



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND PLANNING



**TAITA TAVETA
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN
2002-2008**

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

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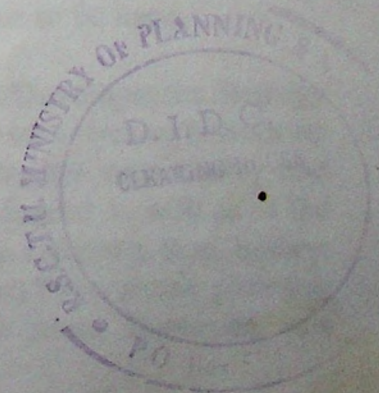
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TAITA TAVETA DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2002 – 2008

Effective Management for Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction



FOREWORD

The 7th Taita Taveta District Development Plan (DDP) for the period 2002-2008 was prepared by the District Departmental Heads of various Ministries under the coordination of the District Commissioner (DC) assisted by the District Development Officer (DDO) and members of the District Planning Teams. The Plan is a product of broad-based consultations among various stakeholders. It has been prepared in the backdrop of the theme of the 9th National Development Plan, which is "*Effective Management for Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction*".

The Taita Taveta DDP articulates medium term policies and objectives, which are further translated into short-term strategies and programmes to be implemented under the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF). The latter is part of the budgetary reforms undertaken to strengthen the linkage between policy, planning and budgeting.

The Rural Planning Department of the Ministry of Finance and Planning provided the overall guidance through seminars and training workshops and was responsible for the formulation of guidelines, editing and publication of the Plan.

The Plan is divided into four chapters as follows:

- Chapter One: Provides the background description of the district in terms of its area, administrative divisions, main physical features, and settlement patterns as well as a summary of data essential for making informed choices while planning.
- Chapter Two: Provides a review of the performance of the 6th Taita Taveta District Development Plan for the period 1997-2001 and insight into the major development challenges and cross cutting issues to be tackled during the 2002-2008 Plan period.
- Chapter Three: It forms the core of the Plan and is prepared along the lines of the MTEF sectors. It indicates the priorities, strategies and programmes proposed to overcome the development challenges identified in Chapter Two. The proposals are in line with the people's aspirations as outlined during the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper District Consultation Forums.
- Chapter Four: Introduces implementation, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms for the 7th Taita Taveta DDP. It outlines the institutional framework for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the 7-year Plan, the indicators and instruments to be used.

District Planning is the cornerstone of the District Focus for Rural Development Strategy (DFRD). This strategy is currently being revamped to ensure that an effective bottom up delivery system that facilitates two-way communication between the community and development partners through the administrative hierarchy in the district as well as at the national level is established. In order for this Plan to be more effective than before, communities will be actively and fully involved in the entire Project/Programme planning process: from selection, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. However, this

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

RURAL PLANNING DEPARTMENT MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND PLANNING

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The Plan is divided into four chapters as follows:

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

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ACK	-	Anglican Church Of Kenya
AFC	-	Agricultural Finance Corporation
AI	-	Artificial Insemination
ANC	-	Antenatal Clinics
AP	-	Administration Police
ASAL	-	Arid and Semi Arid Lands
ASP	-	Agricultural Support Project
BOG	-	Board of Governors
CAP	-	Community Action Plans
CBAHA	-	Community Based Animal Health Aiders
CBO's	-	Community Based Organisation
CDA	-	Coast Development Authority
CDTF	-	Community Development Trust Fund
DA	-	Directed Agriculture
DANIDA	-	Danish International Development Agency
DARE	-	Decentralized AIDS and Reproductive Health Project
DDC	-	District Development Committee
DDP	-	District Development Plan
DEC	-	District Executive Committee
DFST	-	District Farming Systems Team
DIDC	-	District Information and Documentation Centre
DPRSP	-	District Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
DPU	-	District Planning Unit
EETP	-	Entrepreneurship and Employment Training Programme
ERDP	-	Educational Resource Development Project
FDA	-	Focal Development Area
FOSAs	-	Front Office Services
FSA	-	Financial Services Associations
FY	-	Financial Year
GEP	-	Global Education Partnership
GOK	-	Government of Kenya
HIV/AIDS	-	Human Immuno-Deficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
HPI	-	Heifer Project International
ICT	-	Information Communication Technology
IPM	-	Integrated Pest Management
IT	-	Information Technology
JKA	-	Jua Kali Associations
KARI	-	Kenya Agricultural Research Institute
KBC	-	Kenya Commercial Bank
KEPI	-	Kenya Expanded Programme for Immunization
K-REP	-	Kenya Rural Enterprise Programme
KWS	-	Kenya Wildlife Service
MEDP	-	Micro-Enterprise Development Project
MOA&RD	-	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
MOH	-	Ministry of Health
MTEF	-	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
NACHU	-	National Co-operatives and Housing Union

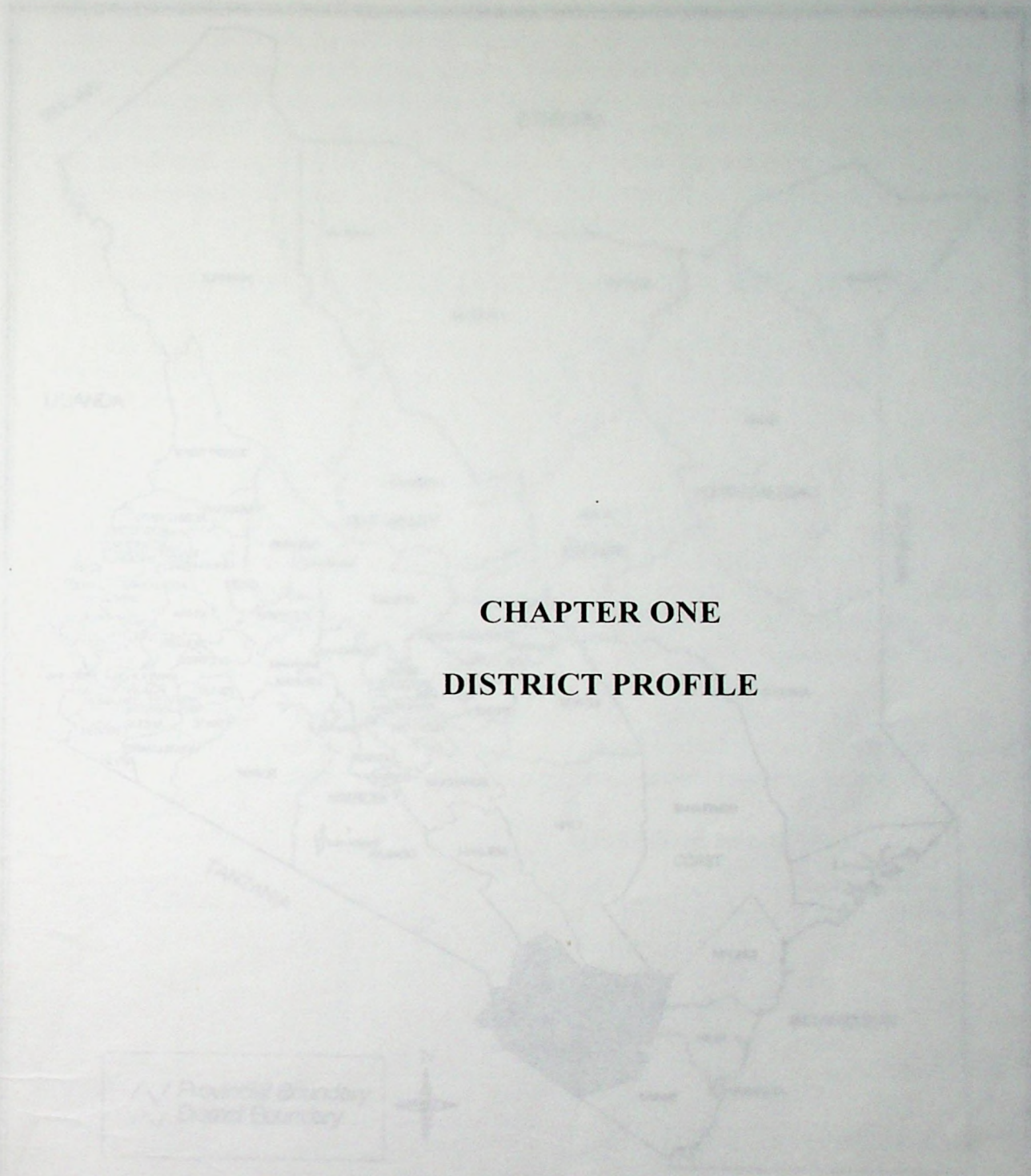
NGOs	-	Non-Governmental Organizations
NII	-	National Information Infrastructure
NPEP	-	National Poverty Eradication Plan
PLWAs	-	People Living With AIDs
PRSP	-	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PTA	-	Parent Teachers Association
PU	-	Planning Units
SACCOS	-	Savings and Credit Cooperative Societies
STI	-	Sexually Transmitted Infections
TT/FUS	-	Teacher Training/Follow-up Services
TTAP	-	Taita Taveta Agricultural Project
URTI	-	Upper Respiratory Track Infections
VCT	-	Voluntary Counselling Centre
YWCA	-	Young Women Christian Association

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CHAPTER ONE DISTRICT PROFILE

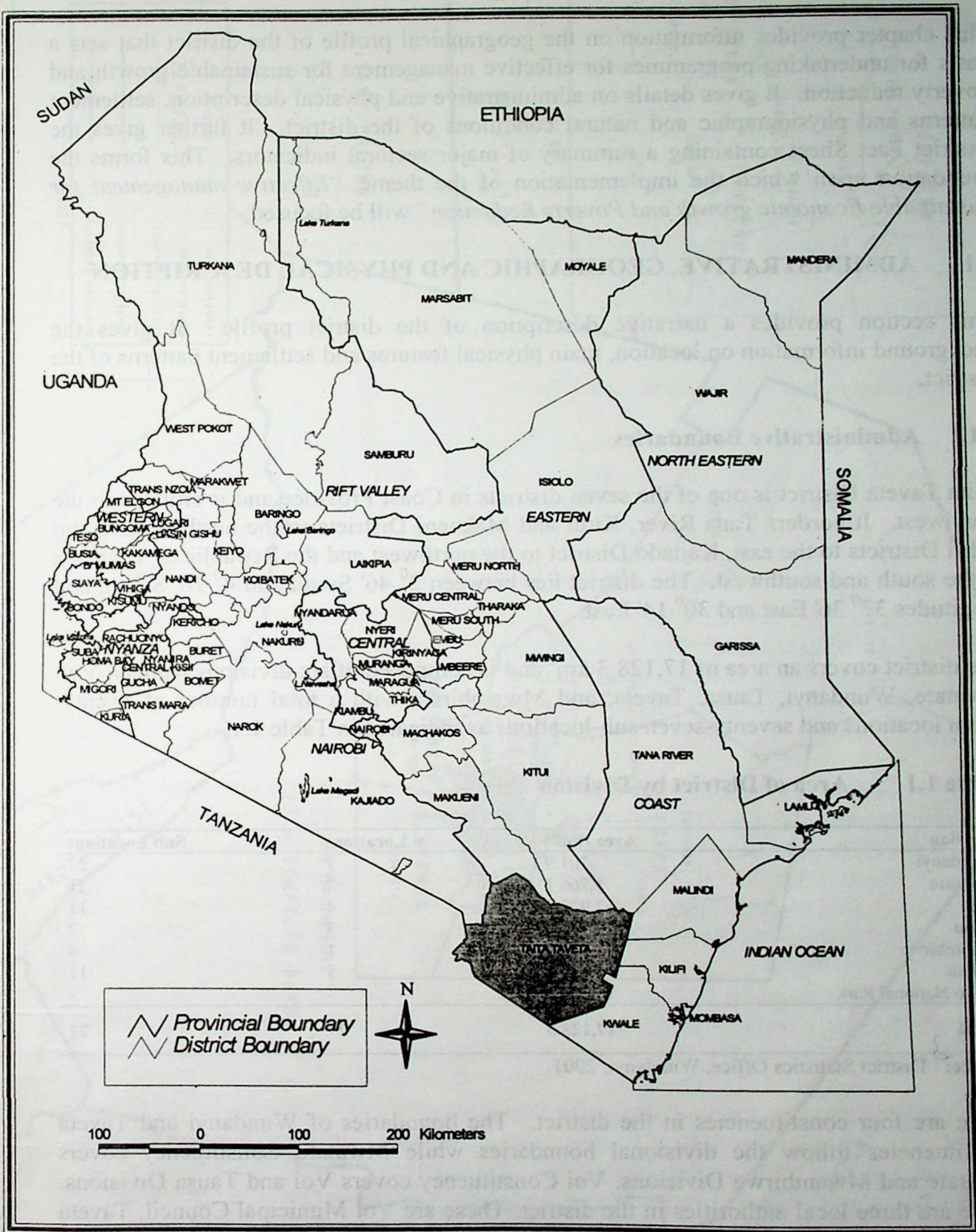




CHAPTER ONE
DISTRICT PROFILE



LOCATION OF TAITA TAVETA IN KENYA



Prepared by CBS, 1999 Pop. Census

This map is not an authority over administrative boundaries

1.0. INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides information on the geographical profile of the district that sets a basis for undertaking programmes for effective management for sustainable growth and poverty reduction. It gives details on administrative and physical description, settlement patterns and physiographic and natural conditions of the district. It further gives the District Fact Sheet containing a summary of major sectoral indicators. This forms the foundation upon which the implementation of the theme, "Effective management for Sustainable Economic growth and Poverty Reduction" will be focused.

1.1 ADMINISTRATIVE, GEOGRAPHIC AND PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

This section provides a narrative description of the district profile. It gives the background information on location, main physical features and settlement patterns of the district.

1.1.1 Administrative Boundaries

Taita Taveta District is one of the seven districts in Coast Province and is situated to the southwest. It borders Tana River, Kitui and Makueni Districts to the north, Kwale and Kilifi Districts to the east, Kajiado District to the northwest and the Republic of Tanzania to the south and southwest. The district lies between $2^{\circ} 46'$ South and $4^{\circ} 10'$ South, and longitudes $37^{\circ} 36'$ East and $30^{\circ} 14'$ East.

The district covers an area of 17,128.3 km² and is composed of six divisions namely, Voi, Mwatate, Wundanyi, Tausa, Taveta, and Mwambirwa with a total number of twenty-seven locations and seventy-seven sub-locations as indicated in Table 1.1.

