Parents Teachers Association
SACCOS	Savings and Credit Co-operative Societies
SIDA	Swedish International Agency Development Agency
STD	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
TBA	Tradition Birth Attendance
TSC	Teachers Service Commission
VCT	Voluntary Counselling and Testing

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Kitui District is one of the districts that form Eastern Province. It borders Yatta and Makueni Districts to the west, Mwingi District to the north, Tana River District to the east and Kitui South District to the south. The district is located between longitudes 37° 37' 00" and 39° 00' 00" east and latitudes 1° 05' 00" and 1° 50' 00" south. The district covers an area of approximately 7436 KM². The district is divided into 7 administrative divisions namely, Central, Chuluni, Yatta, Mutonguni, Mutitu and Mwitika. The divisions are further divided into 42 locations and 127 sub locations.

Politically, the district is divided into three constituencies namely: Kitui Central, Kitui West, and Mutitu. Kitui Central Constituency comprises of Central Division and part of Chuluni Division. Kitui West Constituency comprises of Yatta, Mutonguni and Matinyani Divisions and Mutitu Constituency comprises of Mutitu, Mwitika and part of Chuluni Division.

The altitude of the district ranges between 400m and 1800m above seal level. The central part of the district is characterized by hilly ridges separated by wide low lying areas and has slightly lower elevation of between 600m and 900m above sea level.

The highest areas in the district are Kitui Central, Mutitu Hills and Yatta plateau. Due to their altitudes, they receive more rainfall more than other areas in the district and are the most productive areas.

To the eastern side of the district, the main relief features is the Yatta plateau, which stretches from the north to the south of the district between rivers Athi and Tana. The plateau is characterized with plain with wide shallow spaced valleys. The geology of the district is characterized by metamorphic and igneous rocks of the basement complex system. The southern side of the district is composed of Permian deposits and tertiary volcanics are predominant in the western part.

The climate of the district is arid and semi arid with very erratic and unreliable rainfall. Most of the areas are generally hot and dry leading to high rate of evaporation. The annual rainfall ranges between 500-1050 mm with 40 per cent reliability. The long rains come in April/May and short rains in November/December. The short rains are more reliable while long rains are usually unreliable. The periods falling between June to September and January to March are usually dry. The topography of the landscape influences the amount of rainfall received. The high land areas of Mumoni Hills in Kitui central and Mutitu in the eastern parts of the district receive between 500-760 mm per year, while the drier eastern and southern areas receive less than 500mm. the unreliability of the rainfall thus limits intensive and meanful land use. The district experiences crop failure and water shortage in most years. The district experiences high temperatures throughout the year, which range from 16^oc to 34^oc. The hot months are between mid-July and September and January and February.

The soil type depends on climate rather than the parent rock. The central part of the district has sedimentary plains which are usually low in natural fertility. The eastern parts of the district have red sandy soils, which are also of low natural fertility. This is worsened by the comparatively low rainfall in the region. These soils are very rich in sodium and are considered to be the best grazing grounds. Towards the western part of

the district are clay black cotton soils which are also generally low in fertility. The district can be divided into the following four agro-ecological zones: Semi- Arid Farming Zone: This zone has good potential for agricultural development and is currently either cultivated or under woodlands. Semi-Arid Ranching Areas: These areas are less fertile and are currently used for drought resistance crops and livestock rearing. Arid-Agro-Pastoral Areas: These areas are extensive and are generally used for grazing. However due to population pressure, the land is being put into crop production. Arid-Pastoral Zone: The areas with virtually no agricultural development. The area is mainly used for rearing livestock. Like other regions of Kenya, population dynamics form an integral part of socio- economic and cultural development of Kitui district. Of the total population projection of 472615 in 2008 of which 248648 are females while 223895 are males. The population of the district is expected to grow to 494934 and 516205 in 2010 and 2012 respectively.

The DDP also contains the District Fact Sheet that presents a broad range of information about the district at a glance. It captures factual information like the district area, topography and climate, demography and population profile. The socio-economic indicators, poverty indicators and basic data in specific sectors are also provided as they have direct bearing on the district's development agenda and poverty reduction strategies. The statistics provided will act as benchmark for monitoring and evaluation during the plan period. During the plan period, there were 77 projects planned for implementation of which 19 were completed 41 on going and 17 stalled. The sector performance varied from sector to sector, but on overall, the district achieved 52 per cent implementation on the proposed projects. This percentage could be attributed to lack of funds for the planned activities and change of projects priorities. Donor and community funded projects recorded high rates of implementation. Table 8 provides details of the implementation status in the district during the plan period.

During the plan period, various projects and programmes were implemented as shown in the table above. Some projects and programmes that were not in the plan were also implemented during the plan period. These projects and programmes were implemented through the devolved funds. Others were also implemented through government departments, development agencies NGOs, Private sector and the community.

Some of the major constraints experienced during the implementation of the previous plan were inadequate and late release of funds. Funds were disbursed on quarterly basis and often delayed. This hampered implementation of projects on schedule. There was also lack of adequate equipments, poor infrastructure, bureaucratic procurement procedures; poor networking among the various stakeholders, un-favourable weather conditions including recurrent drought and lack of transport facilities. M&E was also observed to be weak. Most departments did not conduct M&E hence keeping track of some projects remained a challenge.

The District Development Committee could not enforce its own decision because it lacked legal mandate to do so. This led to un coordinated development and duplication of project activities. It was also noted that the devolved funds did not draw their projects from the DDP but identified their projects from the community level. The community was not fully involved in the projects and programmes cycles thus putting sustainability in jeopardy. Some projects that were undertaken by G.O.K departments were not drawn

from the DDP. Most donor and community projects were also implemented outside the plan although they had high implementation rates.

The new concept of devolved funds which lays emphasis on project identification at the community level through participatory process has enhanced project ownership by the communities. This has triggered a number of economic activities which have led to remarkable improvement in the quality of life at the community level. These funds have been a major boost in achieving sustained economic growth and poverty reduction through the current institutional arrangements under District Focus for Rural Development Strategy. In spite of the above achievements, further strengthening of local institutions is necessary in order to empower the local committees to manage the funds disbursed at the grassroots. This will ensure efficient utilization and optimal allocation of available resources in the district.

With the devolved funds, there is need for enhanced coordination in the implementation of programmes and projects. The lack of legal framework, for the District Development Committee hinders it from enforcing its mandate, thus leading to uncoordinated development and duplication of projects by the development partners. The DDC should therefore be given legal mandate to coordinate and supervise development activities at the district level.

The chapter three presents the various development measures that will be undertaken throughout the plan period in the various sectors. For each of the sectors, the sector vision and mission is presented and the district's response to the vision and mission is discussed. The chapter also discusses the importance and role of stakeholders in each sector. The district priorities, constraints and strategies are also discussed. The chapter finally gives a list of projects and programmes to be implemented in the current plan period to ensure sustainable growth and poverty reduction.

The chapter four presents the monitoring and evaluation mechanism that will be used by the district to measure the progress and effectiveness of development activities proposed in chapter 3 that will be undertaken in the district during the district plan period. This district development plan has been prepared upon successful implementation of the Economic Recovery Strategy for wealth and employment creation and after the successful launch of the Kenya Vision 2030.

1.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter gives the physical description of the district in terms of its location, administrative divisions and main physical features. It provides a district profile that gives a snapshot of the overall physical, social and economic situation in the district.

1.1 FEATURES AND SETTLEMENT PATTERNS IN THE DISTRICT

This section provides background information of the general features and settlement structures, physiographic and general conditions of the district.

1.1.1 Position and Size of the District

Kitui District is one of the districts that form Eastern Province. It borders Yatta and Makindu Districts to the west, Mwingi District to the north, Tana River District to the east and Kitui South District to the south. The district is located between longitudes 37° 37' 00" and 37° 00' 00" east and latitudes 1° 00' 00" and 1° 50' 00" south. The district covers an area of approximately 24,36 K.M². The district is divided into 6 divisions, namely, Central, Chakaa, Yatta, Matungani, Mauti and Mwiaka. The divisions are further divided into 42 locations and 127 sub-locations, as shown in table 1 below.

CHAPTER ONE: DISTRICT PROFILE

1.1 INTRODUCTION

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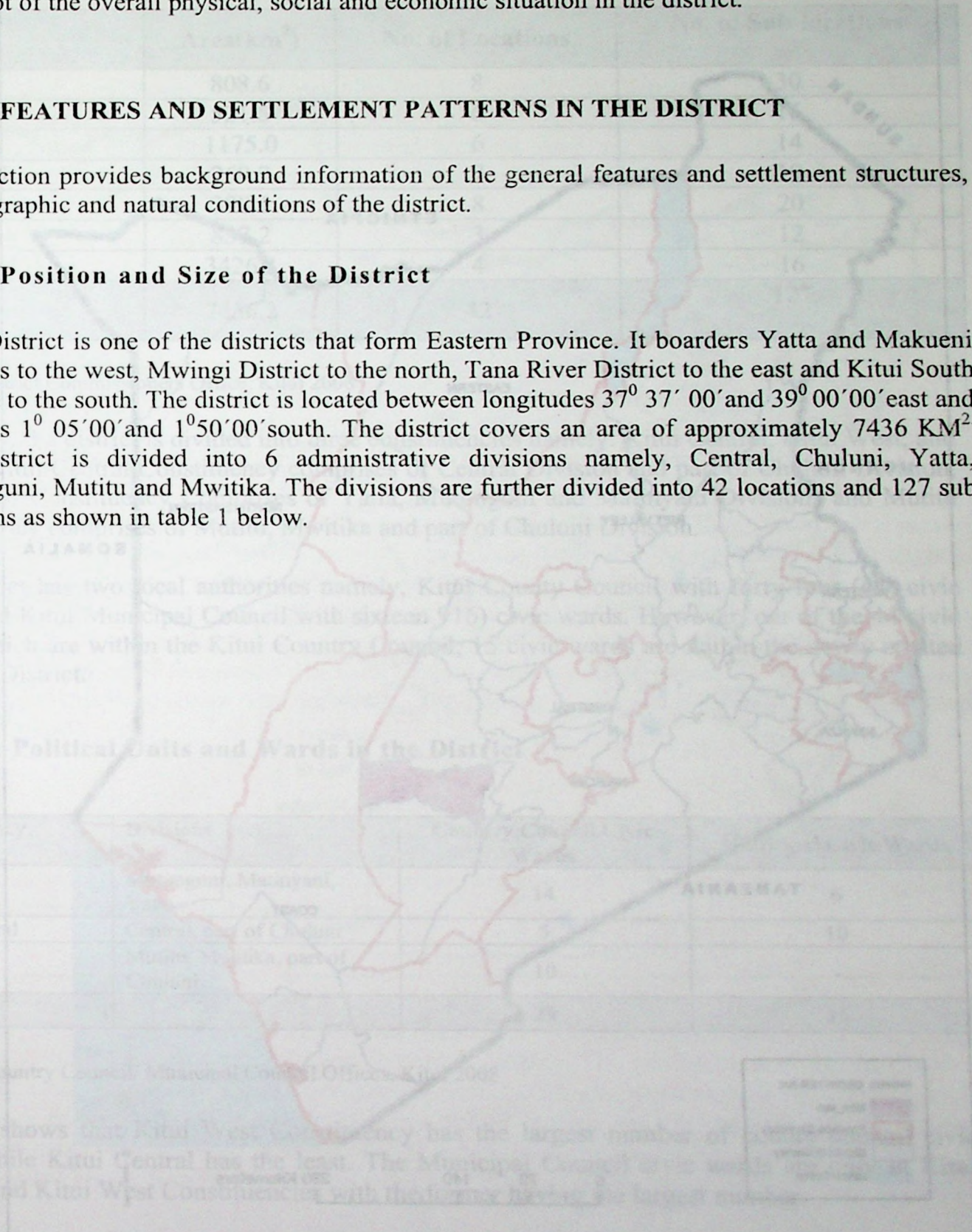
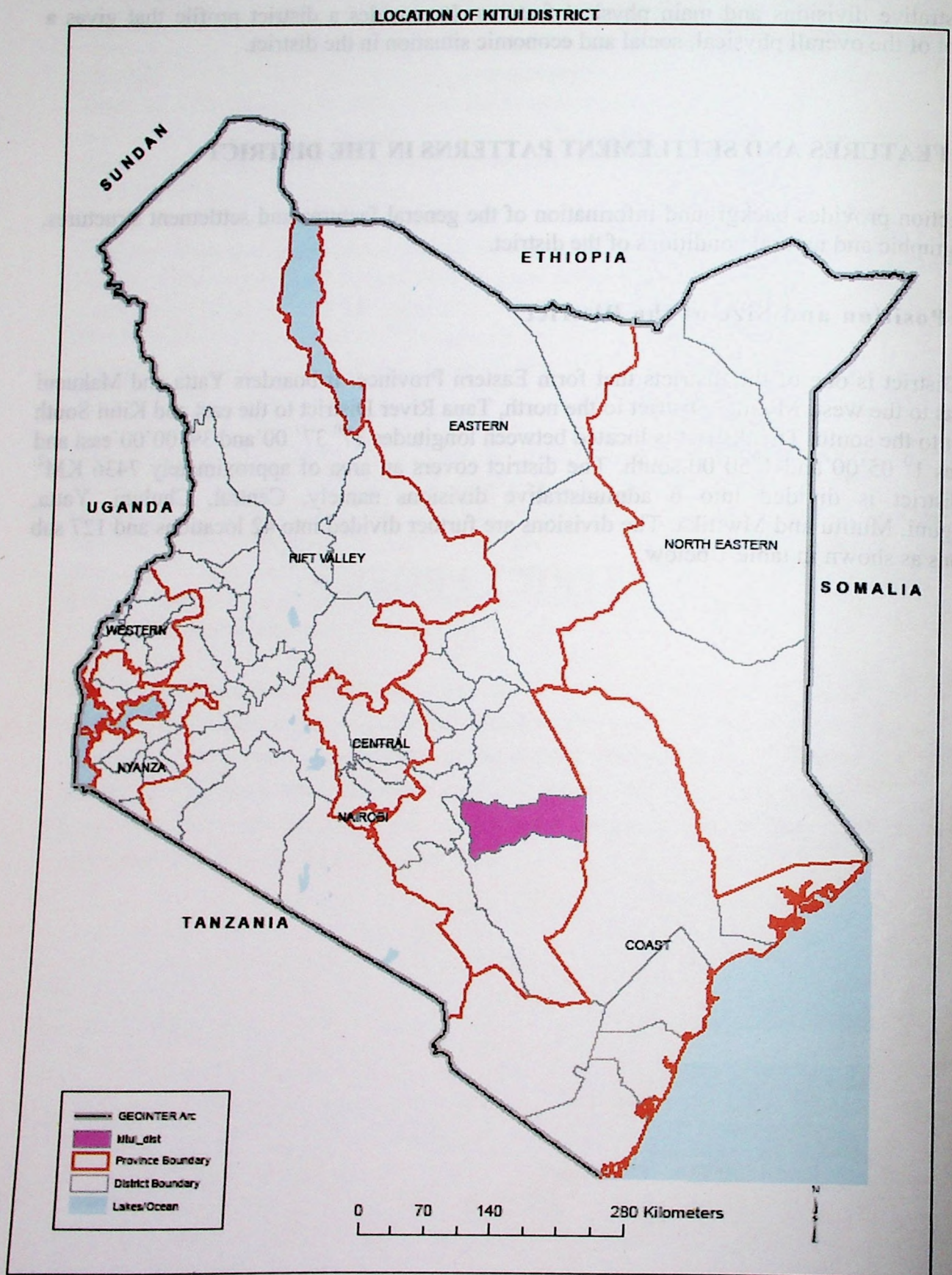


Table 2: Political Units and Wards in the District

Constituency	Wards
Kitui West	Mutonguni, Mutitu, Mwitika, Mutunguni, Mutitu, Mwitika, Mutunguni, Mutitu, Mwitika
Kitui Central	Central, Chuluni, Yatta, Mutonguni, Mutitu, Mwitika, Mutunguni, Mutitu, Mwitika
Mutitu	Mutitu

Source: Country Council, Municipal Council Offices, Kitui, 2002

Map 1: Location of the District in Kenya



11.1.2 Administrative and Political Units

Table 1: Area of the District by Divisions and Administrative Units

Division	Area(km ²)	No. of Locations	No. of Sub-locations
Central	808.6	8	30
Chuluni	521.5	6	16
Yatta	1175.0	6	14
Matinyani	269.7	7	19
Mutonguni	398.1	8	20
Mutitu	837.2	3	12
Mwitika	3426.1	4	16
Total	7436.2	42	127

Source: District Commissioners Office, Kitui 2008

Politically, the district is divided into three constituencies namely: Kitui Central, Kitui West, and Mutitu. Kitui Central Constituency comprises of Central Division and part of Chuluni Division. Kitui West Constituency comprises of Yatta, Mutonguni and Matinyani Divisions and Mutitu Constituency comprises of Mutitu, Mwitika and part of Chuluni Division.

The district has two local authorities namely, Kitui County Council with forty four (44) civic wards and Kitui Municipal Council with sixteen (16) civic wards. However, out of the 44 civic wards which are within the Kitui County Council, 15 civic wards are within the newly created Mutomo District.

Table 2: Political Units and Wards in the District

Constituency	Divisions	Country Council Civic Wards	Municipal Civic Wards
Kitui West	Mutonguni, Matinyani, Yatta	14	6
Kitui Central	Central, part of Chuluni	5	10
Mutitu	Mutitu, Mwitika, part of Chuluni	10	-
Total		29	16

Source: Country Council/ Municipal Council Offices, Kitui 2008

Table 2 shows that Kitui West Constituency has the largest number of county council civic wards while Kitui Central has the least. The Municipal Council civic wards are only in Kitui Central and Kitui West Constituencies with the former having the largest number.

Map 2: A map showing the Administrative Units of Kitui District



1.1.3 Settlement Pattern

Land use and settlement patterns are based on the agro-ecological zones and they are also influenced by soil fertility and rainfall. Central, Matinyani and Mutonguni Divisions have the highest densities of 187,185 and 180 person's per Km². These divisions receive fairly moderate rainfall and have great agricultural potential and fertile soils. Mwitika and Mutitu have the lowest population densities of 9 and 35 persons per Km² respectively. These divisions experience harsh climatic conditions. These areas also border Tana River District in the eastern side and experience occasional banditry attacks. The low population densities coupled with the vastness of the divisions make provision of essential services such as water, health and education expensive. Table 3 gives the distributions and density of population by division.

1.2 PHYSIOGRAPHIC AND NATURAL CONDITIONS

1.2.1 Topographic Features

a) Terrain

The altitude of the district ranges between 400m and 1800m above seal level. The central part of the district is characterized by hilly ridges separated by wide low lying areas and has slightly lower elevation of between 600m and 900m above sea level. The highest areas in the district are Kitui Central, Mutitu Hills and Yatta plateau. Due to their altitudes, they receive more rainfall more than other areas in the district and are the most productive areas. To the eastern side of the district, the main relief features is the Yatta plateau, which stretches from the north to the south of the district between rivers Athi and Tana. The plateau is characterized with plain with wide shallow spaced valleys.

Geology

The geology of the district is characterized by metamorphic and igneous rocks of the basement complex system. The southern side of the district is composed of Permian deposits and tertiary volcanic are predominant in the western part.

b) Soils

The soil type depends on climate rather than the parent rock. The central part of the district has sedimentary plains which are usually low in natural fertility. The eastern parts of the district have red sandy soils, which are also of low natural fertility. This is worsened by the comparatively low rainfall in the region. These soils are very rich in sodium and are considered to be the best grazing grounds. Towards the western part of the district are clay black cotton soils which are also generally low in fertility. The district can be divided into the following four agro-ecological zones:

Semi- Arid Farming Zone: This zone has good potential for agricultural development and is currently either cultivated or under woodlands.

Semi-Arid Ranching Areas: These areas are less fertile and are currently used for drought resistance crops and livestock rearing.

Arid-Agro-Pastoral Areas: These areas are extensive and are generally used for grazing. However due to population pressure, the land is being put into crop production.

Arid-Pastoral Zone: The areas with virtually no agricultural development. The area is mainly used for rearing livestock.

1.2.2 Climatic Information

a) Rainfall

The climate of the district is arid and semi arid with very erratic and unreliable rainfall. Most of the areas are generally hot and dry leading to high rate of evaporation. The annual rainfall ranges between 500-1050 mm with 40 per cent reliability. The long rains come in April/May and short rains in November/December. The short rains are more reliable while long rains are usually unreliable. The periods falling between June to September and January to March are usually dry. The topography of the landscape influences the amount of rainfall received. The high land areas of Mumoni Hills in Kitui central and Mutitu in the eastern parts of the district receive between 500-760 mm per year, while the drier eastern and southern areas receive less than 500mm. The unreliability of the rainfall thus limits intensive and meaningful land use. The district experiences crop failure and water shortage in most years.

b) Temperature

The district experiences high temperatures throughout the year, which range from 16⁰c to 34⁰c. The hot months are between mid- July and September and January and February.

1.3 POPULATION PROFILES AND PROJECTIONS

Like other regions of Kenya, population dynamics form an integral part of socio- economic and cultural development of Kitui district. Of the total population projection of 472615 in 2008 of which 248648 are females while 223895 are males. The population of the district is expected to grow to 494934 and 516205 in 2010 and 2012 respectively.

