

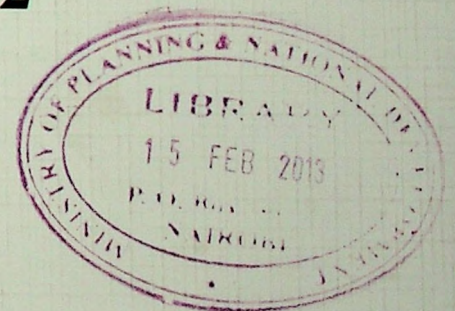
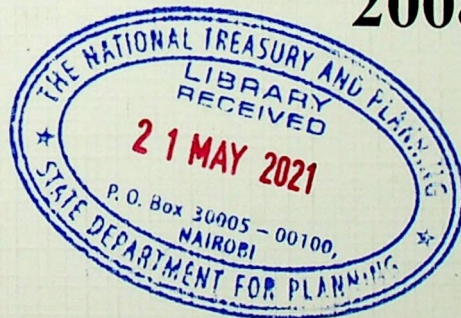


REPUBLIC OF KENYA

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

MUMIAS DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN

2008 – 2012



KENYA
VISION **2030**

Towards a Globally Competitive and Prosperous Kenya

June 2009

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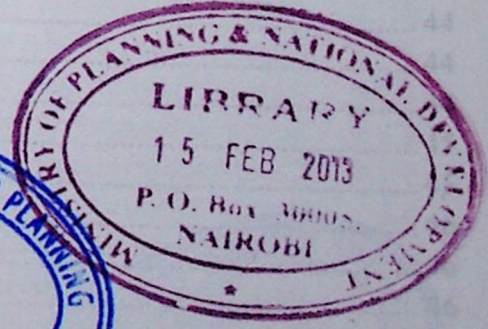


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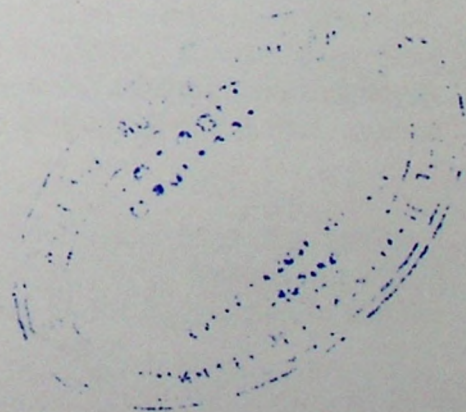
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DISTRICT VISION AND MISSION

District Vision

To be the leading sugar producing district in Kenya and East Africa

Mission

To ensure effective and efficient utilization of resources through adoption of new technologies, research on early maturing sugarcane, sustainable environment and natural resources management, market research and enabling environment for trade and industry.

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.

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

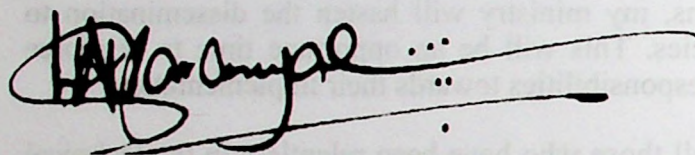
Let me recognize the supportive roles by the Honourable Members of Parliament and the entire political leadership including Councilors in all the Local Authorities. Their pivotal roles is duly recognized in the leadership and mobilization of their community members and through their various representatives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

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

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

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

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



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

PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

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

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

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

The Plan is divided into four chapters as follows:

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

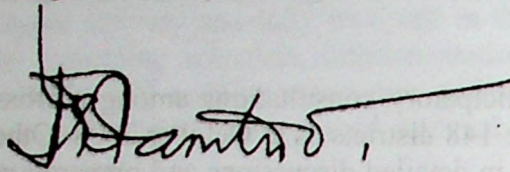
Chapter Two provides a review of the performance of the 7th DDP for the period 2002-2008 as well as an insight into the major development challenges and cross cutting issues to be addressed during the 2008-2012 Plan period.

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

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

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

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



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

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CDF	Constituency Development Fund
CDTF	Community Development Trust Fund
CHWS	Community Health Workers
CIG	Common Interest Group
CNO	Civil Society Organization
DAO	District Agricultural Officer
DC	District Commissioner
DCU	District Coordinating Unit
DDC	District Development Committee
DDP	District Development Plan
DEC	District Executive Committee
DEO	District Education Officer
DFO	District Forest Officer
DCECE	District Centre for Early Childhood Education
DIDC	District Information and Documentation Centre
DLPO	District Livestock Production Officer
DMEC	District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee
DO	District Officer
DPC	District Peace Committee
DSF	District Stakeholders Forum
DSO	District Statistics Office
DTC	District Tender Committee
ECD	Early Childhood Education
ECK	Electoral Commission Of Kenya
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
FPE	Free Primary Education
FSE	Free Secondary Education
GOK	Government of Kenya
HIV/AIDS	Human Immune Virus/ Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
HQ	Headquarters
ICT	Information Communication and Technology
IEC	Instructional Education Communication
IGAs	Income Generating Activities
IT	Information Technology
ITNS	Insecticide Treated Nets
JAPR	Joint Annual Program Review
JICA	Japan International Corporation Agency

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AED	Academy for Educational Development
ANC	Antenatal Clinic
AP	Administration Police
ARV	Antiretroviral
BCC	Behaviour Communication Change
BOG	Board of Governors
BPO	Business Process Off-Shoring
CACC	Constituency Aids Control Committee
CBO	Community Based Organization
CCC	Comprehensive Care Centre
CDF	Constituency Development Fund
CDTF	Community Development Trust Fund
CHWS	Community Health Workers
CIG	Common Interest Group
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DAO	District Agricultural Officer
DC	District Commissioner
DCU	District Coordinating Unit
DDC	District Development Committee
DDP	District Development Plan
DEC	District Executive Committee
DEO	District Education Officer
DFO	District Forest Officer
DICECE	District Centre for Early Childhood Education
DIDC	District Information and Documentation Centre
DLPO	District Livestock Production Officer
DMEC	District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee
DO	District Officer
DPC	District Peace Committee
DSF	District Stakeholders Forum
DSO	District Statistics Office
DTC	District Tender Committee
ECD	Early Childhood Education
ECK	Electoral Commission Of Kenya
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
FPE	Free Primary Education
FSE	Free Secondary Education
GOK	Government of Kenya
HIV/AIDS	Human Immune Virus/ Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
HQ	Headquarters
ICT	Information Communication and Technology
IEC	Instructional Education Communication
IGAs	Income Generating Activities
IT	Information Technology
ITNS	Insecticide Treated Nets
JAPR	Joint Annual Program Review
JICA	Japan International Corporation Agency

KAPP	Kenya Agricultural Productivity Project
KARI	Kenya Agricultural Research Institute
KESREF	Kenya Sugar Research Foundation
KIE	Kenya Industrial Estates
KNASP	Kenya National Aids Strategic Plan
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
KPLC	Kenya Power and Lighting Company
KWFT	Kenya Women Finance Trust
LATF	Local Authority Transfer Fund
LDC	Locational Development Committee
LVNWSB	Lake Victoria North Water Services Board
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MFI	Microfinance Institutions
MOA	Ministry of Agriculture
MOCO	Mumias Out growers Company
MOE	Ministry of Education
MOGCS	Ministry of Gender and Children Services
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOICT	Ministry of Information, Communication and Technology
MOLHRD	Ministry of Labour and Human Resource Development
MoRPW	Ministry of Roads and Public Works
MOSSACO	Mumias Sugar Savings and Credit Organization
MOSYA	Ministry of Sports and Youth Affairs
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MUSCO	Mumias Sugar Company
MW&I	Ministry of Water and Irrigation
NACC	National Aids Control Council
NEMA	National Environment Management Act
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
OVCs	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PLWHA	People Living With HIV/AIDS
PSO	Private Sector Organization
PTA	Parent Teachers Association
R/C	River Crossing
REP	Rural Electrification Programme
RMLF	Roads Maintenance Levy Fund
SACCOs	Savings and Credit Societies
SAIPEH	Support Activities in Poverty Eradication and Health
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infections
SWOT	Strength, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats
TB	Tuberculosis
TOWA	Total War against Aids
VCT	Voluntary Counselling and Testing
WHO	World Health Organization
WKCDD/FMP	Western Kenya Community Driven Development/ Flood Mitigation Project
WWSCO	Western Water Services Company
YEDF	Youth Enterprise Development Fund

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This District Development Plan is visualization at guiding the entire project cycle organization at the district level from identification, planning and resource mobilisation to implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

This document facilitates planning at the devolved level. The Plan outlines the linkages with the Vision 2030, the Millennium development goals and the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) and aims at achieving these national objectives through district specific strategies.

The Plan is divided into four chapters. Chapter one concisely provides a description of Mumias district in terms of its location, area, administrative divisions, physical features and settlement patterns. It also gives an elaborate fact sheet of the district's statistical information giving a view of what the District is at the beginning of the plan period (2008) hence basis for addressing development issues.

Chapter two discusses the district development performance in the previous Plan period (2002 – 2008), gives an insight to the objectives achieved, constraints and lessons learnt in the previous plan period. The chapter gives the linkages of the District Development Plan with the Vision 2030, National Medium Term Plan and the Millennium Development Goals. It presents an overview of the Sector analysis, major development challenges and cross cutting issues. Finally, this chapter highlights the analysis of issues, causes, district development objectives and immediate objectives to eradicate poverty.

Chapter three of the Plan presents the priority measures that the district has planned to undertake in reducing the rates of poverty and improving economic growth. The various stakeholders are targeted to help make a significant contribution to improvement of welfare of residents of the district. The chapter addresses sectoral strategies and gives the linkages between various sectors in the district. It also looks at how the cross cutting issues are mainstreamed across the various sectors.

Chapter four discusses the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the projects in the plan period (2008 – 2012). It outlines the institutional framework for implementation at the various levels in terms of Monitoring tool. It also shows the performance indicators and stakeholder responsibilities.

The chapter emphasizes participatory monitoring and evaluation of projects to ensure that the beneficiaries are also involved in the process.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides background information in terms of location, key geographical features and the level of socio-economic conditions necessary for development of the district. This chapter also provides the fact sheet indicating the district data and resource potential at a glance.

1.1 ADMINISTRATION, GEOGRAPHIC AND PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

1.1.1 Position and size of the district

The district was carved out of the larger Butere/Mumias district in January, 2007. It covers a total area of 586.2 Km². Mumias is one of the nineteen districts that form Western Province. It borders Butere to the South, Busia to the West, Bungoma to the North and Kakamega to the East.

CHAPTER ONE: DISTRICT PROFILE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides background information in terms of location, key geographical features and the level of socio-economic conditions necessary for development of the district. This chapter also provides the fact sheet indicating the district data and resource potential at a glance.

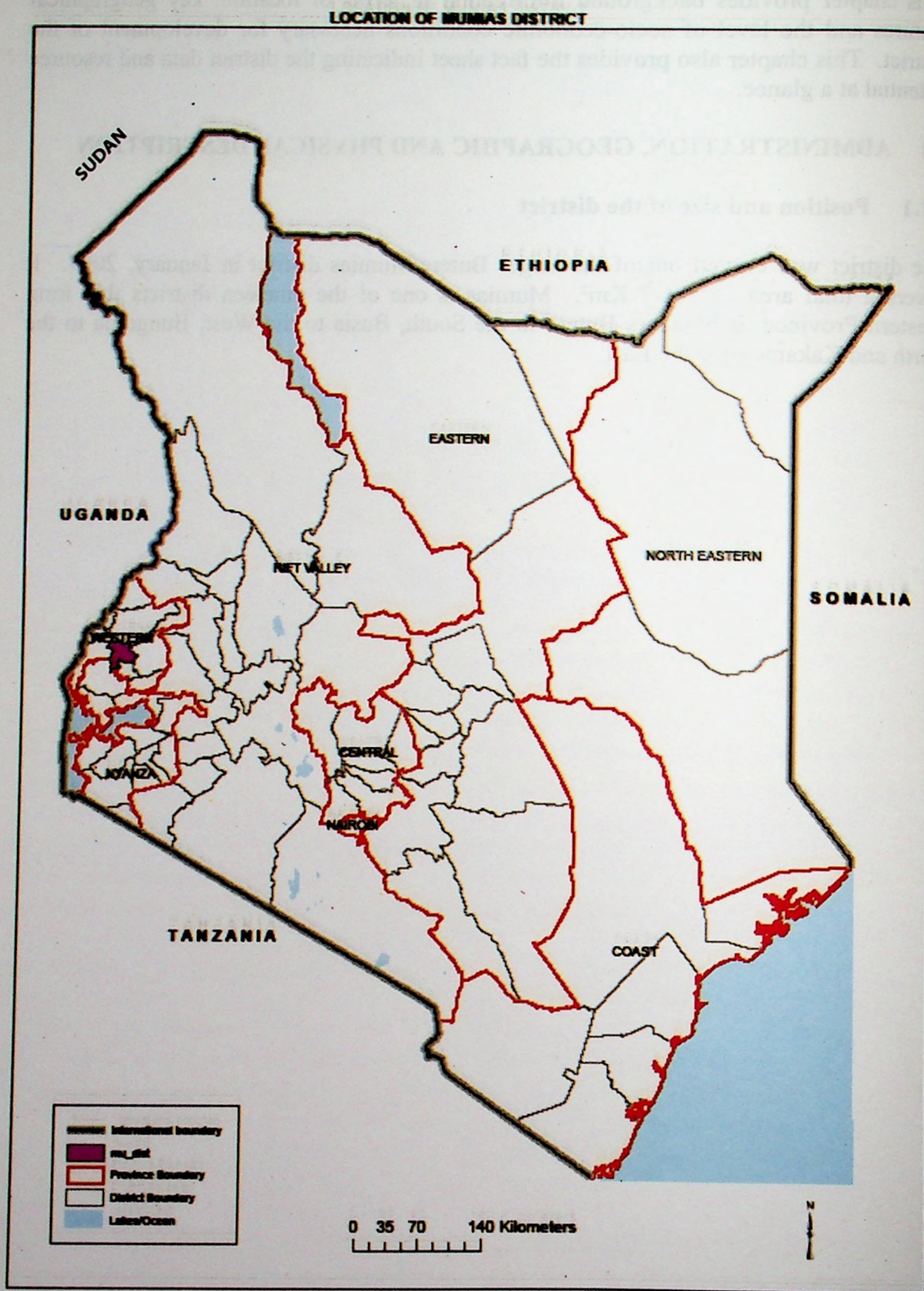
1.1 ADMINISTRATION, GEOGRAPHIC AND PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

1.1.1 Position and size of the district

The district was carved out of the larger Butere/Mumias district in January, 2007. It covers a total area of 586.2 Km². Mumias is one of the nineteen districts that form Western Province. It borders Butere to the South, Busia to the West, Bungoma to the North and Kakamega to the East.



Map 1: Map of Kenya showing the location of the district



1.1.2 Administration and political units

The district is divided into four administrative divisions, nine Locations and thirty three sub-locations as shown in table 1.

Table 1: Administrative Units by division

Division	Area (km ²)	Location	Sub-Location
Matungu	259.8	2	13
Mumias	96.6	1	5
South Wanga	95.2	2	7
East Wanga	134.6	4	8
Total	586.2	9	33

Source: KNBS Mumias office

Matungu division with 2 locations and 13 sub locations is the largest division and has the highest number of administrative units while Mumias division has the least number of administrative units; 1 location and 5 Sub locations . The smallest division is South Wanga with 95.2Km²

Politically , the district has two parliamentary constituencies; Matungu Constituency which follows Matungu divisional boundary and Mumias constituency which covers Mumias, East Wanga and South Wanga divisions. The district has two Local Authorities namely Mumias Municipal Council and Butere/Mumias County Council. Mumias municipal council has 8 electoral wards while Butere /Mumias county council has 4 electoral wards.

1.1.3 Settlement Patterns

Settlement patterns in the district are determined by several factors, among them being, fertility of land and availability of employment opportunities. The average district population density is 593 persons per Km². The most populous area is Mumias Municipality which has 22% of the population. The high population is attributed to the presence of Mumias Sugar Company.

1.1.4 Physiographic and Natural Conditions

Topography

The district has a few hills and valleys dissected by a number of small river streams. The district has an extensive undulating pen plain that dips southwards from about 1240m to 1641m above sea level to a further 1360m to the West. The lowest part of the district stands at about 1240m above sea level. The geological formation of the area is mainly of two groups; post Kavirondian granites and pre-Cambrian volcanic and sedimentary rocks. They do not pose any difficulties in construction. Indeed the presence of granite rocks in the district is a good source of raw material for construction.

The District has a variety of soil types. Most parts of Mumias, Matungu and South Wanga Divisions have predominantly Ferro soils which vary from sandy, loam to black cotton soils. The loamy soils do support various crops such as sugarcane, pulses and cereals as is evident in Mumias, Matungu and South Wanga Divisions. The shallow sandy loam need a lot of conservation in order to support crops such as sorghum, millet and oil crops like groundnuts. The good and well developed soils in Mumias, South Wanga and Matungu divisions have led to farmers devoting almost 68% of their arable land on cane production.

The district is dissected by a number of streams and rivers giving it ample surface water resources. The major rivers include River Nzoia, Lusumu, Lairi and their tributaries. The rivers flow all year round. This, combined with good climate and the underlying rocks, offer a high potential for harnessing the rivers for hydropower generation, in addition to their use for industrial and domestic purposes.