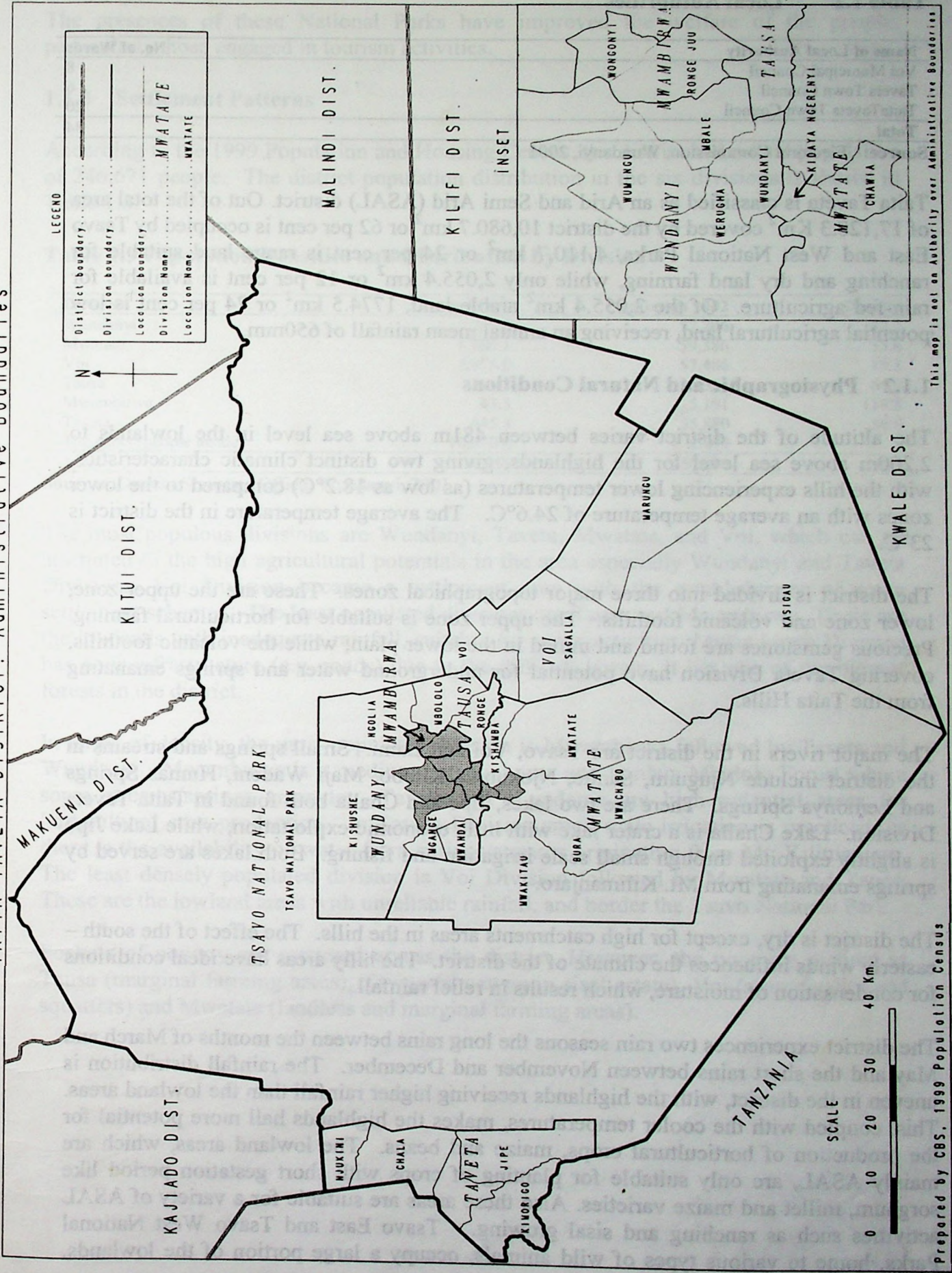
Table 1.1 Area of District by Division

Division	Area (km ²)	Locations	Sub Locations
Wundanyi	701.9	7	23
Mwatate	1,766.1	7	21
Voi	2,972.0	4	11
Tausa	318.9	3	7
Mwambirwa	43.3	1	4
Taveta	645.4	5	11
Tsavo National Park	10,680.7	-	-
Total	17,128.3	27	77

Source: District Statistics Office, Wundanyi, 2001

There are four constituencies in the district. The boundaries of Wundanyi and Taveta constituencies follow the divisional boundaries while Mwatate Constituency covers Mwatate and Mwambirwa Divisions. Voi Constituency covers Voi and Tausa Divisions. There are three local authorities in the district. These are Voi Municipal Council, Taveta Town Council and Taita Taveta County Council, with a total of thirty-four electoral wards as indicated in Table 1.2.

TAITA TAVETA DISTRICT: Administrative Boundaries



This map is not an Authority over Administrative Boundaries

Table 1.2 Local Authorities

Name of Local Authority	No. of Wards
Voi Municipal Council	8
Taveta Town Council	6
TaitaTaveta Town Council	20
Total	34

Source: Electoral Commission, Wundanyi, 2001

Taita Taveta is classified as an Arid and Semi Arid (ASAL) district. Out of the total area of 17,128.3 Km² covered by the district 10,680.7 km² or 62 per cent is occupied by Tsavo East and West National Parks, 4,110.7 km² or 24 per cent is range land suitable for ranching and dry land farming, while only 2,055.4 km² or 12 per cent is available for rain-fed agriculture. Of the 2,055.4 km² arable land, 1774.5 km² or 74 per cent is low potential agricultural land, receiving an annual mean rainfall of 650mm.

1.1.2 Physiographic and Natural Conditions

The altitude of the district varies between 481m above sea level in the lowlands to 2,200m above sea level for the highlands, giving two distinct climatic characteristics, with the hills experiencing lower temperatures (as low as 18.2°C) compared to the lower zones with an average temperature of 24.6°C. The average temperature in the district is 23°C.

The district is divided into three major topographical zones. These are the upper zone, lower zone and volcanic foothills. The upper zone is suitable for horticultural farming. Precious gemstones are found and mined in the lower plain, while the volcanic foothills, covering Taveta Division have potential for underground water and springs emanating from the Taita Hills.

The major rivers in the district are Tsavo, Voi and Lumi. Small springs and streams in the district include Njuguni, Sanite, Njokubwa Kitobo, Maji Wadeni, Humas Springs and Lemonya Springs. There are two lakes, Jipe and Challa both found in Taita Taveta Division. Lake Challa is a crater lake with little economic exploitation, while Lake Jipe is slightly exploited through small scale irrigation and fishing. Both lakes are served by springs emanating from Mt. Kilimanjaro.

The district is dry, except for high catchments areas in the hills. The effect of the south – easterly winds influences the climate of the district. The hilly areas have ideal conditions for condensation of moisture, which results in relief rainfall.

The district experiences two rain seasons the long rains between the months of March and May and the short rains between November and December. The rainfall distribution is uneven in the district, with the highlands receiving higher rainfall than the lowland areas. This, coupled with the cooler temperatures, makes the highlands have more potential for the production of horticultural crops, maize and beans. The lowland areas, which are mainly ASAL, are only suitable for planting of crops with short gestation period like sorghum, millet and maize varieties. Also these areas are suitable for a variety of ASAL activities such as ranching and sisal growing. Tsavo East and Tsavo West National Parks, home to various types of wild animals, occupy a large portion of the lowlands.

The presences of these National Parks have improved the welfare of the people, particularly those engaged in tourism activities.

1.1.3 Settlement Patterns

According to the 1999 Population and Housing Census, the district had a total population of 246,671 people. The district population distribution in the six divisions is shown in Table 1.3.

Table 1.3 Population Densities and Distribution by Division

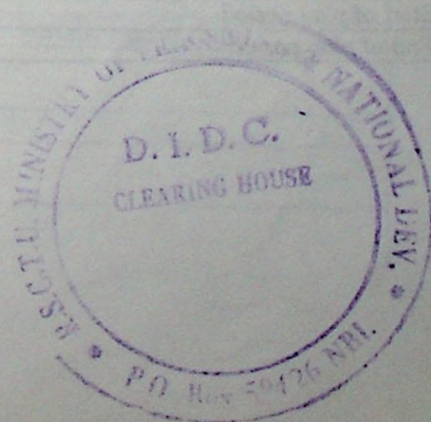
Division	Area (Km ²)	Population 2002	Density
Wundanyi	701.9	57,706	82.2
Mwatate	1,766.1	59,386	33.6
Voi	2,975.0	57,486	19.3
Tausa	318.9	21,361	66.9
Mwambirwa	43.3	5,191	119.8
Taveta	645.4	55,880	86.6
The parks (people inside)	10,680.0	2,879	-
Total	16,959	259,889	40.3

Source: District Statistics Office, Wundanyi, 2001

The most populous divisions are Wundanyi, Taveta, Mwatate, and Voi, which can be attributed to the high agricultural potentials in the area especially Wundanyi and Taveta Divisions. Voi Division became a settlement area with the establishment of some settlement schemes. The least populated divisions are Tausa and Mwambirwa. These are the lowlands with inadequate rainfall, suitable for range activities. Mwambirwa Division has poor infrastructure (e.g. roads) due to the difficult terrain. It has one of the biggest forests in the district.

In terms of density, the most populated division is Mwambirwa followed by Taveta and Wundanyi. Mwambirwa is a medium potential area and borders Mbololo Forest where some streams/springs emanate. Taveta and Wundanyi are high potential areas for horticultural crop production. In Taveta Division small-scale irrigation is practiced, as there is the availability of water from springs/streams originating from Mt. Kilimanjaro. The least densely populated division is Voi Division followed by Mwatate and Tausa. These are the lowland areas with unreliable rainfall, and border the Tsavo National Park.

Pockets of poverty are scattered across the district. However, the poor are distinct in Tausa (marginal farming areas), Taveta (squatters in sisal estate), Voi (municipality and squatters) and Mwatate (landless and marginal farming areas).



1.2 DISTRICT FACT SHEET

The fact sheet gives specific data on the district, which enables one to understand the district at a glance. This section provides important statistics, which will act as a reference on the conditions prevailing in the district. This information is important in understanding the challenges that are likely to be faced in the district over the plan period.

Area	
Total Area	17,128.3 km ²
Arable Area	2,055.4 (12%) km ²
Non-arable land (National Park and Dry lands)	15,072.9 (88%) km ²
Gazetted forest	11.18 km ²
Water mass	22.9 km ²
Urban Area	209.2 km ²
Topography and Climate	
Altitude: Highest	2,200m above sea level
Lowest	481m above sea level
Average rainfall per annum	
Mganga	424.7mm
Kasigau	327.2mm
Challa	385.4mm
Rainfall by seasons (long and short rains)	
Long: Lowland	481.7mm
Highland	1,516.1mm
Short: Highland	125mm
Lowland	481.7mm
Temperature range	
Highest	30 ^o c
Lowest	16.4 ^o c
Average Temperature	23.9 ^o c
Population	
Population size (2002)	259,889
Population Structures	
Total no. of males	129,937
Total no. of females	129,952
Female/male sex ratio	1:1
Total no. of youthful Population (15-25)	54,998
Total population of primary school going age	57,584
Total population of secondary school going age	26,800
Total labour force (15 – 64)	142,269
Dependency ratio	100:90
Population growth rate (%)	1.74%
Density	
Highest density - Mwambirwa Division	119.8 persons/km ²
Low density - Voi Division	19.3 persons /km ²
Average density	40 persons/km ²
Rural Population	
Start of plan period	163,230
End of plan period	175,444

Urban Population	96,658
Number of towns with population of 2000-10,000	5
Demography	
Crude birth rate	17/1000
Crude death rate	6.9/1000
Life Expectancy	Males: 55 Females: 60
Infant mortality rate	14/1000
Under 5 mortality rate	93/1000
Total fertility rate	6
Socio Economic Indicators	
Total of households	37,635
Average household size	7
Number of female headed households	14,408
Number of child headed households	50
Number of disabled persons	Male 3,113 Female 2,651
Children needing special protection	3,000
Absolute poverty (rural)	171,526 (66.0%)
Contribution of national poverty	1.26%
Average households incomes	KShs. 3,526
Sectoral contribution to household income	
Agriculture	95%
Rural Self-employment	0.5%
Wage employment	2%
Urban self employment	1.5%
Other	1.0%
Number of unemployed	62,100
Agriculture	
Average farm size (small scale)	0.4 Ha
Average farm size (large scale) – Sisal	2,231.3 Ha
Main food crops produced	Maize, beans, cassava, cowpeas, sweet potatoes.
Main cash crops produced	Sisal, coffee, macadamia, cotton, coconuts and bananas
Total acreage under food crops	12,811 Ha.
Total acreage under cash crops	4,037 Ha. (excluding sisal estates)
Main storage facilities (on and off farm)	Improved granaries and traditional stores
Population working in the agriculture sector	113,846
Total number of ranches	25
Average size of ranches	12,762.5 Ha
Main livestock bread	Dairy and beef cows, goats, bees, poultry
Land carrying capacity	22 animals per Ha.
Population working in the livestock sector	2,250
Main species of fish catch	Tilapia, mud fish and sardines
Population of fish farmers	158
Number of fish ponds	185 (119 operational, 54 inactive, 12 new)
Number of landing beaches	5
Number of boats	54 boats and 6 Rafters
Number of farmers having title deeds	4,138
Size of gazetted forests	11.18 km ²
Size of non-gazetted forests	91.65 km ²
Main forests products	Timber, construction materials, Herbal drugs
% of people engaged in forest related activities (saw mills, furniture works)	5%
Co-operatives	
Number of active co-operative by types (i.e. SACCOs, agriculture coops, unions housing etc)	
SACCO	13
Agriculture marketing	6

Housings	10
Consumers	2
Multipurpose	4
Key coops which have collapsed in last 5 years	
Horticultural marketing	1
Dairy co-operative	1
Consumers	2
Cereals marketing (dry produce)	5
SACCOS	7
Total registered members by type	
Agricultural marketing	8,838
SACCO	3,246
Housing co-operatives	1,114
Multi-purpose	3,980
Mining	240
Total turnover by type (Kshs)	
Agriculture marketing	49,705,200
SACCO	10,347,000
Housing co-operatives	311,000
Multi-purpose	Not available
Mining	Not available
Water Sector	
Number of households with access to piped water	24,000
Number of households with access to potable water	26,000
Number of permanent rivers	3
Number of wells	131
Number of protected springs	85
Number of boreholes	115
Number of dams	13
Number of households with roof catchments	13,400
Number of lakes	2
Average distance to nearest potable water point	
Wet season	1.0 km
Dry season	1.5 km
Number of VIP latrines	450
Education Facilities	
Pre-Primary	
Number of pre-primary schools	308
Total enrolment rates	
Boys	50.8%
Girls	49.2%
Total dropout rates	
Boys	Not available
Girls	Not available
Teachers/pupils ratio	1:23
Average years of school attendance by sex	3
Primary	
Number of primary schools	181 (176 public and 5 private schools)
Total enrolment rates by sex	
Boys	88%
Girls	88.4%
Total dropout rate by sex	
Boys	2.6%
Girls	1.2 %
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:30
Average years of school attendance by sex	Not available
Secondary	
Number of secondary schools	37
Total enrolments rates by sex	
Boys	22.5%
Girls	20.6%

Total dropout rate by sex	
Boys	5.6%
Girls	1.7%
Teachers/pupil ratio	1:16
Average years of school attendance by sex secondary schools	Not available
Tertiary	
Number of other training institutions (i.e. colleges, polytechnics)	24
Main type of training institutions	
Teachers training colleges	1
Institute of technology	1
Youth polytechnic (GoK assisted)	15
Youth polytechnic, (community/church sponsored)	7
Adult Education	
Number of literacy classes	128
Enrolment by sex	
Male	328
Female	1,888
Dropout rates by sex	
Male	55%
Girls	50%
Literacy levels by sex	
Male	73.7%
Female	87.8%
Health Sector	
Most prevalent diseases	Malaria, URTI, Diarrhoea
Doctor/patient ratio	1:41,000
Number of health facilities	
Hospitals	3
Health centres	7
Dispensaries	22
Number of private health clinics:	
Mission	4
Private	8
Average distance to nearest health facility	10km
Energy Sector	
Number of households with electricity connection	1,326
Number of trading centres with electricity	41
% Rural households using solar power	0.05%
% Rural households using firewood/charcoal	78%
% Rural households using kerosene, gas or bio-gas	20%
Transport Facilities	
Total kilometres of roads (i.e. earth murrum, RAR, bitumen)	
Bitumen	151.8 km.
Gravel	311.3 km.
Earth	491.4 km
Total length of rail line	203.9 km
Number of railway stations	14
Number of airstrips	4
Number of waterways	Nil
Number of public service vehicles	40 Buses, 50 Matatus, 10 Pickups, 20 Taxis
Communication	

Number of households with telephone connections	996
Number of private and public organization with telephone connections	1,028
Mobile phone service coverage	Not available
Number of sub post office	19
Number of telephone booths	259
Number of households without radios	49,560
Number of cyber cafes	Nil
Trade, Commerce and Tourism	
Number of trading centres	148
Number of hotels	37
Number of tourist class hotels	10
Main tourist attractions	Wildlife, scenery
Number of registered hotels	16
Number of registered companies	17
Number of licensed business	1,677
Number of informal sector enterprises	204
Main type of minerals	Apatite, Asbestos, Graphite, Kaolin, Kyanite
Banks and Financial Institutions	
Number of banks	1 (KCB)
Volume of credit provided	Kshs. 47 m
Number of other financial institutions	1
Volume of credit provided	Kshs. 1.8 m
Number of micro finance institutions	2
Volume of credit provided	Kshs. 2.84 m

20. IMPLEMENTATION

The District Council has implemented the various development projects in the district during the 1997-2001 period. The period is marked by a series of plans followed by an analysis of the implementation status of the 1997-2001 Plan. It also discusses the progress of the various District Development Plans and the National Development Plan and other National Plans. The chapter further gives an in-depth analysis of the challenges and issues arising from the implementation of the various development projects and the progress of the plan.