This section gives population dynamics as a great challenge to the implementation of the 2008-2012 development plan. The settlement of Kitui district is spread to the surrounding areas of Central, Chuluni, Yatta, Matinyani, Mutonguni, Mutitu and Mwitika divisions

Table 1: Population Projection by Gender and Age Cohorts

Age Cohorts	1999			2008			2010			2012		
	Males	Females	Total	male	female	total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
	0-4	33,197	32,337	65,534	40,486	39,437	79,923	42,312	41,216	83,528	44,220	43,075
5-9	29,819	28,970	58,789	36,366	35,331	71,697	38,006	36,924	74,930	49,720	38,589	78,309
10-14	30,165	29,397	59,562	36,788	35,852	72,640	38,447	37,469	75,916	40,180	39,159	79,339
15-19	23,222	23,044	46,266	28,321	28,104	56,425	39,598	29,371	58,967	30,933	30,696	61,629
20-24	12,204	17,866	30,070	14,884	21,789	36,673	15,555	22,772	38,327	16,256	23,799	40,055
25-29	9,504	14,210	23,714	11,591	17,330	28,921	12,114	18,112	30,226	12,660	18,929	31,589
30-34	7,902	10,319	18,221	9,637	12,585	22,222	10,072	13,153	23,225	10,526	13,746	24,272
35-39	6,641	9,052	15,693	8,099	11,040	19,139	8,464	11,538	20,002	8,846	12,058	20,909
40-44	5,202	6,733	11,935	6,344	8,211	14,555	6,630	8,581	15,211	6,929	8,968	15,897
45-49	4,714	6,238	10,952	5,749	7,608	13,359	6,008	7,951	13,969	6,279	8,310	14,589
50-54	4,406	6,564	10,970	5,373	8,005	13,378	5,615	8,366	13,981	5,868	8,743	14,611
55-59	3,200	3,854	7,054	3,903	4,700	8,603	4,079	4,912	8,991	4,263	5,134	9,397
60-64	3,183	3,853	7,036	3,882	4,629	8,581	4,057	4,910	8,967	4,240	5,131	9,371
65+	8,419	10,150	18,569	10,877	12,379	23,256	11,368	12,937	24,305	11,881	13,520	25,401
Age NS	1,308	1,351	2,659	1,595	1,648	3,243	1,667	1,722	3,389	1,742	1,800	3,542
Totals	183,086	203,938	387,024	223,895	248,648	472,615	243,992	259,934	493,934	254,543	271,657	516,205

Source: District Statistics Office, Kitui

Table 4: Population Projections for Special Age Groups

Age Groups	1999			2008			2010			2012		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	female	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Under 1	7413	6609	14022	8109	7412	15521	9640	8816	18456	10427	9318	19745
Under 5	33197	32337	65334	40486	39437	79923	42312	41216	83528	44220	43075	87295
Primary school age (6-13)	59984	58367	118351	73154	71183	144337	76451	74393	150846	81900	77748	159648
Secondary school (14-17)	18431	18011	36422	24413	23872	48285	27140	26411	53551	30696	30103	60799
Youth population (15-29)	44930	55120	100050	54796	67223	122019	63267	73255	136522	64849	78424	143273
Reproductive age female (15-49)	-	87462	87462	-	106667	106667	-	115897	115897	-	121506	121506
Labour force (15-64)	80178	101733	181911	97683	124001	221682	108192	134085	242277	111800	140514	252314
Aged population 65+	8419	10150	18569	10877	12379	23256	11368	12937	24305	11881	13520	25401

Source: District Statistics Officer, Kitui, 2008

Table 5: Projected Population and Population Density per Division

Division	1999		2008		2010		2012	
	Pop	Area (K.m2)	pop	density	Pop	Density	Pop	Density
Central	123,742	808.6	150,912	187	157,718	195	164,831	204
Chuluni	72,341	521.5	88,225	169	92,203	177	96,361	18
Yatta	41,646	1175	50,790	43	53,080	45	55,474	47
Matinyani	40,838	269.7	49,805	185	52,051	193	54,398	202
Mutonguni	58,898	398.1	71,830	180	75,069	189	78,454	197
Mutitu	23,860	837.2	29,099	35	30,411	36	31,782	38
Mwitika	25,708	3426.1	31,344	9	2,758	10	34,235	10
Total	387,026	7436.2	472,005	63	493,290	66	515,535	69

Source: District Statistics Office, Kitui, 2008

Table 6: Population Projections for Urban Areas

Urban Centres	1999			2008			2010			2012		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Kitui Municipal	51,311	55,562	106,873	62,577	67,762	130,339	65,399	70,817	136,216	68,348	74,011	142,359
Kabati	496	518	1014	605	632	1237	632	660	1292	661	689	1,350
Tulia	291	340	361	355	415	770	371	434	805	388	454	842
Total	52,098	56,420	108,518	63,537	68,809	132,346	66,402	71,911	138,313	69,397	75,154	144,551

Source: District Statistics Office, Kitui 2008

Age group 0- 1 year: In this age cohort, there were 14,022 children under one year in 1999 and this population is projected to increase to 19,745 in 2012. The district has achieved infant mortality rate of 77 per 1000. This has been made possible by immunization rate of 81 per cent. Over the plan period the district will strive to achieve immunization of over 85per cent hence reduce infant mortality to 41 per 1000.

Age Group Under 5: This age cohort comprised of 65334 children in 1999. This population is 79923 in 2008 and is projected to increase to 87295 by the year 2012. There is therefore need to build more pre-schools and primary schools for these children. This population is also vulnerable to diseases and therefore immunization programmes should be stepped up for this group.

Primary School Age Group (6-13Years): The population of primary school going age at the start of this plan period is 144,337 which is a significant increase from 118,351 registered in 1999. By the year 2010, it is projected to increase to 150,846 and 159,648 in the year 2012. Appropriate measures should be put in place to provide necessary facilities, materials and teachers to cater for the needs of this age group.

Secondary School Age Group (14-17 Years): The population of the secondary school age children was 36422 in 1999 increasing to 48285 in 2008. This population is expected to increase further to 53551 and 60799 in the mid and end of plan period respectively.

The current free primary school education coupled with the subsidized Secondary education policies by the government are expected to yield a high transition rate. There is therefore an increasing need to expand the secondary school facilities while improving the existing ones in order to achieve high quality education.

Female Reproductive Age Group (15-49 Years): Women between 15 and 49 represent the reproductive age. In 1999, the age group accounted for 87,462 of the total population. The age group is expected to be 115897 and 121506 in 2010 and 2012 respectively.

Labour Force Age Group (15-64 Years): In 1999, the district labour force stood at 181,911 people, which was 47per cent of the total population. The labour force currently stands at 221682 in 2008 and is likely to be, 242277 in 2010 and 252314 by 2012.

1.4 SECTOR PROFILE

This section gives a brief profile of each of the nine Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) sectors that are relevant at the district level. These include the following: i) Agriculture and Rural Development, ii) Trade, Tourism and Industry, iii) Physical Infrastructure, iv) Environment, Water and Sanitation, v) Human Resource Development, vi) Research, Innovation and Technology, vii) Special Programmes, viii) Governance, Justice, Law and Order (GJLO), and ix) the Public Administration Sector. The profile describes the main characteristics, potential and recent performance of each sector, especially during the last five years.

1.4.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

In the district, the sector is represented by the following sub-sectors: Agriculture, Livestock Production, Co-operative Development and Marketing, Lands, Kenya Wildlife Service and the Kenya Forest Service.

As is the case with the national economy, the productive sector remains the engine of growth for the Kitui district economy. Over 88% of the district population is engaged in activities in the agriculture and livestock production sub-sectors, making the sector the largest employer and by extension the largest contributor to household incomes. Specifically, an estimated 90 % of households are respectively engaged in crop farming and livestock rearing in the district.

However, the activities in both sub-sectors are mainly dependent on rainfall, which is generally low and inadequate, often resulting to droughts. This explains why the district has continued to be vulnerable due to climatic shocks, food insecure and to be characterized by high level of endemic poverty.

Further, over 75% of the district land falls in the arable category. However, only about 5% of land owners in the district possess title deeds. This has constrained development since it translates into low access to investment funds.

The generally low performance of the agriculture and livestock sub-sectors has largely contributed to low development in other areas of the district economy. This is especially true with regard to the Co-operative Development and Marketing, Trade and Industry sub-sectors. For instance, there are only two farming cooperative societies which have a total membership of 148 members. Their turn-over as well as share capital is quite low.

1.4.2 Trade, Tourism and Industry

This sector is represented by departments under the Ministries of Trade, Industrialization, Tourism and Wildlife and State for National Heritage. It is mainly involved in promotion of domestic and international tourism as well as development of small and medium-to-large industries and MSMEs. At the District level, the sector is currently represented by departments of Culture, Trade Development and KWS.

The sector is characterized by low levels of trade growth and development.. Most of these are of small scale in nature with only a few falling into the formal category. Majority are informal micro-to-small enterprises and hawkers. Some of the major factors impeding trade development in the district include poor infrastructure, unavailability of trading premises, high levels of poverty and low access to credit facilities. Shortage of trading premises is especially evident in Kitui town, which otherwise has a huge potential for growth in trade owing to its strategic location and many existing opportunities.

The Industrialization sub-sector likewise lags behind in terms of development. In fact there are only two industries that are recognized by the sector. One which is small scale, deals with honey processing and packaging while the other, which is medium scale in nature is involved in processing of maize meal. In spite of this, the district possesses huge potential for industrial development in a number of areas including agro-processing, leather and leather products production and processing of livestock products among others.

On culture, Kitui has fared relatively well in recent years. This has been especially so with regard to exhibition of Kamba arts and crafts, traditional foods and drinks, and performance of Kamba traditional dance. For two years running, the district has

organized and held an annual cultural festival to showcase Kamba culture. The sub-sector is however far from achieving its full potential, given the fact that the district has no single established cultural centre.

Full exploitation of the district's cultural potential including showcasing of various arts associated with Kamba people remains a key element in contributing towards development of the district especially in relation to tourism development and promotion both domestically and internationally. With the district lacking in nature-related tourist attractions, otherwise known as eco-tourism, development of cultural tourism during the plan period will be pursued to tap on existing as well as emerging tourism opportunities such as the proposed transformation of Isiolo town into a resort city.

1.4.3 Physical Infrastructure

The Physical Infrastructure sector is represented by Roads, Public Works, Housing, Energy and Transport sub-sectors. In addition, there are two other key government organizations that undertake significant infrastructure development in the district, namely, the Local Authorities and KWS, which undertakes development of roads and air transport facilities to particularly serve park areas.

The level of infrastructure development in the district is rated low in general. For instance, the district has a classified road network totalling to 1397.8 KM. Of this, only 87.2KM are to betumen standards. The District has 390 km of unclassified road network of which is impassable throughout during rain season.

During the last five years, there has been a significant improvement in roads infrastructure in the district. This has been with regard to construction of drifts, installation of culverts and other routine maintenance works on existing roads. Little though was achieved with regard to improving the road network in the district since virtually no new roads were opened up.

The energy sub-sector too lags behind. With regard to electricity connectivity, only about 7% of households have a connection to electricity supply whereas the number of trading centres that are connected is only seven. Albeit dismal, the statistics depict a significant improvement over the last 5 years.

The district has a huge potential for other energy sources that include wind, solar and bio-fuels whose exploitation has been insignificant.

1.4.4 Environment, Water and Sanitation

The sector comprises the ministries of Water and Irrigation and Environment and Mineral Resources. These are represented at the district by Water, Irrigation and Environment departments, where the latter operates under the National Environment and Management Authority (NEMA). There however are other government agencies that undertake activities that are directly related to the sector, especially in the area of water and sanitation. These include the Public Health department and the Local Authorities.

Access to water is one of those areas the district has remained disadvantaged owing to the fact that it is not endowed with water resources. However, extensions with a view to increasing supply to improve access to piped water have been limited by prohibitive cost

making it the most expensive water in the country. This is attributed to high electricity cost incurred while pumping water. Other major sources of water in the district include earth dams, earth pans, shallow wells, rock catchments and boreholes. In spite of being plenty, supply of water to communities has remained quite low translating to low access to clean water in the district.

Further, the proportion of households with access to clean potable water is estimated at 35% while that with access to piped water is about 19%, with the average walking distance to the nearest water point being 5 kilometres in the dry season. This reduces to 3 kilometres during the rainy season. Moreover, an estimated 70% of households rely on water from river/ponds streams. This source is commonly referred to as earth dams/pans. On sanitation, the proportion of households with pit latrines is currently estimated at 61% whilst that for households with VIP latrines is a mere 7 per cent. An estimated 39 per cent of households do not have a toilet facility.

Irrigation development in the district is also low. The sub-sector is characterized by scanty infrastructure of small scale in nature which in turn translates into low hectareage under irrigation agriculture. Less than 5 hectares of land are under micro-to-small-scale irrigation schemes operated by individual farmers. The district has an irrigation potential of about 745 hectares of land,

The environment sub-sector is involved in management of the living (biodiversity) and non-living components of the natural world. Therefore, activities in other sectors of the economy affect the environment sub-sector either directly or indirectly and vice versa, implying that it cuts across all sectors of the economy. In addition, the effects and impact of environmental activities at the district level go beyond district boundaries considering that environmental goods and services are public in nature.

Kitui District has been plagued by several environmental concerns that have continued to undermine efforts geared towards achievement of sustainable development. These include: loss of tree cover due to high dependency on wood fuel and charcoal production; land degradation as a result of soil erosion arising mainly from cultivation on hill tops, hill sides and river banks, shifting cultivation, overgrazing-induced denudation and slash-and-burn agriculture; and uncontrolled sand harvesting resulting to destruction of the main water catchment areas.

In other words, the district has in the recent past been experiencing degradation of natural resources and biodiversity loss at an alarming rate. This has continued to undermine the livelihoods and future livelihood opportunities of the majority poor. Hence, a holistic approach towards addressing environmental issues will have to be adopted during the plan period to ensure significant reduction in poverty levels

1.4.5 Human Resource Development

The sector comprises of Education, Medical Services, Public Health and Labour sub-sectors, each of which is briefly described here below:

Education

The sub-sector comprises mainly the Ministry of Education. However, there are other ministries with programmes feeding into the mandate which is to provide, coordinate and promote the development of human resource through education, training, research,

science and technology. These include the ministries of Local Government, Youth and Sports, and those that house research and training institutions. At the district level, the sector is represented by the Education and Adult Education departments.

For primary education, the district has 447 primary schools with a total enrolment is estimated of 128,386. The teacher/pupil ratio stands at 1:37, which is far below the recommended standard of 1:25. In terms of performance, the district has not been doing so well. In terms of physical infrastructure, the district is characterized by either inadequacy or poor/low standards. This is despite the significant increase in investment in primary school infrastructure from mainly the government including CDF and LATF monies during the last five years. There is inadequate classroom space, desks and chairs, poor/low quality with regard to classroom buildings and inadequate sanitation facilities.

At the secondary level, there are 87 schools in the district. Like in primary schools, the state of physical infrastructure in many secondary schools is generally characterized as poor. This is in mainly in terms of inadequacy regarding classrooms, administration blocks, dormitories, science laboratories, dining halls as well as sanitation facilities. Nonetheless, the last five years saw huge investments in secondary school infrastructure coming mainly from CDF monies.

Total enrolment at secondary school is estimated at 19309. This signifies a low rate of transition from primary to secondary school which is over 43 per cent. The dropout rate for girls and boys stands at 1.2 and 4.5 respectively. Likewise, completion rate for secondary school has been reportedly low. In terms of performance, the district is ranked among the poor performers in the country. In general, education standards in the district are low. This is attributed to a number of factors including low enrolment, transition, retention and completion rates, poor curriculum implementation, low literacy levels among parents leading to complacency, poor infrastructure, poor learning/teaching materials, understaffing and staff imbalances as well. There exists an estimated understaffing of 3476 and 883 teachers for primary and secondary school respectively.

Health

The sub-sector is represented by two sub-sectors at the district level, namely, Medical Services and Public Health and Sanitation. The two strive to promote and participate in the provision of promotive, preventive, curative and rehabilitative health care services in an integrated manner in the district.

During the recent past, there has been an unprecedented growth in the number of health facilities in the district. This is mainly attributed to CDF. The government health facilities comprise of 1 district hospital, 2 sub-district hospital, 5 Nursing Homes 3 health centers 68 dispensaries and 19 private Clinics.

Access to quality health care services in the district nevertheless remains poor. This is due to a host of factors including high level of poverty, understaffed facilities, long walking distances to nearest health facility and lack of supportive infrastructure at health care institutions. In terms of health care personnel for instance, there are only five doctors serving the whole district, which translates into a doctor/population ration of 1:1558. Moreover, about 70% of the district population falls in the category of those who walk for at least 5 Kilometers to reach the nearest health facility.

Labour

This sub-sector is mainly concerned with the welfare of workers. The main workers union in the district are the Kenya National Union of Teachers (KNUT), Kenya Union of Post Primary School Teachers (KUPPET), Union of Kenya Civil Servants and the Central Organization of Trade Unions (COTU). These are branches of the national organizations and are very active in bargaining for better welfare of their members.

1.4.6 Research, Innovation and Technology

The sector is represented by organizations under the ministries of Higher Education, Science and Technology, and Information and Communications, the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS), ICT services providers, e-government and institutions undertaking research activities. The sector aims at ensuring availability of efficient, reliable and affordable information communication services.

At the district, the sector is represented by Statistics, Civil Registration, Registration of Persons and Information departments. The nature of work by these departments is mainly related to collection of data and information as well as dissemination of findings. Other key players in the district include the Postal Corporation of Kenya (PCK), Telkom Kenya, mobile telephony service providers Safaricom and Zain, and G4S Security Services Kenya Limited. The PCK, which is responsible for running of post offices in the country, plays the key role in communication through mail and parcel delivery. In addition, the Corporation has been offering data communication services using the satellite-based Very Small Aperture Technology (VSAT) to access the internet. In the district there is only one post office which is situated at Kitui town.

The district has a fair mobile coverage network which is estimated at about 85 per cent, with Safaricom network having the largest coverage. It is followed by Zain. Telkom wireless network has a very small coverage. Also its signal strength is in most cases not very strong. With regard to subscription in the district, the numbers are highest for Safaricom, followed by Zain and lastly Telkom wireless.

The sector is yet to develop to its full potential in the district, particularly in the area of ICT. Usage of internet and e-mail services in the district is very low for public officers and the general public alike. This is mainly due to lack of knowledge and skills on ICT. The district has only one cyber café and no registered tertiary college offering computer and ICT skills through training in the district.

Although e-government is a very important programme with one of its objectives aimed at enhancing planning and monitoring in the districts, it is yet to become well developed.

1.4.7 Governance, Justice, Law and Order

The GJLO sector comprises of the Provincial Administration and Internal Security, the Police, Children's, Probation, Registration of Persons and Civil Registration departments, Prisons Services, Kitui Law Court and the District Elections Coordination Office. Pursuing the respective mandate of each sub-sector ensures effective and efficient leadership, accountability, security, administration of justice and facilitation of the

electioneering process at the district level with a view to promoting governance, justice, law and order towards achievement of socio-economic and political development.

The Kitui Police department, otherwise herein referred to as the Kitui Police Division, This includes armouries, female, male and children cells, sanitation facilities, administration blocks, residential houses and police quarters/lines. Whereas there has been a tremendous increase in manpower at the Division in the last few years, construction of offices and residential houses to cater for this increase has been lacking. Most existing residential houses are from meeting the criteria of decent housing. Worse still, many are in poor state and in urgent need of rehabilitation.

In the crime front, Kitui is among those districts with low prevalence of crime rate. In addition, the district enjoys relative peace and security. The only two major security concerns involve Somali Aliens. The district security personnel including the Police department and the Provincial Administration have put measures in place to address the issues of security. Community policing was introduced in the district sometime back but did not take off as expected. However, some communities around the district have adopted principles of community policing as security measure in their area. In order to ensure that crime rate is kept at the minimum, there will be need to enhance the initiative.

The district has one law court headed by Principal Magistrate. Given that it is the same court that has been serving the newly created Kitui south district, this has had the effect of reducing effectiveness towards administration of justice. The Kitui Prisons is the other entrant in the GJLO sector at the district level.

1.4.8 Public Administration

The ministries representing the Public Administration Sector at the district include Finance, State for Planning, National Development and Vision 2030 and the Ministry of Local Government. Specific agencies involved include District Development Services, the District Treasury, Kitui municipal Council and the County Council of Kitui. In the case of Local Authorities though, they undertake projects that fall under sectors of the economy. Provision of services by sector representatives is aimed at ensuring efficiency and effectiveness in coordination and management of public resources with a view to promoting sustainable socio-economic development at the grass-root level. In particular, the office of DDO engages in correct interpretation, dissemination and implementation of the government's national policies, mobilization of resources as well as effective planning and coordination of development activities. Further, it promotes and enhances participatory approaches with respect to selection, implementation and M&E of feasible community projects.

1.4.9 Special Programmes

The Special Programmes sector is comprised of the Ministries of Regional Development Authorities, Gender, Children and Social Development, State for Special Programmes, Youth and Sports, and Development of Northern Kenya and Other Arid Lands. At the district level, the sector is represented by departments of Youth, Sports, Gender and Social Development and Children Affairs. Under regional development. The district falls under Tana and Athi River Development Authority (TARDA). There are two special programmes that have been running in the district. These are the HIV and AIDS

programme funded by NACC and the Arid Lands Resource Management Project (ALRMP), which aim at ensuring that communities are resilient and less vulnerable through drought and natural resource management. ALRMP is a joint GoK/WB funded project which will run until 2010. Areas of focus include tackling the food insecurity issue in the district, by supporting community projects in various sub-sectors including agriculture, livestock, processing, forestry, water, irrigation, health and education. The programme is coordinated through the District Steering Group (DSG).

The district youth form about 58% of the total labor force. However, due to high level of unemployment and lack of vocational skills demanded by the economy, most of them have not been absorbed in the job/labor market. Following the recent creation of the Ministry of State for Youth Affairs, the government embarked on popularization and revitalization of public youth polytechnics since many have been dormant. This is in cognizance of the fact that it is extremely necessary that appropriate investment in capacity building be initiated to impart vocational and life skills to youth. The Youth department has since undertaken activities aimed at ensuring that all the youth polytechnics in the district are up and running and offering quality training to youths. This includes ensuring that enrolment is significantly improved since it currently is quite low. Low enrolment is partly due to lack of tools and equipment and inadequate infrastructure at the institutions.

On sports development, the district is unfortunately characterized by poor and/or inadequate sporting facilities. The district lacks indoor sports facilities as well. This has over the years inhibited growth and development of sporting talent in the district.

HIV and AIDS cut across all sectors and therefore it is imperative that interventions be mainstreamed in all development activities in the district to facilitate enhanced control of new infections as well as taking care of the infected and affected.

1.5 DISTRICT FACT SHEET

The District Fact Sheet presents a broad range of information about the district at a glance. It captures factual information like the district area, topography and climate, demography and population profile. The socio-economic indicators, poverty indicators and basic data in specific sectors are also provided as they have direct bearing on the district's development agenda and poverty reduction strategies. The statistics provided will act as benchmark for monitoring and evaluation during the plan period.