Climate

The district has high temperatures all the year round with mean maximum being about 30°C. Generally, temperatures range between 24°C to 30°C. The district has high rainfall almost all the year round but it becomes less between December and February. The annual rainfall ranges between 1597mm – 2873mm per year with slight variations across the district as shown in table 2

Table 2: Mean annual rainfall (mm) for 9 stations for 6 years

Station	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Central	2209.8	2268.5	2007.5	1693.7	2631.3	1944.3
Busambe	2011.8	1450.7	1884.8	1738.6	2509.8	1651.2
Mung'ang'a	2047.2	2097.9	1663.2	1519.8	2521.2	1775.3
Eshimuli	1941.3	1842.3	1587.9	1256.6	2453.6	1755.9
Malaha	2044.2	2098.2	1190.6	1322.3	2266.5	2073.0
Shianda	2306.6	2144.5	1586.2	1681.2	2209.1	1937.7
Mirere	1876.5	1668.7	1398.6	897.7	1257.5	1072.5
Matungu	1830.1	1684.7	1903	1720.4	2719	1585.8
Khalaba	2074.5	1718.8	2157	1551.1	2255.4	1770

Source: Mumias Sugar Co. Meteorological Report, 2007

For the last six years, 2006 was the wettest year where 2255.4 mm of rainfall was received. The high temperatures and rainfall allow for crop development all year round and therefore agriculture development will play a major role in the plan period as an activity towards alleviating poverty in the district

1.2 Population profile & Projections by Division

The 1999 Housing and Population Census indicated that the district had a population of 276,620 people consisting of 131,974 males and 144,646 females representing 48% and 52% of the total population respectively. Majority of the population was under 20 years totaling 165,083 representing 60 per cent of the total population. Currently, the district has a total population of 340,774 persons, where 163,283 are males and 177,491 are females. With the growth rate of 2.4% the district population is expected to increase to 356,253 and 373,022 by 2010 and 2012 respectively as shown in table 3

Table 3: Population projections by age cohort

Age Cohort	1999			2008			2010			2012		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
0-4	25128	25229	50357	30907	31031	61938	32362	32492	64853	33985	34022	67906
5-9	20731	20649	41380	25499	25398	50897	26699	26594	53293	27956	27845	55801
10-14	20903	20736	41639	25709	25506	51215	26920	26706	53626	28187	27963	56150
15-19	15505	16202	31707	19071	19728	39539	19968	20867	40835	20932	21950	42758
20-24	10078	13580	23658	12396	16410	29098	12979	17489	30468	16590	18313	31903
25-29	7388	9636	17024	9087	11852	20939	9515	12409	21924	1063	12993	22956
30-34	6101	7861	13962	7505	9668	17173	7858	10124	17982	8328	10600	18828
35-39	5476	6942	12418	6736	8538	15274	7053	8940	15993	7384	9362	16746
40-44	4518	5347	9865	5718	6655	12134	5895	6887	12705	6092	7211	13303
45-49	3758	4429	8187	5122	5447	10069	4840	5704	10544	5067	5973	11040
50-54	3003	3484	6487	3994	4285	7979	3868	4486	8354	4050	4697	8747
55-59	2122	2882	5004	2609	3546	6155	2733	3712	6445	2861	3887	6748
60-64	2128	2399	4527	2617	2951	5568	2740	3090	5830	2869	2618	6105
65-69	1761	2325	4086	2166	2859	5025	2268	2994	5262	2373	3136	5509
70-74	1268	1274	2542	1559	1567	3126	1633	1640	3273	1720	1707	3427
75-79	876	874	1750	1080	1070	2152	1131	1123	2254	1184	1070	2360
80+	1230	797	2027	1513	980	2493	1585	1026	2611	1659	1075	2734
Total	131974	144646	276,620	163283	177491	340,774	170047	186206	356,253	178600	194422	373,022

Source: District Statistics Office, Butere/Mumias 2008

Table 4 below shows population by selected age groups. It provides data on primary and secondary school going age of the population, the youth, the reproductive age, labour force and the aged.

Table 4. Population projections by selected age groups

Age groups (yrs)	1999			2008			2010			2012		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Under 1	6070	5989	12059	7466	7366	14832	7817	7713	15530	8185	8076	16261
Under 5	28888	26923	52811	33233	33277	66510	36965	37011	73976	39725	39774	79499
Primary school age (6-13)	32517	32403	64920	38357	38216	76573	42341	42193	84534	45502	45343	90845
Secondary school age (14-17)	13707	13594	27301	17013	16872	33885	27849	27701	55550	29182	29023	58205
Youths (15-29)	26834	30378	57212	38630	49026	87656	41103	52228	93331	44246	54202	98448
Reproductive age (15 - 49)	-	63997	63997	-	78298	78298	-	82420	82420	-	86402	86402
Labour force age (15-64)	60077	72762	132839	74855	89080	163928	77449	93708	171080	75236	97604	179134
Above 65	4697	5379	10076	5830	6676	12506	6116	7004	13120	6573	7527	14100

Source DSO, Mumias 2008

Under 5 :

This population age group in 1999 was 52,811. By 2008, the population was expected to rise to 66,510. This age group is further projected to increase to 73976 and 79499 in 2010 and 2012 respectively. This increase in population is due to expanded programme of immunization, effective control of diseases like malaria, HIV/AIDS and Diarrhoea. This increase, therefore, calls for expanded health and ECD facilities..

Primary School Going Age (6-13 Age group): The primary school going population of age 6-13 was 64,920 in 1999. This population age group was expected to rise to 80,573 in 2008 and to 90,845 by the end of the plan period 2012. This, therefore, calls for additional learning facilities and equipment like classrooms, teaching staff, books, and other social amenities.

Secondary School going Age: This age group 14-17 had a population of 27,301 in 1999 and was expected to reach 33885 in 2008. This population is further projected reach 55,550 in 2010 and 58,205 by the end of the plan period in 2012. The increase in this population calls for an increase in the number of secondary schools, teaching staff and equipment such as classrooms, laboratories, books and social amenities.

Age group 15-29 (Youth Population): The district youth population was 57212 in 1999 and was projected to reach 87656 in 2008. Further projections show that this population will reach 93331 and 98448 by 2010 and 2012 respectively. This high increase calls for proper planning and implementation of programmes which will create employment and protect the youth against HIV/AIDS, drug abuse, crime and early marriages.

Age group 15-49 (Female Reproductive Age): The projected population in this age group in 2008 is 78298. The group is estimated to grow to 82420 and 86402 in 2010 and 2012 respectively. Reproductive health issues remain critical in the district as women face many challenges. In the district, 72.6% of births are delivered at home and contraceptive acceptance is a low at 28.4%. There is, therefore, need to increase the number of health facility deliveries through reduction of cost of health care and improving access to the facilities.

Labour force: (15 to 64years)

The projected labor force in the district for 2008 is 163,928 persons. This segment of the population is expected to increase to 171,080 in 2010 and 179,134 by 2012. This calls for more development programmes that will address the needs of this age group. Though many people in the district are employed in sugar cane related ventures, more employment opportunities need to be created to absorb the increasing population.

Aged Population (65 years+)

This age group of senior citizens was estimated to be 12,506 in 2008 and is projected to reach 13120 and 14100 in 2010 and 2012 respectively. This shows a very significant increase of 1,594 elderly persons during the plan period. This situation requires the district to start developing programs that will address the needs of the elderly.

Urban Population

Mumias Town is the largest urban centre in the district with a population of 53,578 in 1999. The district however has other urban centres which include Mayoni, Matungu, Lusheya and Eluche which make the 2008 total district projected urban population to be 114,513 as shown in table 6

Table 5: Population projection for urban areas 2008-2012

Urban centres	1999			2008			2010			2012		
	Male	F/male	Total	Male	F/male	Total	Male	F/male	Total	Male	F/male	Total
Mayoni	6847	7616	14463	8422	9368	17790	8818	9809	18627	9233	10270	19503
Matungu	3685	3936	7621	4532	4841	9373	4746	5069	9815	4969	5308	10277
Mumias	26749	26829	53578	32401	32999	65900	34450	34553	69003	36071	36179	72250
Lusheya	3867	4229	8096	4756	5202	9958	4980	5446	10426	5215	5703	10918
Eluche	4414	4929	9343	5429	6066	11492	5685	6348	12033	5952	6647	12599
Total	45562	47539	93101	55386	58473	114513	58679	61225	199904	61440	64107	125547

Source: KNBS, Mumias office

The urban population is estimated to increase to 199,904 and 125,547 in 2010 and 2012 respectively. This calls for more efforts for proper urban planning and provision of housing, sanitation and other social amenities.

Population density

The average district population density was projected to be 606 persons per Km² in 2008 as shown in table 6. Mumias division has the highest population density of 682 persons per Km² while South Wanga division had the lowest population density of 513 persons per Km². The average district density is expected to increase to 634 persons per Km² and 671 persons per Km² by 2010 and 2012 respectively.

Table 6: Population distribution and density by administrative division

Division	1999		2008		2010		2012	
	Population	Density (Km ²)	Population	Density (Km ²)	Population	Density (Km ²)	Population	Density (Km ²)
Mumias	53578	555	65900	682	69002	714	72250	748
Matungu	108314	417	133224	513	139496	537	146062	562
E/Wanga	68629	510	84412	627	88386	657	92547	688
S/Wanga	46536	489	57238	601	59933	630	62754	659
Total	277057	492	340774	606	356817	634	373613	671

Source: KNBS, Mumias, 2008

The high population density has led to sub – division of land into smaller uneconomic units leading to low agricultural production.

1.3 SECTOR PROFILE

Mid term Expenditure Framework sectors covered in this section include: - Agriculture and Rural Development; Trade Tourism and Industry; Physical Infrastructure; Environment Water and Sanitation; Human Resource Development; Research Innovation and Technology; Governance Justice, Law and Order; Public Administration and Special Programme.

Agriculture and Rural Development sector

Generally, land use in the district is below optimal level although the land is extensively cropped. The main cash crop grown is sugarcane. Maize and sorghum are grown on a smaller scale. There is a plan to sensitize 50 per cent of sugar farmers on the need for diversification and new skills.

The livestock potential has not been exploited. Tsetse fly and tick borne diseases are quite rampant in the district. The co-operative sector is fairly represented with 2 rural SACCOS, 5 urban SACCOS with a total turnover of Kshs. 117,782,058 per year.

Trade, Tourism and Industry

Mumias town and other urban centres have in recent times witnessed a steady growth of small scale trade and Jua kali enterprises. Mumias is a home to one of the country's largest Sugar processing factories which has an annual capacity of 270,000 metric tonnes. Sugar cane production is the engine of growth of not only Mumias town but the entire

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district. Mumias Cultural centre and Nabongo Shrines which were envisaged to be a tourist site remain underutilized due lack of elaborate marketing system.

Human Resource Development

The district has 207 ECD centres, 140 primary schools of which 131 are public and 9 are private. There are also 51 secondary schools which comprise 48 public and 3 private: and college. There has been an increase in enrolment due to FPE funds and CDF bursary. The district has an enrolment of 16,932 in primary school and a primary –secondary school transition rate of 30 %.

In health, the district has 2 hospitals, 8 health centres and 11 dispensaries which offer both preventive and curative health services. The prevalence of HIV/AIDS is 9.8 while that of malaria is 35.8 per cent. The district however has various programmes which are aimed at reducing the prevalence of the two major development challenges; HIV/AIDS and Malaria.

Governance, Justice, Law and Order

Security in the district is a challenge as the district is served by only one Police station, one Police post and 13 Administrative posts. The ongoing national programmes of promoting community policing has however gained a lot of support in the district as there are 24 Community Policing Committees which have greatly helped in reducing cases of insecurity.

The district is served by one law court which has been facing various challenges which include case back log. There is a probation department which because of shortage of staff has been recruiting and using Volunteer Probation officers to scale-up non-custodial services. The sector players who include Provincial Administration, Police, Probation and Judiciary need to embrace information technology service to be able to increase their efficiency and effectiveness in delivery of services.

Physical Infrastructure

The district has a road network of 523.3 Kms of which 50.7Kms is of bitumen and 292.2Kms is of gravel surface. Major roads include Kakamega-Busia highway and Mumias-Bungoma road which is in deplorable state. In general, most of the roads are in poor condition due to heavy rains, spillage of cane, overloading by cane trucks and limited funding.

The housing sub sector is dominated by mud houses which constitute 86.4 per cent of the houses. In the energy sub sector, 92.2 % of the houses use wood fuel for cooking while only 2.4 % of the households have electricity connections.

Environment, Water and Sanitation

The district has five permanent rivers, 234 shallow wells, 200 boreholes and 500 protected springs. The number of households with access to piped water and portable water are 2761 and 30000 respectively. Mumias Municipality has no sewerage system and disposal of solid waste is a major challenge. The poor solid and liquid waste disposal condition in urban centres is made worse by the growth of unplanned settlements and low environmental education amid the local community.

Research, Innovation and Technology

The district is well covered by mobile telephone network and radio services. The adoption of ICT has however been low due to inadequate access to IT services. The district needs more cyber cafes as the four located in Mumias town cannot satisfy the local demand.

Public Administration

There are two local authorities in the district namely; Mumias Municipal council and Butere/Mumias County Council which generate revenue from levies, permits, rates and LATF. The services they provide range from maintenance and construction of unclassified roads, maintenance of market centres and provision of bursary assistance to bright and needy students. There is a district Planning office which offers planning services and carries out regular monitoring and evaluation of all development projects. The District Treasury is instrumental in facilitating flow of financial resources for government projects, programmes and other service delivery activities.

1.4.9 Special Programmes

The district is implementing various special programmes which include Youth Enterprise Development Funds, Women Enterprise Development fund and HIV/AIDS programmes. Scaling- up development initiatives in the district is a major challenge as very few people are involved in group activities. There are only 120 registered youth groups and 180 active women groups with a total membership of 3600 persons.

1.3 DISTRICT FACT SHEET

The district fact sheet presents a statistical picture of the district at a glance. The fact sheet includes, among other indicators, the district area, topography and climate, and demographic and population profiles. All the sectors are covered in brief within the fact sheet

DISTRICT FACT SHEET

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS
District Area	
Total Area(Km ²)	586.2
Arable Land(Km ²)	450
Non Arable Land(Km ²)	136.2
No of towns	1
Total Urban Areas	5
Topography and Climate	
Altitude Lowest	1240
Highest	1641
Temperature range:	
High(°C)	30
Low	24
Rainfall:	
Average (mm/p.a)	1750

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INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS
Demographic and Population Profiles (2008)	
Total Population	340774
Total male population	163283
Total female population	177491
Sex ratio (Male/Female)	92
Projected population:	
Mid plan period(2010)	372269
End of plan period(2012)	398862
Infantile population:	
Female	7199
Male	7296
Total	14495
Population under five:	
Female	33277
Male	33233
Total	66510
Pre – school population(3-5)	
Female	6915
Male	6825
Total	13740
Primary school age group(6-13)	
Female	38317
Male	38216
Total	76533
Secondary school age group(14-17)	
Female	16872
Male	17013
Total	33885
Youth population(15-30)	
Female	49026
Male	38630
Total	87656
Labour force:	
Female	87459
Male	72215
Total	159674
Aged population:	
Female	6676
Male	5830
Total	12506
Eligible voting population	
Division	
Mumias	36640
Matungu	35469
E/Wanga	46934
S/Wanga	31141
Total (District)	150,184
Urban Population	
Female	58473
Male	55389
Total	114513
Rural population	
Female	119018
Male	107894
Total	226261
Population Density	

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS
Highest	682
Lowest	513
District	581
Crude Birth rate	49/1000
Crude Death rate	13/1000
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	132/1000
Under five Mortality Rate (U5MR)	204/1000
Life expectancy	49
Total number of households	62795
Average household size	4.4
Female headed households (%)	40.9
Children needing special protection:	
Children in labour	62667
Orphans	58542
% of the physically handicapped	
Lame	20.6
Blind	1.1
Deaf	1.0
Dumb	9.1
Mental	2.1
Paralyzed	9.1
Other	66.1
Rural absolute poverty:	
Percentage	51.6
Food poverty:	
Percentage	46.7
Rural hardcore poverty	
Percentage	21.6
Income per capita	
Sectoral contribution to household income:	
Agriculture	90.8
Manufacturing	2.1
Transport/communication	7.1
Number employed per sector:	
Agriculture	65
Rural self-employment	20
Wage employment	5
Urban self-employment	5
Crop farming	
Average farm size (small scale)(ha)	2.5
Average farm size (large scale)	20
Percentage of farmers with title deeds	37
Total acreage under food crops (ha)	18000
Total acreage under cash crops (ha)	27000
% of farmers adopting modern farming technologies in:	
a) mushroom farming	50
b) Soya beans farming	20
c) both crops and livestock enterprises	40
d) cotton growing for income generation	1
Number of farm families	41,628
Livestock farming:	
Bee apiaries(Nos)	1158
Bee hives(Nos)	265
Milk production	
Quantity (Kg)	9,829,110
Value (Kshs)	294,873,300

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS
Beef production	
Quantity	1,026.6
Value	143,724,000
Mutton production	
Quantity (Mt)	35.165
Value (KSHS)	3,853,000
Egg production	
Quantity (NOs)	5,036,740
Value(Kshs)	35,255,600
Poultry meat production	
Quantity (Mt)	6.1
Value(Kshs)	798,250
Chevon production	
Quantity (Mt)	18,056
Value (Kshs)	3,611,400
Pork production	
Quantity (Mt)	16.2
Value (Kshs)	2,592,000
Hides Production	
Quantity(Nos)	9,150
Value(Kshs)	1,830,000
Skins Production	
Quantity(Nos)	7,416
Value(Kshs)	870,000
Fish farming	
Number of fish farm families	428
Fish ponds	560
Area of fish ponds (m ²)	56,594
Fish harvest:	
Weight (kg)	515.5
Value	36,607
Fingerlings (No)	3,030
Value	6,460,000
Forestry	
Non-gazetted forests (°o)	15.7
Percentage of people engaged in forestry	1
Seedlings production	59,0061
ENVIRONMENT	
Number of EIAs endorsed	6
Number of environmental audits executed	8
Number of solid waste management sites	1
Number of hill tops and slopes protected	2
Number of quarry sites rehabilitated	1
Cooperatives	
Number of cooperatives societies by type	
Rural SACCOS	2
Urban SACCOS	5
Total turnover by type	
SACCOS	117,782,058
Active cooperatives societies	10
Dormant cooperatives societies	14
Total Registered membership	49,191
Total turn – over	184,750,251
Health	
Number of health facilities :	
Hospitals	1

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS
Nursing homes	1
Health centers	8
Dispensaries	11
Private clinics	50
Beds capacity;	
Public health facility;	
District hospital	5
Sub-district hospital	0
Total	5
Mission/NGO health facility;	
Hospitals	2
Health centres	6
Dispensaries	
Clinics	0
Total	
Private health facilities	
Hospitals	0
Health centres	0
Dispensaries	
Clinics	3
Total	3
Number of doctors	2
Doctor/population ratio	1:165,015
Number of nurses	64
Nurse/population ratio	1:5,156
HIV prevalence	9.8
Average distance to health facility(Km)	3
Antenatal care (ANC)-attendance %	
Health facility deliveries %	21
Contraceptive acceptance rate %	19.5
Place of delivery (%)	
Hospital	15.1
Health centre	7.5
Dispensary/Clinic	0.8
Maternity home	0.0
At home	72.6
Other	2.8
Do not know	1.2
Delivery Assistant (%)	
Doctor	3.7
Midwife/Nurse	20.1
TBA	16.9
Trained TBA	33.4
Self	8.8
Other	15.6
Do not know	0.0
% distribution of communities by distance to the nearest Health facility;	
0.5-1km	12.9
1.1-2.9km	1.9
3-4.9km	35.9
5 or more kms	49.2
Proportion of population who slept under a bed net	

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS
	29.1
Proportion of children(0-59 months) who slept under a bed net;	
Treated	36.4
Untreated	44.3
Five most prevalent diseases (%);	
Malaria	35.8
Flu	12.8
Headache	9.8
Stomach ache	8.9
Respiratory(lower- chest/lung)	5.2
Education:	
Pre-school	
No of ECD centers	207
No of ECD teachers	
Trained	357
In-service	43
Un-trained	104
Total	147
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:33
Enrolment	
Boys	8,545
Gils	8,387
Total	16,932
Drop out rate	4
Average years of attendance	4
Primary school:	
Number of primary schools	140
Public	131
Private	9
Enrolment	
Boys	47344
Girls	45871
Total enrolment	93673
Number of teachers	
Females	832
Males	891
Total	1703
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:55
Average years of attendance	9
School Gross attendance ratio	
Male	111.1
Female	123.2
Total	116.8
School net attendance ratio	
Male	75.7
Female	83.0
Total	79.2
% distribution of communities by distance to the nearest Public primary school	
500 metres or less	1.6
0.5-1km	17.0
3-4.9km	2.7
5 or more kms	78.7
Secondary schools:	
Number of secondary schools	51