21. OVERVIEW OF 1997-2001 PLAN

The theme of the 1997-2001 Plan was "Rural Transformation for Sustainable Development". The plan was developed to address specific objectives and targets. The district, in its effort to address the theme had proposed a series of programmes and projects. The plan was implemented as detailed below.

The District Council had proposed to improve the roads network in the district. The plan was implemented under the minor roads and Roads 2000 programmes. The plan was implemented in major areas where the roads network was poor. In the water supply, the district had proposed to improve the water supply system. The plan was implemented in major areas where the water supply system was poor.

CHAPTER TWO

MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

The District Council had proposed a number of projects and programmes to address the various development challenges. The plan was implemented in major areas where the development challenges were high. The plan was implemented in major areas where the development challenges were high. The plan was implemented in major areas where the development challenges were high.



The District Council has implemented the various development projects in the district during the 1997-2001 period. The period is marked by a series of plans followed by an analysis of the implementation status of the 1997-2001 Plan. It also discusses the progress of the various District Development Plans and the National Development Plan and other National Plans. The chapter further gives an in-depth analysis of the challenges and issues arising from the implementation of the various development projects and the progress of the plan.

2.0. INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides information on the status of development in the district during the 1997 – 2001 Plan period. It starts by giving a review of the last plan followed by an analysis of the implementation status of the 1999 – 2001 Plan. It also discusses the linkages of the current District Development Plan and the National Development Plan and other Sessional Papers. The chapter further gives an in-depth analysis of the challenges and cross cutting issues that are likely to affect sustainable growth and poverty reduction in the district over the plan period.

2.1 OVERVIEW OF 1997-2001 PLAN

The theme of the 1997-2001 Plan was “*Rapid Industrialization for Sustainable Development*”, from which projects and programmes were developed to address specified objectives and targets. The district, in its bid to address this theme had proposed a number of programmes/strategies that could create an enabling environment for industrial take off. However, over the plan period, very little was accomplished as discussed below.

On infrastructure development, the district had proposed to improve or gravel Mwatate/Taveta road, reseal 40.7 km and construct bridges on Voi, Taveta, Mwatate and Wundanyi class E and D roads. This was not achieved but routine maintenance on all classified roads was implemented under the minor roads and Roads 2000 programmes. Plans for rural electrification in major towns, were not implemented. In the water sub-sector, the district had proposed an expansion of water supply especially in Wundanyi Town but water continues to be inadequate, as no major augmentation of the same has been made. Currently the demand for water outstrips the supply. However, three water pans and eight boreholes were constructed and drilled respectively.

The district had proposed a number of projects and programmes on human resource development to address skilled labour force needs. In the health sub-sector, emphasis was on preventive care rather than curative. Immunization, especially polio campaigns increased tremendously to over 90 per cent coverage. Through rigorous HIV/AIDS campaigns, more awareness of the modes of transmission, prevention and control was achieved. There was improvement in the provision of educational facilities. This was due to combined efforts by PTA, BOG and NGOs (Plan International and Global Education Partnership). However, this has not significantly improved the development of human resources in terms of acquiring relevant skills. There is still under-utilization of the existing education facilities and youth polytechnics, which can be attributed to inadequate teaching facilities, lack of information, and types and qualities of instruction materials. Construction of Jua Kali sheds never materialized due to lack of funds.

On improvement of quality raw materials, some positive changes have been noted. There were about two hundred crop demonstrations held, one irrigation scheme was completed and two were rehabilitated within the plan period. However, the quality remains low, thus forcing the district to sell unprocessed products outside the district.

Credit facilities to the farmers recorded some improvement. During the plan period, there were three organizations, which extended credit to farmers. These were K-REP, through their financial services associations, Kenya Women Finance Trust and Global

Education Partnership. The only commercial bank in the district increased its credit volume from KSh.2.5 million to over KSh.4 million. One of the strategies to expand avenues for farmers to get credit/loan was through hastened processing and issuance of title deeds. Despite this problem, over fourteen thousand title deeds remain uncollected.

2.2 IMPLEMENTATION STATUS OF 1997-2001 DEVELOPMENT PLAN

This section provides information on the actual implementation status of the 1997-2001 Plan by sector. The table below gives the number of projects proposed during the plan period, projects implemented and their costs. It further gives the balance required to complete the projects and the number of projects carried forward.

Table 2.1 1997-2001 District Development Plan Implementation Status by Department

Department	No. of Projects Proposed	No. of Projects Implemented	% Implementation status of Projects (Physical and Financial)	Total Cost of Projects Implemented (Million Kshs.)
Water Development	14	8	57.1	51.9
Public Works and Housing	6	3	50.0	61.5
Agriculture	13	5	38.5	7.65
Livestock	8	1	12.5	1.27
Health	14	8	57.1	42.5
Education	0	10	100	6.7
Internal Trade	3	1	33.3	0.4
Adult Education	6	0	0	0
Sports	4	1	25.0	0.05
Fisheries	5	2	40.0	0.37
Probation	2	1	50	0.8
Provincial Administration	2	0	0	0
Police	5	0	0	0
Applied Technology	11	6	54.5	1.55
Total	93	46	49.4	174.7

Source: District Planning Unit, Wundanyi, 2001

The district managed to implement a total of forty-six projects representing 49 per cent. The departments with the highest number of projects implemented were Water 57 per cent, Health 57 percent, Applied Technology, 54 per cent, Public Works and Housing, 50 per cent and Agriculture, 38 per cent. This can be attributed to the financial support from donors and NGOs. The departments with the lowest number of projects implemented were Provincial Administration, 0 per cent, Police, 0 per cent and Livestock, 12 per cent. This was due to lack of funding either from GOK or NGOs or donors. On education department, there were no projects proposed during the plan under review. However, ten projects were implemented. The community and NGOs funded them

Major constraints to the implementation of the plan were financial, institutional arrangements, co-ordination and natural calamities. On financial constraints, the biggest hindrance to implementation of the DDP was lack of funds.

With the institutional arrangements, institutional constraints were centred on the District Development Committee's (DDC's) inability to enforce its resolutions, largely as a result of lacking a legal mandate to do so. According to government policy, the DDC is the organ charged with the responsibility of approving and steering implementation of all development programmes in the district. However, many projects implemented during the plan period were undertaken without recourse to the committee. NGOs and government undertook such projects. Examples of these projects include the El Nino Emergency Project and Rural Electrification Programme.

On co-ordination, parallel implementation of development projects was a common feature of the 1997 – 2001 Plan period. This was due to lack of proper co-ordination of all stakeholders' activities, a problem perpetuated mostly not only in disregard of the DDC by NGOs and donor agencies but also as a result of the committee's inability to effectively monitor development activities in the district.

Financial constraint was further aggravated by natural calamities that befell the district and the whole country in general during the Plan period. At first there was the El Nino phenomenon followed by prolonged drought, La Nina, all of which had devastating repercussions on project implementation. The El Nino rains destroyed many projects and hindered implementation of several others, while the prolonged drought and the after effects of the El Nino rains resulted in diversion of funds from planned projects to humanitarian and emergency interventions.

The lesson learnt is that the NGOs and donors were able to implement projects out of the plan, on consultation with communities, implying that there was lack of proper harmonization of the plan with other stakeholders plans in the district. This has however been addressed by the current plan.

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

The theme of the 2002 - 2008 National Development Plan, "*Effective Management for Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction*" guides this Plan. The 1997-2001 National Development Plan was formulated with the underlying belief that the solution to economic stagnation and worsening social welfare lay in industrialisation. While Sessional Paper No.2 of 1996 on "*Industrial Transformation to the Year 2020*" that influenced formulation of the 1997 - 2001 development plans is still relevant, the economic growth strategies it proposed could not be implemented because vital complementary socio-economic factors were not in its favour. The envisaged growth did not occur, instead productivity and social welfare of vulnerable segments of the population, which in the case of Taita Taveta District constitutes well over half its people, deteriorated in real terms. The rising incidence of poverty, with its devastating effect on the human resource and potential, has proved a big deterrent to economic development efforts. Any meaningful growth strategies must therefore be broad-based and centred on pro-poor poverty reduction measures. This plan was formulated against this background.

In addressing the emerging issues, Sessional Paper No. 1 of 1996 on "*Economic Management for Renewed Growth*" and Sessional Paper No.1 of 1994 on "*Recovery and Sustainable Development to the Year 2010*" shaped the policy environment of this plan. Alongside other key long and short-term policy documents, these Sessional Papers have

objectives that capture the theme of the 2002 - 2008 National Development Plan, thus offering a very helpful policy background for the District Development Plan. Other documents, which the plan is linked to or draws from, are the 3-year Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF), Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP), the 15-year National Poverty Eradication Plan (NPEP), 5 year Local Authority Development Plans, Bilateral Programme Plans and Non-Governmental Organisations' Strategy Papers.

Incorporation of the MTEF principle in the formulation of this plan will ensure implementation of most of the proposed projects. One cause of poor implementation of previous development plans had been the tendency to propose projects without regard to their implication on the exchequer or resources available within the district. Few of these projects therefore were fully implemented. MTEF policy requires that only projects that can satisfactorily be implemented at a time be proposed. It is also a guiding framework for short-term development strategies, providing for monitoring and evaluation and promotion of effective utilisation of resources. Projects are to be undertaken in phases of 3-year periods, allowing for evaluation and reformulation where required before continuation to the end of plan period. Moreover, each proposed project is supposed to be a building block on the poverty reduction measures that will facilitate eradication of poverty according to the 15-year National Poverty Eradication Plan.

Another cause of poor implementation of plans was the proposal of projects that did not reflect the felt needs or have direct benefit to the most vulnerable members of the population. Short of government funding, no other development agency was willing to support such projects, because they were often against their development agenda. This weakness has been addressed by formulating development programmes on the strength of problems and development strategies in the District Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP). Most development agencies operating in the district favour participatory planning methodologies, which allow communities to identify and prioritise development intervention strategies. The District PRSP resulted from broad consultations involving representatives of grassroots community members and interest groups, who identified causes and proposed strategies for reduction of poverty in their areas.

The views of all development agencies, including key bilateral programmes, prominent Non-Governmental Organisations and local authorities in the district, are to be taken into consideration in coming up with this plan. The plan is therefore in harmony with the development agenda of key development agencies in the district, bringing together their divergent development approaches into one main document for effecting common development aspirations of the district.

The most visible bond of this plan to other stakeholders is the recognition of the concept of Community Action Plans (CAP) as advocated by the DANIDA supported Agricultural Support Project (ASP) of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Plan International and other organisations. The concept, appearing as Focal Development Area (FDA) approach in ASP, Planning Units (PUs) in Plan International's support delivery system and Self-help groups of Nguva Mlambo Development Trust, for example, involves working with beneficiary communities through all stages of the project cycle as a strategy for promoting sustainable development.

The current DDP explores ways and means to harmonize all the existing development plans like National Development Plan, Local Authority Development Plan, Agricultural

and Water Master Plans and NGOs work plans. The current plan lays more emphasis on ownership of the plan by all stakeholders and hence all contributions have been synchronised/harmonised to have a broad-based DDP ownership.

2.4 MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

The sub-sector highlights the major development challenges and cross cutting issues that the district will face during the plan period. The sub-sector lays a foundation for the formulation of priorities and strategies discussed in chapter three.

2.4.1 Population Growth

In absolute figures, the population has been increasing steadily, from 110,742, to 147,597, to 207,273 and to 246,671 in the census years 1969, 1979, 1989 and 1999 respectively. This shows that the population has almost doubled within 30 years. The population growth in between 1969 to 1979 and in between 1989 to 1999 represents an intercensal growth of 2.94 per cent and 1.74 per cent respectively.

The population increase lays several challenges especially in the different age groups. Due to the high increase and static industrial base, unemployment will continue to increase. This will result in more people living below the poverty line and hence an increase in the overall population of people living in absolute poverty to grow beyond the current level of 66 per cent.

Table 2.2 Population Projections by Age Groups

Age Cohorts	1999	2002	2004	2006	2008
0-4	33,848	35,662	36,925	38,232	39,586
5-9	31,933	33,644	34,836	36,069	37,347
10-14	35,181	37,066	38,379	39,738	41,145
15-19	30,148	31,764	32,888	34,053	35,259
20-24	22,052	23,234	24,056	24,908	25,790
25-29	18,675	19,676	20,372	21,094	21,841
30-34	14,915	15,714	16,271	16,847	17,444
35-39	12,886	13,576	14,057	14,555	15,071
40-44	9,944	10,477	10,848	11,232	11,630
45-49	8,660	9,124	9,447	9,782	10,128
50-54	7,088	7,468	7,732	8,006	8,290
55-59	5,361	5,648	5,848	6,055	6,270
60-64	4,699	4,951	5,126	5,308	5,496
65-69	3,574	3,765	3,899	4,037	4,180
70-74	2,668	2,811	2,911	3,014	3,121
75-79	1,635	1,723	1,784	1,847	1,912
80 +	1,689	1,779	1,843	1,908	1,975
N/S Age	1,715	1,807	1,871	1,937	2,006
Total	246,671	259,889	269,093	278,622	288,489

Source: District Statistics Office, Wundanyi, 2001

Table 2.2 gives the population projections up to the end of the plan period. The trend shows an increasing population with highest growth rates reported among the youthful ages than those above 50 years. By the end of the plan period, the district will be dealing with 288,489 people, a rise from 259,889 in 2002. Table 2.3 shows the population projections for some selected age groups.

Table 2.3 Population Projections for Selected Age Groups

Age Group	1999		2002		2004		2006		2008	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
6 – 13 (Primary)	27,507	27,154	28,979	28,605	30,004	29,616	31,065	30,662	32,164	31,745
14 – 17 (Secondary)	12,846	12,692	13,481	13,319	13,922	13,753	14,377	14,202	14,847	14,666
15 – 49 Reproductive fertility rate)	58,996	58,284	62,396	61,639	64,770	63,982	67,235	66,414	69,794	68,939
15 – 64 (Labour force)	67,318	67,110	71,245	71,024	73,990	73,759	76,840	76,600	79,800	79,549

Source: District Statistics Office, Wundanyi, 2001

Primary school age group (6-13): The 1999 census recorded a total of 54,661 people in this age group. It is projected to increase to 57,584, to 59,620 and to 63,909 in 2002, 2004 and 2008 respectively. This is quite a significant increase in this age group calling for more schools and facilities if the current 88 percent enrolment rate is to be increased so as to attain primary education for all by the year 2010.

Secondary school age group (14 – 17): Secondary school enrolment records lower rates than primary school. Population in this group is expected to rise from 26,800 in 2002 to 29,513 in 2008. This increase although appearing marginal has an implication on the district resources as these people have to be absorbed in schools and other training institutions in order to improve the literacy levels.

Reproductive age group (15 – 49): This age group shows the number of women in the reproductive age. It is estimated that the fertility rate is 6 children per woman. Family planning and family life programmes will be required in targeting this group in order to cut down the pace of population growth. Women need to divert some attention from families towards engaging in economic activities to raise family incomes.

Labour force (15 – 64): Total labour force population in the district was 142,269 in 1999 and is expected to rise to 159,349 by 2008 with the greater part being women. This poses a challenge to the district for job creation, and more so opportunities for women. The district has a high dependency ratio which impacts negatively on savings and investments in the district. Credit facilities, extension services, more irrigation facilities are a pre-requisite for creation of employment opportunities and the district will endeavour to provide these.

The district's financial and economic backbone is agricultural activities. The population increase will exert pressure on agricultural land. The average farm size is likely to decrease further from the current 0.4 Ha. (small scale), due to sub-divisions into uneconomical farm units that cannot sustain a family. This will result in higher poverty levels.