INFORMATION CATEGORY		STATISTICS
District Area in Km²		
Total area		7,574.2
Water mass		
Gazetted Forests		
Arable land		5,448
Non-arable land		1,888
urban area		238.2
No. of towns (Population 2000+)		1
Topography and climate		
Altitude (meters above sea	Lowest	400

INFORMATION CATEGORY		STATISTICS
level)	Highest altitude	1800
Temperature range: (in 0°)	High	30
	Low	14
	Average Temperature	22
Rainfall: (in mm per year)	High	1,050
	Low	500
	Average annual rainfall	775
Demographic Profiles* (2008)		
Total Population		464,879
Total Male Population		231,654
Total female Population		243,591
Sex ratio		1:1.05
Projected Population:	Mid plan period	493,290
	End of plan period	515,535
Infantile Population:	Female	11,536
	Male	12,436
	Total	23,972
Population under five:	Female	46,059
	Male	50,020
	Total	96,079
Pre-school Population:	Female	26,269
	Male	28,775
	Total	55,044
Primary school age group:	Female	33,592
	Male	36,644
	Total	70,236
Secondary School age group:	Female	33,766
	Male	36,644
	Total	70,410
Youthful Population:	Female	83,487
	Male	71,326
	Total	154,813
Labour force:	Female	105,864
	Male	112,531
	Total	218,395
Aged Population: Population aged 60 and above	Female	19,934
	Male	17,493
	Total	37,427
Eligible Voting Population:		
Central		36,706
Chuluni		25,327
Yatta		13,431
Matinyani		12,082
Mutonguni		19,074
Mutitu		7,721
Mwitika		8,336
Total (District)		122,677
Urban Population: 2008	Female	68809
	Male	63537
	Total	132346

INFORMATION CATEGORY		STATISTICS
Rural Population:	Female	179839
	Male	170358
	Total	350197
Population density	Highest	187
	Lowest	9
	Average	98
Crude Birth rate/1000		45
Crude Death rate /1000		33
Infant Mortality rate (IMR) per 1000		77
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (NNMR) per 1000		37
Post Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (PNNMR) per 1000		44
Child Mortality Rate (CMR) per 1000		41
Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR) per 1000		115
Life expectancy Male: Female		53
Total No. of HHs		112,066
Average household size		5.7
Female headed HHs (%)		46.7
Children needing special protection:		Not determined
Children under 15 in the labour force		Not determined
No. of Orphans (below 18 Yrs)		5,702
No. of the physically handicapped		Not determined
Distribution of Population by disability type (%):	Lame	Not determined
	others	Not determined
Poverty Indicators		
Absolute poverty:	Percentage	63.7
	No. HH	Not determined
Contribution to National Poverty		
Urban poor:	Percentage	39
	No.	
Rural poor:	Percentage	52
	No.	
Food poverty:	Percentage	51.2
	No.	241978
Income per Capita		
Sectoral Contribution to Household Income:%		
Agriculture		75
Rural self-employment		5
Wage employment		15
Urban self-employment		7
No. Employed per Sector:		
Agriculture		140,000
Rural self-employment		56987
Wage employment		1140
Urban self-employment		
Crop Farming:		
Average farm size (Small scale) Ha		5
Average farm size (Large scale)Ha		Nil
Percentage of farmers with title deeds		30
Total acreage under food crops		77980
Total acreage under cash crops		3100
Total acreage under soil/land conservation Ha		4
Total acreage under organic farming		None
Main storage facilities		Loft, traditional crips, improved stores
On—farm		
Off-farm (Commercial)		

INFORMATION CATEGORY		STATISTICS
Livestock Farming:		2300
Population working in livestock		115890
Bee apiaries		600
Bee hives		4926
Annual Milk production:	Quantity – litres	3,972,057
	Value (Kshs.)	47,664,684
Annual Beef production:	Quantity (Kgs)	1,186,790
	Value (Kshs.)	17,986,409
Annual Mutton Production:	Quantity (Kgs)	32,656
	Value (Kshs.)	5,225,560
Annual Egg production:	Quantity (Kgs)	4,373,860
	Value (Kshs.)	21,869,300
Annual Poultry meat Production:	Quantity (Kgs)	199,671
	Value (Kshs.)	9,467,100
Annual Honey Production:	Quantity (Kgs)	811,361
	Value (Kshs.)	65,564,000
Pork Production:	Quantity (Kgs)	44261
	Value (Kshs.)	567,908
Fisheries:		
	Fishermen/ Fish farmers	No data
	No. of fish farm families	22
	Fish ponds	28
	Area of fish ponds(m ²)	5400
Main species of fish catch – KGs		
	Trout	
	Tilapia	11,522
	Catfish	400
	Fishing Effort (HRS)	
Fishing gear:		
	Fishing nets:	Nil
	Hooks	Not Determined
	Traps	Not Determined
	Fishing Boats	
Fish harvest:		
	Weight (Kgs)	756
	Value (Kshs)	101,800
Wildlife Resources		
The No. of Animals by Type		
	Elephants	Nil
	Baboons	Nil
	Buffaloes	Nil
	Hippos	Nil
	Vervet monkeys	Nil
	Sykes monkeys	Nil
	Columbus monkeys	Nil
	Bushback	Nil
Wildlife Estates (private)		Nil
Game Management	No. of KWS staff	Nil
	No. KWS camps	Nil
Sand and ballast quarrying sites		24
Forestry		
No. of gazetted forests		4
No. of Non-gazetted forests		4
Size of gazetted forests (km ²)		131.337

INFORMATION CATEGORY		STATISTICS	
Size of non gazetted forests (km ²)		7,830	
No. of people engaged in forestry		2,200	
Annual seedlings Production (NO.)		1,000,000	
Cooperatives			
No. of cooperative societies by type		Active	Dormant
	Union	1	-
	Marketing	3	18
	Urban SACCOs		
	Rural SACCOs		
	Multi-purpose	2	1
	Housing	1	-
	Dairy	0	0
	Consumer	1	-
	Jua kali		
	Others		
Active cooperative societies		25	
Dormant cooperative societies		31	
Total turn-over by type (Kshs.)	Coffee marketing		
	Urban SACCO		
	Rural SACCOs		
	Housing	981,936	
	Dairy		
	Others		
Health			
No. of health posts:			
	Hospitals	1 GOK, 1 Private hospital, 2 sub district hospitals	
	Nursing homes	5	
	Health centres	3	
	Dispensaries	68	
	Private clinics	19	
Beds Capacity		i) Kitui district hospital 187 beds ii) Jordan private hospital 34 beds iii) Yatta health centre 14 iv) Miambani H/C 26 v) Kauwi H/C 13 vi) Mutito subdistrict hospital 7 vii) Katulani subdistrict hospital 41	
Doctor/patient ratio		1:62547	
Nurse/population ratio		1:1558	
HIV prevalence		5.1	
Community distribution by Distance to the nearest Health facility (%)			
	0 – 1 KM	10.3	
	1.1 – 4.9KM	10.1	
	5KM and more	79.6	
Average distance to health facility (Km)		15	
Antenatal care (ANC)		69	
Contraceptive acceptance		% women over 18 yrs -32% % expected mothers delivering in health facilities 21%	
Children vaccination		% of children fully immunized 83.5%	
No. of TBAs		0	
No. of CHWs		302	
Place of Delivery (%):			

INFORMATION CATEGORY		STATISTICS
	Hospital	13.4
	Health Centre	4.6
	Dispensary/clinic	0
	Maternity home	0
	At home	80.8
Health facility deliveries		
Delivery Assistant (%):		
	Doctor	6.7
	Midwife/nurse	11.5
	TBA	66.2
	Trained TBA	3.6
	Self	5.6
	Other	3.2
Morbidity Rates (%):		
	Male	21.8
	Female	31.0
	Total (District	638,662
Malaria Control:		
	Children under 5 who sleep under bed net (%):	
	Untreated net	14.7
	Treated net	9.1
Five most prevalent diseases (%):		
	Malaria/fever	
	Diarrhoea	
	Stomach-ache	
	Respiratory Diseases	
	Upper	
	Lower	
Flu		
Education		
Pre-school:	No. of ECD centres	543
	No. of ECD teachers	776
	Teacher/pupil ratio	1: 36
	Total enrolment	28,128
	Female	13,859
	Male	14,269
	% Drop-out rate	6
	Average YRS of attendance Pre-school	5
Primary school:		
	No. of primary schools	447
	No. of teachers	3,476
	Teacher/pupil ratio	1: 37

INFORMATION CATEGORY		STATISTICS
	Total enrolment	128,386
	Gross enrolment Rate	152,314
	Net enrolment rate	152,314
	%Drop-out rate	10
	Average YRS of attendance	8
Communities distribution by distance to nearest public Secondary school:		
	0 – 1KM	81.7
	1.1 – 4.9KM	16.8
	5KM and more	1.4
Secondary schools:		
	No. of secondary schools	87
	No. of teachers	883
	Teacher/pupil ratio	1: 22
	Total enrolment	19,309
	Gross enrolment Rate	73,058
	Net enrolment Rate	73,058
	%Drop-out rate	20
	Average YRS of attendance	16
	Retention Rate	
	Transition Rate	
Communities distribution by distance to nearest public Secondary school:		
	0 – 1KM	17
	1.1 – 4.9KM	23.6
	5KM and more	59.4
Tertiary Institutions		
	University Campuses/colleges (No.)	None
	Science & Technology Institutes (No.)	None
	Other Public Colleges (No. by type)	None
	Youth Poly techniques	41
	Private Accredited colleges by type	None
	Private Non accredited college by type	None
	Literacy: (Population aged 15+)	45341
	No. of adult literacy classes	
	Ability to read:	
	Can Read (%)	67%
	Cannot read (%)	23
	Ability to write:	
		56436
	Ability to read and write:	
	Can read and write (%)	56436
	Cannot	23%

INFORMATION CATEGORY		STATISTICS
	read & write (%)	
Enrolment: enrolment		
	Male	89567
	Female	91876
Average No. of adults attending classes		
	Female	3542
	Male	21671
Literacy rate (male: female)		
	Male	3%
	Female	0.9%
Water and sanitation		
HHs with access to piped water		100,000
HHs with access to potable water		40,000
No. of permanent rivers		0
No. of shallow wells		420
No. of protected springs		7
No. of un-protected springs		
No. of Dams		90
No. of Bore holes		93
HHs with roof catchment systems		
Mean distance to nearest water point (Km)		5
Households distribution by time taken (minutes, one way) to fetch drinking water:		
	0	6.5
	1 - 4	1.5
	5 - 14	24.4
	15 - 29	21.1
	30 - 59	16.7
	60+	29.8
Water % quality		
No. of Water Resource User Associations (WRUA) established		
% HHs with Latrines		
	Flush toilet	1.1
	VIP Latrine	1.2
	PIT Latrine	63.9
	Uncovered Pit Latrine	3.9
	Covered Pit Latrine	60
	Bucket	0
	None	33.8
	Other	0
Community distribution by type of waste/garbage disposal (%):		
	Collected by local Authority	
	Collected by Private firm	0.9
	Garbage pit	11.7
	Burning	5.0
	Public garbage heap	12.7
	Farm Garden	69.7
	Neighbourhood Community group	
Energy		

INFORMATION CATEGORY		STATISTICS
HHs with electricity connection		4598
Trading centres connected with electricity		23
Health centres connected with electricity		14
Health centres without electricity		11
Sec Schools with electricity		67
Sec schools without electricity		33
Polytechnics with electricity		Not determined
Polytechnics without electricity		Not determined
%HH distribution by main cooking fuel:		
	Firewood	93.1
	Grass	
	Paraffin	1.5
	Electricity	
	Gas (LPG)	0.3
	Charcoal	5.1
	Biomass Residue	Not determined
	Biogas	Not determined
	Other	Not determined
%HH distribution by main lighting fuel		
	Firewood	3.4
	Grass	Not determined
	Paraffin	93.4
	Electricity	1.4
	Solar	0.8
	Gas (LPG)	0.1
	Dry cell (torch)	0.9
	Candles	Not determined
%Households distribution by cooking appliance type:		
	Traditional stone fire	88.1
	Improved traditional stone fire	5.1
	Ordinary Jiko	3.9
	Improved Jiko	1.4
	Kerosene Stove	1.4
	Gas Cooker	0.1
	Electric cooker	Not determined
	Other	Not determined
Institutions (schools, hospitals, prisons, etc.) using improved wood-fuel cooking stoves		23
Institutions (schools, hospitals, prisons, etc.) using LPG		7
Institutions (schools, hospitals, prisons, etc.) using kerosene		
Institutions (schools, hospitals, prisons, etc.) using solar energy		9
Institutions (schools, hospitals, prisons, etc.) that have established woodlots		Not determined
Transport & Communication		Not determined
Road length		Not determined
Bitumen surface (km)		87.2
Gravel surface (km)		827.2
Earth surface (km)		483.4
Unclassified road (km)		390
Airports – Strip		1
Mobile network coverage		

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS
Number of cyber cafes	7
Number of private courier services	4
Number of post offices	1
Number of sub-post offices	13
(%) Distribution by distance to the nearest post office	
-0-1km	10.9
1.1-4.9	89.1
5km and above	
wholesale and trade and industry	
Number of trading centres	68
Registered retail traders	2264
Registered wholesale traders	70
Industry	
Manufacturing industries	1
Bakeries	1
Tourism	
Hotels	None
Five star	2
One star	342
Unclassified	433
Bars and Restaurants	4
Financial services	
Commercial banks	4
Micro-finance institutions	8
Jua kali associations	Not Determined
Jua kali artisans	Not Determined
Housing sector	
% distribution of H/H by main material -Stone	
Brick/block	0.5
Mud/wood	82.0
Mud/cement	15.6
Wood only	0.8
Other	0.5
% distribution by floor materials	
Cement	30.2
Tiles	4
Wood	7.4
Earth	62.4
% distribution by main roofing material	75.8
Coragated iron sheet	0.7
Tiles	0.1
Concrete	-
Asbestos sheet	22.8
Grass	0.6
Makuti	
Tin	
Other	

2.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter highlights the implementation status of the District Development Plan (2002-2008), the challenges and lessons learnt during the period. The chapter further highlights the linkages between the DDP with Vision 2030 and MDGs. It also discusses the development challenges, constraints and cross-cutting issues that the district is expected to face during the Plan period. Analysis of major issues and their causes in the district is further done in order to come up with broad development objectives. These broad objectives are further broken down into practical immediate objectives which guide the formulation of development strategies.

2.1 REVIEW OF 2002-2008 PLAN

The theme of the 2002-2008 District Development Plan was 'Effective Management for sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction'. This theme aptly reflected the commitment of the government to alleviating the twin challenges of poverty and unemployment through an integrated approach. During the plan period, strategies were geared towards setting the pace for effective management for sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction in all the sectors of the economy. The plan thus proposed a number of programmes/projects to be funded by the government private sector and the community in order to harness resources towards the district development goals.

CHAPTER TWO:

DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS

During the plan period, the district received substantial funds from the Development Funds (CDF, 1.2% of GDP) and other sources. The increase in funding led to the improved performance in almost all sectors.

2.1.1 Implementation of 2002-2008 Plan

During the plan period, there were 77 projects planned for implementation of which 19 were completed 41 on going and 17 stalled. The sector performance varied from sector to sector, but on overall, the district achieved 57 per cent implementation on the proposed projects. This percentage could be attributed to lack of funds for the planned activities and change of projects priorities. Donor and community funded projects recorded high rates of implementation. Table 7 provides details of the implementation status in the district during the plan period.

Table 7: District Development Implementation status (2002-2008)

Departments	No. of Projects in the Previous Plan	No. of Projects Completed	No. of On-going Projects	No. of Stalled/ Not Started Projects
Agriculture	3	2	1	0
Live-stock	3	1	1	1
Veterinary	8	6	2	0
Fisheries	3	0	2	1
Water	13	1	10	0
Environment	1	1	0	0
Roads	5	2	2	0

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During the plan period, there was an increase in funding from the development funds (CDF, LATF, RMFLT, HIV/AIDS, CDTF, FPE) constituency bursary fund etc). The increased funding led to the improved performance in almost all sector.

2.1.1 Implementation of 2002-2008 Plan

During the plan period, there were 77 projects planned for implementation of which 19 were completed 41 on going and 17 stalled. The sector performance varied from sector to sector, but on overall, the district achieved 52 per cent implementation on the proposed projects. This percentage could be attributed to lack of funds for the planned activities and change of projects priorities. Donor and community funded projects recorded high rates of implementation. Table 7 provides details of the implementation status in the district during the plan period.

Table 7: District Development Implementation status (2002-2008)

Departments	No. of Projects in the Previous Plan	No. of Projects Completed	No. of On-going Projects	No. of Stalled/ Not Started Projects
Agriculture	3	2	1	0
Livestock	5	1	4	0
Veterinary	8	6	2	0
Fisheries	3	0	2	1
Water	13	3	10	0
Environment	1	1	0	0
Roads	5	3	2	0

Departments	No. of Projects in the Previous Plan	No. of Projects Completed	No. of On-going Projects	No. of Stalled/ Not Started Projects
Health	6	0	4	2
Education	4	0	2	2
Social services	2	0	1	1
Culture	1	0	0	1
Sports	1	0	0	1
Trade	1	0	1	1
Provincial administration	2	0	0	2
Police	2	0	0	1
Civil registration	2	1	1	0
Kitui county council	2	4	4	1
Kitui Municipal council	0	1	1	2
Judiciary	4	1	2	1
Forestry	3	0	2	1
Lands and settlements	2	0	2	0
Development planning	1	1	0	0
Total	77	19	41	17

Source: District planning Unit Kitui 2008

During the plan period, various projects and programmes were implemented as shown in the table above. Some projects and programmes that were not in the plan were also implemented during the plan period. These projects and programmes were implemented through the devolved funds. Others were also implemented through government departments, development agencies NGOs, Private sector and the community.

2.2 CONSTRAINTS

Some of the major constraints experienced during the implementation of the previous plan were inadequate and late release of funds. Funds were disbursed on quarterly basis and often delayed. This hampered implementation of projects on schedule. There was also lack of adequate equipments, poor infrastructure, and bureaucratic procurement procedures; poor networking among the various stakeholders, un-favourable weather conditions including recurrent drought and lack of transport facilities. M&E was also observed to be weak. Most departments did not conduct M&E hence keeping track of some projects remained a challenge.

The District Development Committee could not enforce its own decision because it lacked legal mandate to do so. This led to un coordinated development and duplication of project activities. It was also noted that the devolved funds did not draw their projects from the DDP but identified their projects from the community level. The community was not fully involved in the projects and programmes cycles thus putting sustainability in jeopardy. Some projects that were undertaken by G.O.K departments were not drawn from the DDP. Most donor and community projects were also implemented outside the plan although they had high implementation rates.

2.3 LESSONS LEARNT

The new concept of devolved funds which lays emphasis on project identification at the community level through participatory process has enhanced project ownership by the communities. This has triggered a number of economic activities which have led to remarkable improvement in the quality of life at the community level. These funds have been a major boost in achieving sustained economic growth and poverty reduction through the current institutional arrangements under District Focus for Rural Development Strategy. In spite of the above achievements, further strengthening of local institutions is necessary in order to empower the local committees to manage the funds disbursed at the grassroots. This will ensure efficient utilization and optimal allocation of available resources in the district.

With the devolved funds, there is need for enhanced coordination in the implementation of programmes and projects. The lack of legal framework for the District Development Committee hinders it from enforcing its mandate, thus leading to uncoordinated development and duplication of projects by the development partners. The DDC should therefore be given legal mandate to coordinate and supervise development activities at the district level.

2.4 DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN LINKAGES WITH OTHER POLICY DOCUMENTS

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

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

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

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

2.5 MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES CONSTRAINTS AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

The main development goal for the district is to achieve a broad based sustainable improvement in the welfare standards of the people to achieve this goal will require focused efforts from all stakeholders in the district in order to tackle the high incidence of poverty. This section therefore highlights the major challenges and cross cutting issues that will be addressed during the plan period.

2.5.1 Challenges

The major development challenges that are likely to slow the sustainable development include the following:-

i) Inadequate Water supply

The district has inadequate water for both domestic and agricultural use. The rainfall is inadequate and unreliable while the majority of the rivers are seasonal except Athi River. The majority of the population depends on surface and sub-surface dams which often do not hold sufficient water due to low rainfall and high evaporation rates during the dry seasons. The already existing water supplies systems are overstretched and cannot supply enough water for the increasing population.

To improve the water supply situation, the district will embark on the constructions of more boreholes, earth dams, and pans. The district will also embark on the expansion and rehabilitation of the existing water schemes to increase their efficiency. The communities will be encouraged to build shallow wells, sub-surface dams and undertake roof catchments to harvest rainwater. Programmes aimed at protecting the water catchments areas and harnessing water from Athi River will also be undertaken.

ii) Poor Road Network

Access to a variety of goods, services and amenities depend on efficient and reliable transport system. Majority of the existing roads in the district are in poor conditions. The roads also suffer severe erosion and washouts during the rains and they also become impassable during the rain seasons. The poor road network hinders development of market centers, schools, health facilities and access to market the agricultural produce. To

improve on the road network, the district will endeavour to grade the roads to all weather status and upgrade the major roads to bitumen standard.

iii) Low Productivity of Land

Due to poor land management practices such as overgrazing, deforestation, cultivation on steep slopes and low adoption of appropriate farming techniques, the productivity of the land has declined. During the plan period, much pressure will be exerted on the high potential agricultural zones due to increased population. The district will therefore institute measures to facilitate issuance of title deeds.

iv) Poor Marketing Infrastructure

The cooperative movement plays a major role in marketing of farm produce. Most of the cooperative societies marketing cereals and grains are dormant and there is no organized marketing for agriculture and livestock products in the district. Farmers dispose off their produce through agents at very low prices.

v) Inadequate and Poorly Developed Local Review Materials

The district has potential for development of agro-based industries. However, the potential has not been fully exploited especially for oil crops, fruits and cotton. Poor land management practices such as shifting cultivation, overstocking of animals and deforestation has led to low agricultural and livestock productivity. The district has high potential for honey production yet much of it is exported in its raw form of other districts for processing. The district also produces large quantities of hides and skins which are exported in their raw form. During the plan period, the district will establish farming and honey processing industries that will benefit the local community through increased incomes and employment opportunities.

2.5.2 Cross Cutting Issues

i) High Population Growth Rate

The district has an increasing younger population and a shrinking elderly population. In the plan period, planning initiatives and resources will target the young generation which form the bigger part of the district population. Nevertheless, proper planning must be done to ensure that resources reach the elderly.

SWOT Analysis

Strength	Weakness
Bigger pool of labour force; Diverse investment opportunities in the district.	Illiteracy rate; Retrogressive cultural practices.

Opportunities	Threats
Diverse devolved funds; Political good will; Government- community partnership and collaboration.	Frequent droughts; Drugs and substance abuse among the active labour force age group.

ii) High Poverty Levels

Poverty is a major development challenge in the district. According to Geographic Dimensions of well-being in Kenya, 2003 Central Bureau of Statistics, the district had 67.2 percent of its population below the poverty line.

People in the district define poverty as the inability to meet basic needs such as food, shelter, clothing, education and medical services. The majority of the poor households are found in the dry areas of the district where frequent droughts have affected their livelihoods.

Table 8: Incidence of Poverty by Division

Division	Population (2008)	Estimated no of poor	% of the poor
Central	150,912	107,147.52	71
Mutonguni	71,830	46,689.5	65
Matinyani	49,805	36,108.63	72.5
Yatta	50,790	31,997.7	63
Chuluni	88,225	63,522	72
Mwitika	31,344	19,746.72	63
Mutitu	29,099	18,623.36	64

Source: District Planning Unit, Kitui 2008

Mwitika and Mutitu divisions have the highest incidence of poverty. The divisions are in the drift parts of the district where there is usually minimal agricultural activities taking place. Rainfall is usually very little and unreliable ranging between 350-500 mm. The divisions also fall within the low potential part of the district where the income levels are very low and water sources are very few. The divisions have very few health facilities which are equipped and under stalled.

Yatta division can be ranked third in the poverty incidence. A bigger part of the divisions falls within medium potential area of the district. It also experiences poor rainfall distribution which leads to low food production and low incomes. Central, Chuluni, Matinyani and Mutonguni divisions have the lowest poverty incidence. They fall within the medium potential zone with isolated pockets of high potential areas. Because of the proximity to the district headquarters, the areas are well served with health and educational facilities though some of them are ill equipped.

In the district, poverty manifests itself in form of hunger, illiteracy, malnutrition, poor or lack of shelter and failure to access essential services such as basic health, education, water and sanitation.

The poor in the district can be clustered into certain social categories such as people with disabilities, female headed household, the unemployed, unskilled and semi-skilled casual workers, AIDS orphans and widows.

The main causes of poverty have been identified as:

Large family sizes: The average family size in the district is 5.3 members. This makes more than half of the family's income to be spent on food, thereby diminishing the family resources and leaving little room for other kinds of investments.

Unemployment: Lack of crucial resources such as electricity and inaccessibility to credit prevent the development of opportunities for self employment. Besides, students who complete schools are unable to obtain formal employment due to lack of necessary skills.

Poor Infrastructure: Most of the roads in the district are earth roads and they are not all-weather roads during rainy season their deplorable condition makes them impassable. This becomes a major impediment trade and marketing of farm produce. As a result, farmers end up being exploited by millennium as they cannot access markets for their products.

Hostile Climatic Conditions: The climate in the district is hot and dry, and is further characterized by unreliable rainfall pattern for the most part of the year.

Cultural Practices: Witchcraft is widespread and deeply entrained in some parts of the district. This makes the residents working outside the district fear going back to their rural homes.

Disability: People with disabilities are socially memorized neglected and sometimes inhunideled. They are poorly separated in decision making bodies and have their interests are not catered for.