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS
Public	48
Private	3
Number of teachers	
Females	205
Males	266
Total	471
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:29
Student Enrolment	
Boys	6,469
Girls	7,260
Total enrolment	13,729
Drop - out rate	12%
Average years of attendance	4
School Gross attendance ratio	
Male	40.0
Female	22.0
Total	30.9
School net attendance ratio	
Male	16.0
Female	10.9
Total	13.4
% distribution of communities by distance to the nearest Public Secondary School:	
500 metres or less	1.6
501metres-1km	12.1
1.1-2.9km	23.3
3-4.9km	29.2
5 or more kms	33.8
Tertiary Institutions	
Colleges	1
Village polytechnics	2
Adult literacy	
<i>Number of adult literacy teachers</i>	
Male	2
Female	3
Total	5
<i>Number of part-time teachers</i>	
Male	4
Female	8
Total	12
<i>Number of self help teachers</i>	
Male	6
Female	5
Total	11
<i>Enrolment (No.)</i>	
Basic Literacy	
Females	776
Males	188
Total	964
Post Literacy	
Females	640
Males	196
Total	836
<i>Attendance (No.)</i>	
Basic Literacy	

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS
Females	356
Males	96
Total	452
<i>Post Literacy</i>	
Females	244
Males	80
Total	324
% distribution of population(15 yrs and above) by ability to write;	
Can write	80.2
Cannot write	19.7
Not stated	0.1
% distribution of population(15 yrs and above) by ability to read;	
Can read	81.3
Can not read	18.6
Not stated	0.1
% distribution of population(15+ years) by ability to read and write;	
Can read and write	80.2
Can not read and write	18.6
Water and Sanitation	
Households with access to piped water	2761
Households with access to potable water	30000
Number of permanent rivers	5
No of shallow wells	234
No of protected springs	500
No of un-protected springs	561
No of boreholes	200
Households with roof catchments systems	333
Average distance to nearest water point	0.5km
% distribution of households by time taken to fetch drinking water:	
(Time in minutes-one way)	
0	5.2
1-4	18.3
5-14	43.1
15-29	26.3
30-59	7.1
% distribution of households by type of main toilet facility;	
Flush toilet	2.0
VIP latrine	5.4
Pit latrine	89.0
Bucket	0.0
None	2.0
Other	1.5
% distribution of households by type of waste disposal;	
Collected by private firm	1.1
Garbage pit	47.6
Burning	2.7
Public garbage heap	3.8
Farm garden	44.7
Households with latrines	45900
Energy	
Households with electricity connection (%)	2.4

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS
% distribution of households by main source of cooking fuel;	
Firewood	92.1
Paraffin	1.1
Electricity	0.8
Gas/LPG	0.4
Charcoal	5.5
% distribution of households by main source of lighting fuel;	
Firewood	2.3
Paraffin	94.2
Electricity	2.4
Solar	1.1
Transport Communications	
Road length(km)	
Bitumen surface	50.7
Gravel surface	292.2
Earth surface	180.4
Total	523.3
Airstrip	1
Mobile network coverage	85
No of cyber cafes	2
No of private courier services	4
No of post offices	1
Number of sub-post offices	5
Tourism, Trade & Industry	
No of Trading centers	8
Manufacturing industries	1
Hotels (food outlets)	210
Commercial banks	4
Micro-finance Institutions	1
Village banks	1
Cross cutting Issues	
HIV/AIDS	
Number of VCT sites	9
Number of trained counsellors	32
Average number tested per month	2000
Number of home based care providers	20
Number of institutions offering ARVs	3
Governance, Justice, Law and Order	
Number of police officers	100
Number of Police Stations	1
Number of police posts	1
Number of patrol bases	3
Number of AP posts	13
Number of law courts	1
Number of community policing committees	24
Housing	
Percentage distribution of households by main wall material	
Stone	0.9
Brick/block	9.6
Mud/wood	86.4
Mud/cement	2.8
Corrugated iron sheet	0.1
Other	0.3

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS
<i>Percentage distribution of households by main roofing material</i>	
<i>Corrugated iron sheet</i>	67.6
<i>Tiles</i>	1.1
<i>Concrete</i>	1.2
<i>Grass</i>	29.2
<i>Tin</i>	0.7
<i>Other</i>	0.3
<i>Percentage distribution of households by main floor material</i>	
<i>Cement</i>	13.3
<i>Tiles</i>	0.1
<i>Earth</i>	86.5
<i>Other</i>	0.1
<i>Number of unplanned settlements</i>	3
Community development and social welfare	
Number of active women groups	180
Membership	3600
Number of community based projects	1500
Number of youth groups	120
Number of orphans	3920

CHAPTER TWO: DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS

2.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides an overview of the 2002-2008 District Development Plan (DDP) giving the performance of the various sectors during the period. The chapter provides linkages of the District Development Plan with vision 2030 and the Medium Term plan (2008-2012) and the Millennium Development Goals. The sector development challenges and cross-cutting issues have also been discussed in this chapter.

2.1 REVIEW OF THE PREVIOUS PLAN

Overview of 2002 – 2008 Development Plan

As mentioned earlier, this district was created when the previous plan was first implemented for four years. During the last year of its implementation, the government implemented the relevant parts of the plan for larger towns, especially in the rural areas. However, priorities had to be adjusted to give consideration to the specific needs and realities of the new district. A good example is in the case of the health sector, where a DC's administration block had not been provided for in the original plan but was found to be a critical priority in the new district and had to be incorporated. The same applies to the district hospital which had not been provided for in the plan. Other sectors have also had to accommodate the need to adjust their priorities to accommodate the new demands. It is important to note that the plan was not fully implemented in the district and many of the projects and programmes had to be directed to other neighbouring districts for the rest of the period.

CHAPTER TWO: DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS

The plan was generally increased funding for the new district and programmes in the rural areas for the last plan period. This was not fully implemented in the new district. The government also increased the CDF and LAMP allocations to the district. However, the district was not able to spend in setting up the new management. This was further compounded by lack of office accommodation for implementing staff and delays in getting key heads of departments by the relevant ministries. However, most heads of departments have now been appointed and implemented a number of projects. Other projects will be implemented in the next plan period.

Only a few projects listed on the plan were implemented. However, many were implemented outside the plan due to donors' initiative as well as the initiative of the CDF. Various stakeholders including the governmental, private sector, NGOs and civil society organisations and even community members themselves implemented these programmes.

2.1.1 Health and Rural Development

Since the district was established at the end of the plan period, a few projects were implemented. A number of field days and farm demonstrations, animal health and crop production were carried out. Other programmes implemented during the plan period include river bank protection, agricultural extension services, livestock disease control and water conservation and the National Agricultural Extension and Advisory Programme (NALEP) whose objectives were to provide an effective paradigm for extension services for improved agricultural production and improved livelihoods.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides an overview of the 2002-2008 District Development Plan (DDP) giving the performance of the various sectors during the period. The chapter provides linkages of the District Development Plan with vision 2030 and the Medium Term plan (2008-2012) and the Millennium Development Goals. The major development challenges and cross-cutting issues have also been discussed in this chapter.

2.1 REVIEW OF THE PREVIOUS PLAN

Overview of 2002 – 2008 Development Plan

As mentioned earlier, this district was created when the previous plan had been implemented for four years. During the last year of its implementation, the district heads implemented the relevant parts of the plan for larger Butere/Mumias District. In some cases, however, priorities had to be adjusted to give consideration to the specific needs and realities of the new district. A good example is in the Provincial Administration Sub-sector, where a DC's administration block had not been planned for in the larger Butere/Mumias plan but was found to be a critical priority in the new district and had to be incorporated. The same applies to the district hospital which had not been planned for in the last plan. Other sectors have also had to recognize the need to adjust their priorities to accommodate the new demands. It is important to note that, not all departments are represented in the district and members of the public still had to depend on the neighbouring districts for the requisite services.

Implementation of 2002 – 2008 Plan

There was generally increased funding for most development programmes in the district during the last plan period. This can be partially attributed to the fact that the government through the CDF and LATF increased devolved funds. Given that the district was new, a lot of time was spent in settling into the new environment. This was further compounded by lack of office accommodation for incoming staff and delays in posting key heads of the department by the relevant ministries. However, most heads of departments have now settled and implemented a number of projects. Other projects will be implemented in the current plan period.

There are only a few projects listed on the last plan that were implemented. However, others were implemented outside the plan due to changes in priority as well as the inception of the CDF. Various stakeholders including the government, private sector, donor agencies and civil society organizations and even community members themselves implemented these programmes.

Agriculture and Rural Development

Given that the district was established at the end of the plan period, a few projects were implemented. A number of field days and farm demonstrations district wide on crop and livestock development were carried out. Other programmes completed during the plan period include river bank protection, agricultural extension services, livestock disease control, soil and water conservation and the National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Program (NALEP) whose objectives were to provide and facilitate pluralistic and efficient extension services for increased agricultural production and improved environment.

Public Administration

The DO's office in Mumias division was converted to be the District Commissioner's Office. However, construction was not completed due to inadequate funding. The Matungu District Officer's house was not constructed as proposed in the plan. This was attributed to lack of funds. The major achievement for development has been improvement in security, since administration and other security agents were brought close to the people. Training of administrative officers in the entire district has continuously been done to improve efficiency and teach them on current GOK policies.

Health

The last plan had proposed construction of 2 wards and a maternity wing at Matungu Health Centre. This was completed in 2007 by the CDF. A maternity wing was also constructed at Lung'anyiro dispensary by the CDF. Observation wards were constructed in Shikunga Health Centre to cater for increased number of patients and improve community health. However, Construction of the maternity unit/ward for Mumias dispensary and Mung'ung'u dispensary were uncompleted due to inadequate funding but they are on-going. It is expected that the maternity wing will be completed under the current plan period. Mung'ang'a dispensary was also constructed.

Water

There were no major projects proposed in this sub-sector in the last plan period. However, a number of springs were protected and a handful of wells dug. Some boreholes were also sunk; funding was from the CDF, LATF, Government line ministries, CDF, NGOs and other stakeholders.

Roads and Public Works

Road E1252, Mumias to Enyesi were proposed for gravelling during the last plan period. These roads were graveled as planned. Mumias – Matawa – Indangalasia Bridge was constructed with funding from Mumias Sugar Company to interlink the zones. The bridge was completed. A number of roads were opened up, graded and gravel patched during the plan period while other roads were improved through routine maintenance using GOK and Fuel Levy funds. Mumias Sugar Company also improved various sugar roads. Construction of the Ekeru – Ebuyangu road is on – going.

During the 2002-2008 Plan period, a total of 168 projects were planned to be implemented. 51 were completed while 117 projects are still on-going. These projects covered all sectors in the district. By the end of the plan period, some projects, which were not in the plan were also implemented.

Table 7: Project implementation status 2002-2008 plan period

Department	No. of Projects in the previous plan	No. of Projects implemented	No. of on-going projects	No. of stalled projects	Total Project cost (Ksh.)
Agriculture & Livestock	6	4	2	None	6,688,000

Department	No. of Projects in the previous plan	No. of Projects implemented	No. of on-going projects	No. of stalled projects	Total Project cost (Ksh.)
Water	11	9	2	None	18,061,908
Public Works & Roads	27	25	2	None	264,158,991
Health	31	27	4	None	431,107,283
Public Administration	4	3	1	None	8,200,000

Source: DDO's office

The main constraints noted were poor project documentation in some departments; most stakeholders did not use the Plan; non completion of on-going and new projects and low involvement of the community in project implementation and lack of training in the few incidences where they were involved. However, one major constraint that cut across all sectors was that of inadequate funds.

There is need to involve all stakeholders in the preparation of the plan so as to make it acceptable and usable by all. In order to improve on overall project implementation, there is need for increased resource mobilisation at the community level by initiating community capacity building programmes that enhance the capacity of the community to initiate, plan and implement their projects and thereby increase ownership.

2.2 LINKAGES OF THE DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN WITH VISION 2030 AND THE NATIONAL MEDIUM-TERM PLAN AND THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS.

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

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

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

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

2.3 MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

Development Challenges

Population Pressure

The population between age 6 and 13 (Primary school going age). This age group is expected to increase from 76573 at the beginning of the plan period to 90,845 in 2012. The growing number of this age group calls for establishment of more primary schools to cater for the increase. This will be in line with strategies to reduce the high levels of illiteracy through promotion of Universal Primary education as envisaged in the MDG number 2.

Age 14 – 17 (Secondary school going age). The number is projected to increase from 33885 in 2008 to 58,205 in 2012. Ideally, the whole of this age bracket ought to be in secondary schools. However, as indicated in the fact sheet, less than half this number are actually in school. The high dropout rate at the transition level can be attributed to high poverty levels; hence parents cannot afford secondary school fees. The government will therefore, need to provide bursaries so as to lower secondary schools fees and attract high enrolment.

Age 15 – 64 (Labour force). This group is projected to rise from 163928 in 2008 to 179134 by the end of the plan period. It is therefore necessary that the economy develops fast enough to absorb this labour force so as to reduce the dependency ratio..

Poverty

The overall poverty level in the District stands at about 50% of the Districts population. This means that about half of the Districts population is in some state of poverty. This high level of poverty has implications on the districts efforts in development initiatives

since no meaningful development can take place with half of the population still unable to meet their basic needs.

The causes of increased poverty are diverse and include poor farming methods, overdependence on one cash crop – sugarcane, lack of high yielding livestock, high population density, poor infrastructure, inaccessibility to medical facilities and high rate of death due to HIV/AIDS.

Physical infrastructure

The non existence of well developed physical infrastructure is a major challenge for development. For instance, the road connecting Mumias and Bungoma district is not in favourable condition to enhance effective transport. The rural roads are not well maintained.

The energy supply is not covering the whole district. The vision 2030 stresses the need for better infrastructure in order to promote development. During the plan period, rural electrification must be intensified to increase supply and access of electricity.

Declining production and productivity in the agricultural sector.

Agriculture is the key economic activity in the region but the production has been declining. This decline has been associated with factors like the declining fertility levels, change in weather conditions and low use of modern farm inputs. The district is predominantly a sugarcane growing zone and almost 80% is sugarcane growing land. This means that other crops like maize, cereals and legumes are produced on a small scale.

Cross cutting issues

HIV/AIDS

The current HIV/AIDS prevalence rate is 9.8%. This is higher than the national prevalence rate of 5.1%. Females are relatively more affected than their male counterparts. The impact of this disease on the district's population and the economy is enormous and disastrous.

The measures in trying to combat HIV/AIDS will be in prevention of new infections, mitigation of the socio – economic impact and improvement of quality of life of the infected and affected. Efforts will also be directed towards promoting and encouraging CHWs, CBOs, and government departments and local Authorities to play a more leading and positive role in the fight against the pandemic. Behavioural change and discarding of retrogressive cultural beliefs and practices will be targeted in the campaign.

SWOT analysis on HIV/AIDS

Strength	Weaknesses	opportunities	Threats
Operational and effective NACC decentralized structures, Strong support from stakeholders,	Lack of transport for DTC and CACCs for effective M and E, Unknown level of funding from NGOs unavailable, Delay in	Presence of stakeholders and other development partners, Political good will and NACC strategic	Stigma, Lack of involvement of men, Long distance to VCT centres, Lack of IGAs to enhance sustainability for orphans and the infected, Poor coordination of stakeholders, Abuse of HIV/AIDS

Strength	Weaknesses	opportunities	Threats
Widespread awareness and Adoption of BCC and effective dissemination of IEC materials	funding the approved proposals, CACC / DTC operation funds not regular, Inadequate number of VCT sites, Low male turn over, Inadequate health facilities, Inadequate health and VCT staff and Shortage of ARV drugs	plan (KNASP 2005/6-2009/10) and TOWA Project and VCT/ARV sites and CCC and post-exposure prophylaxis	drugs, Misappropriation of project funds, Prostitution, Drug abuse, Poverty and vulnerability and Discordant couples

Information Communication Technology (ICT)

Development of the District is facilitated through access to new information about changing technology within the country and at the international level. With more people able to access the world through the internet, globalisation is a reality. While the level of adoption of ICT in the District is low, the establishment of cyber cafes is picking up and should enable more people to access this vital service. Most households own radios which have demonstrated a great potential to serve communities with content that reflects their specific needs and characteristics and to pass on information about human rights, government and socio – economic development issues. This enables wide spread and cost effective information sharing channel that is widely accessible among most rural communities.

SWOT analysis on (ICT)

Strength	Weakness	Opportunities	Threats
ICT training in schools, Strong support from G.O.K, Strong support from stakeholders, Favourable investment environment and Strong ICT policy	Inadequate funding, inadequate technical personnel, Over reliance on electricity, Unlicensed ICT colleges and Unqualified ICT practitioners	e-Government, Liberalized ICT market, Zero-rating of computer hardware and software, ICT strategic plan, Devolved funds, Proposed village digital centres and Mobile phone technologies	Dynamic ICT technologies, Poor quality of some ICT technologies, High cost of ICT teaching, Technophobia, Poor pay to ICT professionals and Stiff competition among ICT dealers

Gender equity

Mumias District's population settlement is largely rural, with women forming almost 53% of the population in rural areas. The main economic activity in the District is agriculture where most participants are women, forming almost 80% of the farm work

force. Women however own less than 1% of family wealth. This is because land ownership and control over wealth within the district is still controlled by men, while women produce most of the family income, which is farm production based.

The main challenges under gender include gender bias in access and control of production resources. Most women in the District are overburdened by many roles, which are culturally defined, These culturally defined roles are responsible for the decline in involvement of men in certain activities such as farming, thus resulting in lower economic productivity in the District.

The enrolment rate for girls and boys is almost the same in both pre – primary and primary levels. As the children progress to higher levels including secondary schools, there is a tendency for more girls to drop out of school. This may be attributed to various factors such as apathy over education due to high school leaver unemployment rates and early marriages for poverty stricken families.

HIV/AIDS has had more impact on the girl child and women than on boys and men . As a result of high poverty levels, men use their earnings from sugarcane to lure young girls into early sex. In view of this situation, there is need to focus more on educating the girl child on the dangers of engaging in early sex and on protection from HIV/AIDS and other STIs. There is also need to reduce the period of various cultural festivities such as funeral rites, Obukoko and memorials, which provide avenues of indiscriminate an unprotected sexual activities in the District.

Sports department promotes and sustains a sporting culture among the district's population for healthy living and active participation in development activities. The government through the department of culture coordinates the activities and related services of the sub – sector. These include promotion of arts, traditional foods, positive moral ethics and development of national image and identity.

SWOT analysis on Gender equity

Strength	Weakness	Opportunities	Threats
Widespread campaigns and sensitizations against gender inequality, Support from Ministry of Gender and Children, Capacity building of women and youth groups and Promotion of IGAs	Inadequate data on gender issues, Inadequate financing of gender programmes, Inadequate sensitization and trainings on gender issues, Resistance of communities to change and Weak legal environment	Affirmative action, Promotion of girl child education, Women and youth enterprise funds and Public service rule on 1/3 employment of women	Low education levels for women, Masculine society, Discriminative cultures and Weak legal framework on gender issues

Environmental Management

The District depends on agriculture for its livelihood. This has led to clearing of forests, thus affecting water catchments. The rivers are also drying up due to farming on river banks.

Uncontrolled brick making is on the increase especially along the road reserves, wetlands and on arable crop land. The burning of bricks requires large amounts of fuel wood and this leads to increased felling of trees because of the high demand. Brick making also creates craters/gulleys, which can be a hazard to children as well as being a breeding ground for mosquitoes.