Due to rising population pressure on land, environmental degradation through encroaching on the water catchment and forest areas will be aggravated especially on the Taita Hills, Wundanyi and Mwambirwa areas. Pressure on land is also bound to result to increased human-wildlife conflicts in the lower and adjacent areas to the national park i.e

Mbololo, Mwakitau, Maungu and Mwatate. Health is also a major concern as the facilities are not enough, currently the doctor/patient ratio stands at 1:41,000. These are challenges the district will need to address in this plan period through effective strategies and programmes in order to reduce poverty and achieve sustainable economic growth.

2.4.2 Poverty

Poverty reduction in the district remains a deep-rooted challenge during this plan period, as the district has an absolute rural level of poverty of 66 per cent and contributes 1.26 per cent to national poverty. According to the WMS II 1994 report on average household, 70.5 per cent of their food consumption was 5.9 per cent. This implies that the district is not self-sufficient in food. The worst affected by poverty in the district include, the aged, the disabled, small holders with less than 0.05 ha, landless and squatters, children, and female headed households. The distribution of poverty in the district is biased towards the marginal farming areas of Tausa, Mwatate, and Voi Divisions.

Due to high population and the dwindling agricultural production, diversification will be the only alternative. Development of agro-based industries will cushion some of the poverty related problems like high drop out rates (5.6 per cent and 1.7 per cent) in secondary school education due to lack of school fees. HIV/AIDS prevalence and poverty are directly related and hence poverty is a major district concern while addressing HIV/AIDS issues.

Absolute rural poverty in the district can be attributed to unfavourable erratic rainfall especially those areas dependent on rain-fed agriculture; insufficient water for irrigation in the lowlands; poor agricultural practices; wildlife destruction especially in the divisions bordering the Tsavo National Parks; population increase and hence large family size and unemployment, cases of related AIDS death resulting to high number of orphans or widows/widowers.

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

Poverty is a major challenge to the demographic parameters in the district. Due to high poverty levels, the poor will not be in a position to afford essential drugs, or transport to the nearest health facility, or a balanced diet. This will reduce life expectancy and increase crude death rates, infant and under five mortality rates if measures are not put in place to reduce poverty during the plan period.

2.4.3 HIV/AIDS

HIV/AIDS prevalence, which currently stands at 14.3 per cent, is a key challenge because it is threatening the development initiatives of the district and the existence of the population.

Table 2.4 HIV Statistics from Hospitals (1999-2001)

Year	1999 Tests	1999 HIV Positive	1999 %	2000 Tests	2000 HIV Positive	2000 %	2001* Tests	2001* HIV Positive	2001* %
Wesu	334	96	28.7	356	110	30.9	160	39	24.4
Voi	217	21	9.7	1,031	254	24.6	340	112	32.9
Taveta	292	37	12.7	387	77	19.9	185	26	14.1
Total	843	154	18.3	1,774	441	24.9	685	177	25.8

Source: Ministry of Health, Wundanyi, 2001

* Data upto august 2001

According to Table 2.4 it can be noted that Wesu Hospital was leading in 1999 and yet it serves a rural catchment population. Voi being a transit town is now having a higher figure than Wesu. However the district was fortunate to set up a sentinel site at Wesu hospital and a subsidiary site at Wundanyi Health Centre to try and give more accurate figures. Voi was not chosen due to its heterogeneous population. The cohort selected for testing mainly comprises antenatal mothers and those patients treated for sexually transmitted infections. Taveta is a border town having all the ethnic groups with divergent cultural practises.

From records available from the MOH, bed occupancy from HIV/AIDS related illness stand at 60 per cent in Voi, 50 per cent in Wesu, and 55 per cent in Taveta. The most affected age group is the economically active (15-40) a significant segment of the labour force. This impacts negatively on the ability of the district to produce goods and services leading to worsening poverty-related problems.

The HIV/AIDS as a challenge is manifested in the entire social spectrum. From the household point of view, more resources are diverted to treating HIV/AIDS related illness leaving little resources for other services, thus contributing to high incidences of poverty at family level. The challenge is how to provide for the extended families and take care of the widows and orphans. Children headed households are now emerging in the district and this poses a major challenge to the society.

Table 2.5 Distribution of HIV Prevalence by Age, May – August 2001

Age Group	Female STI'S	Tested HIV ⁺	Male STI'S	Tested HIV ⁺	ANC Mothers	Tested HIV ⁺
	Tested		Tested		Tested	
<12	2	-	-	-	-	-
15-20	19	3	8	-	46	-
21-25	15	5	10	-	64	9
26-30	12	7	16	1	66	6
31-35	19	8	6	2	45	1
36-40	8	3	12	7	20	1
41-45	6	1	1	-	5	-
46-50	4	1	2	-	-	-
51-55	4	2	5	1	-	-
56-60	-	-	3	-	-	-
Total	89	30	63	10	246	17

Source: Ministry of Health, Wundanyi, 2001

From the data on Table 2.5, which was collected between May and August, 2001, the most affected age groups are between 21-30 for females and 31-40 for males. Further,

analysis show that females are more affected than males as detected in those suffering from STI. It is unfortunate that the local community and even the learned community relate HIV to witchcraft. Due to this attitude, many victims have been isolated and left to fend for themselves. Marriages have broken when one of the spouse has tested positive and very few are willing to come out openly about their HIV-status. The communities in the district are generally monogamous and deeply religious. The ideal way of getting accurate figures is by setting up Voluntary Counselling and Testing (VCT) centres at strategic places in the district. This will come under the new Decentralized AIDS and Reproductive Health (DARE) project.

About 33.7 per cent of females tested for STI were positive while 15.8 per cent of males were positive. Similarly, 6.9 per cent of mothers tested for antenatal were positive while the average incidence was 14.3 per cent.

2.4.4 Gender Inequality

There are fundamental challenges of gender inequality on economic growth and productivity in the district. 75 per cent of agricultural labour consists of women (mostly rural), yet they only control and have access to only 40 per cent of the accruing benefits. Most problems facing women are that, they are overloaded with domestic work, perform most of the manual work like laying of pipelines, tilling the land, harvesting, and spring protection, while the benefits go to men in terms of increased income from improved agricultural yields. There should be equal access to the income for sustainability of the activities undertaken by the community. In leadership women and youth hold fewer positions in decision-making. This is due to cultural barriers, which hinder women and youth from taking leadership roles.

Other problems encountered are; low farm productivity due to lack of technology flow. This happens because in homes men are trained in the use of modern technologies yet the women are the implementers of most activities. Thus, it is important that women are targeted to attend such trainings to update their knowledge.

Marketing of farm produce is difficult due to poor feeder roads in the district. Most women end up carrying these loads to and from the market and often end up selling the goods cheaply in order to recoup the time lost in order to continue with other chores e.g. cooking, fetch water and fire wood.

On the side of reproductive health rights, women have little say on the number of children they should have. Most families are therefore large but the impact is negative on women as it weakens them physically thus reducing their productivity as farm labourers.

In Taita Taveta, girls are more than boys, but school enrolment shows that girls are fewer than boys implying that there are some disparities and some families have not given their daughters equal opportunities for education. This inequality is also reflected in accessing credit facilities. It is easier for men to acquire loans than it is for women.

During the plan period, the district will be faced with the challenge of bridging gender inequalities through several interventions. These include working with the marginalized rural poor by facilitating both men and women to understand their gender relations and the impact this has on their lives today and finding a mechanism to help men and women work together to facilitate personal and community development, institutionalising on

gender concerns in the district and division activities, supporting cultural practices that encourage gender participation, fair representation of women and youth in leadership, promoting technologies that reduce the workload of women such as energy saving devices, draft animals, maendeleo jikos and encouraging information gathering/consultative meetings amongst men/women and youths.

Thus these will enhance and increase participation of poor women, men and youth in decision-making necessary to enrich participatory planning of projects in line with DPRSP consultative process.

2.4.5 Disaster Management

The disasters common to the district can be categorized into the following: - natural disasters such as floods, drought, famine, landslides and man-made disasters such as conflicts, accidents, deforestation, and industrial pollution.

Floods: The district is prone to floods during the long rains of March and April. The lower zone of the district mostly affected by heavy flow of river water from the highlands are Mwambirwa, Wundanyi, Sagalla, Kasigau and Kilimanjaro area in Tanzania. During this period, the roads in the lower zones become impassable especially Mwatate – Taveta road and the Nairobi – Mombasa highway in certain sections.

Landslides: Due to the topographical nature of the district, the highlands zones are vulnerable to landslides effects due to heavy population density, the settlement patterns and the uncoordinated farming activities.

Drought: Drought has become a common occurrence in the district. The lowland, which forms about 80 per cent of the district, is mostly affected because of changes in rainfall patterns. Agriculture is adversely affected subjecting the larger parts of the population to depend on relief food.

Accidents: The district has a total road network of about 954.5km, out of which 151.8km is tarmac. The rest of the road network is either gravelled or earth road. However, the statistics on the ground indicate that most of the serious road accidents in the district occur along the busy Nairobi – Mombasa road (A109). The black spots are the Mackinon road – Bachuma section, Maungu areas and Manyani – Tsavo River where a total of 118 accidents in 1999, 110 in 2000 and 75 in the first half of 2001 occurred.

→ The frequent occurrence of road accidents on Nairobi – Mombasa highway has put a lot of stress on Moi Hospital, Voi, as the current facilities cannot cater for increasing number of accident victims.

Railway Accident: Most railway accidents occur along the Mombasa – Nairobi rail line and the Voi – Taveta rail line involving either passenger or cargo train with devastating effects like the 1994 accident at Mtito Andei.

Squatters' Problem: The heavy presence of squatters in the district is a potential area for conflicts. Their presence destabilises the implementation of planned programmes. The squatters' census done in 1996 in the district, recorded a total of 2,272 families of which 279 are in Mwatate, 885 Voi, 186 Wundanyi, and 992 Taveta.

Due to the increasing number of squatters, most of them have been compelled to settle in areas with fragile ecological base and water catchments areas for survival. This has resulted to massive destruction of forests, environmental degradation and overcrowding in urban centres.

Mining Activities: The district is blessed with vast unexploited mineral resources, which are scattered in the lowlands where mining is carried out on small scale. No serious environment impact assessment has been carried out to relate the effects of the on-going mining activities on the environment and human life.

Due to the frequent occurrence and the unpredictable nature of disasters, the challenges faced are; high demands on the provision of medical services as a result of increased accidents and other epidemics, decrease in water resources due to destruction of water catchments areas, food deficits as a result of drought and poor farming methods, heavy migration of the population from the upper zones to lowlands where the environment is fragile, community conflict as large number of squatters scramble for the existing government and private land, poor infrastructure, insecurity as a result of establishment of unplanned settlement in urban centres and other marginal areas. Implementation of community based programmes and projects slowed down due to widespread poverty and other natural calamities and lack of capacity to handle disasters of extensive magnitude.

To address these challenges, the District Disaster Management Committee will be strengthened during the plan period to undertake intensification of the enforcement of traffic code, improvement of the drainage system along major roads, improvement of the farming techniques especially on the upper zones like soil conservation measures, improvement of irrigation schemes, establishment of settlement schemes to settle the landless and proper planning enforced in the urban centres, co-ordination of the mining activities, improvement of the health facilities especially the Moi Hospital - Voi, fencing of the National Parks and formation of Disaster Committees at sub DDC levels.



3.0 INTRODUCTION

The chapter introduces the priority measures that the District will undertake to achieve the objective of reducing the incidence of poverty and spurring sustainable economic growth. It outlines in detail the priorities, benchmarks and strategies to be adopted for all the six sectors, namely: Agriculture and Rural Development, Physical Infrastructure, Tourism - Trade and Industry, Human Resource Development, Information Communication Technology and Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order.

3.1 AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

3.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The vision of the sector is "Sustainable and equitable rural development for all" with the mission to "contribute to poverty reduction through the promotion of food security, agro-industrial development, trade, water supply, rural employment and sustainable use of all forms of the natural resources".

3.1.2 District Commitment to Sector Vision and Mission

The District will achieve a sustainable and equitable rural development for all. The Government's commitment to the sector is to reduce the poverty headcount ratio by 50 per cent by the year 2014 through the promotion of food security, agro-industrial development, trade promotion, provision of water supply, rural employment and sustainable use of all forms of the natural resources.

CHAPTER THREE

DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES AND PRIORITIES

Agriculture is the main source of livelihood for 75 per cent of 212,712 people in the district. The sector is the main source of income for the majority of the population. It contributes around 12.5 per cent of the district's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Considering that the population of the district is 212,712 people, the district population is still in absolute poverty and that the official population count is only 90,000 people, the difference that represents the poor people in the district live in the rural areas and almost exclusively rely on agriculture for their livelihood.

3.1.3 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Agriculture is a key sector for the district's development in line with the District Development Strategy. The district government, in partnership with the District Council, the District Development Strategy, other government stakeholders in the sector are: District Council, District Agricultural Extension (DAE) and Community Development Centre (CDC). The district government, the District Council, the District Council of Education, the District Council of Health, the District Council of Labour, the District Council of Environment, the District Council of Planning, the District Council of Transport, the District Council of Information Communication Technology, the District Council of Public Administration, the District Council of Safety, Law and Order, the District Council of Tourism, Trade and Industry, the District Council of Human Resource Development, the District Council of Information Communication Technology and Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order.

3.0 INTRODUCTION

The chapter maps out priority measures that the district will undertake to achieve the objective of reducing the incidences of poverty and spurring sustainable economic growth. It outlines in details the priorities, constraints and strategies to be adopted for all the six sectors, namely: Agriculture and Rural Development; Physical Infrastructure; Tourism, Trade and Industry; Human Resource Development; Information Communications Technology; and Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order.

3.1 AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

3.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The vision of the sector is “sustainable and equitable rural development for all” while the mission is “to contribute to poverty reduction through the promotion of food security, agro-industrial development, trade, water supply, rural employment and sustainable utilization of the natural resources”.

3.1.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

It is hoped that the district will achieve a sustainable and equitable rural development for 60 per cent of the population in the medium term and poverty levels be reduced from 66 per cent to 50 per cent for those living below the poverty line by the year 2004 through the promotion of food security, agro-industrial development, trade promotion, provision of water supply, rural employment and sustainable utilization of the natural resources.

3.1.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Agriculture is the main source of livelihood for 78 per cent or 202,712 people in the district. Further more, 95 per cent of the total labour force is engaged in agriculture, it therefore means over 129,846 people depend on agricultural activities for their income. Considering that 66 per cent (171,526 people) of the total district population live in absolute poverty and that the urban population constitute only 96,658 people, this indicates that majority of poor people in the district live in the rural areas and almost invariably rely on agriculture for their livelihood.

3.1.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Apart from sectoral departments, which are automatic collaborators in line with the District Focus for Rural Development Strategy, other important stakeholders in this sector are donor agencies, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and Community-Based Organizations (CBOs). Donor agencies, like the World Bank, the European Union or bilateral support programmes provide the much needed funding for development activities. The Danida-funded Taita Taveta Agricultural Project (TTAP), for example, is working with farming communities in the whole district through supporting agricultural and related activities aimed at improving the living standards of the poor in an environmentally sustainable manner. Another DANIDA-funded programme, the Roads 2000 Project, provides the bulk of the funding in maintenance of rural access roads. The European Union, through the Community Development Trust Fund (CDTF), provides

funding to viable community initiated and implemented projects in rural areas. NGOs supporting poverty reduction activities are also an important source of funding in this sector. These include Plan International, Heifer Project International, African Wildlife Foundation, East African Wildlife Society, Anglican Church of Kenya (ACK) and among others. Community Based Organizations (CBOs) play the central role of human and material resource mobilization for project beneficiaries in this sector. Above all, the government facilitates by providing an enabling environment for smooth operations in the district.