SWOT Analysis-Poverty

Strengths	Weaknesses
<p>Availability of devolved funds such as CDF,CDTF,LATF;</p> <p>Existent donor funded projects;</p> <p>Availability of natural resources e.g. sand, quarry, land and forest;</p> <p>Reasonable revenue from LATF, cess, business permits;</p> <p>Presence of a number of NGOs addressing poverty alleviation programmes.</p>	<p>Poor infrastructure and harsh topography;</p> <p>High Illiteracy levels;</p> <p>High dropout rates in school;</p> <p>Inadequate financial institutions to offer credit facilities;</p> <p>Drought;</p> <p>Lack of electricity in the rural areas.</p>

Opportunities	Threats
Existence of Donyo Sambuk national park Establishment of community sanctuaries for ecotourism; Availability of the Kenya Vision 2030; Increased government and development partner interest in the district development; Youth Enterprise Fund and Women Enterprise Fund; Strong poor supporting NGOs.	HIV/AIDs pandemic; Overdependence on donor assistance; Low literacy level; Environmental degradation e.g. illegal sand harvesting, deforestation, quarrying.

iii) Gender Inequality

There are fundamental challenges of gender equity within the district. The district is mainly agricultural and women provide most of the agricultural labour. It is the women who are involved in cultivation, weeding and harvesting of the crops. However, majority of them do not have control or access to the benefits realized from the sale of farm produce. Land ownership is mainly by men and women have little say over what happens in the farms.

The domestic and social burden also falls of the woman. The women are expected to undertake all the domestic chores like fetching water, firewood and looking after the children. The women have the added burden of feeding their families. This is most evident in times of famine, where the women consist over 88 per cent of those who collect relief food. Even in food for work programmes, where men would be expected to be more, the women make more than 78 per cent of those working irrespective of the project.

The level of gender awareness is low in the district. Culturally, a woman is not supposed to own land and cannot make decision unless in consultation with a man. This is however, changing with the increase in gender awareness campaigns being carried out by various groups in the district.

To address the gender imbalance during the plan period, action should be taken to ensure that women are given control over land and other assets, and new agricultural technologies are disseminated to them first since they are the ones involved in the farming. They also will be given opportunities of decision making both at the family and community level.

SWOT Analysis-Gender Inequality

Strength	Weakness	Opportunities	Threats
Existence of gender in the district, Supportive gender Programmes.	Poor access and control of resources; Weak extension; service by gender;	Active gender Forums e.g. MYWO.	Less women in political Representation; Gender discrimination.

Strength	Weakness	Opportunities	Threats
	Lack of land Ownership women.		
Strong gender Programmes. Strong gender supporting NGOs	Poor attitude to projects and NGOS.	Viable projects by gender in the district; Funds.	Political interference; Cultural barriers to Participation.

iv) Environmental Conservation and Management

About 90 percent of the population is rural based, and the district is sparsely populated. As a result terrestrial, aquatic and atmospheric pollution is quite minimal. There is no significant amount of Ozone Depleting Substance (ODS) produced and consumed in the district and no emissions of green house gases due to absence of industrial or mining activities. The district has no significant use or production of toxic substances except use of agricultural pesticides and chemicals though at a fairly environmentally acceptable level.

Solid waste management is not a major environmental challenge since the generation of such waste is quite minimal except in the growing urban centres. Kitui town is the most severely hit by increase in solid waste build up due to poor collection, disposal and incineration by the Kitui Municipal Council. This problem is being addressed through encouraging the use of baskets instead of plastics, and conducting various clean up exercise.

There is no liquid waste management system in place in the district but the District Environment Committee is very keen on ensuring the establishment of a waste water/sewerage system to address the problem.

Lack of biodiversity species and genetic levels is on the increase in the district due to continued loss and alteration of the natural tropical habitat characteristic of the district. This is due to increased human activities such as bush clearing for agriculture and settlement, charcoal burning and harvesting of indigenous hard wood for carving. This is very rampant in the unprotected private and communally owned woodlands in the south and eastern parts of the district.

Charcoal burning which has reached commercial levels is the most serious environmental concern in the district. It is the biggest threat to biodiversity and cause of land degradation. It is estimated that around 300,000 bags of charcoals are exported annually out of the district. Most of the targeted trees species for charcoal burning are the hard trees, which are difficult to replace as acacia and balanites

In order to address all these environmental concerns, the interventions that will be undertaken include continuation in carrying out awareness campaigns on sound environmental practices by the District Environment Conservation Committee (DECC).

The revitalized DECC has moved in to control the loss of vegetation and the subsequent environmental destruction by instituting a framework to stop charcoal burning.

SWOT Analysis-Environment

Strength	weakness	Opportunities	Threats
Supportive policy against industrial Pollution.	Lack of social responsibility by industrialists.	Existence of local raw materials.	Effects of drought and Population growth.
Strong law Enforcement against Pollution by EMCA.	Poor attitude to pollution.	Effective EMCA Law.	

v) Disaster Management

The district is very vulnerable to various hazards and these had far-reaching implications on development. The major hazards faced have in the district include the following:

Drought: Kitui district is being arid and semi-arid area is prone to frequent and prolonged droughts. The end results are crop failure and lack of pastures for livestock thus threatening food security efforts. Water catchment areas and sources dry up meaning people have to spend longer man-hours looking for water. Water borne disease outbreaks are quite common during such times because of use of contaminated water. Land degradation is usually made worse due to lack of vegetative cover.

During the plan period, the Government and other stakeholders such as NGO's will continue to support school feeding programme. This will mitigate the high school dropout rates experienced during food stress periods.

Floods: A greater part of the district particularly the eastern and central sides are low lying, making them vulnerable to flooding during heavy rains. This results in earth roads becoming impassable and outbreak of disease both human and livestock and soil erosion.

Measures that will mitigate against the calamity include; introduction of Early Warnings Systems to enable the people take the necessary precautionary measures; construction of high raised drifts; and construction of more dams along river valleys to check water flow rates.

Forest Fires: These are either accidental or caused by farmers while clearing their farms. The problem is compounded by uncontrolled charcoal burning. The effect of these hazards has compounded the problem of destruction of indigenous forests particularly on hilltops, loss of water catchments areas and serious soil erosion in deforested areas.

The situation will be addressed by stimulating income-generating activities around gazetted hills (5km radius) from forest edge, to provide alternative sources of income other than charcoal burning and prevention of unauthorized removal of forest produce for sale. The activities will centre on silviculture, horticulture and apiculture among others.

Continued forestry extension service with a view to starting small on-farm group nurseries, school tree nurseries and chief tree nurseries. Advocacy of non-wood utilization of vegetation resources such as medicine, ecotourism, and water production and soil fertility will be emphasized;

Sustainable management of the remaining vegetation resources through proper stocking rates, protection of forests and woodlands from fires, pests and policing jointly with communities neighbouring such forests and woodlands; wood fuel energy conservation by use of efficient stoves and Jikos as alternative of energy source such as Biogas will lead to minimizing annual cuts from woodlands.

SWOT Analysis-Disaster Management

Strength	Weaknesses
Existence of early warning mechanisms.	Lack of effective disaster preparedness; Depletion of forests by illegal harvesting of trees.
Opportunities	Threats
Train communities on early warning signs and disaster preparedness; Provide a contingency emergency fund; Reforestation on depleted slopes and catchment areas; Training on better farming methods to reduce soil erosion.	Unpredictable natural disasters.

vi) High Prevalence of HIV/AIDS

The HIV/Aids scourge has in the recent years has affected the major sectors of the economy. The current prevalence rate in the district is 5.1 percent.

The disease has weakened the economically productive population. The most affected age group is between 15 and 49 who constitute the majority of the workforce. Prevalence of the scourge is highest in Kitui, Mutitu, Kabati Wikililye and Mutonguni townships.

The scourge has contributed significantly to high incidences of poverty. The greatest impact has been on the widows who are left with the heavy burden of caring for their households. This explains the increasing number of female and orphan headed households in the district.

During the plan period, focus will be on prevention, care, support and advocacy. There will be sensitization through trainings, awareness creation through IEC materials to the community. Other activities will include sensitizing and encouraging the community to visit VCTs, syndrome management of Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs),

counseling, school health education and group therapy for people with Aids. Efforts will be made to establish more children's homes to cater for the orphaned children. The government will ensure availability of drugs at the district level at affordable prices. Drugs for management of STI's and AIDS related diseases will be availed at dispensary level.

SWOT Analysis for HIV/AIDS

Strength	Weaknesses
Presence of strong NACC structures in the district DTC, CACCs; Trained staff; Existence of the Kenya National AIDS Strategic Plan (2005/06-2009/10) HIV/AIDS lessons in schools.	Illiteracy; High denial rates; Inadequate behavioural change; Irregular and inadequate funding of HIV/AIDS activities; Low staffing levels in health institutions; Lack of resources to conduct regular mobile VCT to hinterland areas; Lack of statistical data on the impact of HIV & AIDS on the Human Resource in the district; Inadequate information available in establishing an M & E databank.

2.6 ANALYSIS OF MAJOR DEVELOPMENT ISSUES. CAUSES, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

This section provides the District Development Objectives which will drive the district towards the achievement of vision 2030 and Millennium Development Goals. The achievement of the Development Objectives will lead to highly productive, health and self sustainable district.

Problem/Issues	Causes	Development Objectives/Goal	Immediate Objective/Targets	Programmes Strategies
Food Insecurity	Agriculture Inadequate knowledge on the agronomic practice low use of crop protection chemicals (products) low and declining soil fertility Low use of certified seeds and fertilizers. inadequate and unreliable water supply growing of crops in areas in which they are not very suitable (well adapted)	Goal 1: Ensure food security (we have enough food).	Agriculture Promote use of certified seeds, fertilizers and crop protection chemicals Encourage farmers to adopt drought tolerant and escaping crops Promote better agronomic practices, Promote proper post harvest handling of farm produce Promote soil and water conservation Introduce new marketable crops, Conserve soils, Set up cottage value addition plants,	Initiate extension services under NALEP Increase awareness on technologies to increase soil fertility Increase awareness on water harvesting technologies for irrigation, Encourage farmers to adopt suitable crops, Monitor input prices and advise farmers accordingly, Encourage farmers to adopt modern agronomic practices Avail more seed for farmers adoption

Problem/Issues	Causes	Development Objectives/Goal	Immediate Objective/Targets	Programmes Strategies
	poorly developed inputs market lack of market orientation in farming lack of knowledge of the optimal timing for various horticultural crops non prevalence of value addition practice overdependence on nature for the growing of the crops		Monitor and disseminate market information 10. Establish marketing groups 11. Increase the area under cultivation	Establishment of model farms Encourage the establishment of farmers' cooperative societies Monitor and disseminate product market information 11. Establish marketing groups
			Livestock Increase extension services. Improve funding for extension Affordable livestock inputs Improved breeding animals Put in place drought mitigation measures Promote consumption of safe animal products Intensify bee, poultry and animal husbandry	Collaboration/ Train farmers in groups Collaboration Farmer groups Training on upgrading A.I. Training on feed production and conservation, Water harvesting, Diversification of enterprises e.g. beekeeping. Initiate bee keeping poultry and small animal keeping
			Veterinary Control livestock pests and diseases Promote use of artificial insemination (AI) Improve production of good quality hides and skins	Initiate livestock pests and disease control Intensify disease survey lands and control Intensify meet inspection
			Fisheries Improve extension services Improve the efficiency of fish production systems Provision of high quality fish seeds Sensitize the local community on sustainable dam fisheries utilization	Stocking fish on small water bodies in the district Train fish farmers on fish production Adopt a co-management approach towards management and utilization of dam fisheries Introduce cage fish farming systems in reservoirs, ponds and temporary water

Problem/Issues	Causes	Development Objectives/Goal	Immediate Objective/Targets	Programmes Strategies
Water inaccessibility	This is caused by long distance to water points, poor water harvesting methods, inadequate water points, inaccessibility to clean drinking water, and poor O & M of water points.	Goal 2: Ensure clean portable water	Construct more boreholes Increase accessibility to reliable clean water Construct more dams Construct roof catchment facilities. Rehabilitation of existing water supplies	bodies Initiate borehole construction programmes Initiate river dam construction Initiate roof catchment programmes Initiate clean piped water projects. Initiate protection of water catchment programmes
Poor Health status	This district has inadequate facilities, low Doctor / Nurse patient ratio, inoperative health facilities, and long distances to health facilities.	Goal 3: Ensure high standards of health (we are healthy).	Increase accessibility to proper medical care Increase health facilities Control endemic diseases HIV/AIDS/Malaria We take nutrition and well balanced diet Increase sanitation facilities Increase control and prevention of diseases Increase immunization coverage	Initiate immunization programmes Construct/ equip more health facilities Control of endemic diseases Initiate nutrition and balanced diet programmes Initiate IEC materials on diseases Initiate HIV/AIDS control projects – control/ prevention
Poor infrastructure	(i) Roads Inadequate funding Inadequate technical staff Many unclassified roads Terrain (on hilly terrain, rains wash away roads faster and sooner after maintenance) Country is mostly hilly. Soil texture (in areas where we have sand or sandy soils, rain water seeps through faster, resulting in wash outs or land slides) Road reserve encroachment Community not well enlightened	Goal 4: Ensure that we have proper road network	Ensure proper maintenance of road networks Increase classification of roads Increase road network	Initiate routine road maintenance through RMFLF Initiate classification of roads Initiate the construction of trunk roads and bridges Initiate gravelling, spot improvement on roads.

Problem/Issues	Causes	Development Objectives/Goal	Immediate Objective/Targets	Programmes Strategies
	concerning the importance of roads.			
Low literacy levels	The district has low literacy due to high dropout rates, inadequate education facilities, inadequate staff, low enrolment and low transition rate	Ensure that we get good education.	Improve performance in KCPE from the current 226 to 260 Increase the transition rate from primary to secondary school from the current 48.6% to 70%	Intensified assessment Hold stakeholders awareness meetings Improve school equipment and facilities

CHAPTER THREE:

DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES AND PRIORITIES

3.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the various development measures that will be undertaken throughout the plan period in the various sectors. For each of the sectors, the sector vision and mission is presented and the district's response to the vision and mission is discussed. The chapter also discusses the importance and role of stakeholders in each sector. The district priorities, constraints and strategies are also discussed. The chapter finally gives a list of projects and programmes to be implemented in the current plan period to ensure sustainable growth and poverty reduction.

3.1 AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

The Sector comprises the following sub-sectors: Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries Development, Cooperatives, Lands, Forestry, and Wildlife. It contributes about 49.5% to the national economy and therefore plays a major role towards poverty reduction and creation of employment opportunities. The Sector is envisaged to play a significant role towards achievement of the national vision by the Economic Pillar.

CHAPTER THREE:

DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES AND PRIORITIES

The major sector in the district since the majority (80%) of the people depends on agriculture. This section therefore presents the priority actions the sector will undertake during the plan period.

3.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Sector Vision is "An innovative, commercially-oriented and modern Agriculture and Rural Development Sector"

Sector Mission is "to provide a framework for sound, stable and sustainable public resource management, economic and foreign policies for economic growth and development"

3.1.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

Over 90 percent of the population draws their livelihood from this sector. The district will endeavour to increase food production through better inputs supplies and agro-industrial promotion. There will also be promotion of livestock keeping through disease control and improved breeds. The district will endeavour to improve the marketing of agricultural and livestock produce through revamping and reviving defunct co-operatives that collapsed during the plan 2002-2008 plan period.

Forest conservation measures will be undertaken so as to preserve forests from being overexploited. The land demarcation and issuance of title deeds will be improved in order to settle the landless and also allow the farmers have collateral to access loans.

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This is major sector in the district since the majority (80%) of the people depends on agriculture for their livelihood. Agricultural production however varies over the years depending on the amount of rainfall received per year. During the consultations, the district prioritized the areas of intervention as rural water, food security and land settlement. This section therefore presents the priority actions the sector will undertake during the plan period.

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3.1.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Agriculture and Livestock production are major activities in the district. The majority of the people in the district depend directly or indirectly on agricultural for their livelihoods. The sector strives to contribute to food security in the district. Over 80 per cent of the labour force is engaged in either livestock or agricultural activities. The farmers grow both food and cash crops to earn income. It is a known fact that the greater part of the district's income comes from this sector. It accounts for over 70 per cent of the household incomes. The cooperative sub-sector plays a key role in mobilizing resources for small-scale farmers while also availing marketing channels for their products. The district has over 57 cooperatives of different types with a turnover of over Kshs.154 million annually.

3.1.4 Role of stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Ministry of Agriculture Veterinary Department.	Provision of policy Guidelines, Inputs and extension services Give support towards; Vaccination , Tick and pest control, Provision of clinical services for animals and Artificial Insemination (AI), provision of extension services on disease control.
Livestock production department	Provision of extension services on livestock production issues
Co-operative Department	Enforcement of the co-operatives society Act and promoting the growth and development of the co-operative sub-sector. Organization of farmers' association to secure loans.
Land Department	Registration of land adjudication sections and settlement schemes, issuance of title deeds and certificates of lease.
Saccos, Micro-finance institutions, Banks	Provision of credit facilities to farmers for improving their inputs
Donors DANIDA SIDA	Provide financial support
NGOs, CBOs	Provide capacity building to communities
Private sector	Provide financial support, credit market and technical support.

3.1.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Crop development	Improve food security; Production of high quality produce and promotion of soil and water conservation.	High cost of farm inputs, low quality products, inappropriate credit facilities and high cost credit; Low market prices for the products and traditional ways of farming. Low reliability and poor rainfall distribution.	Increase acreage under irrigation. Revitalize the coop sector to offer loans and inputs at reduced prices; More appropriate credit facilities/ scheme to be pursued; source for external markets and form farmers produce, supplier and marketing associations. Train farmers on better farming skills. Involve KEPHIS, KEBS, NEMA, etc in quality production.
Livestock development	Improve marketing, veterinary public health, extension services and quality of products and	Poor/Low quality breeding, High disease incidence, Inadequate/poor quality pasture due to frequent	Improve skills on proper husbandry; Intensify vaccination campaigns and disease surveillance. Improve skills on proper pasture and fodder management techniques.

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	pasture.	drought leading to high mortality, poor fodder Preservation methods, poor livestock management techniques and low starving levels.	
Research and development	To improve on the crops and livestock quality and quantity	Inadequate resources to carry out long term research on breeding, High costs of research seeds making replication difficult.	Collaboration with research institutions and other stakeholders.
Rural water supply	Provide safe clean water within a reasonable distance	Inadequate rainfall and frequent droughts	Mobilize resources to scoop dams, drilling more boreholes and rehabilitate existing water projects
Food security	Provision of sufficient food to the people.	Inadequate and unreliable rainfall, Inherently infertile and highly erode-ably soils, Low usage of improved technology.	Development of early maturing/ drought tolerant varieties, Train farmers on soil conservation techniques and fertility through use of organic manure/ inorganic fertilizers.
Cooperative Development	Revitalization of the sector	Poor management of cooperatives	Intensive training of the cooperative members.
Irrigation Development	Utilize the potential along the major rivers	High costs of laying channels and inadequate skills on irrigation techniques	Train farmers on micro-irrigation techniques. Organize farmers into groups and let them cost share.
Fisheries	Increase the fish production in the main dams and construct more fish ponds.	Lack of interest among the people.	Promote the market for fish and offer more technical input.
Land and settlement	Increase number of people having titles.	Many land disputes	Start a crush programme to deal with the cases.
Forest	Management of forest through participatory forest management, establishment of community forest association in every forest ecosystem, replanting of degraded sites, commercial on farm forestry development, promote agro-silvi-pastoral farming and seedlings production by private entrepreneurs.	Inadequate rainfall, charcoal burning, population pressure leading to quest for more land for settlement.	Undertake to sensitize forest adjacent communities to register CFA's and hence enable them to participate in forest management and conservation. Provide credit facilities for farm forestry enterprises. Promote commercial planting of fast growing of both exotic and indigenous tree species.

3.1.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Agriculture

Project Name	Location	Division	Constituency	Objectives	Target (per annum)	Description of Activities
National Agriculture & livestock extension programme (NALEPD10)	Kyangwihya west, Nzambani, Mwitika, Kithumula	Central, Chuluni, Mwitika, Matinyani	Kitui Central, Kitui East, Kitui West	<p>To institutionalize demand driven and farmer-led extension services.</p> <p>To increase the effectiveness of pluralistic provision of extension services.</p> <p>To empower farmers to take charge of project cycle management of extension projects.</p> <p>To develop accountability mechanisms and transparency in delivering extension services.</p> <p>To facilitate commercialization of some of the agricultural extension services</p>	4 focal areas (Locations) opened per year.	<p>Support formulation of the National Agriculture Sector Extension Policy Implementation Framework</p> <p>Provide extension services to farmers</p> <p>Carry out Broad Based Surveys (BBS)</p> <p>Promote formation of common interest groups (CIGs)</p> <p>Train farmers, pastoralist and fish folks.</p> <p>Organize farmer's field days.</p> <p>Carry out on farm trials and demonstrations</p> <p>Facilitate the formation of stakeholders for a Hold programme management meetings.</p> <p>Carry out professional group meetings.</p> <p>Carry out supervision, backstopping and monitoring</p> <p>Develop and distribute extension materials</p> <p>Connect stations to e-mail and internet facilities.</p>
Agricultural Sector Programme Support (ASPS) Decentralized	Changwihya East, Mulango	Central	Kitui central	<p>Agriculture extension</p> <p>Infrastructure development</p> <p>Small scale irrigation</p>	20 locations by 2012	Support to agriculture extension
	Kauwi, Kivani, kakeani	Mutonguni	Kiwuti west			Design and set up irrigation projects

Project Name	Location	Division	Constituency	Objectives	Target (per annum)	Description of Activities
Agriculture Support Structures (DASS)	Mutitu zombe kaliku	Mutitu	Kitui east	schemes Improvement of rural access roads(feeder)	14 projects by 2010	Construction of slaughter slaps Establishment of agricultural information desks
	Mutulu kalimani	Matinyani	Kitui west	Improvement of stock pens, slaughter slap.	2 units by 2009	Training of staff &farmers
	Mbitini Nzangathi	chuluni	Kitui East Kitui Central	Improvement of market linkages Dissemination of agricultural market information Capacity buildings Farmers training	10 info desks by 2009 34 officers trained by 2010 28 farmers groups trained by 2010 110 farmers trained by 2012	
Njaa Marufuku Kenya (2005-2015) Component 1 Support to community Driven Food Security Improvement Initiatives	Currently in: Itiko Kakeani Kanyangi Kauwi Kiseuni Kyangwit hya East Matinyani	All	all	Increase food security initiatives through support to resource poor community groups by providing grants for capacity building/empowerment Up scaling food security initiatives and Crating a revolving fund.	5 groups supported per year	Empower poor farmer groups by first building their skills then providing start-up capital to upscale successful community initiatives and to build social capital for groups. Funds facilitate the development of revolving capital that can benefit even the community

(B) New Project Proposals: Agriculture

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Stakeholders Participation
NALEP SIDA	1	Enhance social and economic development and alleviate poverty	Operate in nine divisions. Formation of 600 CIGs surveys	Major output is to promote networking with stakeholders
NALEP GoK	2	Enhance social and economic development and alleviate poverty	-Promote DFC -Admin support services. -Environment conservation. -Extension support services	Major output is to promote networking with stakeholders
ASPS - DASS	3	Enhance farmer representatives to extension Improve infrastructure in Agricultural; areas Enhance market access and linkages	-Training on farming as a business -Spot improvement of roads – 300Km -construction of slaughter house and livestock sale yard	Major output is to promote networking with stakeholders
Water harvesting for Agriculture	4	To harvest surface run off and use it for irrigation and livestock	Construct 12 water pans	Major output is to promote networking with stakeholders
Njaa Marufuku Kenya	5	To support Agric. Based project from CBO and NGO to alleviate	50 groups	Major output is to promote networking with stakeholders