Charcoal burning is rampant due to poverty and a high rate of unemployment. This has mainly affected the indigenous tree species, which are hard to come by these days. Alternate sources of energy are also expensive for many average residents of the District.

SWOT analysis on Environmental management

Strength	Weakness	Opportunities	Threats
Operational and effective District Environmental office, Regular trainings and demonstrations on sanitation and Support from stakeholders	Inadequate technical staff, Inadequate office space and equipment and Inadequate staff and community trainings on conservation methodologies	NEMA guidelines and strategic plan, Agro-forestry, Ministry of environment and natural resources and Devolved funds to support conservation efforts	Unsustainable exploitation of natural resources, High population growth rates, Poor land use management techniques and Over reliance on wood fuel

Disaster Management

The District faces several disasters some of which can be attributed to man made factors, while others are caused by nature. Whatever the cause, disaster preparedness is an important element in the District development efforts. Some of the disasters facing the district are, The scourge of HIV/AIDS that continues to threaten the very existence of the District's population with a high prevalence of 9.8%.

The District is also vulnerable to cane fires during the dry season. This lowers the proceeds from the cane and severe loss on premature canes. Floods occur in some parts of the District especially in areas along river Nzoia. A hazard that always looms large over the district is the occurrence of accidents. These are accidents from the numerous trailers transporting sugarcane to the factory. The boda boda business has worsened the situation since they form the larger proportion of those affected.

The district Disaster management committee is in the process of formulating a District Disaster Management Plan with clearly defined roles by various stakeholders in the District both in government and private sector. A first step will be to strengthen the committee and identify members to be trained to form the initial response team to any disaster within the district.

SWOT analysis on Disaster Management

Strength	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Effective and operational District Management Committee, Strong support from stakeholders, Regular trainings on disaster	Inadequate disaster management technical staff, Inadequate funding of mitigation strategies, Poor reporting channels, Lack of early warning systems, Unpreparedness of relevant agencies and Inadequate	Devolved funds, Flood mitigation project, Ministry of special programmes, Proposed district t disaster fund and Training of	Brain drain of technical staff, Unharmonized strategies, Limited funding of identified strategies, Difficulties in forecasting disastrous events, Unsustainable exploitation of available resources

Strength	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
management and Swift response from provincial administration	response equipment	CORPS and TOTs	

Youth Issues

The youth (15-30 Years) make up about 25 % of the district population (2008). Given their big numbers and immense energies, it is imperative to develop proper strategies to incorporate them at all levels of development. Key among these strategies is to consider providing conducive environment for them to nurture their talents and God given abilities. This calls for improving school and college facilities and quality of training. More emphasis needs to be put on creation of employment opportunities for the youth in areas such as environmental care and conservation, sports, health, gender and agriculture.

SWOT analysis on issues

Strength	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
The operational and active district youth office, high youth literacy levels and training and sensitisation programme available on youths.	Low funding of youth programs, Inadequate youth personnel, Limited involvement of youth in decision making and Weak legal environment on youth with disabilities	Youth Enterprise Fund, Youth polytechnics, FPE and FSE programs, Waiver of polytechnics tuition fees, Ministry of State for Youth Affairs and Proposed Youth Development Resource Centre	Negative influence from western media, Intergenerational gaps, Globalization, Widespread youth Unemployment, Peer pressure and Drug Abuse.

2.4 ANALYSIS OF ISSUES, CAUSES, DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES, IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVES/TARGETS.

SUB SECTOR	ISSUES/PROBLEM	CAUSES	DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES	IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES
Livestock diseases	High incidence of livestock diseases; 40%	Lack of enough cattle dip facilities, Poor breed selection and Inadequate skills in livestock husbandry	Reduce the incidence of livestock diseases by 10%	Rehabilitation of existing cattle dips, Fodder crops planting and Increase value addition	Introduce zero grazing practice.
Agriculture	Limited access to food and income; food poverty	Gender disparity, lack of diversification, Slow adoption of new farming	Reduce the food poor by half by the year 2012	Sensitize 50% of youth and women on youth enterprise funds to	Develop special programmes for gender empowerment

SUB SECTOR	ISSUES/PROBLEM	CAUSES	DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES	IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES
		techniques and overdependence on sugarcane.		engage into income generating activities, Expand vocational youth training institutions for youth as future farmers and crop diversification	ent, Engender new technology development and review old technologies to make them gender appropriate and Increase and diversify incomes.
	Low crop yields	Poor farming techniques and Small land sizes	Increase crop yields per ha	Reduce subdivision of land by 50% for farmers, sensitize 50% of sugarcane farmers on the need for diversification by 2012 and educate the population on reproductive health for population control.	Initiate relevant small enterprise training programme for farmers on new farming techniques
Environment	Environmental degradation; Forest cover, 1%	Poor waste management, Encroachment of river banks and high deforestation	Increase forest cover to 5% by the year 2012	Increase awareness on the importance of tree planting and forest conservation and train community members on fire skills and drills	Enforce laws to control and conserve the environment
Health	High incidence of water related diseases	Use of unsafe water for drinking, Poor waste disposal hence water pollution, lack of adequate piped water in households, Inadequate water points	Increase the number of protected springs and wells to 100% by 2012 and number of households with access to piped water to 30% by 2012.	Increase awareness on the importance of boiling water for drinking, intensify inspection of water sources such as unprotected	Encourage boiling, filtering and treatment of water through public health education and

SUB SECTOR	ISSUES/PROBLEM	CAUSES	DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES	IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES
		due to destruction of catchments areas and over reliance on rivers and streams as main sources of water		boreholes and springs by public health and improve roof catchments for rain water collection and construct reservoirs.	improve water points by protecting water catchments areas and springs.
Energy	Inadequate power supply; 2.4% of households connected.	Inadequate funding, high costs of alternative source of energy, slow adoption of new technologies like biogas, centralization of power supply and over reliance on wood as a source of energy causing encroachment and destruction of forests	Increase no. of households connected to 5% by the year 2012	Liaise for more funds to speed up the process of rural electrification, reduce taxes on the commercial energy products, establish fuel wood in areas where biodiversity and water catchments aspects can not be compromised and Promote and develop HEP especially in communities with limited access to the national grid.	Allocation of resources to key priority areas such as rural electrification to programs and ride increase availability, reliability and affordability of energy for both domestic and industrial use.
Roads	Poor road network; 21% in fairly good condition.	Inadequate communication devices, Inadequate equipment for construction, Poor maintenance of roads and poor soils and drainage patterns	Improve the roads fairly in good condition from the current 21% to 35% by the year 2012.	Sensitize the community on the usefulness of not encroaching road reserves and regular Maintenance of the existing feeder roads.	Providing good transport network facilities to the community and inds engender new the communication nds technology and review the on the technology

SUB SECTOR	ISSUES/PROBLEM	CAUSES	DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES	IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES
Cooperative and Marketing	Mismanagement of the cooperatives activities; 10 collapsed	Poor leadership and dishonesty and lack of uprightiness and lack of enough cooperatives	Increase the number of cooperatives to 30 by 2012.	Sensitize the community to form more cooperatives to add on the existing ones, sensitize the community on the importance of cooperative movements, improve on governance within the cooperative sub sector, institutionalize expenditure control measures in the cooperatives and ensure compliance with the provisions of cooperative societies Act and Legislation	Initiating training on cooperative leaders, activate existing and upcoming cooperatives movements, enter into joint value addition by the cooperative societies and revive dormant cooperative societies and promote potential ones
	Low incomes	Inadequate credit facilities, lack of knowledge on the benefits of trade on large scale and unemployment	Increase household incomes by 30% by the year 2012	Sensitize the local community on the importance of local investments, lobby for reduction of taxes imposed on local traders.	Offer loan facilities to locals to enable them start small scale businesses.
Housing	Sub standard housing and shelter	Inadequate funds to put up decent houses- Expensive building materials	Ensure each household gets access to low cost and better housing by 2012 by reducing the number of grass thatched huts.	Reduce the land for agriculture so that space can be created to make home steads and build more houses.	To ensure that the fraternity around has access to cheaper and affordable houses, to come up with the low cost materials for building and

SUB SECTOR	ISSUES/PROBLEM	CAUSES	DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES	IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES
					construction and cheaper modern technology.
Health	Poor health	Inadequate funding, inadequacy of trained personnel and inadequate health facilities	Improve the number of hospitals from one to three by 2012, reduce the HIV Prevalence from 9.8% to 4% by 2012 ensure sufficient supply of health facilities	Strengthen health promotion activities and access to better health care services and initiate guiding and counselling programme to reduce the stigmatization on HIV/AIDS	To ensure motherhood and childhood survival and increase access to skilled medical care delivery.
	Unemployment and high dependency ratio	High population growth rate, pressure on available agricultural land, Poverty and lack of small scale industries.	Sensitizing the community to adopt family planning programme so as to reduce the rate at which the population is growing at 2.3% by 2012.	Ensure the provision of basic necessities to cater for the population needs and wants and educating the community on the importance of small family sizes	Encourage employment creation strategy by encouraging involvement in Agriculture, Jua Kali and small business enterprises.
Education	Low transition rates to secondary schools and university	Inadequate human and financial resources	Increase transition rates to 30% by the year 2012	Strengthen school management committees, heads teachers and district Education officers, supervision of teaching and learning activities to improve on performance and ensure quality curriculum delivery and sensitize the community on the importance of educating a child	Ensure quality learning process which is relevant to the needs of the society, Provide support to low cost secondary education and fight against discriminative cultural practices by enhancing affirmative action to gap the

SUB SECTOR	ISSUES/PROBLEM	CAUSES	DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES	IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
					inequalities in vulnerable groups.
Tourism	Tourism potential not fully developed	Unawareness of the community on the usefulness of tourism industry. Inadequate investment funds in the sub sector	Establish a tourism attraction site by 2012	Involvement of the local community in tourism development, ecotourism education among the community should be carried out to teach them on the benefits of tourism sub sector.	To implement the tourism development plan and create more tourist attraction sites in the district.

The district will... strategies and... improvement in...

3.1. AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

3.1.1. District Response to the Sector Vision and Mission

The district will... Agriculture and Rural Development...

The sector mission

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

3.1.2. District Response to the Sector Vision and Mission

District will require the development of improved livestock marketing and infrastructure as well as agricultural products... through retention of private investment in value addition...

CHAPTER THREE: DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS

The district will develop strategies which focus on development and implementation of programmes and projects in agriculture and livestock development, extension, marketing and management of land resources, provision and facilitation of services, research in agriculture and fisheries and adoption of improved methods of crop, livestock and fisheries production.

There will be focus on wildlife conservation and management of natural resources, land management and conservation, provision and facilitation of services, research in agriculture and fisheries and adoption of improved methods of crop, livestock and fisheries production.

The district will develop strategies which focus on development and implementation of programmes and projects in agriculture and livestock development, extension, marketing and management of land resources, provision and facilitation of services, research in agriculture and fisheries and adoption of improved methods of crop, livestock and fisheries production.

3.0 INTRODUCTION

In this chapter District strategies have been translated into specific sector strategies and courses of action such as projects/programs that cumulatively lead to an improvement in the living standards of communities.

3.1 AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

3.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The sector vision

“An innovative, commercially-oriented and modern Agriculture and Rural Development Sector”

The sector mission

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

3.1.2 District Response to the Sector Vision and Mission

District will require the development of improved livestock marketing and infrastructure as well as agricultural products marketing. This can be achieved through promotion of private investment in value addition of agricultural and livestock products. There will be livestock disease control and improvement of breeds.

The district will develop strategies which focus on development and coordination of programmes and projects in agriculture and livestock development, continuous monitoring and management of food security, provision and facilitation of extension services in the district and promotion of modern methods of crop farming and livestock production.

There will be focus on proper management and conservation of natural resources base, enhancement of land adjudication process and preparation of land use plans. Projects that aim at protection of water catchments, disaster management and early warning systems will also be supported.

3.1.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Majority of the people in the district derive their livelihood from this sector. Over 65 per cent of the labour force is engaged in either livestock or agricultural activities. 90 per cent of the household incomes is derived from this sector. The sector also provides raw materials such as sugar cane, milk and meat for small scale business ventures within the district. The cooperative sub-sector plays a key role in mobilizing resources for small-scale farmers while also availing marketing channels for their products.

3.1.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Agriculture and Livestock

Stakeholder	Role
GOK	Create enabling environment, facilitates extension services and provides technical services and research.
Research Institution (KARI, ICIPE, KESREF etc)	Livestock and crop research
Kenya Dairy Board	Regulation of milk marketing
NGOs	Extension services and micro finance
Finance Institutions	Avail credit
SAIPEH	Mitigation of the socio – economic factors
Mumias Sugar Company	Provides market for cane Provides market directly and indirectly to a large number of people.
MOCO & MOSACO	Provides farmers with credit for cane development, education, food crop farming and purchase of farm inputs.
Community members	Manage private tree nurseries and on farm tree planting.
Farmers Organizations	Extension and community mobilization.
CBO	Mobilize people to form economically viable groups.
Donors	Inject new resources in form of credit, grants and material support.
Civil society	Management and promotion of good governance.
Milk collection centers	Collection and marketing of milk.

3.1.5 Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies Agriculture and rural development.

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Agriculture	Promote crop diversification	Continued land division to uneconomic sizes	Discourage sub – division of land.
	Promote crop production	Low management levels Prevalent use of certified seeds. Unavailability of seeds.	Strict control measures on control and production of clean planting material. Access quality seeds and other farm inputs.
	Popularizing production of indigenous vegetables.	Overdependence on sugar cane. Low yields.	Development village seed banks. Crop diversification Plant hybrid seeds and use fertilizers.
	Provision of credit facilities to farmers especially outside the sugar belt zone.	Lack of credit facilities especially for farmers outside the sugar belt area.	Encourage development of community based microfinance institutions. Promotion of other cash crop.

Mumias District Development Plan 2008-2012

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	<p>Development efficient marketing channels.</p> <p>Development of high yielding variation.</p>	<p>Lack of proper marketing channels and exploitation of farmers by middle men.</p> <p>Lack of high yielding varieties of cash and food crops.</p>	<p>Encourage formation of co-operatives.</p> <p>Intensify research for better varieties.</p>
Livestock and Fisheries Development	<p>Promote livestock farming</p> <p>Minimize disease outbreaks and incidence.</p> <p>Increase milk and meat production.</p> <p>Stocking of dams</p> <p>Creating awareness on fish farming.</p> <p>Construction of more ponds.</p> <p>Equipping the field staff.</p>	<p>Lack of sufficient good quality livestock breeds.</p> <p>High incidences of tick borne diseases and Newcastle diseases.</p> <p>Lack of qualified extension agents.</p> <p>Lack of transport to reach areas that cannot be reached by public transport.</p> <p>Farmers are ill informed about fishing techniques.</p> <p>Lack of equipment for the field staff.</p>	<p>Promote high quality breeds.</p> <p>Improve farmers management skills through training and extension.</p> <p>Training of fish farmers</p> <p>Providing transport and equipment for field staff.</p> <p>Promoting fish eating culture.</p>
Lands	<p>Land adjudication and registration.</p> <p>Prevent sub – division of land.</p>	<p>Succession laws cumbersome.</p> <p>Pressure on land</p> <p>Sub – division of land into small uneconomic units.</p>	<p>Review succession laws.</p> <p>Intensive cultivation and land use.</p> <p>Discourage sub – division of land.</p>
Co-operative development and Marketing	<p>Improve management</p>	<p>Poor management of societies.</p> <p>Poor marketing skills</p>	<p>To train members and leaders on management.</p> <p>Educate members</p>

3.1.1.5 Projects/Programmes

Agriculture

A. On-going projects/programmes

Project Name	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
National Agriculture and Livestock Extension-NALEP District wide	To train common interest groups on their own enterprises	2000 farmers every year for 3 years	Public extension services to meet the demands of the farmers

Project Name	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Location/Division/Constituency Njaa Marufuku Kenya District wide	To fund groups to undertake both agriculture and livestock activities.	4 primary schools under school meals programme; Farmer groups	-Support to schools -Training farmer groups -Training 4k clubs
Agriculture research and extension service	Multiplication of clean and disease tolerant cassava; improve production and food security	To provide all farmers with disease tolerant cassava seeds by 2010	Development bulking and distribution of mosaic tolerant cassava planting materials
Crop development District wide	Raise incomes, food security.	Train farmers; increase ha under vegetables and other horticultural crops	Train farmers to handle, use farm inputs and dispose containers without destroying/polluting the environment; Production of fruits; Production of local and exotic vegetables.
Orphaned crop promotion to enhance food security	Promote growing of orphaned crops.	All orphaned crops	Bulking seeds Planting orphaned crops
Sugarcane revatization	Improve sugarcane farming	Train farmers on how to increase production	Research on quick maturing sugarcane.
Kenya Agriculture productivity project	Improve productivity and food security	2 locations	Formation and training of common interest groups

Agriculture

B. New Project Proposals

Project Name	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Office block at the H/Qs	1	Improve on working environment	By 2009	Construction of an office block
Revitalisation of sugarcane farming	2	Increase yields per ha	By 2010	Research on high yielding varieties and farmer trainings

Livestock development

A. New Project Proposals

Project Name	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
District Livestock Office block-H/Qs	1	Provide working space and improve staff morale	Complete by 2010	Construction of office block
Procurement of motor vehicle	2	Increase	Purchase	Purchase of a double

Project Name	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Location/Division/ Constituency and motor cycles		mobility of staff so as to reach many farmers	by 2012	cabin p/up and 4 motor cycles
Apiary demonstration plot	3	Improve on bee keeping and honey production	Acquire plot by 2009	Acquisition of land
Livestock multiplication farm	4	Increase on livestock yields	Acquire farm by 2009	Livestock breeding

Veterinary

A. New Project Proposals

Project Name	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Location/Division/ Constituency District veterinary office	1	Improve staff efficiency	Complete a district block	Construction of an office
procurements of 1 vehicle and 4 motorcycles	3	Improve staff efficiency	Purchase 1 vehicle and 4 motor cycles	Procurement of motor vehicle and motor cycles
Revitalization of dips in the district District wide	4	Improve livestock health and safeguard farmer's income	Ensure that all existing dips are repaired and operational	Renovation of existing dips Construction of new dips
Disease and Tsetse control District wide	5	Improve livestock health and safeguard farmer's income	All areas	Spraying/dipping livestock

Co-operative Development and Marketing

A. On-going projects/programmes

Project Name	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Location/Division/ Constituency Education, training and information-district wide	To empower cooperatives with knowledge for proper and effective management	To conduct at least comprehensive trainings annually	To conduct trainings for information dissemination to cooperative societies.
Diversification of cooperatives activities district wide	To improve capital base of all societies	Introduce one new activity in every cooperative annually	To encourage cooperative to diversify IGAs such

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
			as starting micro credit programmes
Registration and regulation- District wide	To improve accessibility to cooperative services by residents of the district	To register at least 5 new cooperatives annually	Promote/encourage registration of new cooperatives.

3.1.6 Cross-sector linkages

The Agricultural and Rural Development Sector plays a significant role to the district economy through revitalizing agriculture for food security; revitalizing cooperatives to mobilize domestic savings, revamping the livestock and fisheries sub-sector, sustainable development of forestry and mining, reforming land management systems, and protecting, conserving and sustainable management of wildlife and other natural resources. Competitiveness in agricultural value for farm produce and livestock is significantly enhanced by good physical infrastructure that supports on-farm production, irrigation, energy, transportation, pre-harvest and post-harvest storage and ensures efficient marketing and trading. The Research, Innovation and Technology Sector provides an efficient marketing information system. Environment, Water and Sanitation sector provides water for domestic consumption, crop production and for livestock. Good soils, vegetative cover and waterways are essential for crop, livestock and fisheries production.