3.1.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Crop Development (Food and cash crops)	Revitalize coffee production.	Poor land preparation; Inaccessibility to farm inputs; Inadequate pest and disease management skills; Inadequate extension services; Poor land policy; Uneconomical land sizes.	Training and retraining of officers and farmers; Provision of resources to improve delivery of extension services; Seed nursery for Ruiru 11 variety established at FTC and co-operative farm; The promotion of improved farming techniques e.g. agro-forestry, inter-cropping, IPM; Promotion of drought animal power use; Conduct ploughing demonstration and train Jua Kali artisans in fabrication of plough parts; To improve marketing, establishment and revival of dormant co-operative societies and farmer associations; Rehabilitation and maintenance of the coffee factories.
	Promote macadamia growing as a cash crop.	Poor land preparation; Inaccessibility to farm inputs (grafted seedlings); Inadequate pest and disease management skills; Inadequate market information (poor marketing co-ordination); Inadequate extension services; Poor land policy; Uneconomical land sizes.	Training and retraining of officers and farmers; Provision of resources to improve delivery of extension messages; Encourage establishment of group and individual nurseries; The promotion of improved farming techniques e.g. agro-forestry, inter-cropping, IPM; Promotion of drought animal power use; Conduct ploughing demonstration and train Jua Kali artisans in fabrications of plough parts; To improve marketing, establishment and revival of dormant co-operative societies; Farmers and other organized marketing groups will be promoted.

	Revitalize the cotton industry.	<p>Poor land preparation; Inaccessibility to farm inputs (grafted seedling); Inadequate pest and disease management skills; Inadequate market information (poor marketing coordination); Inadequate extension services; Poor land policy; Gender issues; Uneconomical land sizes.</p>	<p>Training and retraining of officers and farmers; Provision of resources to improve delivery of extension messages; Encouragement of sourcing of right quality and quantity seed ginneries; The promotion of improved farming techniques; To improve marketing, establishment and revival of dormant co-operative societies and other organized marketing groups.</p>
	Increase maize production and improve the post harvest storage.	<p>Poor land preparation; Inaccessibility to farm inputs; Declining soil fertility; Poor post harvest management techniques; Inadequate extension services; Poor land policy; Cultural beliefs (over reliance on maize for food sources).</p>	<p>Provision of resources to improve delivery of extension services; Sensitisation of farmers on usage of certified seeds; Improvement of farming techniques e.g. promoted in order to optimise land use and production; Conducting ploughing demonstrations and train Jua Kali artisans to fabricate plough parts at farm level; Encourage farmers to form groups and purchase animals and equipment to undertake own land ploughing as well as contract ploughing to improve their income level.</p>
	Increase production of pulses (beans, green grams, cowpeas, pigeon peas).	<p>Poor land preparation; Poor post harvest management techniques; Inadequate extension services; Poor land policy; Cultural beliefs (traditionally beans and maize are always grown together).</p>	<p>Provision of resources to improve delivery of extension services; The promotion of improved farming techniques e.g. agro-forestry, inter-cropping, IPM should be promoted in order to optimise land use and production; Promotion of drought animal power use; Conducting ploughing demonstration and train Jua Kali artisans to fabricate plough parts; Improvement/promotion of modern storage facilities.</p>
	Increase production of vegetables (tomatoes, onions, cabbages, kales, sweet pepper).	<p>Poor land preparation; Inaccessibility to farm inputs; Inadequate pest and disease management skills; Inadequate market information (poor marketing coordination); Inadequate extension services; Poor land policy.</p>	<p>Establishment of cold and dry food storage, and distribution facilities in the district; Training and retraining officers and farmers; Provision of resources to improve delivery of extension services; Stockists, traders and other agro-based sellers to be sensitised on stocking of the certified seeds; The promotion of improved farming techniques e.g. agro-forestry, inter-cropping, IPM; Promotion of drought animal power use, conducting ploughing demonstration and train Jua Kali artisans on plough parts; To improve marketing, establishment and revival of dormant cooperative societies, farmers' and other organized marketing groups will be promoted.</p>

	Promotion of market oriented fruits growing (bananas, citrus, mangoes).	Poor land preparation; Inaccessibility to farm inputs; Inadequate pest and disease management skills; Inadequate market information (poor marketing coordination); Inadequate extension services; Poor land policy; Destruction by wild animals.	Training and retraining of officers and farmers; Provision of resources to improve delivery of extension services; Acquisition of high quality and quantity seedlings and suckers/pseudostems; The promotion of improved farming techniques e.g. agro forestry, inter-cropping, IPM; Promotion of drought animal power use, conducting ploughing demonstration and training Jua Kali artisans on fabrication of plough parts; To improve marketing, establishment and revival of dormant cooperatives societies, farmers' and other organized marketing groups will be promoted; Diversification of crops especially in the low and midlands can improve the security of the harvests and increase incomes.
Livestock Development	Increased/ improved livestock production.	Inadequate extension services; Inadequate quality breeding stock; Increase of diseases and pests; Inadequate pasture fodder, and water.	Small stock development of quality breeds of goats and sheep; Establishment of bull camps for breeding purposes; Poultry development project; Promotion of improved modern bee hives; Rehabilitation or repairing the existing cattle dips; Rehabilitation of range water facilities.
Agriculture and Research Development	Document and provide data on investment opportunities; Advice and encourage the communities on utilization of available resources.	Inadequate demand driven research; Low adoption of technologies; Weak extension /farmer research linkages; Low budgetary allocation to research work; Lack of data at the DIDC.	Encourage close collaboration between research institutions and farmers; Promote efficient utilization of available resources; Provision of adequate budgetary allocations; Awareness creation and training on available opportunities for investment; Disseminate relevant information to all stakeholders.
Land Administration, Survey and Human Settlement	Administration of all categories of land to ensure proper and coordinated development; Speed-up land demarcation, adjudication and issuance of title deeds.	Lack of updated land information; Increasing number of squatters; Frequent filing of objection cases.	Computerization of land information; Adequate staff to listen and determine cases; Alienate public land for settlement schemes.
Co-operative Development	Provision of enabling environment for emergence of self sustaining member controlled and commercially viable projects; Promote the spread of cooperative organization into all sectors of the economy; Promote the contribution of co-operatives to production, processing and marketing of major	Low capital base for agricultural consumers and housing cooperatives; Delays in remittance of employees share deductions by employers to SACCOs; Poor recovery of credit facilities from farmers; Lack of organized markets for agricultural producers; Lack of management	Increased membership and capital mobilization to avail funds for development; Educate management committees, staff and ordinary members; Increase the volume of produce handled by co-operatives; Take action on defaulters of loans and non-remitting employers.

	agricultural products; Engage in employment generating activities.	skills for management committee members; Low member morale and commitment to fulfil roles.	
Food Security	Promotion of drought resistant crops; Improve on-farm storage facilities; Promotion of water harvesting structures.	Poor post harvest practices; Inadequate market information; Poor infrastructure; Inadequate extension services.	Training on water and soil conservation; Train farmers on modern storage facilities; Develop suitable drought resistant crops; Promotion of marketing organizations.
Irrigation Development	Develop smallholder irrigation systems; Promote and develop group based horticulture schemes; Rehabilitate the existing irrigation schemes.	Lack of knowledge on irrigation potentials; Weak irrigation farmers' organization and water users; Mismanagement of irrigation schemes; Inadequate extension services.	Development of district irrigation master plan; Identification, formation and training of various irrigation clusters; Carry out field demonstrations, trials and on farm research on proper irrigation, techniques; Increase collaboration.
Agriculture and Other Rural Financial Services.	Increase disposable income to poor farmers; Mobilise savings.	Inaccessible credit from banks and other financial institutions to small holders; Insecure land ownership due to lack of title deeds; Lack of other forms of collateral.	Advise farmers to form Micro-Finance groups; Ensure that registered farmers are issued with title deeds to enable them secure loans; Establishing a farmers' bank.
Environment	Operationalise the Environmental Coordination and Management Act; Awareness creation on individual rights under the new Act; Promote other sources of energy; Reduce environmental degradation to minimal levels.	Declining soil fertility; Inadequate soil moisture; Poor infrastructure; Poor land preparation; Inadequate extension services; Inadequate farmer/extension research linkages; Forest fires; Forest encroachment; Lack of defined forest boundaries.	Promotion of an integrated approach of conservation initiative; Farmer's participation in designing of environment activities; Promotion of conservation initiatives focused on certain catchment areas; Emphasis on conservation for production or activities/outputs that farmers can derive and share;

3.1.6 Project and Programme Priorities

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

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
District Farming System. District Wide	Increase crop yields; To document the genetic diversity of the district in the area of indigenous trees, crops and livestock; Increase meat yield in the lowlands.	Cover 5 divisions	Ten trials to study and improve farming systems to increase yields with minimum inputs; Improve farmer/extension research linkages; Ten trials integrate Nutrient management of tomato and maize in collaboration with KARI; Genetic resource mapping for diversification.

B: New Project Proposals: Agriculture, Research and Development

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
District Farming Systems Trials (DFST) District wide	1	Improve the farmer/ extension research linkages; Maximize yields with minimum inputs.	10 tomato trials IPM; 10 IPM maize trials; 5 pasture trials.	Carry out interactive research out of station; Document and disseminate research information. Justification: Under traditional agricultural, research practices trials often lack ordinary farm application perspectives and are therefore difficult to adopt in real farm situations; DFST improves farmer extension research linkages.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Land Administration, Survey and Human Settlement

Name of Project Division/Location	Objectives	Target.	Description of Activities
Land Adjudication and Settlement Programme District wide	Ascertain land right and finalization of land registration.	Registration of 9,691 Ha.	Demarcation and survey; Hearing of land case and objections.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Livestock Development

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Small Stock Development All Divisions.	To increase the productivity of the local breeds of sheep and goats.	Increase milk and meat production by 30% - 50%. 100 farmers per division.	Introducing superior breeds to cross breed with the local breeds.
Establishment of Bull Camp District wide	To promote milk production through upgrading of the local breeds.	To increase milk production by at least 40% from the current level; Every division to have at least two bulls camps.	Introducing superior quality dairy breeding bulls to cross breed with the local breeds; Train on management communities.
Poultry Development Project District wide	To promote poultry and eggs production.	Increase poultry meat and egg production both in size and numbers.	Introducing improved cockerels in the district to cross breed with the local poultry; Training farmers on poultry management.
Bee Keeping (Apiculture)	To promote beekeeping and honey production.	Increase honey production by establishing Langstroth	Introduce improved bee hives (Langstroth);

Development) District wide		hives.	Formation of bee keeping farmers association; Training on management.
Dairy and Beef Development District wide	To promote milk production; To equip the community with various animal husbandry skills; To increase the availability of veterinary services in order to reduce incidences of livestock diseases and pests.	To supply women groups in Mwambirwa and Wundanyi Divisions with dairy cattle; To train at least 2 CBAHA per village / sub-location; To rehabilitate 17 cattle dips; To construct new dips in at least one in every location; To carry out various vaccinations for all classes of livestock.	Support women groups by stocking them with dairy in calf heifers; Training of CBAHA; Construction and rehabilitation of cattle dips; Carry out livestock vaccinations; Training various members of the community on improved husbandry practices; Vaccinating the animals against various diseases; Provision of A.I services.
Non-Conventional Livestock. District wide	To diversify livestock production into other ASAL animals.	Rearing of ostrich guinea fowl, etc in ASAL areas.	Promoting and introducing non-conventional livestock in the lowlands.
Animal Husbandry Training. District wide	To equip the community with various animal husbandry practices.	Train at least 2 CBAHA per village/sub-location.	Identify and train some members of the community on diagnosis and treatment of simple diseases.

B: New Project Proposals: Livestock Development

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Livestock Improvement Programme District wide	1	To increase and improve livestock production and livestock products; To increase disposable income to the farmers through diversification; To increase production capacity; To check/prevent soil erosion by wind activities; To protect pasture against fires.	One bulking demonstration plot in all the six divisions; 3 livestock multiplication centres; Carry out demonstration on non-conventional livestock farming in every division; 100 camels in the ranches; 250 fish ponds; 1 cooperative ranch.	Establish fodder and pasture bulking plots; Farmers exchange visits to non-conventional livestock farms outside the district; Train farmers on IPM; To establish community based livestock multiplication centres; Introduce modern beehives; Construction of fishponds. Justification: 67.3 per cent of the district's settled area is rangeland, which is best suited to livestock rearing. However, income from livestock is low due to poor breeds and production practices.
Ranch Rehabilitation Programme Wundanyi, Mwatate, Voi, Tausa, Taveta Divisions	2	To improve livestock production in the marginal areas; To increase ranch production; To prevent soil erosion; To protect pastures against fires; To improve livestock production in the marginal areas.	7 individual ranches; 8 directed agricultural co-operate ranches; 3 group ranches; 100 km of fire break; 2 dams in every division of Voi, Mwatate, Tausa and Wundanyi; 6 boreholes in the ranches.	Ranches reseeding; Fire break construction; Restocking of ranches; Construction and rehabilitation of cattle dips; Desilting and construction of dams; Rehabilitate/drill and equip boreholes; Construction of storage tanks and troughs; Integrated education programme breeding of improved stock. Justification: 67.3 per cent of the district's settled area is rangeland, which is best suited to livestock rearing. However, income from livestock is

				low due to poor breeds and production practices.
Formation of Game Sanctuary in Private and DA Company Ranches Mwatate, Voi and Tawa Division	3	To improve income for the community bordering the national park.	3 game sanctuaries; Kshs. generated by each game sanctuary per year.	Train and hire patrol personnel; Formation of sanctuary blocks; Construction of gates in the ranches. Justification: Tsavo East and West National Parks, which occupy 62% of the total area of the district, border most ranches. Wild animals therefore also reside in the ranches, offering them an opportunity to diversify into the highly lucrative tourism related activities.

B: New Project Proposals: Agricultural and other Rural Financial Services

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Setting up Micro-Finance Associations District wide	1	To set up credit scheme amongst the groups to mobilize their own savings and then lend to its members at a low interest rate.	One horticulture group per division for 6 divisions; Dairy group per division for six divisions.	Mobilization of savings; Training members; Follow-up on loan repayment. Justification: Most people in the district either lack collateral or are scared by high rates of commercial bank loans.
Electronic Commerce and Rural Enterprise Development Project Voi, Wundanyi, Taveta Division	2	To improve marketing of all enterprises in the pilot catchments sites; Create employment; Improve income through better marketing; Encourage production of diversified products through available markets.	3 centres	Construction of the centres; Data gathering and analysis; Dissemination. Justification: Information Communication Technology (ICT) offers vast opportunities for rural development and poverty eradication programmes; Use of ICT eases access to market information and opportunities.
Revitalization of Coffee Production Wundanyi and Mwatate Divisions	3	Increase income to the community.	1,000 Ha. per division.	Provision of loans for inputs, eg. stabex funds; Reviving co-operatives; Introduction of Ruiru II coffee. Justification: Many farmers have neglected their coffee plots and few new ones are planting the cash crop despite its high economic potential.
Voi Housing Co-operative Project, Voi Municipality	4	To provide improved shelter.	120 housing units.	Construction of residential houses. Justification: Majority of Voi Municipality dwellers live in slum type localities since they cannot afford decent housing.
Taveta Horticultural Production Centre Njukini Location Taveta Division	5	Improve marketing of horticultural produce.	1 centre.	Provide marketing facility for horticultural produce. Justification: Irrigation schemes in Taveta are a source of various types of horticultural produce, a big percentage of which goes to waste or sold at throw away

				price due to lack of appropriate storage and marketing facility.
Cotton Marketing Centres Challa Location, Kishushe Location, Mwatate Division	6	Improve marketing of cotton.	4 centres.	Provision of marketing facility. Justification: Lack of proper marketing facilities has discouraged many farmers from planting cotton, a very suitable cash crop for the dry lowlands of the district.
Promotion of Rural SACCOs for Self Help Groups and Jua Kali Association District wide	7	Improve access to credit.	6 Jua Kali Association.	Formation of self help groups and Jua Kali associates; Mobilize savings; Justification: Poor people cannot access commercial bank loans for lack of collateral and have no alternative source of development funds.
Establishment of Front Office Services. District wide	8	Improve service delivery of the SACCOS.	1 SACCOs	Formation of front office services; Training the staff. Justification: Operating savings accounts with commercial banks is very costly to low income earners.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Irrigation Development

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Lumi Farmers Irrigation Project Taveta Division	Increase crop production; Increase acreage under irrigation.	Distribute equitably water to 80 Ha.	Rehabilitate canal and intake; Training of the management committee.
Cluster Group Irrigation. District wide	Increase area under irrigation along the streams.	Develop between 10 - 15 ha in Wundanyi, Mwambirwa and Mwatate Divisions.	Procure small pumps to be shared by groups of 10 - 15; Training in Irrigation methods.
Irrigation Furrows Development Wundanyi Division	Improve equitable distribution of water in the traditional furrows; Increase area under irrigation.	Increase areas of irrigation from 1.0 to 5 Ha. in each sub-location of Wundanyi Division.	Rehabilitation of irrigation furrows in Wundanyi Division; Training to farmers on management.