(A) On-going Project: Livestock

Project Name	Location	Division	Constituency	Objectives	Target(per annum)	Description of Activities
ABD /ASAL	Yatta location	Yatta	Kitui west	To improve sustainable rural livelihood and food security through improved livestock productivity, marketing and support for community initiatives.	1750 households by 2010	Community trainings on:- Beef production Goat production Poultry Beekeeping Fruit trees Group organization Provision of breeding materials Disease control
	(Syomunyu sub location)	Mutonguni	Kitui west			
	Kyamatu location					
	(Muthungue sublocation)	Mutitu	Kitui east			
	Kaliku location					
(Kavutei sublocation)	Ikutha	Kitui south				
Ikutha location						
(ngwaquni sublocation)	Mutha	Kitui south				
Kanziku location						
ALRMP II	District wide	7 division of the district	Kitui east Kitui west Central	Promoting environmental conservation through	800H/HS by 2012	Community trainings on:- Bee production Goat

Project Name	Location	Division	Constituency	Objectives	Target(per annum)	Description of Activities
				rehabilitation of denuded lands improving livestock productivity through upgrading of the local breeds.		Poultry Disease control Provision of breeding
Dairy goat and capacity building project (DGCBP) supported by FARM AFRICA	Kyangwithya east location, Mulango location Nzangathi location Nzambani location	Central Central	Kitui central Kitui east	Alleviating poverty amongst the poorest of the poor through provision of dairy goats.	400H/Hs by 2015	Capacity building on dairy goat husbandry Group dynamics Provision of dairy goat breeding materials Pasture establishment and conservation Disease control. Marketing

(B) New Project Proposal: Livestock

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Responsible	Stakeholders Participation
Provision of livestock advisory services	1	Improve livestock productivity and market access	6000H/H	DLP DLPO Stakeholders	Stakeholders will attend trainings and implement schedule activities.
Livestock water development	2	Provision of water for a reasonable distance	35 earth pans	DLP DLPO Stakeholders	Stakeholders will provide land and suitable local materials Manage the water pans
Upgrading of the local breeds	3	Improve livestock productivity	360 dairy goats 200 Galla goats 20 boran bulls	DLP DLPO Stakeholders	Provision of local materials & management of the animals
Improve staff mobility	4	Facilitate efficient field operations	8 motor bikes 2 vehicles	DLP DLPO	-
Building and equipping divisional offices	5	Improve work conditions	7 officers	DLP DLPO	-

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Veterinary

Project Name	Location	Division	Constituency	Objectives	Target(per annum)	Description of Activities
Disease and pest control, district wide	All	All	All	To vaccinate animals against endemic diseases, to do Rabies suppression (spread to humans) by annual, vaccinations and baits of dogs Control spread of animal diseases by issuing movement permits, issuing movement permits, issuing of No objection chits, quarantines. Improve stakeholder participation in disease control programmes and establish functional livestock health committees.	Cattle: L.S.D – 1,000,000hc FMD - 500,000 CBPP- 1,000,000 B/Quarter- 400,000 Rabies - 80,000 Baiting- 10,000 CCPP- 150,000 New Castle disease- 1,700,000 Disease Surveillance visits 40 trips Movement permits – 24,000 No objection – 4,100 Locational health committees- 57	Livestock vaccination Rabies suppression laboratory diagnosis disease surveillance and livestock movement control. formation of operational livestock health communities
Vaccination crushes for restraining animals	All	All	All	-Impose disease bigger zones. - Regular testing of animals.	-161 crushes -10 quarantines in cases of outbreaks -Samples - 15,000	-Reconstruct and reinforce
Clinical services district wide	All	All	All	-To ensure proper diagnosis and treatment of sick animals in order to sustain productivity and reproduction. -Do mass treatments and deworming	Cattle - 450,000 cases Goats- 500,000 Sheep – 28,000 Donkeys – 35,000 Poultry- 135,000 Dogs – 15,000	Proper diagnosis, treatment of sick animals
Veterinary	All	All	All	-Ensure proper	Slaughter	-Slaughter

Project Name	Location	Division	Constituency	Objectives	Target(per annum)	Description of Activities
public health				construction, maintenance &licensing of animal slaughter premises. -Ensure hygienic slaughter and whole some meat/products -Ensure proper hygienic transportation of meat to butcheries	houses – 7 Slaughter slabs – 31 Cattle 15,000 Goats 60,000 Sheep 650 Meat carriers 36	house licensing once per year -Daily meat inspection -Licensing of meat carriers once per year.
Hides & skin and leather technology district wide	All	all	All	-Ensure proper production of high quality hides skins, their storage and marketing. -Control movement of hides	-Farmers 50,000 Flayers 1000 Train traders 150 visits Bandas 14	-Train farmers on hides & skins importance
Vector-control	All	All	All	-To reduce vector populations in order to increase production and reproduction -Reduce tick/tsetse borne diseases and conditions. -Improve quality of hides skins -Enhance the proper and environmentally safe use of acaricides and pour-ons	Train farmers 50,000 Fly traps 1000 50%of livestock population Dip-Rehabilitation 30	-Train on economic importance of victory borne diseases and relation to food security and livelihoods. -train on fly traps management -Train on dipping to committees
Artificial insemination	All	All	All	-Increase milk yields upgrading and cross-breeding using high quality progeny tested bull semen -Reduce incidences of breeding diseases.	Private inseminators 10 Inseminations 5000 Train farmers 500	-Train on dairy husbandry practices. -Proper record keeping

Project Name	Location	Division	Constituency	Objectives	Beneficiaries (per annum)	Description of Activities
Training	All	All	All	-Enhance high level production of livestock products and by products. -Reduce incidences of livestock diseases especially Zoonotic, Enzootic and epizootic.	Farmers 30,000 Train staff 380 CBHWS150 (Retraining)	Capacity building amongst staff and community on how to deal with issues relating to animal health delivery

(B) New Project Proposals: Veterinary

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Stakeholders Participation
Disease surveillance	1	To know about disease situation in the district so as to have mitigation measures (preparedness)	20 trips	Avail animals for sampling and cooperation
Mass deworming and treatment	2	To improve livestock health, production and productivity	Cattle 500,000 Shoats 750,000 Equines 100,000 Poultry 50,000	Crush construction, availing animals and pay little cost sharing for recovery purposes.
Improve transport	3	To facilitate efficiently field/office operations.		-
Renovation and equipping of office	4	Have more secure and conducive environment and personnel		-
Pan-Africa Tsetse campaign and Trypanosomosis Eradication Campaign	5	To suppress and eradication tsetse fly population and trypanosomiasis so as to improve livestock production and productivity, hence enhance food security	40 fly traps Mass treatment(10,000cattle) - 10 surveillance visits - Community mobilization/group formation (20)	-Formation of groups to monitor fly traps -Avail animals for mass treatment -Strengthen crushes
Rehabilitation of livestock holding facilitates (crushes and holding grounds)	6	-To offer proper restraining/confinement of animals during vaccination activities, brading	20 crushes 2 holding grounds	-Labour -Locally available resources.

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Stakeholders Participation
Dam fishery development (restocking of earth dams)	1	Boost fishery resource based for food security and poverty alleviation	Local community to benefit employment opportunities by 2012	
As above	2	As above	As above	
Restocking of earth dams	3	As above	As above	

(B) New Project Proposals: Forestry

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Stakeholders Participation
JSDF (Japan Social Development Fund)	1	Poverty alleviation thro farm forestry based micro enterprises Contribute to increased tree cover.	Graduate farm forestry field schools Group in farm forestry enterprises. These groups shall be members of the farm forestry association.	JSDF GOK Community

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Land and Settlement

Project Name	Location	Division	Constituency	Objectives	Target (per annum)	Description of Activities
Section with DLAS for issuing letter of finality	Kaimu Ilika	Mutonguni yatta	Kitui west Kitui south	Finalize the two sections	To finalize the 2 sections for issue of title deeds	Completion of the two sections
Sections with Director of surveys for fair printing	Ngungi/ Zombe Mandogoi Kilaa Miambani	Mutitu Yatta Mutitu	Mutitu Kitui west Mutitu Mutitu	Printing of the 4 sections and send all field queries to DLASO	Solve all the field queries from director of surveys.	Sole all the queries from director of surveys.
Sections at objection stage	Museve Ithumula Kaluva	Kyangwithya East Chuluni Chuluni	Kitui central Kitui central Kitui central	Contribute with the solving of the objections in the 3 sections	Sole all the objections	Hearing of objections in the 3 sections.
Section with district surveyor for random checking	Kitoo	Mutitu	Mutitu	Finalize random checks	Solve the queries that will result from the random	Random checks

Project Name	Location	Division	Constituency	Objectives	Target (per annum)	Description of Activities
					checks.	
Section with district land adjudication and settlement officer for checking	Thua Musukini kangau	Mutitu Mutitu Kyangwithya	Mutitu Mutitu	Finalize all the checks	Check all the adjudication records that pertain to the sections	Checks at DLASO office
Section at demarcation	Kawala Itiko (with 21 A/B cases pending)	Mutitu Mutitu	Mutitu Mutitu	Finalize all the adjudication process up to publication	Finalize all the adjudication process up to publication	Initial demarcation process.

(B) New Project Proposals: Land and Settlement

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Stakeholders Participation
Register two adjudication section	Mandongoi	Finalize all the adjudication process to register the two section	2 sections	Registering exercise
Solve 1794 land dispute	The three section	Hear & determine all the cases	3 sections	Solving land disputes
Finalize 21 A/Board cases	1 section	Hear determine the A/B cases	1 sections	Finalizing A/Board cases
Solve 350 field queries	2 section	Solve all the field queries	2 sections	Land & Settlement Committee

(B) New Project Proposals: Cooperative

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Stakeholders Participation
Reroofing of the office block	1	To provide adequate office.	Reproofing of one office block	Carrying out and financing reroofing exercise

3.1.7 Cross-Sector Linkages

Agriculture and Rural Development sector links with GJLOS since security is of paramount importance to the overall development of the district. The sector relates to Human Resource Development sector on issues regarding the general health of the public in mainstreaming HIV/AIDS pandemic in the sectors activities and programmes as well as food security and nutrition.

Physical infrastructure sector is critical to Agriculture and Rural Development and Environment water and sanitation sectors due to the importance of road network flow, water and irrigation, and local authorities with regard to physical development of markets. The sector is also important in terms of rural electrification for promotion of agribusiness industries and general energy supply for domestic use.

Human resource development sector is important to this sector due to its role of providing labour and technical skills.

3.1.8 Mainstreaming of Cross-cutting Issues

The sector contributes towards eradication of extreme poverty and hunger while ensuring environmental sustainability (integrate principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs and reverse the loss of environmental programs. Rural populations are dependent on the access and use of natural resources (land, water, forests, and wetlands) to meet their food, energy, building and income needs. Similarly, the livelihoods of urban populations are affected by the absence of working water and sanitation and waste management facilities, in this regard, reforestation programme, community forest conservation programmes and range management and improvement programmes have been proposed with an aim of tackling the problem of environmental degradation, this will ensure that the district is not left behind in its effort to achieve MDG goal 7 whose aim is to ensure environmental sustainability.

3.2 TOURISM, TRADE AND INDUSTRY SECTOR

The sector is composed of Trade, Tourism, National heritage and industrialization sub sectors

3.2.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

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

3.2.2 District Response to the Vision and Mission

The District Joint Loan's Board provides credit to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) within the district. The department has been offering training, counselling and extension services to the business community. Traders have benefited from information collected and any done by the trade department. The information disseminated to them has been of vital importance in identifying business opportunities and unexploited markets within the district.

3.2.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector has a potential for providing the highest source of employment opportunities. It is the main source of wage employment contributing 11 per cent of the household income in the district. In the main market centres, there are a lot of trading activities such as retail shops, groceries and metal shops forming the bulk of business activities contributing significantly as a source of income for many households.

The financial sub-sector provides banking services and credit facilities that spur economic activities within the district with the introduction of micro-finance institutions in the district, many small scale businesses have been assisted through training on business and provision of credit.

3.2.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Role
Finance institutions	Provide both credit and technical support to entrepreneurs.
Private Sector	Generation of investment opportunities, markets and employment to entrepreneurs.
Local Authorities	Provide water, infrastructure and other necessary services to the business community.
Kenya National Chamber of Commerce and Industry	Help in promotion of trade and protection of consumers; Provision of business information.
Business community	Consumer of goods and services provision of feedback on business issues.

3.2.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Industries	Prepare of viable industrial project profiles in the district; Identification, formulation and promotion of industrial projects	Lack of adequate funds to facilitate the priorities; Inadequate consultation and coordination with other key stakeholders within sub-sector.	Visiting all town centres to identify and promote any viable industrial concern; Sourcing information for entrepreneurs on sources of credit and machinery for new industrial proposals.
Trade	Provision of financial assistance to micro entrepreneurs; Training and extension services; Licensing of business premises.	Lack of adequate funds; Non payment of loans by beneficiaries; Inadequate funding to the joint loans boards.	Training of entrepreneurs; Increased licensing of business premises; Issuance of short-term loans to ensure revolving of available loans; Increase efforts aimed at recovering loans from the beneficiaries.
Small Scale Industry	Provision of land and infrastructure.	There is no land and structures provided for the informal sector.	Finalise provision of infrastructure to already existing Jua Kali sheds; Finalise allocation of land and title deeds to Jua Kali associations who have already applied; Develop industrial and innovation parks.
	Access to finance.		Develop innovative ways for enhancing access to finance; Encourage micro lending institutions in the district.
	Marketing.	Inadequate access to markets; Overexploitation by large companies;	Train the artisans on entrepreneurship, product design and marketing skills;

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
		Monopolistic practices of marketing boards; Lack of market information; Lack of innovation leading to flooding of markets.	Organizing exhibitions, symposia and trade fete for the Jua Kali products.
	Training	Lack of quality training and facilities.	Develop and implement policies enabling entrepreneurial environment and establishing a national training strategy; Facilitate technological innovation in the sector; Improve the operational and managerial capacity of institutions and programmes that support the sector's development.

3.2.6 Project and programme Priorities

(A) On-going Projects: Trade & Industry

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
JLB Loan Disbursement	To provide financial support to the Business Community	To issue a loan amount of Kshs.3m every year	Issuing of loan application forms' Vetting the businesses of the loan applicants; Issuing of loan applicants to successful loan applicants after approval by Joint Loan's Board.
JLB Loan Recovery	To recover money lent to business community	To recover Ksh.1.5 million every year	Collect loan money from regular loan payees Tracing loan defaulters to recover the loan
Traders Training Courses	To train business community on how to manage their businesses better	To train minimum of 300 people every year.	Holding training courses Using Barazas to create awareness for the courses Using posters for awareness creation about the courses.
Entrepreneurs/ Traders Training Courses	To sensitize on the available industrial potentials for investment and train business community on how to manage them better.	To train and sensitize minimum of 100 people every year.	Holding training courses Using barazas to create awareness. Using poster for awareness creation about the courses. Project proposal writing.
Sub contracting i.e Firm to Firm linkages	To link small potential firms with big firms in order to improve their market base and product quality	To link at least 3 firms in a year.	Identification of the firms to be linked. Sensitizing them on the need to link.

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Trade

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Trade Development Joint Loan Board District wide	To provide access to credit for small-scale entrepreneurs by 2012.	Approve 500 loan applications every year	Receiving and vetting applications; Hold Joint Board meetings, set loan recovery strategy.
Traders capacity building (District wide)	To impart business skills to entrepreneurs by 2012.	Train 2,500 traders	Carry out preliminary study to establish traders' needs; hold training workshops for traders.
Mapping (District wide)	To establish traders inventory.	District traders' inventory established.	Data collection, analysis and compilation.

(B) New Proposed Projects: Trade

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Joint Loans Board modernization (District wide)	1	Provide efficient service delivery to all by 2012.	100 percent compliance with existing technology.	Engaging management consultant to review operations of the Board.

(A) On-going Projects: Small Scale Industries

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Kitui Jua Kali Sheds Central Division	To provide the Jua Kali operators with suitable work sites	250 sheds	Construction of the sheds

(B) New Project Proposals: Small Scale Industries

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Voucher Training programme District Wide	1	To provide access to skills and appropriate technology for the informal sector	Train artisans per year	Recruitment of trainees. Training, monitoring and evaluation. Justification: Many of the artisans are not trained.
Micro-Finance District Wide	2	To make available finance for the sector	Train Jua Kali entrepreneurs on financial management	Identify and link the Jua Kali with potential financial institutions. Justification:

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
				This will improve the capital base for the artisans.
Jua Kali Sheds District Wide	3	To provide work sites for the artisans	Building sufficient sheds in up coming market centres.	Construct Jua Kali sheds Justification: Most of the activities are carried out in the open air.
Technology and Business Development Service programme District Wide	4	To provide necessary skills to the artisans; To allow diversification and innovation in the sector.	Train 40 artisans per year	Sensitize and recruit trainees on the programme. Train, monitor and evaluate the training. Justification: The market demand for quality products is pushing some of the artisans out of business.

3.2.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Tourism, Trade and Industries thrive where there is good physical infrastructure and where there is security, law and order. The sector will therefore depend on these two sectors for its performance. The agricultural sector will provide the raw materials to the industries. Skilled and healthy human resources will also be a key component in the sector while promotion will be crucial to attract new business; the provision of information and marketing systems will be needed. The sector will therefore depend on all the other sectors for its performance.

3.2.8 Strategies to mainstream cross cutting Issues

The sector will ensure that women and youth are involved in all activities related to trade and are represented in the district loans board committee. On issues related to HIV/AIDS, the sector will make sure that topic on HIV and behaviour changes are covered during trainings and meetings to create awareness to all traders.

3.3 PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

The Physical Infrastructure sector consists of Roads, Public Works, Housing including Kenya Wildlife Services, roads and airstrips in national parks and reserves, Transport and Energy. In the Kenya's Vision 2030, infrastructure sector has been recognized as an enabler for sustained development of the economy and particularly the six key sectors identified under the Economic Pillar Vision strategy.

3.3.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The vision is "To provide cost-effective, world-class infrastructure facilities and services in Support of Vision 2030."

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

3.3.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The provision of quality infrastructure is essential if poverty reduction and economic growth targets are to be met. In the medium term the district intends to set up a well functioning management and operational system to oversee infrastructure development. For road works, the Kenya Roads Board in conjunction with the Roads Department will oversee all roadwork activities in the district. This will be geared towards increased accessibility and income employment in the rural areas, whereas further emphasis will be to ensure that the main road network is maintained to an economic level of service.

In the medium term also, the residents will be able to access safe water within a reasonable distance, while the sanitation facilities like construction of a sewerage system for Kitui Municipality. Rural Electrification Programmes will also be enhanced.

3.3.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The roads link various sectors and allow access to inputs for production and outputs for consumption. It also provides direct employment opportunities for the people during construction and maintenance. The link to Nairobi has necessitated the growth of industry, access to employment, inputs and services among others. The provision of proper waste disposal and sewerage systems avails a clean environment for the residents and reduces the occurrence of water borne diseases.

The provision of electricity in the urban as well as other market centres in the district has helped to stimulate economic activities especially in the Jua-Kali sub-sector. This has significantly increased the income for the people employed in the sector. During the plan period it is expected that more towns will be connected to the national grid and hence more people will be employed in the sub sector.

3.3.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Role
Government	Provide technical staff; Provide policy guideline and funding for infrastructural development.
Parastatals (KRB, KPLC)	Provide funding for infrastructural development; Implement projects in energy and communications sub sectors.
Donors	Compliment government funding for major infrastructural development.
Private Sector	Provision of communication services.

3.2.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constrains and Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Roads and Building	Increase accessibility to the rural areas	Lack of sufficient funding; High cost of equipment	Develop and enhance road maintenance management capabilities of both public and private sector under the new KRB; Train casual contractors.
	Streamline ownership arrangements in the roads sector and foster transparency, accountability and efficiency	Lack of fully established autonomous body to oversee all road works in the country	Operationalize road agents under the KRB; Effective supervision
	Ensure that the main road network is maintained to high standards		Facilitate efficient and better road policy' Look for donor funding
	Improve shelter situation in rural and urban areas	Lack of funding	Operationalise the national housing policy within the district
	Provision of decent and affordable housing		Identify and disseminate low cost building materials and appropriate building technologies
	Instil professionalism in the roads sector	Lack of technical training	Training the technical staff in the district and ensure only competent contractors are awarded contracts in the district
Transport and Communications	Improve performance	Lack of office premises, Bureaucracy and lack of support from other stakeholders	Improve on the operational standards, Close non-profitable outlets.
	Become leading IT provider	Lack of funds Lack of trained staff	Diversify services to include email transmission, offering of bureaux services and video exchange on library services; Offer agency services to other organizations e.g. payment of salaries, training, etc.

3.2.6 Project and Programme Priorities

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Roads and Building

Project Name	Division	Constituency	Objectives	Target	Description of activities
Routine maintenance of roads in the district	Central Chuluni Mutitu Mwitika Yatta Matinyani Mutonguni	Kitui central Mutitu Kitui west	To bring all roads to maintainable STD	406.3 km by 2010	Bush clearing Ditch clearing Manual reshaping Grading Culvert cleaning Culvert cleaning Drift repair

Project Name	Division	Constituency	Objectives	Target	Description of activities
	Mutha				Tree and stump removal Gravel patching Gabion installation Miltre drain excavation Road formation

Project/Programme	Division	Constituency	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
B7 Kanyonyo-Kitui Road	Mutonguni Matinyani Central	Kitui central Kitui west	Link district HS to A3, Thika, Embu, Mbeere District, Provincial HQS	45 km by 2009	Tarmacking of B7 Road
Masii - Kisasi	Yatta Central	Kitui central Kitu west	Link the District to Yatta, Mwala and Machakos district	24 km by 2009	Resealing of tarmac road
Kyangunga drift (E734 Wikililye-Kisasi)	Central	Kitui central	Link the district with Mutomo District	1 by 2009	Drift repair
Thua drift (D507Mwitika-Voo)	Mwitika	Mutitu	Link the division with Mutitu division	1 by 2009	Drift construction
Ithangathi drift (E730 mandongoi-ithangathi)	Mutitu	Mutitu	To improve the road communication	1 by 2009	Drift construction
Mwaani drift (R26 mwaani ngangni)	central	Kitui central	To improve the road communication	1 by 2009	Drift construction

(B) New Project Proposals: Roads and Bridges

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Stakeholders Participation
Kiongwe climb (C96)	1	Link district HQS with Mutitu Division	6.0 KM	Financing Contracting Monitoring
B7 Kitui-Kibwezi road	2	Link the Kitui District with Mutomo District to Kibwezi	38 KM	Financing Contracting Monitoring
C96 Chuluni-Mwitika	3	Link the district HQS with Chuluni, Mutitu and mwitika division	41.7 KM	Financing Contracting Monitoring
C94 Kabati-Kwa siku	4	Link kabati mkt with mutonguni division HQS.	20 KM	Financing Contracting Monitoring

3.3.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The sector is closely linked to the other sectors. Public Administration, Law and Order Sector ensure maintenance of security for the implementation of the sector activities. The

Human Resources Sector provides both skilled and healthy manpower while the Agricultural Sector provides the food required by the manpower.