Human Development sector will provide the skilled and healthy workforce while Tourism, Trade and Industry sector provides markets for agricultural produce as well as absorbing agro-based raw materials. Governance, Justice, Law and Order sector is important in provision of security, which is paramount to investment in the sector. Public Administration sector articulates development planning and policy guidelines necessary for accelerated growth. The Special programmes sector is important in provision of labour and response to natural disasters and calamities.

3.1.7 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

The Agriculture and Rural Development sector's main goal is to alleviate poverty through agricultural, livestock and fisheries development as well as promotion of wildlife and forestry. Through extension services by the livestock, agriculture, fisheries, cooperative, wildlife and forestry sub-sectors, efforts are being made to mainstream the issues of gender, HIV/AIDS and youth in development projects and programmes.

3.2 TRADE, TOURISM AND INDUSTRY

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 Sector Vision and Mission

The district response is to ensure that small scale enterprises are growing so as to stimulate the economic growth in the entire district, as well as promotion of Mumias district as a preferred tourist destination. Economic diversification, training and promotional activities, and the strengthening of rural savings and credit schemes will also be implemented. The district will also focus on construction of tourism infrastructure such as home stay sites and promotion of eco-tourism, as well as preservation of cultural identity and heritage through cultural resource centres, cultural festivals and cultural exhibitions.

There will be emphasis on improving entrepreneurship and business management skills through trade courses. There will also be expansion of the capital base of the traders in the district through provision of credit facilities by the District Joint Loan Board and private sector financial and micro-finance institutions.

3.2.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector enhances socio-economic development in the district by facilitating the creation of new employment opportunities through the development of small scale enterprises and mobilization of informal sector activities. The sector enhances employment opportunities by assisting enterprises to improve their management skills and efficiency through training and consultancy services. This sector is also important in providing business finance through the District Joint Loans Board and other financial institutions such as private microfinance organizations and village banks. The sector is important in promoting Mumias District as a preferred tourist destination.

3.2.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Finance Institutions (banks)	Avail credit to traders and investors.
SAIPEH	Socio – economic empowerment of the community
Mumias Sugar Company	Provides market and employment directly and indirectly to a large number of people.
MOCO & MOSACO	Provides farmers with credit for cane development, education, food crop farming and purchase of farm inputs.
Farmers Organizations	Extension and community mobilization.
Donors	Inject new resources in form of credit, grants and material support.
Civil society	Management and promotion of socio-economic awareness.

3.2.5 Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Tourism	Encourage would be investors in the tourism sub - sector to venture into joint partnership with local investors.	Undeveloped tourist attractions in the district. Poor infrastructural facilities hindering development of tourist attractions .	Promote development of tourist attractions to extend the tourism circuit. Develop and improve infrastructure that will attract investors into the sub - sector. Preservation of cultural heritage of the local community.
Trade and Industry	Create an enabling environment for industrial growth. Ensure the harmonisation of process by government and local Authorities to hasten the licensing for traders.	Lack of easy and accessible credit following collapse of institutions such as KIE c. Lack of entrepreneurial skills. High tariff, in the form of local taxes and levies by various bodies e.g. central government and local authorities. Lack of information on requirements by local Authorities on establishment of businesses especially for the Jua Kali Sector resulting in conflicts. Lack of and inadequate infrastructure for the informed sector. Prohibitive loan conditionality.	Provide easy and accessible credit by strengthening the co-operative movement especially traders SACCO. Review the existing policies governing interest rates on loans. Promote the growth of MFIs Harmonize levies and reduce traffic charged through consultation with relevant government bodies. Provide technical and entrepreneurial skills to mould the industries. Promote and maintain supporting infrastructure e.g. rural power, Jua Kali sector, improved road net work etc. Review loan conditionality to make credit accessible. Train traders and Jua Kali practitioners on entrepreneurial skills.

Projects/Programmes

A. On-going projects/programmes

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Business training and Extension Service Officers	Train and offer advisory services to entrepreneurs	Train 500 potential and existing entrepreneurs	Train entrepreneurs on business management skills; Sensitize entrepreneurs on the available investment opportunities

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Identification of viable projects for investment in the district	Enhance investment in the district	All the sectors in the district	Carry out baseline studies on the current and the required investment gaps
Dissemination of information	To collect, compile and share the information	Traders and entrepreneurs	Share out information related to entrepreneurship
Jua Kali sheds	Construction of jua kali sheds	The jua kali businessmen	Put up jua kali sheds

3.2.6 Cross-sector linkages

The sector needs agriculture and rural development for provision of food, water and raw materials in agro based industries. The physical infrastructure sector provides roads and other physical facilities to boost trade and industry.

Human resource provides skilled personnel to this sector. Through ICT, tourism opportunities available in the district are made known to the rest of the world. Public Administration, safety, Law and Order sector ensures enabling environment for security in the district.

3.2.7 Mainstreaming of Cross-cutting Issues

Since the sector is the major source of wage employment in the district, loans will be provided to small scale traders in the district to boost their working capital. In addition micro finance institutions will continue to provide loans to the business community. This sector has a potential of providing the highest source of employment opportunities. In addition, the sector will continuously address environmental issues by ensuring that industries observe environmental requirements and pollution of surface water.

3.3 PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

3.3.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision

Provide cost-effective, world-class infrastructure facilities and services in support of Vision 2030

Mission

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 the Sector Vision and Mission

In the medium term, the district will focus on measures aimed at improving both quality and quantity of facilities that are likely to generate greater economic impacts in the economy. In the long run, the sector is expected to be a leading input in the district's overall goal of poverty alleviation by providing an efficient network of basic

infrastructure that will stimulate industrial and agricultural development such as roads, bridges and airstrips..

The district will give priority to routine maintenance of all classified roads. The other focus will be improvement of unpaved feeder roads and opening of other rural roads using the Constituency Roads Funds.

The district will also give priority to expansion of electricity transmission and exploitation of renewable sources of energy such as wind and solar. The local authority will be charged with beautifying and lighting the towns as well as establishing marketing infrastructure for goods produced within the district.

3.3.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The provision of well maintained physical infrastructure is the key to economic growth, employment generation and poverty reduction. Access to markets, health, security and other social facilities entirely depends on a good road network. This sector provides employment to the local people by implementing labour intensive projects. The sector also provides energy for cooking, lighting and industrialization.

3.3.3 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
GOK	Provides funds, required guidelines and standards
Mumias Sugar company	Maintain sugar roads Water supply
Butere / Mumias CC	Maintain unclassified roads Put up new river crossings Open new roads. Spring protection.
Department of Public works	Maintains roads, controls axle load
Kenya Roads Board	Prioritises and budgets for roads maintenance.
Communities	Maintenance of rural access and feeder roads communally.

3.3.4 Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Roads	Routine maintenance of existing roads network (gravelling, grading, spot, improvement, bush clearing, culverts) and tarmacking of some roads. Open up new roads Construction of new bridges and maintenance of existing ones.	Inadequate funds Inadequate plant and equipment. Lack of skilled personnel. Lack of capacity in the private sector to undertake contractor.	Solicit for adequate funding Undertake minor works diversely? By MORPW especially grading. Contract out those major works. Promote local contractors.

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Housing	Design and supervision of government buildings projects. Lowering costs of building.	Expensive construction material. Lack of - sufficient funding. Insufficient housing. Expensive rental houses.	Encourage use of locally available building materials. Provide credit for housing and affordable building materials.
Energy	Enhancement and expansion of the Rural electrification programme Expand the distribution and coverage of electricity. Enhance distribution of energy including solar energy. Facilitate private sector production and distribution.	Lack of competition in the transmission and distribution of electricity. Lack of information for technology on alternative sources of energy including solar, wind etc. Poor management and lack of transparency and accountability especially in the implementation of REP. Discouragement of potential consumers due to initial high investment costs.	Diversification of sources of energy. Liberalization of transmission and distribution of energy Proper management in transmission and distribution of generated energy. Greater involvement of consumers, potential consumers and other stakeholders on the prioritization of REEP.
Transport	Encourage local Authorities to provide the necessary facilities for the smooth operation of transport services in their areas of jurisdiction.	Lack of provision of facilities by local Authorities that will enhance the growth of transport activities within the district e.g. bus parks. No clear policy on operation of bicycle and motorcycle taxis (boda boda) in urban centres by both local Authorities and Traffic department.	Lack Authorities to plan and put up bus parks in the major urban centres. To promote organized public transport and generate revenue. Promote bicycle / motorcycle taxis by providing them with lanes on major roads and credit for expansion and train uses on traffic rules.

3.3.5 Projects/Programmes

Roads

A. On-going projects/programmes

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Roads C33Ekeru - Ebuyangu	To improve to bituminous standards	Length of road tarmacked	Clearing, excavation, gravelling, bituminisation and drainage
Road D266 Shianda - Malaha	To improve to gravel standards	Length of road gravelled	Clearing, excavation, gravelling and drainage.
Matawa bridge	To ease communication	Complete the bridge	Construct bridge

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
	and support economic development	by 2009	
Lusumu bridge	To ease communication and support economic development	Complete the bridge by 2009	Construct bridge

Roads

B. New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division/ Constituency	Priority ranking	Objectives	Description of activities
Mumias Town - Musanda	1	Improve the road network to stimulate economic activity in the area	Tarmacking of the road
Road D266 Ibokolo-Shianda-Malaha	2	To stimulate economic activity in the area	Clearing, excavation, gravelling, bituminisation and drainage
E153 Ejinja-Watoya	3	To stimulate economic activity in the area	Clearing, excavation, gravelling, bituminisation and drainage
Road C30/C33 Koyonzo - Buhuyi DB	4	To improve the road network	Clearing, excavation, gravelling, bituminisation and drainage.

Energy

On-going projects/programmes

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Rural Electrification in the market centers, secondary schools and health centers like: Ejinja market Koyonzo market Lubanga market Lung'anyiro market Munami market Shianda market Matungu divisional headquarters Kholera secondary school Khalaba health centre	Provide electricity to the adjacent areas	Provide electricity by 2009	Survey and put power lines

Energy

B. New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division/ Constituency	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Matungu constituency				
Itete secondary school	1	Provide electricity	Provide	Survey and put power lines

Project Name Location/Division/ Constituency	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
		to the adjacent areas	electricity by 2010	
Khuluanda market	2	Provide electricity to the adjacent areas	Provide electricity by 2010	Survey and put power lines
Namulungu secondary school	3	Provide electricity to the adjacent areas	Provide electricity by 2010	Survey and put power lines
Shiakula market	4	Provide electricity to the adjacent areas	Provide electricity by 2010	Survey and put power lines
Mwira secondary school	5	Provide electricity to the adjacent areas	Provide electricity by 2010	Survey and put power lines
Mumias constituency				
Imanga market	1	Provide electricity to the adjacent areas	Provide electricity by 2010	Survey and put power lines
Buchifi secondary school/Buchifi health centre	2	Provide electricity to the adjacent areas	Provide electricity by 2010	Survey and put power lines
Khungema market/Matawa secondary school	3	Provide electricity to the adjacent areas	Provide electricity by 2010	Survey and put power lines
Khaunga market/Khaunga secondary school	4	Provide electricity to the adjacent areas	Provide electricity by 2010	Survey and put power lines
Mwitoti market/Mwitoti secondary school/Lusheya health centre	5	Provide electricity to the adjacent areas	Provide electricity by 2010	Survey and put power lines

3.3.6 Cross Sector Linkages

The Physical infrastructure sector is critical for the implementation of the Vision 2030 and has strong linkages with the six key economic sectors of the Economy. The satisfactory performance of the economy in 2007 was largely attributable to increased activities in the physical infrastructure sector. The sector provides basic infrastructure that is necessary for the efficient operation of the rest of the sectors and their sustainable growth.

The sub-sectors within the sector have critical linkages as non can operate efficiently without the rest due to their intricate forward and backward linkages. The sector is also closely related to the social sectors of the economy as they affect its efficient operations. These include environment, HIV/AIDS, education, health and information management. The roads sub-sector for example has cross linkages with agriculture and rural development by facilitating production, trade and reducing the cost of transportation. The sub-sector also facilitates trade in all sectors, as well as growth of the tourism industry by availing accessibility to tourist destinations. The subsector also improves accessibility to education, health and other social facilities. Adequate and reliable water supply is a key input to poverty reduction as well as food production, small and large scale production, livestock production as well as improved health. It also supports other

economic activities such as small and large scale industries. Its availability in short distances improves households and other productive activities.

Energy is a key input in all other sectors. It is necessary in industrial production, agriculture and livestock, tourism, education and support to the development and growth of ICT. It is also vital in development and adoption of new technologies. It supports the growth of small and medium rural enterprises which create employment and improves income hence reduction of rural-urban migration. Further, access to clean, appropriate, affordable and sustainable energy is an essential input and has positive impact on the development in all other sectors.

Housing is an investment contributing both directly and indirectly to employment and income generation. Further, as a social good, it affords an individual and family dignity, privacy and security. Local Authorities provide infrastructural facilities which support industrial development, provide markets for agricultural produce, promote trade and tourism and provide other social amenities. They also provide necessary facilities in the rural areas such as markets, holding grounds and provide social amenities which promote growth in the rural areas. Transport subsector facilitates mobility in both rural and urban areas for both goods and services including labour. Efficient transport is critical to lowering the cost of doing business and increases competitiveness of Kenyan products.

3.3.7 Strategies for mainstreaming Cross-cutting issues.

The overall goal of the sector is to have a well developed and maintained physical infrastructure for rapid and sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction. The district will promote labour intensive projects/programmes in order to create employment for the youth and women. Through NEMA, all projects will be required to carry out an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and give an undertaking to mitigate against identified negative impacts in order to mainstream the issue of environmental sustainability in all projects and programmes.

In order to mainstream HIV/AIDS in this sector, infrastructure projects and programmes e.g. roads will be encouraged to have a HIV/AIDS component. The Ministry of Public works and local government will ensure that all buildings whether public or private take into account the needs of the physically challenged.

Women and youth empowerment will continue to be a priority in the sector. This category of population will deliberately be targeted, by providing them with employment opportunities in order to improve their livelihood. They shall be involved in KAZI KWA VIJANA programmes like routine maintenance of unclassified and feeder roads. These efforts shall enable the district to achieve MDG goal 1.

3.4 ENVIRONMENT, WATER AND SANITATION

3.4.1 Sector vision and mission

Vision

Ensure a clean and secure environment, sustainable 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 the sector vision and mission

There is need for proper management and conservation of natural resources base, protection of water catchments, disaster management and development of early warning systems. The district will prioritize establishment, construction and rehabilitation of pipeline and boreholes and protection of springs.

The district will advocate for environmental impact assessment to be conducted for all major projects and also promote soil and water conservation. Establishment of waste management systems within major towns and trading centres in the district will also be prioritized.

3.4.3 Importance of the Sector in the District.

The improvement of water and sanitation infrastructure is key in ensuring food security, better health and sanitation. The Water, Environment, and Sanitation Sector forms the bedrock for a clean, secure and sustainable environment for the citizenry by promoting the quality of the environment and natural resources. Sound environmental conservation results in preservation of natural resources thus, ensuring continuous supply of environmental goods and services. In addition, proactive management of the environment pre-empts calamities and disasters which would otherwise have serious socio-economic implications.

Water is an environmental resource necessary not only to support life but also sustain economic activities across different sectors. The district faces enormous challenges in the development and management of limited water resources. Furthermore, the magnitude and severity of the water crisis cuts across most sectors of the economy thus making water resources management a high priority that requires urgent attention.

3.4.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
GOK	Provides funds, policies and guidelines
CDTF	Protection of springs and water points
NGO (NEHCIP)	Drilling borehole and protecting springs
KWAHO	Drilling of water points, toilets. Establishment of biogas units.
Finance Institutions	Avail credit
Community members	Provide community support
CBO	Mobilize people to form economically viable groups.
Donors	Inject new resources in form of credit, grants and material support.

NEMA	Environmental audit, EIAs.
Water Department	Undertaking water projects, drilling of water points, and installation of water meters.

3.4.5 Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Water and irrigation	<p>Enhance operational capacity of water supply to meet the increased water demand</p> <p>Provide water for both domestic and livestock use.</p> <p>Ensure reliable and safe water to consumers and increase safe water coverage in the district.</p> <p>Development of irrigation schemes</p>	<p>Inadequate funding</p> <p>Expensive chemicals.</p> <p>Low personnel capacity.</p> <p>Poor irrigation network.</p>	<p>Encourage community funded projects.</p> <p>Encourage roof catchment and boreholes.</p> <p>Train community to manage the supplies.</p> <p>Complete all the incomplete water projects.</p> <p>Increase pumping and piping.</p> <p>Improve on irrigation and drainage.</p>
Environment	<p>Protect and conserve the environment.</p> <p>Conservation measures on catchment river rimes and farms.</p> <p>Establishment of tree nurseries.</p> <p>Enhancing agro-forestry in farming systems.</p>	<p>Poor enforcement of environmental laws.</p> <p>Lack of extension personnel.</p> <p>Lack of sufficient funding.</p> <p>Lack of logistical support.</p>	<p>Enforce all environmental laws.</p> <p>Mobilization, sensitization of development agents.</p> <p>Capacity building</p> <p>Reforest all catchment river rimes and hilltops.</p> <p>Collaborating among stakeholders.</p>

Water and Irrigation

A. On-going projects/programmes

Project Name	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Location/Division/Constituency Mumias water supply	To meet domestic consumption and for industrial use.	Complete by 2009	Construction of elevated tank tower and installation of the 24m ³ tank, procurement and installation of 100No. consumer meters with another 2no master meters -Construction of an office
Mumias sewerage works	To ensure safe disposal and treatment of water in the town;	To have the full treatment works and	Construction of primary, secondary and maturation ponds; Completion of sewer network; Completion of man-holes and control structures along the sewer network.

Project Name	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Location/Division/Constituency			
	To safeguard water resources downstream against pollution: Safeguard health of residents	sewer system in operation by 2012	
Musanda water supply	To provide potable water	Complete by 2009	-replacement of 24m ³ plastic tank -rehabilitation of the tower -Purchase and installation of 40No consumer and 1No master meters.
Matungu Community Water supply	To meet high rising water demand.	Complete by 2012	Construction of elevated tank tower and installation of the 24m ³ tank, procurement and installation of 100No. consumer meters with another 2no master meters -Construction of an office
Shianda water project	To meet high rising water demand in Shianda	Complete by 2010	

Water and Irrigation

B. New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division/ Constituency	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Mumias Water supply	1	To meet the rising demand of water in town.	Complete by 2009	Expansion and augmentation of Mumias water supply
District Water Office	2	Improve on working environment	Complete by 2009	Construction of an office
Mumias sewerage works	3	For safe waste disposal	Complete by 2009	Design and construction of Mumias sewerage works
Musanda Water Supply	4	To meet the rising demand of water in town.	Complete by 2009	Expansion and augmentation of Musanda Water Supply
Shianda Water Supply	5	For provision of potable water	Complete by 2009	Construction of Shianda Water Supply
Matungu Water Supply	6	For provision of potable water	Complete by 2009	Construction of Matungu Water Supply
Khalaba Water Supply	7	For provision of potable water	Complete by 2009	Expansion of Khalaba Water Supply
Makunga Water Supply	8	For provision of potable water	Complete by 2009	Construction of Makunga Water Supply
Bungasi Water Supply	9	For provision	Complete	Construction of Bungasi Water

Project Name Location/Division/ Constituency	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
		of potable water	by 2009	Supply
Etenje Water Supply	10	For provision of potable water	Complete by 2009	Construction of Etenje Water Supply
Bulimbo Water Supply	11	For provision of potable water	Complete by 2009	Construction of Bulimbo Water Supply
Koyonzo Water Project.	12	For provision of potable water	Complete by 2009	Construction of proposed Koyonzo Water Project.