B: New Project Proposals: Irrigation Development

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objective	Targets	Description of Activities
District Irrigation Profile. District wide	1	To determine the exact potential of district and status of water sources.	Carry out the profile covering all the 6 divisions.	A survey to take an inventory of all the irrigation potential including water sources and flows and environmental impact analysis. Justification: Being largely semi-arid, with most areas receiving unreliable rainfall, the district needs to develop irrigation farming, whose potential has not been determined.
Lake Challa Water Resource; Development Project. Taveta Division	2	To improve food production and enhance food security; Improve income and standards of living; Improve environmental	500 small-scale farmers; 120 Landless people settled through leasing of land.	Construction of irrigation structures; Purchasing of pumping sets; Training on irrigation methods and crop husbandry; Establishing channels of marketing products.

		conservation; Improve availability of fresh water.		Justification: Feasibility studies have shown that lake Challa has the potential of supplying a large area of the district's dry lowlands with irrigation and domestic water, enabling settlement and gainful agriculture in these hitherto unoccupied areas.
Rehabilitation of Irrigation Projects District wide	3	Increase crop/livestock production; Improve water distribution along the furrows.	1 Furrow per year in each division 320 Ha. land irrigated.	Rehabilitation of canals and pipes; Training management on operations maintenance; Rehabilitate intake and distribution boxes. Justification: Several viable irrigation projects in the district are not operational due to poor management and other factors, adding to the problem of hunger and poverty.
Mbololo A and B Irrigation Project Tausa Division	4	Improve/increase crop and livestock production.	About 10,320 Ha by end of year 3 of this development Plan.	Construction of dam, pump house and canals; Training of farmers; Develop market channels for the products. Justification: This irrigation project will improve food availability in this dry area of the district.
Irrigation Extension Water user Associations District wide	5	To improve income levels; To improve on managerial skills.	1 water user association in every irrigation project;	Train farmers and assist to form strong water user association and marketing groups. Justification: Participatory, beneficiary managed initiatives empower communities in bargains involving their well-being and are also sustainable.
Salinity Control Trial Plots Taveta Division	6	Try some of the culture methods.	1 Central trial plot in Taveta Division.	Carry out salinity control trials in Taveta Division; Justification: Some irrigation projects in Taveta have been rendered inoperational by soil salinity but nothing has been done to rectify the problem.
Irrigation Extension Staff Training District wide	7	Improve on extension services delivery.	Train about 60 front line and divisional staff each year of the plan.	Train extension staff on irrigation technology practice. Justification: Irrigation extension service is wrongly assumed to be a preserve of a few specialists despite irrigation being an important food production method in the district.

B: New projects Proposals: Environment

Project Names Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Soil and Water Conservation District wide	1	To conserve and preserve environment especially on the catchments areas; Increase soil fertility.	600 farms practicing inter-cropping; 40 km. of soil and water structure; 1000 farmers trained.	Construction of soil and water conservation structures; Formation of catchments committees; Training and visits; Enforcement of both environmental and agricultural acts; Promoting inter-cropping; Promotion of agro-forestry activities; Springs and well protection and development; Gazettement of forests. Justification: Agronomic practices without regard to environmental conservation have resulted in declining agricultural productivity and water resources.
Rehabilitation of Catchments District wide	2	To have well conserved catchments with multiple functions like conservation of soil and water and improved habitats for biodiversity.	40 ha. of forestland planted every year; 7 participatory forest management plans developed by 2007.	Production of tree seedlings; Formation and capacity building through training of forest working committees; Development of the participatory forest management plans; Restoration of the catchments; Defining the forest boundaries. Justification: This are the water sources for most parts of the district.
Farm Forestry Development District wide	3	Improved living standards through farm forestry.	120 farms per year.	Establishment of tree nurseries for seedling production; Forestry development training. Justification: Curb soil erosion.
Biodiversity Conservation and Environmental Management District wide	4	Reducing biodiversity loss of creating an enabling environment in which development agencies and communities jointly regulate resource use.	Areas adjacent indigenous forests gazetted.	Resource identification and development of community action plans; Funding of income generating activities with a bias to environmental conservation. Justification: Conserve environment for sustainable development.

B: New Project Proposals: Crop Development

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
Promotion of Drought Tolerant Food Crops District wide	1	To encourage farmers to grow crops which have a comparative advantage in specific zones which are drought tolerant.	3 main bulking plots; 1000 Ha. of water harvesting structures; 1000 farmers per division supplied with farm inputs.	Layout and construction of water harvesting structures for growing of crops; Pasture rehabilitation in ASAL areas with soil moisture deficit; Supply of farm inputs like grafted fruit tree seedlings to benefit from the harvested water; Establish seed bulking sites; Training of farmers on water harvesting technologies. Justification: About 74% of the district's arable land is low potential, arid and semi-arid land receiving inadequate and unreliable rainfall. Drought tolerant crops can assist break the cycle of hunger in these areas.
Promotion of High Value Industrial Crops (Cotton Macadamia Coffee) Wundanyi, Mwatate and Voi Divisions	2	To boost rural incomes; Reviving and promotion of Ruiru II coffee.	To increase the current hectareage by 20% in 3 years.	Seed acquisition and distribution; Training on grafting and management of seedlings. Justification: Low incomes in the district are to a large extent a result of practicing subsistence agriculture by most farmers; Adoption of appropriate cash crops will improve incomes and reduce poverty.
Intergrated Pest Management (IPM) District wide	3	Reduce cost of environmental pollution and food production; Reduce pest and disease incidences	To establish 2 farmers field schools in each sub-location.	Farmers training on IPM; Demonstration on farm. Justification: Use of chemicals in pest management is not only expensive and beyond most farmers but also has agro-ecological side effects; IPM methods are aimed at overcoming disadvantages of chemical pest control.
Banana Development. District wide	4	Promotion of high quality, disease free banana suckers.	To increase the current banana acreage by 30%	Establish tissue culture banana trials; Banana suckers acquisitions and distribution. Justification: Most banana varieties being grown in the district take long to mature, are of low quality and also susceptible to many diseases, thus there is low productivity of this high value food crop.
Fruit Tree Development District wide	5	Promote growing of improved varieties that mature faster; To increase income sources for farmers.	2 medium scale commercial fruit tree nurseries raising over 2500 seedlings each for the next 3 years.	Acquisition of quality seedling; Training on fruit tree nurseries management. Justification: Fruits are high value cash crops that have a ready export market;

				Most being perennial plants, they can easily be inter-cropped with other subsistence or cash crops
Post Harvest Management of Crop Produce District wide	6	Minimize post harvest losses	24 demonstrations per year in each sub location for the next 3 years.	Carry out demonstrations on post harvest storage; Training farmers in construction of modern storage facilities. Justification: Even after bumper harvests, particularly in the lowland areas, most farmers do preserve much of their produce for lack of appropriate storage facilities; This causes hunger when subsequent harvests are poor or fails.
Economic Enterprise Analysis District wide	7	Analysed data to be used by farmers to choose most profitable enterprises to invest in.	Analyse 40 enterprises yearly; Document 10 copies yearly; Disseminate information to 200 farmers per year.	Collect input and output data from crop and livestock enterprises; Analyse profitability; Disseminate to farmers and other stakeholders. Justification: Farmers do not make maximum use of their production potential for lack of readily available market information.
Drought Animal Power Promotion All Divisions	8	Improve incomes to the rural community; To promote better land preparation techniques (deep and quality tillage along the contour).	Train at least 20 trainers from each location annually Conduct at least 2 ploughing demonstrations per division per year; Train at least 5 artisans from each division.	Train drought animal trainers. Conduct ploughing demonstrations at farm level during the ploughing season; Train jua kali artisans on fabrication of basic ploughing equipment parts. Justification: Poor agricultural returns in the lowland areas are also caused by inappropriate land preparation practices; Land tillage by drought animals is known to improve crop returns.

3.1.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Agriculture and rural development is a wide sector whose functions rely heavily on the other sectors. It is linked in one way or another to the physical infrastructure sector; the human resource development; trade, industry and tourism; information communication technology and the public administration, safety, law and order sector. The Physical infrastructure sector, consisting of roads, electricity, water works and sanitation and transport and communications is closely linked to the agriculture and rural development sector. Accessible roads are necessary for transportation of farm inputs and produce. Electricity is a prerequisite to establishment of a functional market of perishable goods like vegetables, and is a necessity in agro-based industries. Most of the district population is currently concentrated in small land units with access to domestic water leaving large tracts of arable land unoccupied. The strategy will be to open up these areas for agricultural development. The human resource development sector is responsible for development of a skilled and healthy manpower for productive employment in agriculture and rural development. Agro-based industries and marketing of agricultural produce and services can benefit from the input of the tourism, trade and industry sector.

3.2 PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

3.2.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The overall national sector vision and mission are to ensure that for enhanced and sustained economic growth, the sector will provide physical infrastructure through rehabilitation, improvement and effective management of the existing infrastructure facilities. In the medium term, the sector will focus on measures 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 country's overall goal of poverty alleviation by providing an efficient network of basic infrastructure such as roads, railways and ports that will stimulate industrial and agricultural development.

3.2.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The district will strive to achieve and sustain an efficient network of physical infrastructure to respond to the sector vision and mission. This will be in form of rehabilitation of roads especially in the high potential areas to motorable standards; expanding existing and constructing new water structures; maintenance of government buildings; increasing electricity distribution network; and seeking to expand the telecommunication network in the district.

3.2.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector is very important to the district because physical infrastructure such as roads and telephone facilities provide the network for communication within the district and with outside world while electricity provides the power for both industrial and domestic use. The majority of the district's population is currently concentrated in small land units with access to domestic water leaving large tracts of arable land unoccupied. Voi Division, for example, has the lowest population density at 18 people per km² but some of its sub-locations are more densely populated than others. Close to 45 per cent of its population live in Voi Town alone. Development of water and sanitation infrastructure within the unoccupied areas will open up these areas for agricultural development. Similarly, some agriculturally productive areas, like the highlands with dairy and horticultural production potential, have no agro-based industries partly due to lack of electricity. There are only forty-one transformers in the district and these are mainly in major trading centres. Also, concentration of telephone lines is still thin, with only 996 households and 1028 organizations covered in the district. Such a scenario inhibits investment and settlement in most potentially productive areas of the district.

3.2.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders in this sector include government departments, some parastatal organizations, donors, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), community based organizations and the private sector. Physical infrastructure facilities often require substantial outlay that necessitates donor support. Donor funding is therefore expected to play a big role in this sector, particularly in the expansion of the electricity grid, tarmacking of roads and construction of major water and sanitation works. The DANIDA funded Roads 2000 is

expected to go on supporting maintenance of classified road network. The Rural Electrification Programme, which also gets funding from donor agencies, is expected to provide electricity supply to households and rural trading centres. Community based organizations are expected to spearhead all development activities in the sector, through identification, implementation and where called upon to give the community contribution to development programmes. Where unclassified roads are concerned, the District Roads Board is expected to be prioritising and supervising road works to benefit from the fuel levy funds per constituency. Parastatal organizations, such as the National Water Conservation and Pipeline Corporation, Kenya Wildlife Services, Kenya Railways, Kenya Power & Lighting Company Limited and Telekom (K) limited are expected to work closely with line ministries and the District Development Committee in the provision of infrastructure facilities associated with each one of them. NGOs will continue to work with communities in capacity building programmes and funding of certain activities in this sector, where possible. The private sector, such as the agricultural plantations of Taveta, Voi and Mwatate sisal estates and all the ranch managements are expected to play an important role in the development of infrastructure facilities within their jurisdiction, for example road network and construction of water points.

3.2.5 Sub-sector Priorities Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Water	Protection of water catchments areas and gazettement of the same; Improvement of existing water sources for domestic, livestock and irrigation uses; Involvement of all stakeholders in the management of water resources and development.	Lack of community's capacity to man their water supplies; Encroachment of water catchments.	Protection and conservation of water catchments areas; Strict enforcement of environmental Act; Community training on operation, maintenance and management of water facilities.
Roads	Labour based routine maintenance of both classified and unclassified roads in order to provide employment to local community; Training of more small scale contracts to cover each classified roads in the district; The A23 road from Mwatate to Taveta, to facilitate trade between the district and Tanzania; Funds to be made available to improve hilly sections of the road since most farming and production areas of the district are on the high land; Roads signs to be put in place to avoid accidents occurring; Introduction of contractors in the employment intensive programmes through use of local human and material resources; Training of more staff to enhance proper supervision.	Lack of transport for small-scale contractors to work; Difficulty in obtaining credit; Cash flow problems; Small scale contractors are not paid on time; Operating within very demanding contractual regulations.	Involve the business community and government agency in the implementation of labour based road works; To provide institution development, business management and technical training, demonstration and the introduction of transparent and streamline procedures e.g. for payment, certification and contract preparation and award; Management and technical training for higher and medium supervisors..
Energy	Electrification in rural areas with special focus on the market centres where there is potential for development of small-scale industries; Promotion of other sources of	Lack of information on other energy sources which are efficient, reliable and affordable; High cost of installation of electricity; Lack of fields to start industries;	Hold demonstrations over renewable energy like solar, wind; Establishment of low interest credit; Reduction of taxes and

	energy other than electricity like solar and wind and biogas; Establishment of industries to process and add value to goods, which are produced locally; Agro-based industries.	Lack of technical know how; High taxes and levies; High cost of feasibility studies; Poor state of access roads.	incentives for those establishing industries in rural areas and use local raw materials for production or adding value to them.
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3.2.6 Project and Programmes Priorities

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Water

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction and Rehabilitation of Water Facilities District wide	Improve accessibility and availability of safe drinking water to a reasonable distance	12 km of the canal 1 km of pipeline; 2 dams; 12 Committees; 8 boreholes.	Rehabilitation of Njoro Kubwa canal; Rehabilitation of Challa water supply pipeline; Desilting of dams e.g Mamoia, Kisenyi; Training water management communities; Drilling and equipping boreholes.
Springs Protection and Development District wide	To improve and protect water catchments.	98 springs.	Fencing and developing springs.

B: New Project Proposals: Water

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Rural Water Projects Rehabilitation District wide	1	Ensure rural water projects are functioning and thus there is access to water and distance to water points is reduced.	Ensure 2 projects are repaired every financial year.	Rehabilitation and augmentation of old water projects infrastructure. Justification: There is inadequate water supply in the rural areas when many water projects can viably be rehabilitated.
Capacity Building on Operation, Maintenance and Management of Water Schemes District wide	2	Ensure the water schemes are properly operated and maintained and that the scheme committees have the right skills to manage.	Ensure that capacity building is done for at least 2 water schemes every financial year in every division.	Train scheme attendants on operation and maintenance. Train scheme committee on management of the water schemes. Justification: Most water schemes are being handed over for maintenance and management to communities.
Protection and Conservation of Water Catchments Areas District wide	3	Ensure that water areas are protected and conserved.	Ensure that at least 3 water catchment areas are protected and conserved in every F/Y for each Division.	Identification, Survey and boundary marking and gazettelement of the water catchments areas; Election of management committees and training. Justification: Water resources have been dwindling due to encroachment on water catchments.