3.3.8 Strategies for Mainstreaming Crosscutting Issues

In mainstreaming the cross cutting issues, the sector ministries will seek to increase the role played by women and youth in the sector. This will be achieved through involvement of the community in maintenance of unclassified and feeder roads and ensuring gender representation in the DRC.

On HIV/AIDS the sector will focus on communication of messages to the community through IEC materials strategically placed for easy access to the members of the public. The sector will continue put IEC materials at strategic places for along the highways.

The sector will also focus on renewable sources of energy in a bid to conserve the environment. Sensitization on tradition sources of energy *as well as* alternative sources of energy is a good way of showing the community the advantages and disadvantages of each.

3.4 ENVIRONMENT, WATER AND SANITATION SECTOR

The sector consists of the following sub-sectors: Water and Irrigation, and Environment and Mineral Resources

3.4.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: "Ensure a clean and secure environment, sustainably managed mineral resources, irrigation development, access to clean and affordable water and sanitation for all."

Mission: "To promote conservation and protection of the environment, in order to support exploitation of mineral resources, integrated water resource management for enhanced water availability and accessibility as well as quality sanitation for national development"

3.4.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The district aims to increase the provision of piped water to vast areas to increase agricultural activity which is the main economic activity. Irrigation will be practiced in the lower parts of the district which is fertile with favourable climatic conditions and fairly networked by natural rivers flowing from Mt. Kenya. The District Environmental Committee will strive to protect the environment through public education as well as carrying out environmental audits on all new projects.

3.4.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

This sector is important to the district since provision of clean water will reduce water borne diseases and also reduce the time spent in fetching it. Irrigation will reduce the over reliance on rainfall ensuring food security and increase in income generation. Sustainable

use of environmental resources will ensure the continued supply of the same for a longer period.

3.4.4 Roles of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Roles/Responsibilities
Government (Ministry of Water and Irrigation) Ministry of Environment and Mineral Resources NEMA)	Formulation of a regulatory framework on adoption of new technologies; Provision of technical staff.
Local Authorities	Financing the establishment and maintenance of major water Facilities; Formulation of by-laws for sustainable and safe use of facilities.
Donors	Financing the establishment of the physical facilities; Provision of funds for construction of new water projects; Evaluation and monitoring of works performed.
Local community	Assist in maintenance of the facilities by providing Unskilled labour; Formation of WRUA'S for sustainable water resources use.
Water service boards and other institutions	License the water services providers and evaluation and monitoring of their services. Provision of service regulations.
Water Services providers	Provision of safe water and adequate waste water disposal systems.
Kenya wildlife services	Ensure sustainable use of resources within parks and game reserves.

3.4.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints & Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Water	Provision of portable water for domestic use within acceptable walking distance; Putting in place waste water disposal system especially in Meru town and upcoming urban centres.	Lack of adequate funds for implementation of water works due to high cost of construction.	Phasing out the construction of Giant water projects; Soliciting of funds from donor by way of proposal writing.
	Conserve water by way of controlling abstractions; Conservation of catchments area.	Lack of funds; Inadequate staff.	Soliciting of more fund; implement water sector reforms; Recruitment of more staff.
Irrigation	Improve provision of water for farming through establishment of small water irrigation schemes; Promote participatory environmental management programmes.	Inadequate water and poor water usage.	Promote small water irrigation schemes and enhance water harvesting; Protect wetlands; Protecting of water services.

3.4.6 Project and Programme Priorities

(B) New Project Proposals: Rural Water Supply

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Stakeholders Participation
Construction of dams and earthpans	High	Avail water for livestock and rural communities. Increase water coverage in the district from 40% to 60% hence reduce the walking distance to water sources/points from 8km one way to 2 km average.	12 earth dams and earth pans to be done every year.	
Rehabilitation/augmentation of the existing water supplies	High	Reduce UFW in the water schemes as well reach more people in water provision to enhance revenue base. Increase water coverage in the district from 40% to 60% hence reduce the walking distance to water sources/points from 8km one way to 2 km average	6 water supplies to be rehabilitated every year.	
Construction/extension of new pipeline water supplies in the district	High	Avail clean and portable water to the rural communities at closer vicinity so as to let them spend hitherto saved in other economic activities. Increase water coverage in the district from 40% to 60% hence reduce the walking distance to water	8 new water supplies to be constructed every year.	

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Stakeholders Participation
		sources/points from 8km one way to 2 km average		
Drilling of new boreholes/wells	High	Avail clean and portable water to the rural communities at closer vicinity so as to let them spend hitherto saved in other economic activities. Increase water coverage in the district from 40% to 60% hence reduce the walking distance to water sources/points from 8km one way to 2 km average	10 boreholes to be drilled every year/	

(A) On-going Projects: Water

Project/Programme	Division	Constituency	Objectives	Target (per annum)	Description of Activities
Extension of Kwangindu-Kavisuni pipeline	Matinyani and yatta	Kitui west	Supply portable and reliable water to the existing institution, market centres, the people along Kitui-Kavisuni road and the environs.	20km of pipeline laid by 2010	Procurement of contracts Laying of pipeline Installation of pipeline systems Installation of distribution systems
Extension of Katheka Kwa vonza pipeline	Kitui central	Kitui central	Supply portable and reliable water to the existing institution, market centres, the people along the Katheka-Kwa vonza road and the environs.	80km of pipeline laid by 2010	Procurement of contracts Laying of pipeline Installation of pipeline systems installation of distribution

Project/Programme	Division	Constituency	Objectives	Target (per annum)	Description of Activities
Drilling of boreholes	all	all		Drilling of 13 boreholes by 2015	Feasibility studies Drilling of boreholes
Ndiangu	Matinyani	Kitui west	Raising the water table in the streams with a view to having shallow wells in future for micro irrigation activities.	Construction of 7 sand dams by 2015	Feasibility studies ii. Construction of concrete weirs/sand dams
Kyamatu	Chuluni	Kitui central			
Mwomboyo	Chuluni	Kitui central			
Yiyani	Yatta	Kitui west			
Yikuwa	Yatta	Kitui west			
Kinakoni	Yatta	Kitui west			
Kwa mami	Yatta	Kitui west			
Kwa Ngima shallo well	Mutitu	Kitui east	Availing clean and reliable water to the surrounding community	Digging of 10 shallow wells by 2015	feasibility studies digging/developing shallow well iii. equipping the well with hand pumps.
Kasavyu shallow well	Mutitu	Kitui east			

(A) On-going Projects: Irrigation Department

Project Name	Location	Division	Constituency	Objectives	Target (per annum)	Description of Activities
Athi River irrigation project	Kanyongonyo	Yatta	Kitui west	Food security, income generating	15 Ha by 2015	Feasibility studies/design construction of the irrigation system(tank, pump house, intake and pump installation In field system installation Commissioning
Kyeni Youth Irrigation	Kiseuni	Yatta	"	Food security, income generating	5 Ha by 2015	Feasibility studies/design construction of the irrigation system(tank, pump house, intake and pump installation In field system installation Commissioning

Project Name	Location	Division	Constituency	Objectives	Target (per annum)	Description of Activities
Mwangaa Youth Irrigation	Mbitini	Chuluni	Central/Mutitu	Food security, income generating	5 Ha by 2015	Feasibility studies/design construction of the irrigation system(tank, pump house, intake and pump installation In field system installation Commissioning
Kambulu irrigation project	Zombe	Mutitu	Mutitu	Food security, income generating	5 Ha by 2015	I. Feasibility studies/design ii. construction of the irrigation system(tank, pump house, intake and pump installation iii. In field system installation iv. Commissioning
Maamu irrigation project	Ilika	Yatta	Kitui west	Food security, income generating	4 Ha by 2012	I. Feasibility studies/design ii. construction of the irrigation system(tank, pump house, intake and pump installation iii. In field system installation iv. Commissioning
Kitondo irrigation project	ilika	yatta	Kitui west	Food security, income generating	3 Ha by 2012	I. Feasibility studies/design ii. construction of the irrigation system(tank, pump house, intake and pump installation iii. In field system installation iv. Commissioning

(B) New Project Proposals: Irrigation

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Stakeholders Participation
District irrigation profile	-	To establish potential and viable irrigation project	10 projects	Availing land Land clearing Funding
Itulani new generation youth irrigation project	1	Food security, create employment and promote income generation	6 Ha	Availing land land clearing Funding
Kawama youth group	2	Food security, create employment and promote income generation	3 Ha	Availing land Land clearing Funding
Kyeni youth irrigation projects sub surface dam	3	Increase water for irrigation	1 Sand Dam	Availing land Land clearing Funding
Mukooni youth irrigation project	4	Food security, create employment and promote income generation	5 Ha	Availing land Land clearing Funding
Katitika irrigation project	5	Food security, create employment and promote income generation	4 Ha	Availing land Land clearing Funding

(A) On-going Projects Water Resource Management Authority

Project Name	Location	Division	Constituency	Objectives	Target (per annum)	Description of Activities
Rainfall Data Collection	District water office kitui	All	Mutito Kitui Central Kitui West	Ascertain rainfall reliability	Drought preparedness	Data collection
Water quality monitoring	District wide	All	All	Access of pollution free water resources for all	Establish non point sources	By use of Petri films, enforcement of EDCP
Catchment protection (Kitimui WRUA)	Kauma	Matinyani	Kitui west	Increase spring flows, reduce degradation, delineate conserve and protect.	Environmental restoration to maximum	Involvement of stakeholders in meetings and plans
Catchment protection (Kyanika WRUA)	Kyanika	Central	Kitui central	Increase spring flows, reduce degradation, delineate	Environmental restoration to maximum	Involvement of stakeholders in meetings and plans

Project Name	Location	Division	Constituency	Objectives	Target (per annum)	Description of Activities
				conserve and protect.		
Water apportionment/Al location	District wide	All	All	Equitable distribution of water resources.	Ensure compliance to conditions and the water act 2002	Abstraction surveys and enforcement
Demand management	District wide	All	All	Increase water availability and reduce wastage	Improve revenue collection to improve resource management.	Storage facilities, controlling devices, and introduction of water use charges.

3.4.7 Cross-Sector Linkages

Environment water and sanitation is linked to every other sector. The forestry department and agriculture will be expected to take the lead in promoting Afforestation and Environmental conservation, while the Environmental Conservation department will take lead in advocating environmental safety and take relevant action when remedial measures are called for. Environment, water and sanitation interventions are important for improving quality of life of the community thus enhancing the productivity of the human resources.

3.4.8 Mainstreaming of Cross-Cutting Issues

In this sector issues of gender have been addressed through encouraging women participation in contraction of ongoing works related to environment, water and sanitation concerns.. Through labour based work, more women are expected to participate in routine maintenance of water & irrigation supplies and environmental conservation.

The ongoing projects in the water sub-sector have undertaken Environmental Impact Assessments to establish the effects of such projects to environment. This has ensured that projects which are being implemented are of little negative effect to the environment. In routine maintenance of roads the community has been empowered to voice on projects which have negative impact to the environment

3.5 HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

The Human Resource Development comprises of the following sub sectors: Medical Services, Education, Public health and Labour and Human resources development. The education sub-sector is mandated to provide, coordinate and promote the development of human resource through higher education, training, research, science and technology. The most important resource for a country is competitive, qualitative, effective, healthy and well educated people.

3.5.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The vision of the sector is “To have a globally competitive, quality, effective healthy and well educated human resource for sustainable development”

The mission of the sector is “To provide, promote and coordinate integrated human resource policies and programmes to meet the requirements of a rapidly industrializing economy and the global labour market.

3.5.2 District Response to the Vision and Mission

In response to the vision and mission, the Health Sub-Sector will implement activities that aim at promoting better healthcare to people in the district at large, integrated management of childhood illnesses, control of malaria and good reproductive health. This will be done through improving accessibility by increasing the number of facilities, personnel and equipment. Emphasis will also be laid on preventive health which is crucial for the control of diseases like malaria, provision of bed nets and sensitizing the community on other health issues using community and local leaders.

Measures will be put into place to increase the enrolment and retention rates especially in primary and secondary levels. To improve training, tertiary level institutions will be encouraged to introduce new curriculum. Moreover the increase of teachers in school will help to improve the quality of education in the district. Resources will be mobilized to provide bursaries for needy children and for improving the physical facilities. To ensure this is done, managerial and financial accountability will be emphasized towards implementation of the Kenya Education Sector Support Programme (KESSP). There will be rehabilitation of street children to access education and curb further new migration of children to the street.

3.5.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

A healthy population is an important asset in the development of the district. The concern therefore, is for the development of health of the manpower to ensure that it is engaged fully in economic activities in the district. The Health Sub-Sector provides both preventive and curative services. It ensures a healthy population that participates in development activities in the district. The big challenge, however, is the continued health burden due to the high poverty and HIV/AIDS prevalence levels against a shrinking budgetary allocation for government health facilities. The district will therefore endeavour to utilize the money including that raised through cost-sharing to provide health facilities and services.

The Education Sub-sector is the main determinant of the quality of the available labour force, particularly the production of professionals in various fields. The subsector therefore plays a very significant role in economic growth and poverty reduction by improving on the human potential to maximize returns from the economic activities being undertaken.

3.5.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Roles
Parents	Ensure children are enrolled in schools and access health care.
NGO's, CBOs, FBOs, Donors	Participate in provision of resources to all education institution and implementation of community based health programmes; Provision of health through FBO health facilities.
Constituency development committee, county council and municipal education committees	Provision of bursary and infrastructure to needy students and schools.
Constituency bursary committee	Ensure fees payment for all needy pupils.
Heads of institutions	Ensure quality teaching and learning in their institutions.
Education office DEB and leaders	Plan for education in the district and prioritize needs and draw strategies to achieve to set objectives.
Politicians.	Chart a way forward for the district.
Community	Support implementation and management of Education and health projects to provide for proper maintenance and sustainability.
Local Authorities	Environmental management in their areas of jurisdiction to prevent disease outbreaks.

3.5.5 Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Health	Malaria prevention and treatment	Inadequate community mobilization; Few trained community resource persons; Drug resistant strains; High poverty level.	Improve case management at all facilities, Promote use of treated bed nets; Increase availability of drugs to the community.
	STI/HIV/AIDs, STB prevention and management	Stigma attached to the diseases; Few trained counselors; Lack of accurate data; Lack of relevant drugs	Social mobilization to promote behaviour change; Build capacity for counselors; Avail the anti-retroviral drugs.
	Control of communicable diseases	Poor sanitation; Ignorance	Promotion of environmental health activities; Protection of water sources.
	Reproductive health	Few trained personnel; Poor facilities; Weak referral, reporting and supervisory systems.	Build capacity of the health staff; Purchase basic equipment.
	Health management	Lack of an equipment	Procure equipment;

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	systems	and a proper information system	Train staff on health data management systems.
	Human resource development	Lack of skills; Inefficiency among the staff	Training of the staff
	Drugs and other medical supplies	Lack of drugs; Misuse of drugs; Erratic supply of drugs.	Rationalize drug distribution; Strengthen supervision mechanisms.
	Infrastructure	Dilapidated infrastructure; Lack of maintenance.	Increase funding for maintenance
Education and Training	Increase enrolment rates	Poverty affecting the people; High cost of education.	Provide bursaries for poor children. Remove some of the levies.
	Reduce drop out rates	Poverty affecting the people. Regular famine.	Sustain the school feeding programme. Stakeholders to cost share.
Culture Recreation and Sports	Training groups on group dynamics, Leadership skills, Resource mobilization, marketing, gender and development.	Poverty levels in the communities; Lack of sufficient capacity within the department.	Incorporate other stakeholders in the activities in order to mobilize sufficient resources; Staff income generating activities for the vulnerable groups.
Population	Formulation and evaluation of employment policy and programmes; Capacity building for the staff.	Large number of unemployed youth and women; Increasing child labour.	Develop guidelines for mainstreaming special groups into the labour force; Enhance collaboration between employers and their workers.

3.5.6 Projects and programme Priorities

(A) On-going Project/Programmes: Health

Project/Programme Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Maternity unit and theatre	For safe motherhood	Constructing Women Maternity Unit & Theatre for Women of reproductive age by 2015	Acquisition of building designs, construction and equipping
Installation of x-ray machine, Gautoclave	Improved patients management	Installation of a Patients x-ray Machine by 2010	Installation of x-ray and autoclave machines
Renovation of health facilities	Improved patients management	Renovate all health facilities by 2012	Renovation

(B) New Projects Proposals /Programmes: Health

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Equipping and piping of borehole	1	Supply adequate water to the district hospital	1 borehole in every health facility by 2015	Piping, installation of sub amassable pump
Fencing of hospital compound	2	Enhance activity	Staff and patients, hospital property protection by 2012	Purchase of material and cost of labour
Carpeting of hospital car park	3	Improve car park	For general public and hospital by 2015	Recarpeting
Computerization and networking (lan)	4	To improve service delivery	Staff, patients by 2020	Purchase computers ,networking
DHMT block electricity installation	5	Increase office space and improve working environment	Completion of DHMT block by 2010	Electrification, furnishing and equipping
Construction and furnishing of 10 additional DHMT offices	2	Increase office space and improve working environment	Completion of DHMT block by 2012	Construction and furnishing
Pharmacy and drug store	3	Increase storage	Drug storage by 2015	Construction and furnishing
Construction of a casualty unit and equipping	4	Improved quality of care	Patients and staff by 2011	Construction, equipping and furnishing
Construction of administration block and board room	5	Increase office space and improve working environment	Completion of block by 2018	Construction and furnishing
Extension and equipping of mortuary	6	Improve mortuary service and working environment	Staff and the deceased by 2015	Construction, equipping and furnishing
Construction of 10 staff houses, toilets and washrooms	7	Improve service delivery	Staff by 2010	Construction, equipping and furnishing
Construction of theatre, wards staff houses and casualty	8	Improve service delivery	Patients and staff by 2012	Construction, equipping and furnishing
Construction of CCC	9	Improve service delivery	Patients by 2010	Construction, equipping and furnishing
Stand by generator at Mutito	10	Improve service delivery	Patients by 2009	Purchase and install

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
10 cold chain fridges	11	Increase immunization coverage	Children under 1 year by 2010	Purchase of fridges
20 gas cylinders, Ksh 140,000	12	Increase immunization coverage	Children under 1 year by 2009	Purchase gas cylinders Purchase gas cylinders
Purchase of equipments	13	Improve services delivery	Patients by 2015	Purchase of equipment
Extension and equipping of physiotherapy department	14	Improve services delivery	Patients by 2012	Extension and purchase of equipments
Construction of 2 youth friendly centres	15	Improve services delivery	Youth by 2015	Cons

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Public Health

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Disease surveillance -District Wide-	To safeguard health of the district population	To ensure continuous protection of the district population by 2010	Supportive supervision to all rural health facilities On job training of health workers Training of corps to assist in reporting suspicious IDSR priority diseases

(B) New Proposals for Projects/ Programmes: Public Health

Project/Programme Name Location/Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Sanitation Improvement Programme -District Wide-	1	To reduce incidence of diseases To improve on waste water disposal To ensure clean supplies of water in rural and urban areas	Increase pit latrines coverage in the district from 41% to 60% by 2012 Increase coverage of VIP in the district from 2400 to 3000 by 2012 To improve sanitation in all schools	Awareness creation and social mobilization Demonstrations on digging and construction of latrines Train local artisans on construction of VIP latrines Promoting use of locally available materials to cut on cost Health education to communities and at schools Protection of shallow wells
Immunization	2	To fully curb polio	To ensure full	Conducting of

Project/Programme Name Location/Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Programme -District Wide-			immunization coverage by 2012	outreach clinics Identification of new outreach clinic points

(A) On- going Project/Programmes: Education

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Laboratory equipment schools District Wide	Improve performance of science subjects in schools.	5 schools by 2009.	Building of laboratories and supply of equipment.
OPEC funding for schools District wide	Improve performance in schools.	2 schools by 2009.	Supply of computers.
ICT component for schools	Provision computers to schools selected.	3 schools by 2010.	Supply of computers.
Expansion of infrastructure	Increase the education facilities i.e. classrooms, laboratories and others facilities.	50 schools 2012.	Building of classrooms, laboratories, dormitories through CDF, LATF, ADB.
Free Primary Education District wide	Increase access to education and raise the enrolment rate.	All public primary schools.	Disbursement of F.P.E. funds; Buying of instructional materials.
Free Day Secondary School Education District wide	Increase access to education and raise transition rate.	All public secondary schools.	Disbursement of F.S.E. funds Buying of instructional materials.
Constituency bursary fund	Promote education to needy students in secondary schools.	All needy and bright students.	Awarding of bursary.

(B) New projects Proposals-Education

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Free Secondary Education	1	To improve access and retention in Secondary Schools	All secondary school age i. e. 14 18 children	Disbursement of funds and monitoring
Provision of classrooms in all day secondary schools.. District Wide	2	Ensure access, increase retention & improve quality to education.	40 classrooms by 2011.	Classroom construction.
electricity and water supply to New day secondary schools all require District Wide	3	Increase quality of teaching & learning and access.	40 schools by 2011.	Supply of electricity & installation.

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
New classrooms in primary schools District Wide	4	Improve access, retention & quality in pockets of poverty areas.	20 class rooms 2009.	Construction of classrooms.
Provide support grant to ECD centres	5	Increase access and retention.	20 schools by 2011.	Provide tuition materials.
Infrastructure GOK/OPEC-	6	To improve access and retention in Secondary Schools	6 Primary and 1 secondary schools	Construction Works
Laboratory Project	7	To improve access and retention in Secondary Schools	Laboratory Equipment project for 5 secondary schools.	Equipping of the laboratory

(B) New Project Proposals: Social Services

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Training and sensitization District Wide	1	Equip women and groups with relevant skills	Train 12 women groups per year; Train 12 CDAs as TOTs	Conduct training. Justification: Group members are not trained leading to collapse of most groups.
Devolved grants the support community group initiatives	2	Increase more awareness/ sensitization on the fund and cover all divisions in the district.	To make the fund accessible to ten (10) community groups per division in FY	Organize one sensitization meeting in every division by end of every FY. Incorporate other stake holders in sensitization campaigns viz Chefs, Dos, Civil Society, other government departments.
Devolved revolving loan to women groups	3	Increase more awareness/ sensitization on the fund and cover all divisions in the district.	To make the fund accessible to ten (10) community groups per division in FY	Organize one sensitization meeting in every division by end of every FY. Incorporate other stake holders in sensitization campaigns viz Chefs, Dos, Civil Society, other government departments.

3.5.7 Cross Sector Linkages

A healthy human resource is very important for development. To ensure this, the Agricultural Sector will have to provide the necessary food for the people. The Physical Infrastructure Sector will avail good roads to transport produce from the farms and also good educational and health facilities, while the public administration will maintain law

and order. Provision of electricity, telecommunication and land will also be necessary for the sector to achieve its targets.

3.5.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

The Human Resource Development sector will work with other sectors to improve the lives of people affected or infected with the HIV/AIDS virus. The sector will also focus on increasing the accessibility to VCT services and PMTCT. On gender issues, strategies will be developed to involve women and youth in health issues. A third of the leadership positions for various management committees will be reserved for women in line with the government directive. Further, women and youth will be involved in community trainings and provision of community health services.

3.6 RESEARCH, INNOVATION AND TECHNOLOGY

The sector is composed of the following sub-sectors: Higher Education, Science and Technology, Information and Communication, Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, Government Information Technology Services and, E-government, Research institutes.