3.4.6 Cross Sector Linkages

The sector plays an important role in ensuring that water is available for both domestic, livestock, industrial and agricultural use. Since the residents of the district depend on farming and fishing for their day to day livelihoods it there becomes very important to protect the environment in order to sustain these activities. The sector is linked to other sectors like Agriculture and rural development for good farming practices that protect the available water resources; Trade, Tourism and industry for marketing and sale of products, and Human Resource Development for education on good sanitation practices to control diseases such as cholera.

3.4.7 Strategies for mainstreaming cross cutting issues

While implementing projects and programmes in this sector, efforts will be made to ensure that all the people in the community are involved. The district will ensure that environmental concerns are taken into consideration before project inception and during implementation. In all the trainings that will be conducted to participants, HIV and AIDS sensitization and education will be done to continue reminding them about the need for behavioural change.

A number of water projects have been proposed in order to improve accessibility and availability of this important resource. Efforts shall be made to scale up spring protection in order to improve and provide clean and safe drinking water to the people of Mumias thus minimizing water borne diseases, as well as availing water for industrialization and livestock use.

3.5 HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

3.5.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision

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

Mission

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 Sector Vision and Mission

The education sub sector will provide, promote and co-ordinate lifelong education, training and research for Kenya's sustainable development. To focus on priority areas within overall education goals, notably towards attaining 'universal primary education' by 2005, within the context of the wider objective of 'Education for All (EFA) by 2015' in line with MDG goal number two, the Ministry of Education will provide the young population with opportunities to access schools at all parts of the District. Efforts will be put on creation and expansion of new and existing secondary schools to cater for the increasing admission of students after the free secondary education was introduced.

The health sector directly implements three of the eight MDGs that include reducing child mortality, improving maternal health and combating HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases. The district will embark on strategies that will enhance the delivery of health services to improve the health status of the community through various interventions. These will include campaigns to reduce child mortality through vaccination exercises that protect the children from preventable diseases. Mothers will be encouraged to attend antenatal clinics in health facilities to get advice that may help in reducing maternal mortality from the current 132/100,000 to a level of about 125/100,000.

3.5.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Education: The sub sector plays an important role in increasing the capacity of the local people in accessing education. Education is important for communities' development and ability to sustain their livelihood. The ministry will provide the required environment through coordination of schools' development in both public and private sector to realize increased enrolment for both primary and secondary levels.

Adult education: The sub sector will provide education for out of school youths and adults to prepare them for lifelong education. Emphasis will be put on establishment of more adult education centres in the rural areas where majority of the population is illiterate. The department will also campaign to have more men attend classes to improve on gender participation in adult learning.

Health: The sub sector plays a key role in the control of HIV/AIDS through surveillances to give the trend that is used in various interventions by different sectors. The sub sector also provides the infected with treatment of the opportunistic diseases and provision of ARVs to prolong their lives. Campaigns are being done through the AIDS Control Units to create awareness on the transmission and prevention. The sector controls the blood banks to make blood transfusion safe from any HIV/AIDS transmission. Prevention of mother to child transmission (PMTCT) is also a major activity in all health facilities in the district.

3.5.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
GOK	Employ staff, improve school and health infrastructure, provide drugs and bursaries to the needy.
Church	St Mary's mission hospital offer integrated health services.
Local authority	Ensure adequate environmental sanitation and provides grants for school infrastructure development.
Government	Ensure that the health services are available to the population and they are both affordable and accessible.
NGOs	Offer reproductive health services, capacity building, and prevention of communicable diseases and also provide education support and other community services such as women empowerment.
Civil society	Support the sector by adopting and implementing key health practices crucial for the sector development.
Community	To actively participate in and contribute to the provision of facilities such as land and labour through cost sharing.
CDF	Construction, rehabilitation and equipping of schools and provision of bursaries to needy students.
CDTF	School infrastructure improvement
District Education Board	Coordination of Education activities in the district.

3.5.5 Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Health and nutrition	Malaria prevention and treatment.	In adequate funding of health sector.	Ensure the equitable allocation of resources to reduce disparities.
	Reproductive health	Under utilization of human resources due to lack of working tools and space.	Increase the cost effectiveness and cost efficiency of resource allocations.
	HIV/AIDS /TB Prevention and management.	Inadequate supply of drugs.	Supplement drug supply with facility improvement funds.
	Expanded programme for immunization.	Lack of inadequate personnel.	Recruit more personnel.
	Control and prevention of major environmental health related communicable diseases such as cholera, typhoid and dysentery as well as food safety.	Lack of transport.	Procure transport for all health facilities.
	Promotion of family planning and mother to child health care programs.	High prevalence of disease incidences.	Carry out community based health care programmes by training community extension health workers and staff.
	Promoting	Lack of knowledge on family planning. Lack of VCT centres. Few health facilities.	Educate the community on importance of family planning and materials child health care. Establish VCT Centres. Improve access to essential health services.
Education	Improve physical	Lack of physical facilities	Construct and equip

Sub sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	<p>infrastructure and provide learning materials.</p> <p>Provide bursaries and text books.</p> <p>Improve enrolment rates.</p> <p>Establish special units in the existing primary schools to cater for the disabled children.</p> <p>Train more teachers especially science and English teachers.</p>	<p>in schools such as laboratories, classrooms, science rooms.</p> <p>Lack of enough funds to provide bursaries.</p> <p>Lack of community self help bursary kits.</p> <p>Poverty – low enrolment rates.</p> <p>Lack of sponsorship.</p> <p>Undergraduate special schools in the District.</p> <p>Lack of middle level colleges in the District.</p>	<p>educational facilities in the District.</p> <p>Encourage community bursaries improve bursary kit through harambees.</p> <p>Encourage existing schools to set up special units.</p> <p>Encourage sponsorship from Churches and NGO's.</p> <p>Encourage Churches and other Institutions to set up vocational centres.</p>

Health

On-going projects/programmes

Project Name	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Location/Division/Constituency Mumias sub - District hospital-Matungu Division	Increase accessibility and uptake of ARVs	Complete renovation by December 2008	Renovation of old residential building to CCC
Lung'anyiro dispensary	-To cater for increased number of patients. -Improve community health	Complete construction by 2009	Construction of maternity wing
Mumias dispensary	Increase skilled deliveries	Complete construction by 2009	Construct maternity wing
Khaunga dispensary	Improve community health	Complete construction of dispensary block by 2010	Construction of dispensary block
Mung'ang'a dispensary	Improve community health	Construction of dispensary block by 2010	Construction of dispensary block
Elwasambi dispensary	Cater for increased number of patients	Complete by 2011	Construction of dispensary block
Bukaya Health centre	Cater for increased number of patients	Complete by 2009	Construction of maternity unit
Nyapora dispensary	Improve community health	Complete by August 2008	Complete construction of dispensary block
Shibanze dispensary	Improve community health	Complete by 2012	Construction of dispensary

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
			block
Mirere health centre	Improve community health	Complete by 2009	Construction of health unit

Health

A. New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division/ Constituency	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
East Wanga hospital- Shianda	1	Improve accessibility of health services	Complete by 2010	Construction of hospital block
Indangalasia health centre	2	Increase access to health services	Complete by 2012	Construction of health centre
Prevention of HIV/AIDS	3	Reduce incidences of HIV/AIDS diseases	Those affected with HIV/AIDS and those at risk	Distributing of ARVs to infected and carrying out VCT services
Prevention of Malaria	4	Reduce the prevalence of Malaria.	The pregnant women and children.	Supply of sleeping nets.
Expanded immunization programme	5	To enhance immunization coverage	Those at risk of contracting immunizable disease	Offering vaccine services
Environmental sanitation	6	Improve sanitation at community level	18,730 households	Construction of pit latrines

Projects/Programmes

Education

A. New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division/ Constituency	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Construction of DEO's office	1	Provide conducive working environment to better performance	Complete construction by 2009	Construction of an office block to house the DEO's office

Project Name Location/Division/ Constituency	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
DICECE resource centre	2	Improve the effectiveness of both trainers and trainees	Complete construction of the structure by 2010	Construction of a DICECE
SBTD – school based teacher development (district wide)	3	To train teachers to enhance performance.	School based teachers	Training of the teachers
Putting up school infrastructure facilities	4	Construct school infrastructure facilities	Complete construction by 2012	Construction of classrooms

3.5.6 Cross-sector linkages

While the Agriculture and rural development sector feeds the population and also provides building materials for construction of educational and health facilities, physical infrastructure sector provides infrastructure services, which are essential for easy access to educational services and health facilities and maintenance of public health as well as water and electricity to realize its objectives. Research, Innovation and Technology development is paramount to the success of this sector as it provides modern learning methods with the use of faxes and internet. Public administration sector; and Governance, justice, law and order sector provides good governance and security for the implementation of the human resource management activities and for implementation of health activities. On the other hand, all the other sectors depend on the Human Resource Development sector for a healthy, well educated and skilled manpower.

3.6.6 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

The sector will mainstream all cross cutting issues by educating the community on all cross-cutting issues. It has also incorporated gender, HIV/AIDS and environmental issues into its curriculum. It also enhances enrollment of the girl child through the free primary and secondary education. Support for the two schools for the children with disabilities will be emphasized. This sector directly deals with the youth by empowering them with the relevant knowledge, skills and attitudes, inculcating a culture of responsibility, hard work and accountability.

The district will endeavor to mainstream gender issues in education and training by educating the populace on the importance of involving women, youth and other marginalised groups in decision making so as to secure gender parity in various sectors of the economy. The sector will also provide appropriate manpower training on environmental management as well as provide a basis for mindset towards positive environmental management. Through the public health and sanitation ministry, environmental issues are mainstreamed into the sector.

This sector ensures health for all thus takes care of all special interest groups. Gender issues are also mainstreamed into the sector through enhancement of the reproductive health programme. The youth, women, men, people with disabilities, minority tribes will be represented in the District Health Stakeholders Forum. The sector is also involved in

providing drugs and other health services in times of disaster such as drought, floods and for internally displaced persons as well as providing supplementary feeding to children and PLWHAs.

3.6 SPECIAL PROGRAMMES SECTOR

3.6.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Sector Vision

Sustainable and equitable socio-economic development and empowerment of all Kenyans

Sector mission

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

3.6.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The district will promote various efforts which are aimed at enhancing the community capacities for self reliance and greater participation in the development process. This will be done through community mobilization as well as initiating and supporting community based development programmes with particular emphasis on women, children, older persons, youth, physically challenged persons, the poor, and other disadvantaged groups. There will also be provision of social grants by the gender and social services department, the Youth Enterprise Fund and Community Driven Development.

On Culture and Social Services, the focus will be on training and empowering local communities on participation in implementation of sports activities, preservation of cultural identity and heritage through establishment of cultural resource centres as well as carrying out flagship cultural and sports festivals and exhibitions. Efforts towards eliminating early marriages will also be enhanced through collaboration of various stakeholders. Efforts will also be put in facilitating the development, management, maintenance and expansion of sports facilities as well as initiating programmes to promote the development of music and dance.

The district will also increase its efforts in including women, youth, the physically challenged, People living with HIV/AIDS and other disadvantaged groups in decision making organs such as the District Development Committee and District Steering Group, among others.

3.6.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector is important in ensuring proper disaster management, promoting equality and equity in development; empowering the youth through sports and other development activities, enhancing provision of basic services, building the capacities of communities and community institutions as well as providing an enabling environment to allow diversification of rural economies.

The sector is also important in integration of various concerns in terms of gender, age, disability and other disadvantaged groups in all sectors of national development.

The children's department ensures neglected children are provided with basic necessities such as food, shelter, clothing and education.

3.6.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Role
Government	Mainstreaming gender, youth, physically challenged and other disadvantaged groups issues into development programmes
National AIDS Control Council	Support OVCs and People Living with HIV/AIDS
Maendeleo ya Wanawake	Advocate for the right of women and the girl child
Red Cross	Distribution of relief foods and of medical supplies during emergencies and capacity building on disaster management
National Council for Persons with Disability	Enhance capacity of disabled person's organizations, institutions and individuals
Ministry of Education, Science and Technology	Support educational institutions for People with Disabilities

3.6.5 Sub- Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub- Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Social services	Group development (women, youth and self help groups); Community development projects to increase food security and income.	Inadequate database in the field; Inadequate budgetary allocations; Low real family income; Marketing problems; Limited micro-financing; Inadequate supervision from the department.	Development group action plans; Develop follow-ups; Develop M&E indicator; Improve financial management of groups; Employ multi-sectoral approach; Table banking;
Sports	Football, netball and volleyball development; Facilities and equipment development; Create HIV/AIDS Awareness; Other sports introduced	Shortage of sponsors; Shortage of technical personnel; Shortage of funds; High poverty incidence; Shortage of facilities	Technical training ; Establish youth centres for football development; Create more awareness on HIV/AIDS among sportsmen/women;
culture	Registration of cultural festivals; Cultural research; Cultural exhibition.	Not many are willing to register due to lack of awareness and fee of registration; Delay in obtaining certificates from	To sanitize the community on the importance of being registered with the government ; Encourage income generating projects to raise

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
		Nairobi; Lack of funds to organize the festivals, transport and upkeep of participants ; Lack of incentives and interest in festivals; Lack of facilities such recording equipment and transport; Mobilization of participants is a difficult exercise due to lack of funds, transport and limited staff.	the registration fee; decentralize the issuance of the certificates to the district; Create awareness on the role of the music festival; identify sponsors; Familiarization method to be applied, more awareness to be created; Start the exhibitions at the divisional level to cut down on transport costs; Look for donor/ sponsors.
Special Programmes	Community Driven Development; Support to local development	Low staffing levels; Inadequate resource management capacity of the community	Staffing levels should be increased Capacity building on Community driven development; support to local development efforts
Children's Department	Safeguarding rights of child and disseminating the rights of child through formation and capacity building of area advisory committees on children issues at the grassroots level	Inadequate personnel and funding; Harmful cultural practices Lack of office space.	Cash Transfer Subsidy to OVCs Bursary provision.
Youth	Youth empowerment through the Youth Enterprise Fund and Youth Enterprise Development Fund; Youth Polytechnic revitalization, Youth participation in development committees.	Low staffing levels, inadequate youth friendly facilities; low employment opportunities; high poverty levels	Improve staffing levels , Mobilization and capacity building of youth groups; Rehabilitation and equipping of youth polytechnics; inclusion of youth in decision making organs; development of stadia and other recreational centres; Establishment of youth friendly VCT and Health centers.

Projects/Programmes Priorities Gender and Children

A. New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division/ Constituency	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Construction of office.	1	Improve service delivery	Reach needy children	Construct offices.
Children's rescue centre	2	To offer protection to children in	To reach 100 children's	Construct rescue centre.

Project Name Location/Division/ Constituency	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
		need of special protection.	with special needs.	

Social Services

A: On-going Projects Proposals:

Project Name Location /Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Constituency Women Enterprise Scheme	To assist women access credit	Reach all women in business in the whole constituency.	Disbursing funds

B: New Projects Proposals: Gender, Sports and Culture

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of a District Women Empowerment centre	1	To provide an avenue for women to interact and integrate for socio – economic development	Individual person and women groups	construction
Community sports ground	2	To provide training facility in the district.	One playground that will have a football pitch.	Acquiring, leveling, fencing and marking of the playgrounds.
Establish a youth centre	3	To provide specialized coaching to the youth, identify the talents.	1 per constituency	Construction of youth centres

A: On-going Projects/programmes: Youth

Project Name Location /Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
The youth enterprise fund (YEDF)	To empower the youth economically as alternative address to unemployment challenge	Registered youth groups in the district	Disburse funds to groups who are carrying out income generations activities (IGAs)

B. New Projects/programmes Proposals: Youth

Project name location/division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of activities
Construction of an office block	1	For meaningful monitoring of youth groups in the District	The construction to start immediately funds are availed.	Construct office block.
Provision of a	2	To ensure proper	Provision of	Provision of vehicle

Project name location/division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of activities
vehicle for the District Youth Office		monitoring and evaluation of the all the activities of the youth group	vehicle by 2010	
Youth information resource centre	3	To provide information to the youth	Create one immediately an office block is constructed	To purchase computers, install internet connection

3.6.6 Cross Sector Linkages

The sector prepares the groundwork for all other sectors in terms of community mobilization, registration of self help groups and empowerment of vulnerable groups. These groups become the entry point for any donor and government development initiatives targeting poverty reduction especially in the rural areas. The sector works closely with Human Resource Development sector through National AIDS Control Council in implementing the HIV/AIDS programmes and in engagement of youth through self employment, income generating activities, peace building, cultural and sports activities. This sector collaborates with Governance, Justice, Law and Order, Human Resource Development sectors to address peace, reconciliation and resettlement.

This sector is the focal point for disaster management and risk reduction. It collaborates with Research, Innovation and Technology sector, Provincial Administration and Internal Security and water sub-sector to provide logistics in areas of famine relief distribution, water tankering, disaster information and research, disaster response and resettlement of Internally Displaced Persons, flood mitigation, prevention of HIV and AIDS and other diseases.

3.6.7 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

Organizing women and youth to form groups will enable them participate in development matters in all sectors of the economy. The groups will be trained to venture in business to provide income and reduce dependency ratio in the district. The sector provides assistance to the physically challenged by making them access education, credit and business opportunities. This increases their ability to provide for their needs and avoid dependency.

The sector will provide adequate disaster mitigation to make sure the vulnerable are not disadvantaged especially during times of drought/hunger or any other disaster related condition. Response to disaster will be quick and effective to avoid any suffering of the vulnerable who include women, children, orphans and the physically challenged members of the society.

HIV/AIDS will be mainstreamed in this sector through encouraging the youth and women to participate in preventive measures and mitigation for those who are infected and affected by the scourge. The two groups, youth and women, will be used as entry point to undertake activities that raise awareness and promote behavioral change among the population.

Mobilization of these groups will be geared towards environmental preservation and protection, environmental sanitation and promotion through planting of trees, construction of pit latrines and sustaining the existing plant cover and wildlife species existing in the district.

3.7 RESEARCH, INNOVATION AND TECHNOLOGY

3.7.1 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.

3.7.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The district will support all initiatives aimed at promoting ICT in the district. This will include facilitating private investors to acquire necessary local based licences and land to put up ICT infrastructure. The district will also encourage public institutions to embrace ICT so as to improve information flow and storage.

The district will continue strengthening the District Management Information System (DMIS) and the planning unit so that they collect quality data. Emphasis will also be put in increasing information processing and storage facilities and disseminating data to stakeholders at the district and lower levels.