Rehabilitation of Boreholes District wide	4	Ensure that these facilities are utilized to serve the community.	Ensure that at least 2 boreholes are rehabilitated each financial year per division.	Identify the boreholes with potential for development. Justification: This the only source of water in the lowlands, which constitute 24% of the district area, and can improve livestock production.
Construction of Livestock Watering Structures e.g. Water pans in the lowlands District wide	5	Ensure adequate water for Livestock use.	Ensure that at least 1 water pan is constructed per F/Y.	Construction of water pans Survey, design and implementation of the designed structures. Justification: The lowlands, which constitute 24% of the district area, have high potential for livestock keeping but lack water.
Construction of Water Harvesting Structures in the Lowlands. District wide	6	Ensure that rain water and run-off is harnessed, stored and used for domestic and livestock watering.	1 dam is constructed per F/Y and trains at least 11 artisans.	Survey, design and implementation of design of water harvesting structures; Training of local people on rainwater harvesting techniques. Justification: There is a lot of wastage of run-off water, which could be harnessed and stored.
Ground Water Survey Voi, Mwatate, Wundanyi, Tausa Divisions	7	Ensure that the community in semi-arid areas are served by boreholes.	1 survey	Hydro geological exploration and drilling in semi-arid areas, which have no surface and water sources. Justification: Currently, there is no information on ground water potentials.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Roads

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
Labour Based Routine Maintenance Method Under R2000 Programme District wide	To improve existence road network.	787.7 km	Bush clearing, cleaning side drains, mitre drains and replacing culverts.
Spot Improvement Under R2000 Programme. District wide	To improve road surface and clearing the water from the road surface.	787.7 km	Gravelling the new road.
Opening Access Roads Under DRC. District wide	Opening access to farmers and markets.	400 km	Grading, bush clearing spot improvement and drainage works.
Re-gravelling of Mwatate-Taveta Road A23 Mwatate, Taveta Divisions.	To improve the worn out surface of the road and drainage.	88 km	Adding gravel on the stretch of the road and adding drainage system.
Road C104 Mwatate - Wundanyi Mwatate, Wundanyi Divisions	To improve the road.	15.0 km	Patching potholes on the tarmac.
RD 23 Voi-Mwatate 2 Divisions.	To improve the road.	25 km	Patching potholes on the tarmac section.
C 105-A109 Caltex Kaloleni through Voi Town. Voi Division.	Improving the road surface and drainage system within Voi Town	6.5 km	Surface dressing and drainage system within Voi town.
Training for Small Scale Contractors. District wide.	To maintain all maintainable roads within the district.	All Divisions.	For labour based routine maintenance works

A: New Project Proposals: Roads

Project Name Location /Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description Activities
Routine Maintenance Programme District wide	1	To make all earth roads passable and put them in a periodic maintenance categories.	787.7 km	To gravel all classified roads. Justification: This will make roads motor-able throughout the year and make transportation of agricultural produce from high potential areas easier and cheaper to the farmers.
Construction of Concrete Slabs and Drifts on hilly sections. District wide	2	To make the roads passable to the farms on hilly areas.	1000m	Construction of concrete slabs and drifts. Justification: This will make transportation of agricultural produce from high potential areas easier and cheaper on the farmers.
Spot Improvement. District wide	3	To improve the drainage system.	3000 m.	Culvert installation. Justification: This will reduce cost on transport
Training more small-scale contractors. District wide	4	Maintaining all roads using labour based technique.	50 small-scale contractors.	To do labour based routine maintenance to cover all roads. Justification: This and subsequent employment as small-scale contractors will increase their income, savings and reduce poverty.
Establishing of Provincial Units District wide	5	To seal cracks on the paved roads and gravelling.	100 km of paved and unpaved roads.	Resealing and gravelling units. Justification: Currently works on tarmac roads is undertaken by the Provincial Works Officer who are based in Mombassa and cannot respond to urgent corrective measures.

A: On-going Projects: Energy

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
St. Mary's High School Power Line	Improve standard of living through promotion of small-scale industries.	Ensure that at least 100 households get electricity and all major markets.	Line tapped near Kungu market, covering 1.25 Km; High voltage line; One transformer at St. Mary's H. School.
Wundanyi – Wanganga Power Line	Improve standard of living through promotion of small-scale industries.	Ensure that at least 100 households get electricity and all major markets.	Line tapped from Wundanyi township, covering 4.8 Km High Voltage line; Transformer at Wanganga market
Mgange – Mwanda Market Power Line	Improve standard of living through promotion of agrobased industries.	Ensure that at least 100 households get electricity and all major.	Line tapped from Weruglal covering 3.0 m high voltage live and transformer at Mwanda market
Werugha – Nyache Power Line	Promote small scale industries	Ensure that at least 100 households get electricity and all major	Tapping high voltage line from Wengha and stepping down at Nyache market and distribute to residents.

B: New Project Proposals: Energy

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Rural Electrification Mwatate Division	1	To promote more small scale industries.	100 households	Extension of power lines Justification: To spur the growth of small-scale industries.
Rural Electrification Tausa Division	2	To promote more small scale industries.	200 households	Extension of power lines from Koenyi to Ndome and construction of sub-station at 9 sub-stations. Justification: To spur the growth of small-scale industries.
Rural Electrification Maungu Division	3	To promote more small-scale industries.	100 households	Supply of power to Maungu. Justification: To spur the growth of small-scale industries.
Rural Electrification Mwambirwa Division	4	To promote more small-scale industries.	100 households	Extension of lines from Koenyi to Mrugua and Ghazi and at 5 sub-stations. Justification: To spur the growth of small-scale industries.
Rural Electrification Maktau Division	5	To promote more small scale industries.	100 households	Extension of power lines to Maktau. Justification: To spur the growth of small-scale industries.

B: New Projects Proposals: Air Strips

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Construction of Taveta Air Strip Taveta Division	1	To relocate the airstrip from its present location away from settlements.	Fully functioned airstrips.	Relocation and construct an air strip. Justification: The facility is on a private land and near a primary school. It will serve tourist destined to the Tsavo West National Park.
Rehabilitation of Voi Air strip Voi Division	2	To improve on communication to the National Parks for tourist.	A rehabilitated airstrip.	Rehabilitate Voi airstrip. Justification: This is the only airstrip, which can be used by tourist as it is near the Tsavo East National Park.

3.2.7 Cross Sector Linkages

With provision of electricity in rural areas, small-scale industries are expected to come such as welding and posho mills, which will improve incomes and raise the standard of living of the rural poor. A raised standard of living means strong healthier people, who are more productive in all areas of human endeavour, be it educational performance, farm labour or business ventures. This sector is therefore linked to the human resource development sector, concerned with the health, social and mental development of the person, the agriculture and rural development sector, trade, industry and tourism sector and the public administration, safety law and order sector, which maintains a conducive environment for all sectors.

3.3 TOURISM, TRADE & INDUSTRY

3.3.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The sector vision and mission are "contributing to the socio-economic development of the country through facilitation of an enabling environment for sustainable growth and promotion of trade, industry, tourism and regional integration with a view to improving the welfare of Kenyans".

3.3.2 The District Response to the Sector Vision and Mission

The district will strive to have an enabling environment for the promotion of Trade, Industry and Tourism. This will be achieved through improvement of physical infrastructure like road network, water facilities, and airstrips. Of paramount importance will be the observation of security for both the locals and tourists. Local authorities will strive to harmonize single trade permits and provision of adequate and reliable services. Reliable power and enabling environment will attract investors especially in semi processing industries.

3.3.3 Importance of the Sector to the District

Tsavo East and West National Park occupy 62 per cent of the land area of the district. This makes the district an important tourist destination in the country. The district is also largely arid or semi-arid, with only 12 per cent of total area suitable for arable farming. Due to high population density on the arable land, farm holdings averaging 0.4 hectares have become uneconomical both in terms of returns per piece of land and man-hours employed on them. Alternative sources of earning a living have to be sought if the district is to escape from the escalating rate of unemployment and poverty. Tourism sub-sector is viable as an economic outlet for the district not only because of the tourist attractions within the parks but also because the district is endowed with several unique physical and natural features. The unique Lake Challa, the hilly land masses of Taita Hills and the natural rain forests with endemic flora and fauna make the district an attractive eco-tourism destination. The district also has several mineral deposits, whose exploitation is a possible strategy of reducing poverty in the district. The Jua Kali sub-sector is also an area with potential in the district in view of the government's emphasis on its development as the best possible way of reducing the ever escalating unemployment and a vehicle to sustainable development. This sub-sector stands to benefit from the renewed commitment to promotion of rural financial institutions aimed at financing the business ventures of disadvantaged members of society, who cannot afford loans from commercial banks.

3.3.4 The Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

The main stakeholder in the Tourism Sub-sector is the Government through Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS). Other stakeholders are NGOs dealing with conservation efforts in the district. Some CBOs have been formed to tap the resources. KWS, the major stakeholder, manages, controls and conserves the wildlife resource, which is a major revenue earner to the government. The NGOs and international organizations (e.g. East Africa Wildlife Services) together with the communities carry out conservation activities though the latter are not well integrated. The government together with micro enterprise

development programme funded by DANIDA has been training and giving credit to Jua Kali associations and women groups. The local authority's role is the provision of trade license and permits for trade purpose and hence regulate trade and business enterprise. The Department of Internal Trade through the Joint Loans Board extends loan to small-scale enterprises.

3.3.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Trade	Encourage the local community to establish businesses to offer self-employment and provide goods and services and to exploit the available resource for the benefit of the community; Establishment of industries to process and add value to goods.	Lack of funds to start business. High interest rates on loans. Poor state of access roads: Lack of collateral demanded by financial institutions: Little incentives, which lead to low morale for instructors in the youth polytechnics: Lack of poor raw materials: Poor infrastructure development: Low adoption of new technologies: Lack of entrepreneurship.	Local authorities to set a side land plots for industrial production: Strengthening of the District Joint Loans Board: Establishment of low interest credit schemes: Reduction of Local Authority levies and licensing fee: Promotion of production of quality raw materials: Improvement in infrastructure facilities likes water, electricity, and roads.
Tourism	Improve increase benefits accruing to the community; Improve infrastructural facilities in the parks.	Lack of benefits of tourism to the local: Wildlife menace to people, livestock and crops: Tourism activities in the district do not contribute significantly to employment, business or community development projects: Lack of information benefits accruing from tourism.	Share revenue generated by the national park within the local authorities to assist in development projects: Conversion of the parks to game reserves through gazettlement: Compensation to those afflicted by wildlife menace. Eco-tourism camps and hotels on the protected and unprotected area.

3.3.6 Project and Programme Priorities

B: New Project proposals: Tourism

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Ngangao Forest Eco-tourism Wundanyi Division	1	Diversify the income generating activities of the Ngangao forest adjacent dwellers through the creation of job opportunities arising from the eco-tourism activities; Raise awareness among the local people on the need to conserve their forest and other natural resources and benefits that may accrue; Build the capacity of local community Conserve and manage bio-diversity.	Construction of guesthouse, water tank and electricity installation; Recruit personnel 400 community members trained on eco-tourism; 120 members as shareholders.	Construction of building ; Provision of electricity and water, repair/grading of road, footpath and nature trails; Training of local guides; Marketing through publicity and campaigns; Training on management committee. Justification: This is an income generating activity, which will increase members' income, savings and create wealth.
Forest conservation and Management in Taita Hills for Eco-tourism. Taita Division	2	To enhance conservation of forest resources; Strengthening capacity of local community in conservation; Improve/rehabilitate water catchments areas; Promote sustainable farming techniques including farm forestry, organic farming, soil conservation among others.	Increase awareness among local communities; Improve and rehabilitate 4 water catchments areas; Sustainable farming techniques applied in the farms within a two kilometre radius of target forests.	Replanting of trees; Organizing and strengthening community organizations; Carrying out participatory planning sessions through integrated conservation and development planning process; Information campaigns on forest policy and legislation; Participatory monitoring and evaluation. Justification: To realise the economic benefits from the conservation efforts.

B: New Projects Proposals: Small Scale Industries

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Promotion of Jua Kali Association. Wundanyi Division	1	Strengthen Jua Kali Operators	1 Jua Kali Association.	Organise for training on business management Credit management set-up scheme. Justification: To absorb youth that has not been able to go high education and be self-reliant.
Promotion/strengthen Youth Polytechnics and Women Groups District wide	2	Increase capacity of youth polytechnics to produce quality goods/services	1 Youth polytechnic. 6 women groups	Organize training courses for instructors. Provision of tools/equipment Ensure adequate incentives to instructors. Train management

				committees. Monitor employment record for assisted youth polytechnic. Justification: To absorb youth who been able to go high education and be self-reliant.
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3.3.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The Trade Industry and Tourism Sector is directly linked to all other sectors. In physical infrastructure, provision of quality and adequate infrastructural facilities like roads, electricity, telephone and water is a prerequisite for the development of this sector. Entrepreneurship skills, which are nurtured and developed under the human resource development sector, affect the growth of the sector and thus there will be need to develop it during the plan period. This will in return boast the development of trade, tourism and industry sector. Public administration, safety, law and order guarantees an orderly society and security, and hence creating an enabling environment for investments. Agriculture and Rural Development sector is closely linked with the trade, industry and tourism sector as the latter receives raw materials from the former. Information communication technology will spur the growth or development of the tourism, trade and industry sector by developing information on marketing availability for both raw materials and processed goods.

3.4 HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

3.4.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The sector vision and mission are to achieve sustainable development and utilization of human resources in order to attain better quality of life for all Kenyans, and the achievement of greater level of human resource development through improved human capabilities, effective human power utilization and social cultural enhancement.

3.4.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The district in responding to sector mission will envisage to undertake the strengthening of community's and other stakeholders participation in the provision of early childhood education, creating equity in the provision of education, and educational facilities, promoting gender equity at all levels of education and ensuring adequate clearing facilities to enhance quality education, promote education for both handicapped and disadvantaged groups either through formal or vocational education and training. On health, the community, NGOs and government departments will participate rigorously in malaria prevention and management, expanded programmes on immunization and control of communicable diseases, construction/rehabilitation and equipping health facilities. On social welfare, efforts will be to sensitise communities to mobilize funds to address their felt needs.

3.4.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector has a significant contribution in production, employment, income creation and generation. This is because a healthy, skilled, educated or trained society will effectively participate in poverty reduction initiatives. This sector also brings forth a society, which can make informed decisions and shape their own destination through initiation of development programme/activities, which are sustainable. The sector also minimizes costs of health care and those saved resources can be utilized in other development-related activities.

3.4.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sub-Sector

There are several stakeholders who are involved in various activities in this sector, which include Ministry of Education, Science and Technology, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Labour and Human Resources Development, NGOs, and CBOs.

The key NGOs, include: World Vision who are dealing with child health and provision of bursaries; Plan International who are involved in provision of text books, desks, bursaries, HIV/AIDS prevention and management and child health through nutrition programme; Maendeleo ya Wanawake Organization who deal with maternal and child health at Mwatate Health Centre while UNFPA deals with reproductive health. Global Education Partnership works closely with the community in the provision of textbooks, desks, and refresher courses for teachers at half cost. The Aga Khan Foundation, working in Taveta Division, in collaboration with the Education Department deals with Early Childhood Development. The private sector involves itself through the provision of health and education facilities.

3.4.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
HIV/AIDS	Treatment and management of STD and HIV/AIDS; Opportunistic illness and HIV/AIDS prevention and management; Effective awareness creation and change of behaviour.	Rising incidence and prevalence of HIV cases; Large number of unemployed youth thus increases in crime, drug abuse and prostitution; Poor living standard for the HIV patients; Cannot afford to provide Anti retroviral drugs.	Continued advocacy campaigns on ABC of prevention; Continued peer education on life skills to try and reduce the incidence amongst the youth; Provide follow-up counselling and Home Based care for AIDS patients; Set up Voluntary Counselling and Testing Centres (VCT); Improved blood safety practices.
Health and Nutrition	Strengthen the existing nutrition services; Integrate nutrition programme with other departments e.g. education and agriculture; Monitoring and evaluation of nutrition programmes; Conducting nutrition baseline survey for Taita/Taveta; Proper follow-up for malnutrition cases.	Lack of adequate food supply especially in the lowlands; High stunting rate which stands at 40%; Low purchasing power of the population; Cultural believes on eating habits.	Educate the population on supplementary feeding; Improve on school feeding program; Train the unemployed on simple income generating activities.
Education	To ensure that children excel in national examinations; To ensure that teachers have	High rates of poverty and HIV/AIDS scourge; Shortage of teachers and	Starting income generating projects in schools; Equipping pupils with life skills and

	refined skills to enable them teach subjects effectively; Ensure affordable and equitable access to education; Enhance enrolment and participation rates	officers; Negative attitude towards education; Lack facilities like computers and equipments; Poor management of other institutions.	ensuring that HIV/AIDS curriculum is introduced in all classes; Organizing seminars/workshops to all stakeholders on their roles; Increase bursaries and loans to the poor and children in need for special protection; Enhance provision of textbooks.
Shelter and Housing	Provide decent housing for some estates in Voi Division; Settle squatters and other landless people; Rehabilitate and settle street children and families.	Inadequate decent housing in urban areas; Expensive construction materials; Influx of street children especially in Voi.	Development of low cost building materials; Promote and encourage income-generating programmes for street children and families; Integrate street children into the formal and informal education system; Establish settlement schemes.
Population	Create and generate employment opportunities; Provision of adequate accessible and affordable reproductive health services.	High population growth rate; Lack of information and adequate reproductive health services.	Establish recreation and sporting facilities; Improve on the provision of reproductive health services.