3.6.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

Mission: "To improve quality of life of Kenyans through research, innovations and technology".

3.6.2 District Response to the Sector Vision and Mission

Information and communication is vital in the operations of the district. The district will embrace the use of ICT in its operations by making available information on timely and usable state through the district information and documentation centre (DIDC). The district website page will be used to post the relevant information and sensitization to the community and all stakeholders on the availability of tools so as to make use of them. This will be regularly updated.

The DIDC will act as the centre of information where information will be stored in a state that it can be easily accessed both by the public and technical departments. The DIDC will be well equipped with modern ICT equipment. To ensure the information provided is ICT compliant the departments will embrace ICT in their day to day operations.

3.6.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

As the country is set for an era of adequate, efficient and reliable communication network, districts cannot be left behind. This sector is important because through computer networking will be possible for information users to access information database without leaving their offices or working stations because as soon as the reports/data are generated and keyed into the computer, they can be accessed by different users. This is one of the latest sectors to enter the district and plays a pivotal role in development

planning. This sector is growing at a very fast rate creating employment opportunities for the young people in the district and earning income to the investors.

The sector will provide accurate, timely and relevant information to enable the district to effectively and efficiently plan, monitor and evaluate all development activities. Through this system, relevant officers and farmers will access market information without wasting resources on travelling expenses thereby diverting the saved resources profitably elsewhere.

Information communications technology will transform the district's communication services by linking the district to the outside world through E-Commerce, E-Health and E-Mail services.

3.6.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
GOK	Funding, Data collection, storage, analysis, and dissemination.
Media	Dissemination.
Donor	Financial support.
NGOs	Provision of data; Consumer of data.

3.6.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
ICT Policy		
Formulate an IT policy in the district; Promote use of IT in the district.	High costs involved in purchase of IT equipment; Lack of an IT policy	Involve stakeholders in developing the IT policy
Adoption of IT in the District		
Strengthen the ICT capacity in departments; Increase telecommunication coverage.	Inadequate infrastructure; High costs involved in putting up new exchanges.	Involve the stakeholders in subsidizing the infrastructure.
DIDC		
Improve the DIDC infrastructure; Improve on information coverage and storage.	Poor infrastructure; Lack of up to date information.	Renovate the current DIDC; Involve other stakeholders in provision of reference materials
Human Resource Requirements		
Build the capacity	Lack of IT training facilities	Promote institutions offering IT curriculum.

3.6.6 Project and programme Priorities

(B) New projects: Planning

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Purchase of Equipment	1	To offer better services	2 video cameras 2 computers	Procuring modern equipment.

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
District Headquarters				Justification: The equipment is old and breaks often.

3.6.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The use of new information and communication technology is not wide spread within the district. The role of the government would therefore, be to promote its use. Through the DIDC, the information on the sector will be disseminated to the stakeholders. This therefore, calls for the government to make the DIDC fully operational. The Education Sub Sector will promote the sector by introducing curricula that trains students on new innovations in the sector. The sector also requires improvement of the already existing telecommunication and energy infrastructure.

3.6.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

The ICT sector is critical in disseminating HIV/AIDS related data and information, environmental conservation messages and gender related issues. It offers an opportunity to learn through information sharing and replication of best practices. This sector is important in mainstreaming all cross-cutting issues into development programmes and projects through provision of information on all issues to all the stakeholders. The sector provides the infrastructure for dissemination of government policies and programmes. The sector will play a key role in education, public awareness and the need for participation in all sectors.

3.7 GOVERNANCE, JUSTICE, LAW AND ORDER

The sector is composed of the following sub-sectors: Immigration and registrar of persons, OVP and ministry of home affairs, Justice and Constitutional Affairs, Provincial administration and internal security, State Law Office, Judiciary, Kenya Anti-corruption Commission, Kenya National Audit Office, National Assembly and Electoral Commission of Kenya.

3.7.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: "To achieve a secure, just, accountable, transparent and conducive environment necessary for a globally competitive and prosperous Kenya".

Mission: "To ensure effective and efficient leadership, accountability, security, administration of justice and zero-tolerance to corruption, management of elections and funding and regulation of political parties for achieving socio-economic and political development".

3.7.2 District Response to the Vision and Mission

In order to improve and sustain justice, law and order, the law enforcement agents have endeavoured to reduce communal conflicts and general insecurity, by improving the delivery of legal and judicial services. Improved coordination has continued to ensure justice is given to all. Planning of development activities will be more prudent and the input from all stakeholders will be taken into consideration. Efforts at resource mobilization both at the government, NGOs, and donor levels will be increased. To ensure the active participation of the community, mechanism will be put in place to ensure that feedback is received from the implementers in good time.

3.7.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Maintenance of law and order is very vital for any development in the district. Investors are discouraged from investing in an environment of uncertainty and insecurity. Therefore the sector plays a very crucial role in creating a favourable environment for investment. Moreover for peaceful co-existence between people there must be law and order in the area. The sector is also responsible for establishing and coordination of national policies.

3.7.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Responsibilities
Government Ministries and agencies	Formulation of policies; Financial support for development projects and administration of services; Provision of manpower; Leadership in policy dissemination and implementation.
The electronic and print media	To pass factual, relevant and educational messages and information to the public;
Electoral commission of Kenya	Voters registration and conducting elections.
Religious organizations	Make use of their weekly forums and group meetings to disseminate factual information and counter mis-information.
Political leaders	Co-operation in ensuring there is a conducive 'political climate'.
Civil society organizations	Participate in civic education.
Community Members	Feedback on effectiveness of policies; Participate in implementation of policies; Report cases of mal-administration.
NGOs, CBOs, FBOs	Awareness creation on importance of various policies; Enhance capacity for feedback on effectiveness of the policies; Support to community projects used as training tools; Training for local leaders.
Local Government	Formulation and implementation of local laws (by-laws); Awareness creation on importance of policies; Financial support for development of facilities and administration of services; Provision of manpower.

Stakeholders	Responsibilities
Hospitals	Age assessments where no documentary evidence is available.
Judiciary & Law firms	Issue of relevant legal documents & services.

3.7.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Judiciary	Strengthening law and order	Inadequate manpower and resources; Slow dispensing of justice; Lack of coordination between the various actors; Increased poverty levels.	Train more manpower; Introduce non-custodial sentences; Improve the prisons and other corrective centres; Enhance proper coordination between stakeholders.
Public Administration	Maintenance of security	Increased insecurity; Inadequate corrective facilities; Inadequate trained manpower; Inadequate funding; Community abetting crime.	Reduce illegal firearms in the hands of the public; Address community conflicts and enlist them in maintaining their own security; Retrain and train the personnel; Provide adequate resources.
Prisons	Improve rehabilitation facilities; Expansion of Existing Facilities.	Inadequate funds.	Mobilize resources; to expand the current prison facilities.
Immigration and registrar of persons	To register students while in schools.	Insufficient funds; Some students not having attained age 18yrs.	Carry out mobile registration exercises.
ECK	Voter registration	Staff shortage	Conduct mobile registration.
	Voter education	Media- airtime	Use the local media.
	Elections.	Mis- information.	Through positive engagement of all stakeholders.

3.7.6 Project and Programme Priorities

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes-Immigration and Registrar of Persons

Project	objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Registration of applicants District Wide	Ensure all people eligible are registered as Kenyan citizens.	95 % of all persons at the age of 18 years every year.	Registration through mobile exercises and in all the divisional offices.

(A) On-going projects/programmes-ECK

Project	Objectives	targets	Description of Activities
Voters registration	Register all ID card holders to enable them exercise voting rights.	75% of all ID holders in the district.	Registration at the point of issue of IDs.
ICT	Improve efficiency and inter-linkage with headquarters.	Internet connection to offices by 2009.	Internet connection.
De centralization of data scanning	Ease data capture; Minimize errors in the larger Meru and Isiolo regions.	One data centre by 2009.	Establishment of a centralized data capture centre complete with a satellite link and a spacious operation base for the requisite hard ware.

(B) New Proposals for Projects/Programmes: Kitui Law Courts

Project/Programme Name Location/Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Provision of a motor vehicle	1	Improve administration of justice	To have a motor vehicle by 2008	Purchase of Motor vehicle to use especially during viewing of scenes
Housing of Magistrates	3	Improve productivity, efficiency and security of the Magistrate	To construct one modern and decent house for the magistrate by 2010	Provision of land and funds for construction of the house
Establishment of more law courts	4	Improve the administration of justice	Have an operational law court in major divisions	Construction of court facilities Posting of staff
Establishment of a Library at the Kitui law court	2	Improve administration of justice To provide reference materials to judicial officers and advocates	Have a fully equipped library by 2010	Construction of library block Equipping of the library
Extension of office block		Improve administrative efficiency		

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

Project/Programme Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Kitui men prison – Central division (10m)	Ease congestion of Kitui prison Reduce the cost and risk of transporting prisoners to Kitui	Have a fully functional prison by 2010	Construction of prison block for male prisoners Fencing of the prison compound Construction of staff houses Water, electricity etc

(B) New Projects/Programmes: Prisons Department

Project/Programme Name Location/Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Kitui Women Prison (5m)		Ease congestion of Kitui prison Reduce the cost and risk of transporting prisoners to Kitui		Construction of a women's wing Acquire land for construction of staff houses

(B) New Proposals for Projects/Programmes: Police Department

Project/Programme Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of a modern administration block for the division		To improve administrative efficiency To improve working environment at the division	To have a modern office complex for accommodating OCPD, D/OCPD, SOA, Registry, QM store and division armoury by 2010	Construction of an office block Construction of sentry guard room and salute base Installation of a steel metal gate Chain link fencing of the division compound
Division motor workshop		To improve efficiency of the division and ease the work of DTO	To have a fully functional motor workshop and inspection bay by 2010	Construction of an office cum store Construction of workshop Construction of an inspection bay Construction of a motor vehicle repair shed Installation of a crane and 4 stands Equipping of the workshop Posting of at least 2 engineers
Kitui Police Station Cells Improvement Project		To improve the condition of cells at the station	To have decent cells for men, women and children by 2012	Expansion of men cells including construction of bathrooms and washrooms Construction of women cells complete with bathrooms and wash rooms Construction of children cells complete with bathrooms and washrooms Construction of septic tank served by a proper drainage system
Kitui Police Quarters/Lines project				
				Rehabilitation of the police canteen
Software				
Community Policing				

3.7.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The importance of this sector will largely depend on the confidence of the members of the public. It is directly influenced by the quality of the services they receive. The performance of the other sectors like Physical Infrastructure and Human Resource Development in delivering quality services in a cost-effective, transparent and accountable manner will therefore raise the level of confidence of the communities and their commitment to fully participate in Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order.

3.7.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

The war on HIV/AIDS will be intensified through the NACC decentralized structures and the TOWA project. Funding will be channelled through certified Civil Society organizations (CSOs) and effective participatory Monitoring and Evaluation will be conducted. Inclusion of persons with disabilities in the development process will be emphasised through legal and district specific approaches such as employer-community partnerships.

The sector will implement strategies that guarantee adherence to the rule of law applicable to a modern, market-based economy in a human rights-respecting state. Policy and legal framework necessary for promoting and sustaining fair, affordable and equitable access to justice will be the basis of service delivery in this sector.

3.8 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.

This sector is represented in the district by the District Planning and Development Services and the District Treasury.

3.8.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: “A leading sector in public policy formulation, implementation, coordination, supervision and prudent resource management”.

Mission: “To provide leadership and policy direction in resource mobilization and management for quality public service delivery”.

3.8.2 District Response to the Vision and Mission

The overall focus of the sector will be coordination in implementation of various government policies including the DDP 2008-2012, which are important in creating a facilitative environment for the agriculture, trade and industry and other sectors to perform efficiently. The district will establish an integrated monitoring and evaluation system as guided by the National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System.

A participatory approach will enhance performance in all sectors by creating feedback and reporting mechanisms in the district. The system will cater for all funds in the

district including CDF and LATF to ensure maximum utilization of resources allocated in each district.

For all these measures to succeed, accountability and transparency in implementation of development activities will be emphasized. This will call for prudent financial management, fair and prompt administration of justice, and a democratic and well-informed approach to decision making on public matters and stepping up the fight against corruption.

3.8.3 Importance of the Sector to the District

The sector is responsible for ensuring proper coordination of government policies as well as proper management of public finance. This will be done through setting up various institutions aimed at achieving the sector's goals. Some institutions will require some reactivation and strengthened through the district development committees. In the district, development planning is important in disseminating government policies to community members so that they can be able to participate in project planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. The sector will also ensure that resources meant for development are utilized efficiently.

3.8.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Roles
GOK – MOPND, Finance , Provincial Administration	Formulate policies to coordinate projects and programmes; monitoring and evaluation; Provision of information on the projects status at a central point-DIDC
Community Members	Provision of information on the effects of projects in the short term and the long term.
NGOs, CBOs, Religious Organizations	Collaboration with line ministries in implementation of projects and avoid duplication and overlapping.
Local Government	Submission of projects being implemented and communication.

3.8.5 Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Coordination of project planning and monitoring and implementation	Lack of capacity within the community members to effectively participate in community consultations; Inadequate resources to support planning activities; Low levels of staff establishments.	Create capacity to mobilize local resources through the PRA approach; Budget allocation for the exercise; Strengthen district monitoring and evaluation committee; Ensure optimal staffing levels in the district offices.
Poor or failure to follow set plans specific to the districts	Poor participation by other ministries in the plan processes.	Sensitization of all departmental heads and related partners.
Monitoring and evaluation	Transport and facilitation of DMEC.	Offer transport and facilitate the DMEC.

3.8.6 Project and programme Priorities

(A) Projects and Programmes: Ongoing-Finance

Project name	Objective	Target	Description of activities
Computerization of district treasury	To ensure system effectiveness & efficiency.	A computerized data capture and vote book.	Computer and IFMIS programme installation and personnel training.

(B) New projects-Planning and National Development

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Objective	Target	Description of Aactivities .
Modernise the DIDC	1	To readily offer comprehensive district information.	Have a modern well equipped DIDC by 2010.	Construction of more spacious DIDC and purchase & installation of computers.
District website page	2	Dissemination of projects information.	Set up a district page through MOPND website by 2009.	Set up of district website page for provision of information and updates.

3.8.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The sector is linked to all the other sectors. The activities in the other sectors cannot be implemented without proper administration and maintenance of law and order. There will be close coordination between the courts, police and provincial administration for crime prevention. The Human Resources Sector will play a crucial role in education and moral upbringing of the youths while the Information Sector will be used to provide the people with positive messages and also provision of modern communication equipment for efficient crime prevention.

3.8.8 Mainstreaming Cross-Cutting Issues

The sector will play a key role in advocating and mainstreaming HIV/AIDS, environment and gender issues within the sector and in other sectors as it fulfils its role of coordination; dissemination of government development policy and guidance. In the projects involving the provincial administration and the district development office, service delivery will be improved thus ensuring that all issues of disadvantaged groups are mainstreamed in all development activities. This will also contribute to the effective implementation of all other sectors programmes and projects.

3.9 SPECIAL PROGRAMMES

The sector is composed of the following departments: Regional development authorities, State for youth affairs, Gender, Sports, Culture and Social Services, State for National Heritage and Special Programmes projects

3.9.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

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

3.9.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The overall objective of the sector is to empower and improve the lives of the disadvantaged persons and areas and the vulnerable groups. The Social Services Department will promote the development of the community through mobilization of local resources to improve their standards of living. This will be pursued through enhancement of the community’s capacity to manage viable and sustainable projects especially in agriculture and small-scale trade. Creation of awareness on the need for self-reliance will be undertaken alongside encouraging support in development activities and capacity building from other organizations like NGOs.

The traditional community social support practices will be encouraged and adopted to develop social support programmes for those infected and affected by HIV/AIDS including orphans.

3.9.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector is key in the district since it focuses at addressing inequalities through targeting of groups that require special attention. This includes women, youth, persons with disabilities, and the elderly. The sector promotes the empowerment of women, the disabled and the youth to realize their potential and apply the same towards contributing to economic growth and poverty reduction. It addresses the needs of the disabled through vocational rehabilitation centres, which impart self-supporting skills to them. Sports and recreation are a source of income including foreign exchange earnings.

3.9.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Roles
Government Ministries and Agencies	Provision of personnel; Provision of grants and training funds; Mobilization of communities. Regulatory framework development; Funding of Sports facilities.

Stakeholders	Roles
NGOs, CBOs,	Support to training; Development of relevant training modules; Support to research/survey on some social issues e.g. FMG, gender issues.
Credit Organizations	Continue issuing loans and conducting relevant training.
Local Leaders and Community	Support development activities through active participation and contribution; Provide good leadership in project management.
Employers and employees	Employing and working respectively.
Artistes	Participation in the development of cultural programmes.
Sports Association	Sports administration and management; Sports/Development.
The Sportsmen and Women & Schools.	Character development; Exploitation of talents; Subscriptions/membership; Identification of talents.
Local Authority	Physical planning for development of facilities; Provision of services; Development of physical infrastructure.
Local Business Enterprises and Corporate Bodies	Support to sports by sponsoring tournaments; Promotion of sports; Development support.

3.9.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Social Services	Improvement/introduction of market oriented courses for the disabled; Mainstreaming gender concerns in all development programmes; Encourage women to hold leadership positions in project management committees; Promotion of IGA among self help groups and individuals; Enhance HIV/AIDS control campaigns and training.	Lack of funds; Lack of adequate personnel; Inappropriate credit schemes for women and the disabled.	Introduce market oriented courses; Mobilize local resources to augment funds for group based projects; Formulate pro-poor local credit schemes; Group Promotion and development training.
	Expansion of existing funds for Self Help Groups.	Inadequate funds and limited Project Management Skills.	Build capacities of groups to access the existing revolving funds.
Sports	Training of sports officials on management and administration of various sports disciplines; Sensitise the community on the important role of sports in socialization and creation of cohesiveness; Inspection of the available sports facilities to ensure suitability; Promote the development of additional sports facilities.	Lack of adequate public play grounds; Inadequate sponsorship of individual clubs; Inadequate resources to oversee administration of sports activities throughout the district.	Develop additional public sports/grounds facilities.; mobilize more funds for sports administration from the central government, local authorities and corporate bodies; Community mobilization to enhance local participation in sports activities through public Barazas and training forums for the sports associations; Create awareness among corporate bodies on the important role played by sports in product

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
			promotion, and advertisement.
Culture	Revolving fund for cultural artists practitioners.	Inadequate/lack of funds to facilitate the artists.	Initiate a revolving fund for cultural artists to empower them in their cultural endeavours.
	Construction of a cultural centre at the district headquarters.	Lack of funds for putting up a cultural centre inhibits the development of cultural activities.	To establish a cultural centre in the district to promote preservation and development of cultural activities.

3.9.6 Programme and Project Priorities

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Arid Lands Resource Management Programme

Project/Programme Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Kiteeti sand dam *	reduce walking distances in search of water To improve water recharge Provide cleaning drinking water	50HH by 2010	Construction of a weir Sinking of water shallow wells Installation of hand pump
Mutia sand dam*	to Improve water recharge provide domestic water provide cleaning drinking water reduce the walking distance from 10 kms to 5 kms	40 HH by 2010	Construction of a weir Sinking of shallow wells Installation of hand pump
Semea drift sand and dam*	to improve water recharge, road network and support irrigation	75 HH by 2010	Contracted to construct two weirs Construction of the way Sinking of shallow wells Installation of hand pump
Tiva water project	To enhance water availability to the people Create income generating activity for the school	95 HH by 2010	Construction pumps house, water kiosk and piping network
Tei wa uwu dairy goat unit*	to improve on milk production produce 75% toggen burg crosses (breeding materials) upgrade local breeds	65 HH by 2012	Support the construction of goats shed, Procurement of the dairy goats and bucks Farmers trainings
Utooni dairy goat unit*	To improve on milk production produce 75% toggen burg crosses	45 HH by 2012	Support the construction of goats shed, Procurement of the dairy goats and bucks Farmers trainings

Project/Programme Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
	(breeding materials) upgrade local breeds produce 75% toggen burg crosses (breeding materials) upgrade local breeds		
Kithumula dairy goat unit*	To improve on milk production produce 75% toggen burg crosses (breeding materials) - upgrade local breeds produce 75% toggen burg crosses (breeding materials) - upgrade local breeds	50HH by 2012	Support the construction of goats shed, Procurement of the dairy goats and bucks -Farmers trainings
Kyambusya meat goat breeding cluster*	- to improve on meat production (mature weights) - enhance growth rate - Improve on gene pool.	105 HH by 2015	- Procurement of the galla goats bucks. - farmers trainings
Yiuku meat goat breeding cluster *	- to improve on meat production (mature weights) - enhance growth rate - Improve on gene pool.	112 HH by 2015	- Procurement of the galla goats bucks. - farmers trainings
Kawama micro irrigation scheme*	- to efficiently and effectively utilize the little available water to boost production (supplement irrigation) Promote horticulture crop production Training farmers	150 HH by 2015	Supply of water storage tank Trainings of farmers
Maamu micro irrigation scheme	Tto efficiently and effectively utilize the little available water to boost production (supplement irrigation)P promote horticulture crop production Training farmers	45 HH by 2010	Supply of water storage tank Trainings of farmers
Koi range rehabilitation	To improve pasture and ground cover. To increase biodiversity	75 HH by 2010	Resseding, fencing, a forestation, construction of soil and water conservation structures
Kekeani range rehabilitation	To improve pasture and ground cover	80 HH by 2012	fencing, a forestation, construction of soil and

Project/Programme Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
	increase biodiversity		water conservation structures
Nzambia range rehabilitation	To improve pasture and ground cover Increase biodiversity	2012 100 HH by	fencing, a forestation, construction of soil and water conservation structures
Mikuyuni range rehabilitation	To improve pasture and ground cover Increase biodiversity		fencing, a forestation, construction of soil and water conservation structures
Katyethoka fish pond	Introduction of new livelihood	30HH by 2010	-procurement of the fingerlings -support the construction of the fish ponds -training of farmers
Ngwani fish pond	Introduction of new livelihood	45HH by 2010	--procurement of the fingerlings -support the construction of the fish ponds -training of farmers

(B) New Proposals for Projects/Programmes: Children's Department

Project/Programme Name Location/Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Cells for Children at Kitui police station	1	To ensure proper justice for children	To have a fully operational cell for boys at the Kitui Police Station by 2010 To have a fully operational cell for Girls at the Kitui Police Station by 2010	Sourcing of funds Construction of cells
Establishment of Area Advisory Councils in each division	2	To address children issues at the community level	To have a fully functional Area Advisory Council (AAC) in each division by 2010	Identification of able council members Formation of councils Training Councils on their role and mandate including a basic understanding of the Children's Act

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Youth Affairs

Project/Programme Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Mwingi* Baptist Youth Polytechnic	To impart vocational skills to the youth Training the youth on TIVET	To be fully operational by 2010	Construction of new workshops Rehabilitation of existing workshops Provision of training tools and equipment
Youth Enterprise Development Fund	To empower the youth	To benefit 40% of district youth by 2014	Provision of loans
Training youths on environment,	Conserve the environment	1500 by 2010	Imparting the benefits of environment conservation
Dissemination of Youth Policy	Awareness creation on youth policy		
ADB/GoK Education Project III	To develop the necessary infrastructure	To have 5 fully functional youth polytechnics in the district by 2015	Construction of workshops Equipping of workshops Construction of toilets Supply of water and electricity

(B) New Project Proposals-Social Services

Project/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
Training programmes District wide	1	To ensure sustainability of group activities for the benefit of all members.	10 Divisional Social Development Committees.	Train Social Development Assistants officials, Committees and selected group leaders.
Expand and revolve community friendly loan schemes to viable groups of women, the disable and the youth District wide	2	Empower marginalized population groups through loan facilities for IGAs including handicapped.	six groups per division per financial year.	Formation of groups in these categories; Identification of viable group projects; Tailored trainings for group leaders; Regular follow up visits for monitoring groups progress.