3.7.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Research is useful in the district as it provides solutions to major ills affecting the people, such as HIV/AIDS and poverty. Research and innovation enables the district to increase Agricultural and Livestock production. It also leads local producers to upgrade their products and making them more competitive in Local and international markets.

This sector is also important for reduction of business transaction costs as information flow and access to financial services and products is made cheaper. The ICT sector has also created employment opportunities to many people engaged in selling and maintaining computer and mobile phones and their accessories.

3.7.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Government	To create an enabling environment for the growth of ICT in the District and to equip the public with IT and Its personnel.
Local Authority	To promote the growth of ICT through faster licensing of outlets.
Private sector	To provide a leading role in investing in the sector.
Educational Institution	To encourage IT adoption at an early age among students to raise computer literacy levels.

3.7.5 Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Information communication technology DIDC	Create an enabling environment for the adoption of ICT in the district by the public and private sectors. Re – organise the DIDC to be a resource centre for all district's IT data needs by seeking the participation of all stakeholders in the district.	Lack of electricity in some areas and its slow pace of expansion. Lack of telecommunication services in some areas. Low awareness on the advantages of computer technology. Low computer literacy levels among the population. Lack of qualified staff to maintain the DIDC. Lack of equipment Lack of policy on training of public sector staff on IT especially in the Districts. Mushrooming of IT training institutions that offer sub – standard education.	Emphasize on the need for faster REP. Expansion of telecommunication services to all areas of the district. Create awareness on the advantages of computer technology from an early age. Enhance computer literacy among the population. Introduce computer education in schools to create an interest in computers at an early age. Encourage use of ICT in public and private offices. Create an environment for the spread of ICT bureaus in the District. Use DIDCs for training of public sector staff on IT.
KNBS	Development of information about human resources	Availability of statisticians	Strengthen DIDC information base Setting data bases that are socially and economically important.

Information Communication Technology

A. New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division/ Constituency	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Construction of public library in Mumias town	1	Public education and information	Complete construction and put in reading materials by 2012	Put up the structure; Supply the reading material
Capacity building programme	2	To improve ICT compliance among people	Students and those out of schools	Education and training of individuals or groups on ICT
ICT infrastructure	3	To improve the ICT infrastructure	Construction and upgrading the ICT infrastructure	Procuring the ICT tools , equipment and materials

Project Name Location/Division/ Constituency	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Digital Villages Project	4	To ensure the digitalization of villages	Rural areas to be digitalized by 2012	Development of computerisation at village level

3.7.6 Cross-sector linkages

The rapid growth and high performance of agriculture, livestock development, water and irrigation will heavily rely on research works by various institutions in the Research, Innovation and Technology Sector. By exploiting the liberalized airwaves and hightech information systems, the Trade, Tourism and Industry sector can prosper through media marketing, exchange of vital information and availing information on best practices. Good Information and communication systems will enhance the productivity of human resource.

Key Processes in the infrastructure sector, especially Roads and Buildings designs, can greatly be enhanced by employing relevant ICT software for their design works. Information Technology is perhaps the single most significant tool that can enhance the provision of a variety of services in support of law and order. For effective planning, accurate surveys on environmental degradation, water sources pollution and any sanitation issues will be necessary

3.7.7 Strategies to mainstream cross cutting issues.

The district will encourage investments in cybercafés in order to promote information sharing, support ICT programmes in schools and encourage dissemination of environmental, gender, HIV/AIDs, youth and women issues using ICT compliant materials. On security, the district will advocate for development partners to acquire state of the art equipments and tools such as surveillance and communication equipments and install them in strategic places to monitor threats on national security.

3.8 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

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 Sector Vision and Mission

In order to create an enabling environment that is conducive to sustainable development of all, the district will strive to promote efficient management of resources by installing high standards of financial discipline that focuses on value for money.

During the plan period emphasis will be put on community participation in issues relating to development planning. This district will focus on prioritization of programmes, resource allocation and management as well as overseeing the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the public funded programs and projects.

3.8.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector is important in formulation, co-ordination, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of sound economic policies for sustainable development. The sector also ensures that there is efficient utilization of the resources in the district.

3.8.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Government	To provide effective administration and security.
The public	To assist in ensuring security for the people to be able to go about their business without hindrance.
NGO/CBOs	To participate in provision of civic education to the public.

3.8.5 Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Local government	Construction of bridges and feeder roads. Rehabilitation of water projects. Acquisition of land to open up new markets and other community based projects. Fencing and market development. Rural electrification on major markets. Strengthen revenue collection; improve financial management;	Lack of enough funds Lack of machinery eg heavy plants. Lack of expertise Lack of land located strategically. Lack of manpower. Inefficient financial management	Make good use of LATF and cess monies. Rehabilitate and protect existing water points. Requisition of land Community to donate part of land for proposed community based projects. Fence all major markets Provide security lighting of markets. Improve service delivery of services by the council
Finance	Ensuring proper financial management in all sectors.	Mismanagement of funds by various organizations.	Initiate tougher control, inspection and auditing for all organizations.
Development planning.	Effective monitoring and evaluation of projects and programs.	Lack of adequate funds for the office.	Improve funding. Improve implementation of plans.

3.8.6 Projects/Programmes

Finance

A. New project proposal

Project Name	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
District Treasury	Provide conducive working environment	Complete construction by 2009	Construction of an office

Planning, National Development and Vision 2030

A. New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division/ Constituency	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
District Planning Unit/District Information and Documentation Center (DIDC)	1	Improve staff performance	Complete the project by 2010	Construction of the office

Mumias Municipal Council

A. On-going projects/programmes

Project Name Location/Division/ Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Mumias Municipal town hall	Provide a conducive environment for holding meetings	Complete by 2010	Construction of a town hall
Mumias Modern market	To provide favourable environment for business	To be completed by 2012	Construction of the market center and the bus park

3.8.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The Research, Innovation and Technology Sector provides avenues where important information and new ideas are exchanged to foster economic growth and development. Localized Public campaigns aimed at informing people on various issues that affect them like HIV/AIDS, new technologies, marketing opportunities among others are passed on through the electronic and the print media which are the domain of the ICT Sector.

The provision of electricity through the physical infrastructure sector will enhance the development of ICT in the district and its proliferation to the rural areas

3.8.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-Cutting Issues.

The district will encourage investments in cybercafés in order to promote information sharing, support ICT programmes in schools and encourage dissemination of environmental, gender, HIV/AIDSs, youth and women issues using ICT compliant materials. On security the district will advocate for development partners to acquire state of the art equipments and tools, surveillance and communication equipments and installed them in strategic places to monitor threats on national security.

3.9 GOVERNANCE, JUSTICE, LAW AND ORDER SECTOR

3.9.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision

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

Mission

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

3.9.2 District Response to the Sector Vision and Mission

In order to create an enabling environment that is conducive to sustainable development of all, the district will strive to promote democratic governance that is accountable and sensitive to its people. During the plan period, emphasis will be put on promoting community participation in issues relating to development, governance and security.

In the administration of justice, efforts will be made to improve linkages among the police, courts, penal institution and other stakeholders for quick disposal of cases that are brought to court. The district will also strive to promote a secure, peaceful and conflict-free environment for socio-economic and political development.

3.9.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

In order to promote development in the district, this sector is linked to all other sectors as it enhances stability and harmonious co-existence among the populace. This is done through provision of security and justice services. The sector plays a key role in the integration of returnees who were displaced from other parts of the country as a result of the 2007 post election violence. The sector is also important as it facilitates local people to acquire legal documents such as Identification Cards and Birth Certificates and Passports so that they can participate in gainful activities locally and internationally.

3.9.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
GOK	Provides Staff, formulates policies and reforms.
Civil Society Organizations	Civic education
Community	Community policing
NGO's (AED, SAIPEH,)	Orphan support

3.9.5 Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Provincial Administration	Construction of district headquarters; construction of houses for administration police officers ,provision of transport	Inadequate funds	Transport and funds to construct district HQ and AP houses to be provided by GOK
Judiciary	Improve administration of Justice	Inadequate manpower and resources; Slow dispensing of justice ; Lack of co-ordination between the various actors ;	Training more manpower; Provide transport in the court; Enhance non-custodial sentences; Enhance proper co-ordination between stakeholders
Probation Services	Crime prevention and rehabilitation of offenders	inadequate funding; lack of transport;	Provide tools to rehabilitate the offenders; Provide adequate funds to Probation Department.
Registration of persons	To register as many applicants as possible who have attained 18 years and above	Insufficient publicity from provincial administration; ignorance from the public; laxity from the community to register.	Mobilize more resources to go into publicity; sensitize the community on the importance of registration; educate the public on the need to have the ID.

3.9.6 Projects/Programmes

Immigration and Registration of Persons

A. New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division/ Constituency	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Civil registrar office	1	Improve service delivery.	To construct offices.	To construct offices for effective delivery of services.
Computerization of registration services	2	To reduce the processing of birth & death certificates.	To purchase computers and computerize data.	Purchase of computers and computerize all data for registration.
Motor vehicle procurement project.	3	To enhance issuing of birth and death certificates to all.	Increase number of people registered.	Purchase vehicle for effective supervision.
Capacity building for school leaver's-district wide.	4	To increase number of cases registered.	Register 5000 school leavers to capacity build.	To sensitize them on the importance of registration.

Provincial Administration and Internal Security

B. On-going projects/programmes

Project Name Location/Division/ Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
District Administration block	Improve staff performance	Complete project by 2009	Completion of administration block

Provincial Administration and Internal Security

A. New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division/ Constituency	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
AP lines district wide.	2	Improve staff morale	Complete construction by 2012.	Construction of AP lines.
D.O's office at Mumias	3	Provide office space	Complete construction by 2010	Construction justification: these are new Divisions with no offices.
DC's residence.	4	To provide a decent housing for the DC.	Complete construction by 2009.	Construction of DC's house.
DO's houses, East Wanga and Matungu divisions	5	To provide housing for the officers	Complete 5 houses 1 per division for the officers by 2012	Construction.
Training of community policing committee members	6	Improve efficiency and provide secure environment	To conduct 6 trainings annually	Hold trainings at location levels.

Probation Services

A. New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division/ Constituency	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Construction of office building.	1	To administer criminal justice through probation services.	Provide counselling to criminal offenders placed under probation supervision	Construction of office block.

Judicial Constitutional Affairs

A. New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division/ Constituency	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Construction of Law Court	1	Efficient	2008/2009	Construction of a

Project Name	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Location/Division/ Constituency		service delivery		law court

3.9.7 Cross-sector linkages

The sector provides coordination of all sector activities through the provincial administration by periodic reporting of the status of activities in each sector. Security is paramount in achieving all the expected results of each sector. The sector ensures the district is secure for investment purposes and provides medium of conflict resolution through legal courts and kadhi's courts.

The people affected by HIV/AIDS are provided with livelihood through cash transfers for orphans. This ensures continuity of education and protects children from exposure to violence and suffering. The sector also promotes the right of children to attend school and protects young girls from early marriages. This increases the access of primary education by all children in the district.

3.9.8 Strategies to mainstream Cross-cutting issues

The sector will make sure children eligible for education are taken to school especially the girl child who is faced by challenges of early marriages, child prostitution and domestic work. Employment in provincial administration will also focus on the 30% women employment at all levels.

The provincial administration and the judicial sub-sector will enforce the environmental law to make sure conservation efforts bear fruits. Petty offenders under community service order will participate in afforestation exercises in the district to help increase forest cover.

All departments in the sectors will mainstream HIV/AIDS in their activities to create awareness to the public as well as their own staff in the District.

4.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter explains the monitoring and evaluation institutional framework to be put in place at district level to track the implementation progress and effectiveness of development projects and programmes proposed in chapter three that will be undertaken in the district during the planned period. It also presents implementation, monitoring and evaluation matrix that specifies objectively verifiable indicators that shall be used to monitor project/program implementation, and sets medium term milestones for impact assessment.

4.1 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION IN THE DISTRICT

In order to improve the rate of project implementation during the plan period, monitoring and evaluation will be conducted at different levels with clearly defined roles to boost ownership and sustainability.

At the community level, the location development committees, sub-location development committees, project committees and other development partners will undertake monitoring and evaluation. Effective monitoring and evaluation at this level, will, in addition to ensuring sustainability of community initiated projects, provide early warning signs of any possible breakdowns in implementation. At the community level, communities will be encouraged to prepare Community Action Plans against which they shall actively participate in monitoring and evaluation of projects at this level. Capacity building will need to be undertaken for this purpose. At the divisional level, the divisional monitoring and evaluation committees will be encouraged to actively take part in project implementation within community led committees.

CHAPTER FOUR: IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

At the District level, the District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (DMEC) has a mandate to, not only focus on public sector funded projects, but also on NGO and CBO funded projects. This partnership approach to the development process in the district will be extended down to the locational level for wider ownership and sustainability.

In addition, the DMEC will work closely with the provincial Monitoring and evaluation committees to ensure that a co-ordinated approach is adopted to monitor public sector projects through reports and joint inspections.

4.2 IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX

This section presents the implementation, monitoring and evaluation matrix of the various sectors in the district. The matrix provides vital information on the project details.

4.2.1 Agriculture and Rural Development Sector

Agriculture

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholder
National Agricultural Livestock and Extension	18m	1 year in shifting local area	No. of farmers covered in the local	Monthly and semi-annual reports	DA/DLPC, Stakeholder, Other	Govt	Farmer, NGO, M-CTI, Village, Sugar

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At the District level the District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee will widen its mandate to, not only focus on public sector programmes, but also on NGO and CBO funded projects. This partnership of all stakeholders in the development process in the district will be extended down to the locational level for wider ownership and sustainability.

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Project Name	Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholder
National Agricultural Livestock and Extension	18m	1 year in shifting focal area	No of farmers covered in the focal	Monthly and annual reports. Progressive	DAO/DLPO/ other stakeholder Other	GOK	Farmers NGOs MOCO Mumias Sugar

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholder
Programme-NALEP		approach each year for 3 years	areas; No. of farms addressed.	supervision reports.	extension providers		Company to support the programme through extension
Njaa Marufuku Kenya	0.75m	2007-2012	No. of groups supported No. of schools under the school meals program No. of PSO funded	Quarterly progress reports Reports to the DEC/DDC	DSF/CSO/DEO	GOK	GOK support through funding
Agriculture research and Extension services	20m	2008-2012	No. of farmers visited Type of varieties researched on	Reports to DDC/DEC	DAO	GOK	For technical support
Crop development District wide on palm oil, cotton project	5.37	2008 - 2012	Ha under cotton, palm oil	Quarterly progress reports Reports to the DEC/DDC	MoA, Gineries, Farmer groups	GOK	GOK to provide funds, gineries to buy and distribute seeds and palm oil seedlings
Orphaned crop promotion to enhance food security	7.5m	2008-2009	No. of acreage under orphaned crops Tones of harvested food. Quantity of livestock products.	Progress reports Reports to the DEC/DDC	DAO/CSOs/DLPO	GOK	MOCO/MUSCO / Ministry of agriculture /Ministry of Livestock/Ministry of Fisheries support the food programme through credit and extension
Sugarcane revitalization	2m	2008-2012	Tonnage/ha	Progress reports Reports to the DEC/DDC	MoA, KESREF	GOK Sugar Board	Provide proper extension to farmers; Intensify research on better varieties
Kenya Agricultural Productivity Project	20m	2008-2012	No. of CIGs formed No. of farmers supported	Quarterly progress reports Reports to DDC/DEC	DCU/DAO/DLPO/DFO	GOK	Provision of extension services and funding.
District Agriculture Office and transport	4.7m	2008-2009	Complete office block No. of vehicles and	Reports to DDC/DEC; Site visits; Procurement	GOK	GOK	Provision of funds

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholder
			motorcycles procured	records			

Livestock

District Livestock office	4.3m	2008-2009	Complete office block	Reports to DDC/DEC; Site visits	GOK	GOK	Provision of development funds
Procurement of Vehicle and office equipment	4m	2008-2009	No. of purchased vehicles and equipment	Progress reports; procurement documents	GOK	GOK	GOK to provide funds
Apiary demonstration plot	3M	2008-2012	No. of bee hives	Reports to DDC/DEC; Site visits	GOK	GOK	Provision of funds.
Livestock multiplication farm	2.5M	2008-2012	Type of breeds	Reports to DDC/DEC; Site visits	GOK	GOK	Provision of funds.

Veterinary

District veterinary office	2.9m	2008-2009	Complete District office block	Reports to DDC/DEC; Site visits	GOK	GOK	Provision of development funds
Procurement of 1 vehicle and 4 motorcycles	3.5M	2008-2009	No. of purchased vehicles and equipment	Progress reports; procurement documents	GOK	GOK	GOK to provide funds
Revitalization of dips in the district District wide	2.3M	2008-2009	No. of dips rehabilitated	Reports to DDC/DEC	District veterinary officer/GOK/Community	GOK	Department of veterinary services to give technical support
Disease and tsetse fly control	2.1m	2008-2009	No. of animals vaccinated	Reports to DDC/DEC	District veterinary officer	GOK	Department of veterinary services to give technical support

Co-operative Development and Marketing

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholder
Education, training and information-district wide	2M	2008 - 2012	No. of trainings No. of people trained	Reports to DDC/DEC	GOK	GOK	Provision of funds and training guidelines
Diversification of cooperatives activities district wide	1.5M	2008 - 2012	No. of cooperatives diversified	Reports to DDC/DEC	GOK	GOK	Provision of funds

Registration and regulation- District wide	1M	2008 - 2012	No. of cooperatives registered	Reports to DDC/DEC	GOK	GOK	Regulation
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4.2.2 Trade, Tourism and Industry

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholder
Business training and extension	4.6m	2008-2012	No. of seminars conducted	Progress reports	Trade office, Local Authority	GOK	Trade officer to supervise, Local Authority to provide funds
Identification of viable projects for investment in the district	0.575m	2008-2010	Investment brochure	Progress reports; Reports to DDC/DEC	Industrial officer	GOK	Private investors to make use of the investors guide to invest in the district -GOK to support in funding
Dissemination of information	0.5m	2008-2012	No. trained No. of training sessions	Reports to DDC/DEC	Trade officer Industrial Development Officer	GOK	GOK to provide funds Business community to attend meetings
Jua Kali sheds	2.25m	2008-2012	No. of sheds put up	Field visits and reports	Trade and industry department	GOK	Ensure proper implementation.

4.2.3 Physical Infrastructure

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholder
Road C33 Ekeru-Ebuyangu	800m	2007-2009	Length of road tarmacked	Site visits; Reports to DDC/DEC	MOR&PW and Kenya Roads Board; Donors	GOK	Implementation, monitoring and funding from donors; Provision of technical staff by GOK
Road D266 Shianda-Malaha	4.5m	2008-2009	Length of road gravelled	Site visits; Reports to DDC/DEC	MOR&PW and Kenya Roads Board; Donors	GOK	Implementation, monitoring and funding from donors; Provision of technical staff by GOK
Matawa bridge	6m	2008-2009	Completed bridge	Site visits; Reports to DDC/DEC	MOR&PW and Kenya Roads Board;	GOK	Implementation, monitoring and funding from

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholder
					Donors		donors; Provision of technical staff by GOK
Lusumu bridge	14m	2008-2009	Completed bridge	Site visits; Reports to DDC/DEC	MOR&PW and Kenya Roads Board; Donors	GOK	Implementation, monitoring and funding from donors; Provision of technical staff by GOK
Mumias - Musanda	500m	2010 - 2012	Length of road tarmacked	Site visits; Reports to DDC/DEC	MOR&PW and Kenya Roads Board; Donors	GOK	Implementation by GOK by providing funds technical staff
Road D266 Ibokolo-Shianda-Malaha	40M	2008 - 2012	Length of road tarmacked	Site visits; Reports to DDC/DEC	MOR&PW and Kenya Roads Board; Donors	GOK	Implementation, monitoring and funding from donors; Provision of technical staff by GOK
E153 Ejinja-Watoya	20M	2008 - 2012	Length of road tarmacked	Site visits; Reports to DDC/DEC	MOR&PW and Kenya Roads Board; Donors	GOK	Implementation, monitoring and funding from donors; Provision of technical staff by GOK
Road C30/C33 Koyonzo-Buhuyi DB	400m	2009-2010	Length of road tarmacked	Site visits; Reports to DDC/DEC	MOR&PW and Kenya Roads Board; Donors	GOK	Implementation, monitoring and funding from donors; Provision of technical staff by GOK

Energy
On - going
Rural Electrification

Rural Electrification in main market centers, secondary schools and health centers (various).	600m	2008-2012	No. of markets and institutions supplied; No. of people served	Reports to DEC/DDC Site visits	Ministry of energy/ KPLC	GOK	GOK to provide funds; KPLC to implement the project; Community to support programme through cost sharing.
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Energy

B. New Project Proposals

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholder
Itete secondary school	5M	2008-2012	The level of power lines completed	Reports to DEC/DDC Site visits	Ministry of energy/ KPLC	GOK to provide funds; KPLC to implement the project; Community to support programme through cost sharing.	Provision of funds. Implementation of the project.
Khuluanda market	4M	2008-2012	The level of power lines completed	Reports to DEC/DDC Site visits	Ministry of energy/ KPLC	GOK to provide funds; KPLC to implement the project; Community to support programme through cost sharing.	Provision of funds. Implementation of the project.
Namulungu secondary school	10M	2008-2012	The level of power lines completed	Reports to DEC/DDC Site visits	Ministry of energy/ KPLC	GOK to provide funds; KPLC to implement the project; Community to support programme through cost sharing.	Provision of funds. Implementation of the project.
Shiakula market	5M	2008-2012	The level of power lines completed	Reports to DEC/DDC Site visits	Ministry of energy/ KPLC	GOK to provide funds; KPLC to implement the project; Community to support programme through cost sharing.	Provision of funds. Implementation of the project.
Mwira secondary school	8M	2008-2012	The level of power lines completed	Reports to DEC/DDC Site visits	Ministry of energy/ KPLC	GOK to provide funds; KPLC to implement	Provision of funds. Implementation of the project.

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Role of Stakeholder
						the project; Community to support programme through cost sharing.	
Imanga market	7M	2008-2012	The level of power lines completed	Reports to DEC/DDC Site visits	Ministry of energy/ KPLC	GOK to provide funds; KPLC to implement the project; Community to support programme through cost sharing.	Provision of funds. Implementation of the project.
Buchifi secondary school/Buchifi health centre	10M	2008-2012	The level of power lines completed	Reports to DEC/DDC Site visits	Ministry of energy/ KPLC	GOK to provide funds; KPLC to implement the project; Community to support programme through cost sharing.	Provision of funds. Implementation of the project.

4.2.4 Environment, Water and Sanitation

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Role of Stakeholder
Mumias Water supply	50M	2009-2015	-No of pump sets purchased -No of pipes purchased -No of metres purchased and installed -No of consumers accessing clean and safe water	-Monthly reports to LVNWSB -Reports to DEC/DDC -Site visits	MW&I (LVNMSB), Community local Authority	GOK	Community, GOK, WWSC & Local Authority to mobilize resources and assist in maintenance of the assets
Mumias	700M	2009-	-No of bore	-Monthly	MW&I	GOK	Community, GOK,

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Role of Stakeholder
Sewerage Works		2015	hole connected to sewerage lines. -Quality of affluent discharged after treatment	progress reports to DDC/DEC -Site visits -Samples analysed	(LVNWSB) Community Local, Authority, WWSCO	World Bank	WWSCO and local authority to mobilise funds and operate and maintain the plant.
Musanda Community water supply	12M	2009-2015	-No of bore holes drilled and equipped -No of consumers with individual connections -No of metres installed	-Monthly reports made to LVNWSB/HQ's -Reports to DEC/DDC -Site visits	NW&I (LVNWSB), Community, CDF	GOK	Community, GOK to provide funds, implement the project and the community to operate and maintain the project
Matungu Community Water supply	15M	2009-2015	-No of boreholes drilled and equipped -No of consumers getting clean piped water -No of metres installed	-Monthly/Quarterly reports -Reports to DEC/DDC -Site visits	MW&I (LVNWSB), Community, CDF	GOK	-community, GOK to provide funds and implement construction of the project. -Community to operate and maintain the water supply.
Shianda Community Water Supply	15M	2009-2015	-No of tanks constructed -No of consumers benefiting from the project -No of metres installed -No of boreholes drilled or equipped	-Reports made to RVNWSB & DEC/DDC -Site visit	-MW & I (LVNWSB), Community, CDF	GOK	-Contribute towards implementation of the project -Community to run the completed water supply
District Water Office	5M	2009 - 2012	No. of office/s Level of the office	Site visits and reports to DEC/DDC	MW & I	GOK	Provision of funds and technical advice
Khalaba Community water supply	5M	2009-2015	-No of consumers connected to piped water	-Reports made to DDC/DEC -Reports from	MW & I (LVNWSB), Community.	GOK	-Labour contribution from community -Ministry to train community on O

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Role of Stakeholder
			-No of tanks constructed	District M & E team -Site visit			& M issues
Makunga Community Water Supply	13M	2009-2015	-No of tanks constructed -No of connections made.	-Reports made to DDC/DEC - Procurement records -Site visits	MW & I (LVNWSB), Community, CDF	GOK	GOK, and other stake holders to contribute to funding and implementation of the project
Bungasi Community Water Supply	13M	2009-2015	-No of consumers benefiting from the water supply -No of pipes procured and laid -No of tanks constructed	-Reports made to DDC/DEC -Monitoring & Evaluation reports -Site visits	MW & I (LVNWSB), Community	GOK	Community and GOK to implement construction of project and community trained to take over the completed project.
Etenje Community Water Supply	12M	2009-2015	-No of pipes purchased and laid -No of people benefiting from the water supply -Intake construction	-Site visits -Reports to DDC/DEC M & E. Reports	MW & I (LVNWSB), Community, CDF	GOK	GOK, Community to fund the construction of the project. Community to run it after completion
Bulimbo Community water Supply	10M	2009-2015	-No of boreholes sunk and equipped -No of tanks constructed -No of pipes purchased and laid -No of people benefiting from the project	-Site visits -Reports to DDC/DEC -M & E reports	MW & I (LVNWSB), Community, CDF	GOK	GOK, Community to fund the construction of the project. Community to run it after completion
Koyonzo Community Water Supply	11M	2009-2015	-No of boreholes sunk and equipped -No of	-Site visits -Reports to DDC/DEC -M & E reports	MW & I (LVNWSB), Community, CDF	GOK	GOK, Community to fund the construction of the project. Community to run

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Role of Stakeholder
			pipes procured and laid -No of people connected to piped water	- Procurement records			it after completion

4.2.6 Human Resource Development Health

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Role of Stakeholder
Mumias sub – district hospital	5M	2007-2008	Renovated block	Site visits Reports to DDC/DEC	GOK MOH Public works	GOK	-Provision of funds -Technical advice
Lung'anyiro dispensary	0.5M	2008-2009	Completed maternity wing	Site visits Reports to DDC/DEC	GOK MOH Public works	GOK	-Provision of funds -Technical advice
Mumias dispensary	0.75M	2008-2009	Completed maternity wing	Site visits Reports to DDC/DEC	GOK MOH Public works	GOK	-Provision of funds -Technical advice
Khaunga dispensary	0.45M	2008-2010	Completed maternity wing and kitchen	Site visits Reports to DDC/DEC	GOK MOH Public works	GOK	-Provision of funds -Technical advice
Mung'ang'a dispensary	0.75M	2008-2010	Completed dispensary block	Site visits Reports to DDC/DEC	GOK MOH Public works	GOK	-Provision of funds -Technical advice
Elwasambi dispensary	3.5M	2008-2011	Completed dispensary block	Site visits Reports to DDC/DEC	GOK MOH Public works	GOK	-Provision of funds -Technical advice
Bukaya health centre	2.75M	2008-2009	Completed maternity wing	Site visits Reports to DDC/DEC	GOK MOH Public works	GOK	-Provision of funds -Technical advice
Nyapora dispensary	3.5M	2008-2009	Completed dispensary block	Site visits Reports to DDC/DEC	GOK MOH Public works	GOK	-Provision of funds -Technical advice
Shibanze dispensary	3.5M	2008-2012	Completed dispensary block	Site visits Reports to DDC/DEC	GOK MOH Public works	GOK	-Provision of funds -Technical advice
Mirere health centre	1.5M	2008-2009	Completed dispensary block	Site visits Reports to DDC/DEC	GOK MOH Public works	GOK	-Provision of funds -Technical advice
East Wanga	6m	2008-	Completed	Site visits	GOK	GOK	-Provision

Mumias District Development Plan 2008-2012

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Role of Stakeholder
health center		2010	and equipped block	Reports to DDC/DEC	MOH Public works		of funds -Technical advice
Indangalasia health centre	1.2M	2008-2012	Completed health centre block	Site visits Reports to DDC/DEC	GOK MOH Public works	GOK	-Provision of funds -Technical advice
Prevention of HIV/AIDS program (District wide)	3.2M	2008-2012	No. of VCT Centres Reported cases of infection	Site visits Reports to DDC/DEC	GOK CSOs	GOK	GOK to provide funds and drugs
Malaria prevention and treatment – district wide.	5M	2008-2012	Reported cases of malaria Morbidity.	Reports to DDC Hospital records	MOH Community NGOs Private sector	GOK	GOK to provide drugs To train and supply ITNS
Expanded immunization coverage	3.2M	2008-2012	% covered No. of health education training sessions held.	Quarterly report. Records from the clinics & MOH	MOH WHO Private sector.	GOK	GOD to support staff and provide funds WHO to provide antigens.
Environmental health and sanitation management - project district wide.	3M	2008-2012	No. of springs & wells protected. No. of food premises inspected. No. of incinerators constructed.	Reports to DDC/DEC Site visit reports Community reports	MOH	GOK	GOK to provide funds.

Education

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of funds	Role of Stakeholder
Construction of DEO's office.	6M	2008-2009	Completed building	Site visits Reports	MOE MOR & PW	GOK	Provide funds Monitor the implementation.
DICECE resource centre	4M	2008-2009	Completed building	Site visits Reports	MOE MOR & PW	GOK	Provide funds Monitor the implementation.
SBTD –	18M	2008-	No. of key	Reports to	MOE	GOK	Provide funds

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of funds	Role of Stakeholder
school based teacher development (district wide)		2012	resource teachers trained	DEC/DDC Training records			
Putting up school infrastructure facilities	22M	2008-2012	Completion levels	Site visits Reports to DDC/DEC	BOG PTAs	GOK	PTAs to provide supplementary funds & do the purchases.

4.2.7 Special Programmes Children Services

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of funds	Role of Stakeholder
Office construction	3.2M	2008-2009	Complete office	Site visits Reports to DDC/DEC	Ministry of Gender MOPW	GOK	-Provide funds -Ensure implementation
Children's rescue centre	7.5M	2008-2012	Complete resource centre	Site visits Reports to DDC/DEC	-Ministry of Gender and children -MOPW	GOK	-Provide funds -Ensure implementation

Social Service

Construction of a District Women Empowerment centre	9m	2008-2010	Complete empowerment centre	Progress reports to DEC/DDC Site/field visit reports	MOSYA	GOK	Provision of funds and technical support.
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Youth

Construction & Development of community sports grounds	6m	2008-2010	Community sports ground constructed	Progress reports to DEC/DDC Site/field visit reports	MOSYA MOLHRD MOPW	GOK	Provision of funds and technical support.
Construction of a multipurpose youth resources centre	18m	2008-2010	Completed youth resource centre	Progress reports to DEC/DDC Site/field visit reports	MOSYA MOPW	GOK	Provision of funds and technical support.
The youth enterprise fund (YEDF)	6M	2008-2010	No. of funded youth groups to be funded	Progress reports to DEC/DDC	MOSYA	GOK	Provision of funds

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of funds	Role of Stakeholder
Construction of an office block	3m	2008-2010	Office block to be constructed	Progress reports to DEC/DDC Site/field visit reports	MOSYA	GOK	Provision of funds and technical support.
Provision of a vehicle for the District Youth Office	2M	2008-2010	No. of vehicles procured	Progress report to DEC/DDC	MOSYA	GOK	Provision of funds and technical support.
Labour market information centre	4m	2008-2010	No. of trainings No of groups trained	Progress reports to DEC/DDC Site/field visit reports	MOSYA	GOK	Provision of funds and support.

4.2.8 Research, Innovations And Technology

Project/Program Name	Cost Estimates	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Role of stakeholders
Construction of public library in Mumias district	2.5M	2009-2012	Completed library	DMEC progress reports to DEC/DDC. Supervision reports.	GOK KNBS	GOK	Provide funds, technical support and supervision
Capacity Building programs	3 Million	2008-2012	No. of people capacity built	DMEC Progress reports to DEC/DDC, M/E and supervision reports	MOIC KNBS DE-GOK MOIRP	GOK LATF CDF Private Sector	Provide funds, conduct M/E, provide technical support and ensure completion
ICT infrastructure	30 Million	2008-2012	No. of ICT infrastructure improved	DMEC Progress reports to DEC/DDC, M/E and supervision reports	MOIC KNBS DE-GOK MOIRP	GOK LATF CDF Private Sector	Provide funds, supervise works, provide technical support and ensure completion
Digital Villages Project	40 Million	2008-2012	Completed computerization	DMEC Progress reports to DEC/DDC, M/E and supervision reports	MOIC KNBS DE-GOK MOIRP	GOK LATF CDF Private Sector	Provide funds, supervise works, provide technical support ensure completion

Public Administration

Projects/Programmes

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of funds	Role of Stakeholder
Construction of District treasury	5M	2009-2012	Level of construction	Reports to DEC/DDC Site visits	Ministry of Finance	GOK	Provide funds and supervision.
Construction the District Planning Office and the DIDC	8 M	2009 - 2012	Level of construction	Reports to DEC/DDC Site visits	Ministry of Planning, National Development and Vision 2030	GOK	Provide funds and technical supervision.
Mumias Municipal Town hall	17M	2008-2012	Level of construction	Reports to council, DEC and DDC Site visits	Ministry of Local Government	LATF GOK	Provide funds and technical supervision.
Mumias Modern market	65M	2008 - 2012	Level of construction	Reports to council, DEC and DDC Site visits	Ministry of Local Government	LATF GOK EUROPEAN UNION OTHER DONORS	Provide funds and technical supervision.

4.2.9 Governance, Justice, Law and Order

Civil Registration

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of funds	Role of Stakeholder
Civil registrar office	2.6M	2008-2009	Completed building	Site visits Reports to DDC/DEC	MI& RP MOR & PW	GOK	Provide funds Ensure completion
Computerization of registration services	2.75M	2008-2012	No. of computers bought	Procurement records Reports to DEC/DDC	MI& RP	GOK	
Motor vehicle procurement project.	4M	2008-2010	No. of vehicles purchased	Procurement records -Reports to DEC/DDC	MI&RP	GOK	Provide funds and resource persons
Capacity building for school leaver's district wise.	1M	2008-2012	-No. of trained -No. of sessions	Reports to DDC/DEC	MI & RP	GOK	Provide funds and resource persons.

Provincial Administration

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of funds	Role of Stakeholder
District headquarter administration block.	9M	2008-2011	Completed district administration block	Site visits Reports to DDC/DEC	Provincial Administration. MOR & PW	GOK	GOK to provide funds Monitoring & implementation
AP lines district wide.	5.2M	2008-2012	No. of lines completed	Site visits Reports to DDC/DEC	Provincial Administration MOR & PW	GOK	GOK to provide funds Monitor implementations
DO's houses	3.6M	2008-2012	No. of houses build	Site visits Reports to DDC/DEC	Provincial Administration MOR & PW	GOK	GOK provide funds Monitor implementation
D.O's Offices	4M	2008-2012	No. of offices build	Site visits Reports to DDC/DEC	Provincial Administration MOPW	GOK	GOK provide funds Ensure completion
D.C's residence	6M	2008-2010	Completed building	Site visit Reports to DDC/DEC	Provincial Administration MOR & PW	GOK	Provide funds Ensure completion
Community policing committee training	0.8M	2008-2009	No. trained No. of training sessions.	Training records Reports do DDC/DEC	Provincial Administration	GOK	Provide funds Ensure implementation

Probation

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of funds	Role of Stakeholder
Office construction	3.2M	2008-2009	Complete building	Site visits Report to DDC/DEC	Ministry of Home Affairs MOPW	GOK	Provide funds Ensure implementation

Judicial Constitutional Affairs

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of funds	Role of Stakeholder
Construction of Law Court	5M	2009 - 2012	Level of construction	Site visits Report to DDC/DEC	Ministry of Constitution and Judicial reforms	GOK	Provide funds Ensure implementation

4.3 SUMMARY OF MONITORING AND EVALUATION IMPACT/PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (MILESTONES)

The following are some of the indicators that will facilitate an assessment of the impact and performance of the various sectors in the district over the plan period.

Sub-sector	Indicator/milestone	Current situation	Mid-term projection	End-term projection
HEALTH	HIV/AIDS prevalence	9.8	7.0	5.5
	Doctor/Population ratio	1:165,015	1:160000	1:140000
	Average distance to health centres	3km	2km	1.5km
	Malaria incidence	35.8%	30%	25%
	Immunization coverage	69.7%	70%	80%
	EDUCATION			
PRIMARY	Drop -out rates:	56.2%*	40%	20%
	Teacher/Pupil ratio	1:55	1:50	1:45
SECONDARY	Drop-out rates:	13.2%*	10%	7%
	Teacher/Pupil ratio	1:29	1:35	1:40
AGRICULTURE	Maize (bags/ha)	8	15	25
	Beans (bags/ha)	2	6	10
	Cane yields per ha in tones	25	45	70
	Rate of adoption to new technologies	27.8%	35%	45%
WATER AND SANITATION	No. of households with access to piped water	2761	2900	3400
	No. of households with access to potable water	30,000	32,000	34,000
ENERGY	% Households with electricity	2.4	3%	5%
	% households using firewood/charcoal	92.1	80%	70%

Sub-sector	Indicator/milestone	Current situation	Mid-term projection	End-term projection
	% households using kerosene (lighting)	94.2	85%	75%
	% households using solar energy	1.1	2%	4%
ROADS	Length of tarmack roads	50.7km	84.4km	118.1km
DEMOGRAPHY	Crude birth rate	46.4	45	43
	Crude death rate	13/1000	10/1000	8/1000
	Life expectancy (years)	48.5	50	55
	Infant mortality rate	132.1/1000	130/1000	125/1000

*The figure is for the last year since this is a new district.