(B) New Project Proposals-Culture

Project Name/Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
Revolving fund/grant District Wide	1	Provision of financial assistance to the cultural aspects of culture in the district & strengthen cultural activities.	Assist 20 cultural groups by 2012.	Develop revolving fund to empower cultural groups.
Cultural festivals District wide	2	Promote and develop functional aspects of culture in the district.	160 cultural artists, herbalists, troupes every year.	Mobilizing & co-ordination of the groups; Publicity for cultural events.

3.9.7 Cross-Sector Linkages

The performance of the Sector is closely linked to the performance of the other sectors particularly Agriculture and Rural Development, which provides foodstuff. Governance, Justice, Law and Order Sector plays a crucial role in mobilization of the community, coordinating development activities and generally overseeing the implementation of various government policies. Its performance will also determine the extent to which the Human Resources Development sector objectives and targets are achieved.

3.9.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

The sector has mainstreamed the issues of gender through empowerment of women and youth. Efforts will now be concentrated in developing and enhancing the productivity of these groups. Community based organizations will spearhead mainstreaming of HIV/AIDS issues into development at the grass root levels as they are funded directly to carry out HIV/AIDS related activities by various donors including Global Fund and National Aids Control Council.

(b) New Project Proposals - Social Services

Project/Activity	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets
Formation of groups in these categories: identification of viable group projects; tailored training for group leaders; regular follow up visits for mentoring groups projects	1	Empower youth & women through formation of groups	6 groups per district per financial year
Expand and revitalize community friendly loan schemes to viable groups of women, the disabled and the youth	2	Expand and revitalize community friendly loan schemes to viable groups of women, the disabled and the youth	10 projects per district
Establish and revitalize community friendly loan schemes to viable groups of women, the disabled and the youth	3	Establish and revitalize community friendly loan schemes to viable groups of women, the disabled and the youth	10 projects per district

(c) New Project Proposals - Culture

Project/Activity	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets
Establish and revitalize community friendly loan schemes to viable groups of women, the disabled and the youth	1	Establish and revitalize community friendly loan schemes to viable groups of women, the disabled and the youth	10 projects per district
Establish and revitalize community friendly loan schemes to viable groups of women, the disabled and the youth	2	Establish and revitalize community friendly loan schemes to viable groups of women, the disabled and the youth	10 projects per district
Establish and revitalize community friendly loan schemes to viable groups of women, the disabled and the youth	3	Establish and revitalize community friendly loan schemes to viable groups of women, the disabled and the youth	10 projects per district

4.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the monitoring and evaluation mechanisms that will be used by the district to measure the progress and effectiveness of development activities proposed in chapter 3 that will be undertaken in the district during the district plan period.

4.1 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION SYSTEM

There will be participatory monitoring and evaluation at all levels right from the project level, community, sub-location, and Location, Division and District levels. The responsibility for monitoring and evaluation will be apportioned right from the location level to the district level. The locational level will be fed information from the sub-location and village level committees. At the locational level there will be a Locational Monitoring and Evaluation Committee that will be headed by technical staff from the organizations that are working in the areas. At the divisional level, the divisional committee will receive reports from the locational level and arrange for its own monitoring. At the district level, there will be a committee chaired by the DC that will carry out the monitoring and evaluation in conjunction with other departmental heads and other stakeholders in the district.

The monitoring process will incorporate the technical staff from all actors, including NGOs and private sector. Efforts will also be put in place to mobilize enough resources for monitoring.

CHAPTER FOUR: IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Details of project objectives activities and targets for all projects and programmes listed below are provided in Chapter 3. The monitoring and evaluation matrix for every sector is given below:

4.2.1 Agriculture and Rural Development Sector

Project Name	Project Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency(ies)	Stakeholder Responsibility
Promotion of Energy Saving Devices and Agro-fennery	1.3m	2008-2012	No. of households using the devices No. of nurseries established No. of field visits	Field visits reports	MDA and Ministry of Environment	Co-support in funding and monitoring of progress
West Midlands Kenya (2005-2015) Component 4 Support to Community Driven Food Security Improvement Initiatives	12m	2008-2012	No. of households using the devices No. of nurseries established No. of field visits	Field visits reports	MDA and Ministry of Livestock Development	Co-support in funding and monitoring of progress
National Agriculture Extension	20m	2008-2012	No. of households using the devices No. of nurseries established No. of field visits	Field visits reports	MDA and Ministry of Livestock Development	Co-support in funding and monitoring of progress

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The monitoring process will require both human and financial resources. The district will incorporate the technical staff from all actors, i.e. government, NGOs and private sector. Efforts will also be put in place to mobilize enough resources for monitoring.

4.2 IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX

Details of project objectives activities and targets for all projects and programmes listed below are provided in Chapter 3. The monitoring and evaluation matrix for every sector is given below:

4.2.1 Agriculture and Rural Development Sector

Project Name	Project Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency(ies)	Stakeholder Responsibility
Promotion of Energy Saving Devices and Agro-forestry	1.5m	2008-2012	No. of households using the devices No. of nurseries established. No. of field visits	Field visits , reports	MOA and Ministry of Environment	Co-support in funding and monitoring of progress
Njaa Marufuku Kenya (2005-2015) Component 1 Support to community Driven Food Security Improvement Initiatives	12m	2008-2012	No. of households using the devices No. of nurseries established. No. of field visits	Field visits , reports	MOA and Ministry of Livestock Development	Co-support in funding and monitoring of progress
National Agriculture &livestock	26m	2008-2012	No. of households	Field visits , reports	MOA and Ministry of	Co-support in funding and

Project Name	Project Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency(ies)	Stakeholder Responsibility
extension programme (NALEPD10)			using the devices No. of nurseries established. No. of field visits		Livestock Development	monitoring of progress
Agricultural Sector Programme Support (ASPS) Decentralized Agriculture Support Structures (DASS)	87m	2008-2012	No of infrastructures constructed	Reports Field visits	MOA	Co-support in funding and monitoring of progress
Livestock						
NALEP	2,162,869	July 2007 – June 2008	CIGs formed and trained	Reports Field visits	GOK	Farmers to work on the their livestock, GOK to provide technical backstopping, Development partners to co – finance.
ABD /ASAL	13m	July 2007 – June 2008	Groups trained Funding Proposals generated and funded	Reports Field visits	GOK	Farmers to work on the their livestock, GOK to provide technical backstopping, Development partners to co – finance.
ALRMP 11	347m	July 2007 – June 2008	No of farmers Trained No of structures conserved No of beneficiaries	Reports Field visits	GOK /Donors	Farmers to work on the their livestock, GOK to provide technical backstopping, Development partners to co – finance.
Dairy goat and capacity building project (DGCBP) supported by FARM AFRICA	154m	July 2007 – June 2008	No of farmers Trained No of beneficiaries	Reports Field visits	GOK /Donors	Farmers to work on the their livestock, GOK to provide technical backstopping, Development partners to co – finance.
Veterinary						
PATTEC Constituency	500,000	July 2007 – June 2008	Groups trained Funding Proposals generated and funded	Reports Field visits	GOK/ ILRI	Communities to attend training, extension staff to provide technical backstopping.
Fisheries						
Fish Seed Production. Kiima Kimwe Location. Central Division.	1.5 m	2009 – 2012	No. of fish farmers engaged in production. No. of fish	Reports Field visits	DFO	Communities to attend training, extension staff to provide technical backstopping.

Project Name	Project Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency(ies)	Stakeholder Responsibility
Machakos Town Constituency			seeds produced per year.			
Dam Stocking/Restocking and dam fisheries utilization programme District wide.	1m	2008 - 2013	No of dams stocked/ restocked. No. of dam fisheries utilized by the local community. No. of dam management committees formed	Fish stocking reports Fish harvesting reports	GOK Fisheries Department Local community	Co-management of the dam fisheries. Environment conservation around the dam fisheries. Marketing of the fish from the dams
Rural Water Supply						
Rehabilitation of Mua Hills Water project	13.45m	2009 - 2012	No. of people being served by the water supply	Reports	DWO . Athi and water services Board.	Co-support in funding and monitoring of progress
Rehabilitation of Machakos Water Supply	238m	2009 - 2012	No. of people being served by the water supply	Reports	DWO . Athi and water services Board.	Co-support in funding and monitoring of progress
Rehabilitate Kathiani Water Supply	15.9m	2009 - 2012	No. of people being served by the water supply	Reports	DWO . Athi and water services Board.	Co-support in funding and monitoring of progress
Environment						
Environmental Awareness Programme, District Wide	5.6m	2008-2011	No. of workshops / seminars held	Reports	DECO	Maintenance of the environment by the community
Pollution/ Waste management – District Wide	4.6m	2008-2011	No. of industries with EPM	Reports	DEPO	DEPO to assist in preparation of the EMP
Prepare Environment Management Plans for sand harvesting, quarrying and other mining activities. District Wide	5.4m	2008-2011	No. of societies with EMP	Reports	DEPO	DEPO to assist in the preparation of the EMP.
District Environment Action Plan (DEAP). District Wide	4.0m	2008-2011	No. of plans produced	Reports	DEPO	GOK and other stake holders to provide funds
Forestry						
Increase of farm forestry and industrial plantation products.	600.000	2009 - 2010	No. of ha under farm forestry	Reports	KFS Council (Community)	Communities / GOK to Plant trees Dev partner to co-fund
Rehabilitation of degraded sites	750.000	2009 - 2010	No. of sites rehabilitated	Reports	KFS Council (Community)	Communities / GOK to Plant trees Dev partner to co-fund
Tree seedlings production	500.000	2009 - 2010	No. of tree seedling produced per	Reports		Communities / GOK to Plant trees

Project Name	Project Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency(ies)	Stakeholder Responsibility
			yesr			Dev partner to co-fund
Sustainable forest conservation and protection.	648,000	2009 - 2010	No. of ha under forest conservation	Reports	-KFS DAO WARMA PA KFS	Communities / GOK to Plant trees Dev partner to co-fund
Lands Administration, Survey and Human Settlement						
Land Adjudication	4m	2008 - 2012	No of cases completed	Reports	DLASO	DLASO to avail evidence in courts and facilitate in case settlement
Settling of the landless	14m	2008 - 2012	No. of landless settled	Reports and records	DLASO	DDC to avail land for resettlement

4.2.2 Tourism, Trade and Industry Sector

Project Name	Project Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency(ies)	Stakeholder Responsibility
Small Scale Industries						
Voucher Training programme District Wide	24m	2008 – 2012	No. of artisans trained	Reports	DATO/WB	DATO to assist in provision of skills and participating in training
Micro-Finance District Wide	32m	2008 – 2012	Volume of credit given and no. of beneficiaries	Records and reports	DATO/WB	Private sector to facilitate in marketing
Jua Kali Sheds District Wide	12m	2008 – 2012	No. of sheds built	Visits and reports	DATO/WB	Private sector to facilitate in marketing
Technology and Business Development Service programme District Wide	12m	2008 – 2012	No. of sheds built	Visits and reports	DATO/WB	DDC to assist in provision of facilities.

4.2.3 Human Resources Development

Project Name	Project Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency(ies)	Stakeholder Responsibility
Health						
Construct Maternity unit and theatre at Kitui District Hospital	15m	2009 – 2012	Building in place Equipment in place Number of staff deployed	Bill of quantities Certificate of completion Stores document e.g. S11; S13	MOH EU Ministry of Works	MOH to provide the lead role and technical advice. E.U to provide financial

Project Name	Project Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency(ies)	Stakeholder Responsibility
			Quantities of other supplies and Logistics	delivery notes Stock cards		support. Ministry of health to provide staff training and the consumables E.U to provide funds for equipment purchase.
Installation of x-ray machine, Gautoclave at Kitui District Hospital	8m	2009 – 2012	X-Ray installed	Reports	Ministry of Health,	MOH to provide technical support. To provide staff To provide the necessary supplies and logistics. CDF to provide finances.
Renovation and Equipping of health facilities	20m	2009 – 2012	Presence of building No. of equipment purchased. No. of staff deployed. Quantities of supplies and other logistics	BOQ Certificate of completion Stores documents e.g. S11, S13 Stock cards	CDF Kathiani MOH Private industries in A/River e.g. DEVKI MOW	MOH to provide lead role CDF/ Industries to provide funding MOW to provide technical support in buildings
Mildmay international HIV/AIDs Programme. Kitui General Hospital Central Constituency	5m	2009 – 2012	No. of staff trained Number of equipments purchased. Quantity of drugs e.g. ARTs supplied. Number of patients seen.	Training curriculum Procurement documents Stores documents. Registers Tally sheets.	Mildmay international International centre for AIDs Programme ICAP. MOH	MOH to provide the lead role and technical advice. ICAP/Mildmay to provide financial support for the programme.
Reproductive health Programme All facilities in all constituencies	4m	2009 – 2012	No. of health workers trained. No of women in reproductive age group on Family Planning.	Tally sheets, Registers Summary sheets	Family Care International / MOH	- MOH – Provide lead role/technical support. FCI – financial support.

Project Name	Project Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency(ies)	Stakeholder Responsibility
			No. attending ANC No. of deliveries by skilled personnel			
PSI/Global fund/MOH, nets programme in all health facilities, All constituencies.	7m	2009 – 2012	No of health workers trained. No. of nets distributed. No of persons sleeping under the nets. No. of nets treated.	Summary sheets Tally sheets Registers Delivery notes S11, S13.	MOH Global funds/ PSI	- MOH to provide technical support and trainings. - PSI and Global fund to provide nets.
Education						
Free Secondary Education	781million	2008 – 2012	To improve access and retention in secondary schools	No. completing secondary education.	DEO	Parents to avail pupils. GOK to provide finances, teachers to cover the desired syllabus.
Free Primary Education	1.1 billion	2008 – 2012	Increase enrolment in Primary Schools	No. of pupils enrolled and completing secondary education.	DEO	Parents to avail pupils. GOK to provide finances, teachers to cover the desired syllabus.
Infrastructure development.	14.7 m	2008-2010	No. of classrooms constructed. No of laboratories completed and equipped.	Reports Functional infrastructure. School visits	DEO Public Works	Parents to Provide locally available materials. CDF to avail funds.
Laboratory Equipment project	250,000 per school	2009 - 2010	No. of laboratory equipped	School visits	DEO/BOG	PTA to Provide laboratory rooms. Dev. Partners to equip the laboratories.
Social Services						
Training and sensitization District Wide	6.5m		No. of groups trained	Report	DSDO	Provision of extra training

Project Name	Project Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency(ies)	Stakeholder Responsibility
						resources by GOK and other donors.
Devolved grants the support community group initiatives	2.5m		No. of groups supported	reports	DSDO	GOK and other donors to provide extra funds for support.
Devolved revolving loan to women groups	30m		No. of women groups who benefited from the loan	Reports	DSDO	Provision of extra funds by GOK and other donors.

4.2.4 Physical Infrastructure

Project Name	Project Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tool	Implementing Agency(ies)	Stakeholder Responsibility
Routine maintenance of roads in the district	10.5 MILLION	2009 - 2011	No. of km Maintained And culvert / drifts installed	Field visits and reports	DWO	GOK to assist in resource provision
B7 Kanyonyo-Kitui Road	78M	2009 - 2011	No. of km constructed And culvert / drifts installed	Field visits and reports	DWO	GOK to assist in resource provision
Masii - Kisasi	Not Determined	2009 - 2011	No. of km constructed	Field visits and reports	DWO	GOK to assist in resource provision
Kyangunga drift (E734 Wikililye-Kisasi)	Not Determined	2009 - 2011	No. of km constructed	Field visits and reports	DWO	GOK to assist in resource provision
Thua drift (D507Mwitika-Voo)	11M	2009 - 2011	Drift constructed	Field visits and reports	DWO	GOK to assist in resource provision
Ithangathi drift (E730 mandongoi-ithanganthi)	Not Determined	2009 - 2011	Drift constructed	Field visits and reports	DWO	GOK to assist in resource provision
Mwaani drift (R26 mwaani ngangni)	11M	2009 - 2011	Drift constructed	Field visits and reports	DWO	GOK to assist in resource provision
Kiongwe climb (C96)	7.5	2009 - 2011	No. of km constructed	Field visits and reports	DWO	GOK to assist in resource provision

Project Name	Project Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicator,	Monitoring Tool	Implementing Agency(ies)	Stakeholder Responsibility
B7 Kitui-Kibwezi road	23M	2009 - 2011	No. of km constructed	Field visits and reports	DWO	GOK to assist in resource provision
C96 Chuluni-Mwitika	11M	2009 - 2011	No. of km constructed	Field visits and reports	DWO	GOK to assist in resource provision
C94 Kabati-Kwasiku	21	2009 - 2011	No. of km constructed	Field visits and reports	DWO	GOK to assist in resource provision

4.2.5 Research, Innovation and Technology

Project Name	Project Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Targets	Implementing Agency(ies)	Stakeholder Responsibility
Information						
Purchase of communication Equipment District Headquarters	2.2m	2009-2010	Equipment installed	Visit and reports	DIO	Provision of equipment and financiers by GOK or other donors.
Rehabilitation , Equipping of the DIDC with modern technology	6M	2009-2010	% of physical completion and no. of equipments installed	Visit and reports	DDO	Provision of equipment and financiers by GOK or other donors.

4.2.6 Public Administration

Project Name	Project Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency(ies)	Stakeholder Responsibility
Civil Registration						
Train all rural Registration Assistants (Asst. Chiefs) (RAs)	312,800	2009-2012	No. of RAs Trained	reports	District Civil Registrar	Funding Actual training
Probation						
Office block extension and toilet construction/ Office furniture replacement District Headquarters	2m	2008 - 2013	% of physical completion	Reports and visits	GOK	Supervision

4.2.7 Special Programmes

Project Name	Project Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency (ies)	Stakeholder Responsibility
Social Services						
Training and sensitization District Wide	2 million	By 2012	No. of groups trained	Reports Data	DSDO	Provision of extra training resources by GOK and other donors.
Devolved grants the support community group initiatives	10 million	By 2012	No. of groups supported	No of groups supported Financial reports	DSDO	GOK and other donors to provide extra funds for support.
Devolved revolving loan to women groups	15 million	By 2012	No. of women groups who benefited from the loan	Field reports Financial reports	DSDO	Provision of extra funds by GOK and other donors.
Human Resource Management						
Construction of Cottage Industries	3m	5 years	2 cottage industries	10 cottage industries	Human Resource Management and Employment Department	Local Authorities to avail land, GOK and Development partners to avail funds for construction.

4.2.8 Governance, Justice, Law and Order

Project Name	Project Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing Agency (ies)	Stakeholder Responsibility
Civil Registration						
Train all rural Registration Assistants (Asst. Chiefs) (RAs)	312,800	2008 - 2012	No. of RAs Trained -Increased registration rate	-Total no. of RAs reports	District Civil Registrar	GOK and development partners to avail funds.
Probation						
Office block extension and toilet construction/ Office furniture replacement District Headquarters	2m	2008 - 2012	No. of offices constructed A board room constructed	Construction report made. Renovation report made	GOK	GOK and development partners to avail funds.

4.3 SUMMARY OF MONITORING AND EVALUATION IMPACT AND PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Sub- sector	Current Situation (2008)	Mid-term Projection (2010)	End -term Projection (2012)
Agriculture and rural dev.			
Total acreage under food crops	77,980 Ha	91,342 Ha	112,000 Ha.
Total acreage under cash crops	3100 Ha	3900 Ha.	4500 Ha
Total acreage under soil/ land conservation	4 HA	345 Ha	3245 Ha
Total acreage under farm forestry	41,070 HA	41,170 Ha	41,270 Ha.
Total acreage under organic farming	None	28 Ha	33 Ha
Livestock farming:			
Bee apiaries	600	700	750
Bee hives	4,926	5026	5126
Milk production Liters	3,972,057	4,729,620	6,829,620
Beef production: Kgs	1,186,790	1,232,644	1,462,644
Mutton Production Kgs	32,656	39,854	40,323
Egg production trays	4,373,860	5,123,675	7,345,564
Poultry meat Production kgs	199,671	256,785	345,123
Honey Production Kg	81,1361	1,098,234	1,456,342
Pork Production Kg	44,261	67,981	87,435
Forestry			
Number of gazetted forests	4	7	11
No. of people engaged in forestry	7830	12,432	17,564
Seedlings production	1 million per year	2.5 m	3m
Quantity of timber produced	212.2 tones	252.2 tones	300 tones
Cooperatives			
Active cooperative societies	25	54	120
Total Registered membership	98,193	101,432	157,572
Total turn-over	981,1936	1,525,326	2,234,765
Health			
Beds capacity	234	542	614
Doctor/patient ratio	1:1558	1:1345	1:1123
Nurse/patient ratio	1:9000	1:8000	1:7000
HIV prevalence	5.1	4.8%	3.5%
Average distance to health facility	15 km	9km	7km
Antenatal care (ANC) %	69	75	86
Health facility deliveries	42%	50%	60%
Contraceptive acceptance	32%	60%	70%
Children vaccination	83.5%	87%	95%
No. of CHWs, CBD,	302	370	400
HIV/AIDS:			
Number of VCTs	9	14	20
Number of trained counsellors	20	30	40
Crude Birth rate/1000	45	34	33
Crude Death rate/1000	33	23	19
Infant Mortality rate (IMR) /1000	77	62	41
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (NNMR) /1000	37	31	30
Post Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (PNNMR) /1000	44	38	33
Child Mortality Rate (CMR) /1000	41	37	27
Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR) /1000	115	80/1000	75/1000
Life expectancy	53	58 yrs	65yrs
Education			

Sub- sector	Current Situation (2008)	Mid-term Projection (2010)	End –term Projection (2012)
Pre- primary			
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:36	1:25	1:20
Total enrolment	28,128	34,000	45,000
Drop-out rate %	6	4	3
Primary			
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:37	1:30	1:25
Total enrolment	152,314	185,000	190,000
Drop-out rate%	10	7	5
Secondary			
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:22	1:21	1:20
Total enrolment	19309	25,000	30,500
Drop-out rate	3.87%	3 %	2%
District literacy level	67 %	70 %	85%
Population growth rate	2.8 %	2.7%	2.5%
Poverty levels%	63.7	55%	50%
Water and sanitation			
Households with access to piped water	100000	120000	150000
Households with access to potable water	40000	80000	104000
No. of shallow wells	420	480	600
No. of protected springs	7	13	23
No. of un-protected springs	75	71	69
No. of water pans/Earth dams	90	112	135
No. of Sub-surface Dams	5	11	17
No. of Bore holes	93	112	134
Households with roof catchment systems	70%	75%	80%
Average distance to nearest water point	5 Km	3 km	2 km
Households with Latrines%	63.9	76	87
Number of Water Resource Users Associations (WRUA) established	4 groups 200 persons (WRUA) at formation station	10 groups	20 groups
Water quality	Fair	Fairly good	Good
Energy			
Households with electricity connection	4598	6,500	8,000
Trading centres connected with electricity	14	24	32
Physical infrastructure			
Roads upgrading to bitumen Km	87.2	180 km	200km
Gravel surface Km	827.2	984	1134
Earth surface Km	483.4	675	789