3.4.6 Project and Programme Priorities

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

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
STI/HIV Project District wide	Reduce transmission of STI/HIV and mitigate the consequences of the infection.	Prevalence of HIV reduced from 14% to 5%; Prevalence of STI's reduced from 3% to 1%.	Awareness campaigns. Blood safety surveillance; Treatment of STI; Treatment of opportunistic infections; Distribution of condoms.
Reproductive Health District wide	Reduce maternal mortality; Improve family planning acceptance; Improve ANC services.	Reduce maternal mortality rate by 50%; Increase Family Planning acceptance rate from 60% to 75%.	Improve Services in all SDPs.
Malaria Control Program District wide	Reduce morbidity and mortality by 50%; Promote health education on malaria control. Promote proper management of malaria guidelines.	Reduce morbidity and mortality by 50%.	Reduce malaria morbidity and mortality; Prevention intervention by provision of mosquito nets and environmental control.
KEPI District wide	To improve immunization coverage of all antigens to 90%; Eradicate polio by 2002.	90% coverage 100 % eradication.	National Immunization campaigns.
Construction of Buguta Dispensary Voi Division	Improve access to health for families (Buguta).	1 dispensary.	Construction of dispensary.
CDTF-Njukini Dispensary	Improve access to health services.	1 dispensary.	Construction of dispensary.
JKIA/PLAN-Kwa Mnengwa, Mwatate Division	Improve access to health services.	1 dispensary.	Construction of dispensary.

B: New Project Proposals: Health and Nutrition

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
D.A.R.E./UNFPA District wide	1	To reduce the transmission of HIV and mitigate the consequences of the infection; To improve the quality of care of PLWAs; To reverse the current trend in maternal and child health indicators; To increase family planning acceptance from 60% to 75%.	Reduce prevalence rate from 14% - 5%; Reduce STI prevalence from 3% - 1%; Reduce child mortality rate by 50%; Acceptance rate from 60% 75%.	Activities aimed at reduction of HIV prevalence; Improve reproductive health among the reproductive age group; Integrated management of childhood illnesses. Management and control of TB. Justification: The HIV/AIDS is claiming the most active population and thus affecting the labour force and hence affecting the development of all the sectors in the district.
Construction of Marungu Health Centre Voi Division	2	Improve access to health services to catchments area.	1 health centre.	Construction of Health Centre. Training management committee. Justification: The nearest health facility is far and hence not accessible to most of the population.

A: On-going Projects/programmes: Education

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Text Book Fund District wide	To reduce the burden on parents; To enhance performance.	To improve the quality of education in the district; To improve on the book/pupil ratio to 1:2	Purchase of Books.
School Feeding Programme	To reduce the drop out rate; To improve health status of pupils; To improve daily attendance.	Improve performance in exams; Improve daily attendance and retention rate.	Provide food for pupils in primary and nursery schools.
ERDP District wide	To improve the education of students who are currently in school.	At most 2 students sharing a textbook; 2 students per "double desk" in all the needy schools; Improve the performance of students and schools.	Purchase of textbooks; Purchase/construction of desks; To help parents provide educational resources.
EETP District wide	To equip students with relevant skills.	All students.	To train the youth in job-readiness, computers, cross-cultural skills, and entrepreneurship.
TT/FUS District wide	To create sustainability in all the projects implemented.	All students.	To follow-up on the previous two programmes.

B: New Project Proposals: Education

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of Classrooms District wide	1	To improve educational standard in schools.	54 schools	Building water tanks and classrooms. Justification: The population is growing and education facilities do not correspond to the increase in population of school going age.
Establishing a Revolving Fund District wide	2	Provide start-up capital to youth.	2500 people	Create a revolving loan fund; Train the beneficiaries. Justification: One of the causes of poverty is lack of capital to start small- scale business, and hence this fund will increase disposable income, saving, investment and production.

3.4.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The sector has several linkages with other sectors. In Agriculture and rural development, production and consumption of high nutritious crops will be required for human resource development. Food sufficiency in the district will enhance school/college enrolment, retention and completion rates, settlement of squatters and landless will address the problem of shelter and housing. For physical infrastructure, there is need to have training institution with adequate and accessible infrastructure like road network, electricity and communication system. To absorb the trained, skilled labour force, the tourism, trade and industry sector must be flourishing and financial services are required for the development of the training institutions. Adequate security, law and order is a prerequisite for human resource development, linking the economic planning and budgeting is necessary for the growth of the sector and review of legal and regulatory framework in view of shelving away outdated, repressive and inappropriate laws is mandatory for the growth of the human resource development.

3.5 INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

3.5.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The sector vision and mission are for Kenya to be at the forefront in Africa in the use of Information Communication Technology (ICT) to improve the quality of life and competencies and to promote and enabled society by developing a National Information Infrastructure (NII) and skills for all Kenyans regardless of geographical or socio-economic status.

3.5.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

For the district, the national vision translates to taking advantage of information communication technology in improving the capacity of the district to devise effective economic growth and poverty alleviation strategies and programs. This will be achieved

through the mission of connecting the district information network to the national and international information infrastructure, improving information management techniques and promoting information skill development at all levels.

3.5.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

A basic element of planning at all levels of human endeavour is the acquisition and maintenance of an adequate information base for decisions making. At the district level even in agencies where considerable statistical data exists, they rarely provide the essential information for decision making at the various levels of planning. Lack of resources for collecting data, its inadequate and slow processing and improper documentation intensify the problems. Also, in a rapidly changing physical and socio-economic environment that characterize the age of the liberalized global market, timeliness and quality of data collection and analysis is part and parcel of strategic planning but this is hardly the case in the district. Information communication technology, with its high index of accuracy and processing speed, will help overcome some of these problems.

Around the world, new information and communication technologies are creating or supporting innovative systems and networks that are increasingly affecting societies and individuals. It is vital that these technologies, and opportunities that they create, are used to help in poverty alleviation measures, by ensuring that everyone has equitable access to sustainable development and growth. The district will take advantage of these opportunities during the plan period.

3.5.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Among key stakeholders in this sector is the District Information and Documentation Centre (DIDC). Established to support district development planning under the district focus for rural development strategy, the DIDC is expected to maintain a database on all relevant aspects of development activities. It aims at providing the public and those involved in development activities with information on development plans and progress of development projects in the district. It is also the coordinating centre of the district development information network, a role that can efficiently be facilitated by installation of Information Communication Technology facilities.

Other stakeholders in this sector are secondary schools, donors, NGOs and the private sector. Appreciation of and beneficial use of information communication technology depends, to a large extent, on the capacity of potential users to exploit it. Indeed computer literacy and exposure to other basic communication technology is a requirement in the current business world. Schools therefore will be encouraged to start information technology related courses, particularly computer studies. Donors and NGOs too have a role to play in this area by incorporating information communication technology component in the projects they support. The DANIDA funded Taita/Taveta Agricultural Project (TTAP) will go on supporting computer literacy training programs and ensuring access to computers for Government staff attached to the project. It will also continue supporting operations of the DIDC, including facilitation of the centre's connection to the Internet and provision of E-Mail services. Another DANIDA funded project, the Micro-Enterprise Development Project (MEDP) will be encouraged to pursue the plan of establishing an information communication technology based business information

centre. Global Education Partnership (GEP), an international NGO supporting educational resource development in the district, will also be encouraged to continue offering basic information communication technology courses to school leavers and other members of the public at subsidized cost. They will also be asked to consider offering Internet and E-Mail services at reasonable fees.

The role of the private sector will also be encouraged. Internet service providers will be urged to establish transmission centres in the district, so as to widen the district's access base by lowering the cost of surfing the Internet. It is also hoped that cellular phone services will be made available in the district early in the plan period.

3.5.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Information Technology Communication	Establish an information and communication system accessible to all; Compute and install appropriate information systems; Revitalise DIDC; Integrate IT in education system.	Lack of funds for initial installation of facilities; Lack of training and appreciating of the potential of information communication technology in rural development; Lack of collaboration between stakeholders; Inadequate knowledge on sources of data and information.	Strengthen the DIDC; Collection and analyse data; Training to GoK staff on modern information technologies; Awareness creation on importance of IT.

3.5.6 Project and Programme Priorities

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Information Communication Technology

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
District Management Information System District Headquarters	To promote district development planning.	Install 2 computers in the DIDC; Create 10 departmental databases and initiate data entry arrangements for the selected departments.	Establish a computer based development information management system in the DIDC for use of all development stakeholders.
GOK Staff Training District wide	To have a computer literate government workforce.	Impart basic computer literacy to at least 10 officers and advanced computer skills to same number each year.	Training of government extension staff on computer operations.
Entrepreneurship and Employment Training Program District wide	Make youth more employable and self-reliant in today's global marketplace.	Teach 100 school leavers every year and assist all of them start their own businesses or secure employment.	Teaching computer, job readiness, entrepreneurship, cross-cultural and international communication skills to out of school graduates.
Cellular-Phone Transmitter Station Chawia Location/ Mwatate Division	To connect the district to the national mobile phone network.	District to have at least one cellular-phone provider by December 2001.	Put up a Cellular-phone transmitter station at Chawia.

B: New Project Proposals: Information Communication Technology

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
DIDC Internet and E-Mail Services District Headquarters	1	To enable development planners in the district keep pace with the rapidly changing socio-economic conditions through Information Communication Technology	The DIDC to start offering E-Mail services by June 2003 and be connected to the Internet by June 2004	Provision of a telephone line to the DIDC, E-Mail service accessories and connection of the Centre to the Internet. Justification: To market the district to the rest of the world for possible funding, investment opportunities and tourism destination.
Business Development Centre Voi Town/ Voi Division	2	To promote production capacity and competitive edge of small-scale businessmen.	Conclude modalities of putting up the centre by 2002 and an operational centre by 2003	Set up a business information centre with state of the art communication technology Justification: To market the district for possible funding, investment opportunities and tourism destination.
Acquiring of Computers for Secondary Schools. District wide	3	To have teaching of computer studies in school as a vital component of a modern education system	Resource mobilization campaign to end of 2003 and computer labs in all 15 Zones by 2005	Put up a Computer lab in every educational zone for use by secondary schools in the area. Justification: The computer training will impart the necessary skills for students to be able to compete in labour market.

3.5.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Information communication technology sector is significantly linked to other sectors. In agriculture and rural development sector, availability of information will be crucial especially in marketing of products. Availability of raw materials from agriculture can only be communicated with an efficient and effective mode of communication. IT providers will play an important role in improving the delivery of information and communication. For technological development, human resource development will play a pivotal role in terms of skilled manpower. Trade, tourism and industry sector will benefit immensely from information communication sector in terms of availability of markets, raw materials, goods and services. Public administration, safety, law and order will provide an enabling environment and security for information communication technology to flourish.

This sector traverses all other sectors. Information communication technology has become a necessity in successful operations of all sectors. All sectors use information communication technology in marketing and market research in one way or another to increase their competitive edge but mainly because ICT has become a common feature of today's information world.

3.6 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, SAFETY, LAW AND ORDER

3.6.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The vision of the sector is “prudent management and governance in order to maximize the welfare of all Kenyans, while the mission is “to promote socio-economic and politically stable development of the country through the provision of good and democratic governance and development administration, efficient management of human resources and capacity building, visionary economic planning and prudent fiscal policies, ensuring overall macro-economic stability and the creation of an enabling climate for economic growth and development”.

3.6.2 District response to Sector vision and mission.

The district in its endeavour to spur sustainable economic growth and reduce poverty will create a conducive and enabling environment to woo investors. Wananchi will be fully involved in detection of crime and thuggery through public barazas. The administration of justice will be smoothed and hastened through smooth and speedy dispensation of justice and strengthening the arbitration system. In order to realize co-ordinated development, all stakeholders will be involved in project planning, monitoring and learning.

3.6.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector plays a central role in the management and co-ordination of public affairs in the district. Its role revolves around policy formulation, interpretation and implementation of government programmes. The sector, deals with matters related to security, financial management, social mobilization, administration of justice and development related issues.

The overall contribution of the sector to the district includes; provision of security, maintenance of law and order, public finance management and revenue collection, administration of social justice, planning, designing and implementation of development programmes and projects, mobilization of resources, issuance of national identity cards and registration of births and deaths.

3.6.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

The Government is the key stakeholder in the sector. It formulates policy framework guidelines and co-ordination of other sectors. The major department in the sector is the Probation and After Care, which generates and provides information to courts, prisons, discharge boards and borstal discharge boards for the administration of justice. The department also rehabilitate and re-integrate offenders within the society and support skills, through vocational training like borstal and probation hotels.

Provincial Administration provides security and order and this helps all the other sectors to function peacefully while Ministry of Finance and Planning is responsible for planning, designing and monitoring development programmes and projects. Civil Registration and Registration of Persons, has a role of issuing birth and death certificates and national identity cards respectively.

3.6.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order	Enhance capacity building; Legalise the community based development structures; Provision of sustainable security; To improve on financial management in order to minimize misuse.	Lack of sufficient resources and equipment; Inadequate training of staff; Poor co-ordination of development matters; Political interference.	To move administration closer to the people; Community involvement and participation; Training of staff; Review of existing skills.
Financial Management	To ensure that the processing and payment for services and good procured are prompt; To computerize the finance department Proper development and storage of financial documents; To improve on revenue collection; To improve completion rate of all development activities; To increase and improve efficiency in delivery of services to community; To improve sustainability of community projects/programmes through community involvement.	Inadequate clear policy guidelines on public financial matters; Bureaucratic financial transaction; Lack of community involvement in project/programme planning; In activity of the district planning unit; Lack of legal framework for rural development strategy and district Development Committee; Ineffective, inadequate means of generating accurate and reliable information for the administration of justice; Inefficient monitoring and evaluation systems; Inadequate community/public support and awareness about the role of probation department.	Capacity building for staff. Computerization of the District Treasury Department range of financial documents; Participatory planning and implementation especially involving people with disabilities, youth and women. Give legal status to DFRD and DDC; Review and strengthen the role of DPU to allow for the participation of the other stakeholders in planning for the development at the district and community level, e.g. strengthening the capacity of Central Bureau of Statistics to generate timely and accurate statistics for planning; Keeping data information records; Institutionalise the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper consultation process as a participatory mechanism for planning and monitoring departments.

3.6.6 Project and Programme Priorities

A: On-going Project and Programmes: Probation Services

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Target	Description Activities
Construction of Probation Office Voi Division	Enhance efficiency; Security at the court.	Provide adequate space for officers; Create a store; Create an archive.	Construct an office block to house the department and serve as District headquarters.

B: New Project Proposals: Provincial Administration

Project Name, Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Training/Capacity Building for Staff District wide	1	To enable the staff to understand the Government operations and impart	20 staff annually.	Training in-service. Course for staff members. Justification: For efficient and effective

		new skills.		delivery of services due to technological changes.
Rehabilitation of AP Staff Houses Wundanyi, Voi, Taveta and Mwatate Divisions	2	To provide decent and habitable staff houses for security personnel.	55 houses.	To rehabilitate the AP existing houses. Justification: The police are currently congested in tiny rooms not conducive for privacy.
Vehicles and communication equipment District Headquarters	3	To enable the security personnel to respond to security matters; Improve on ground communication.	All divisional and location headquarters to have access to radio communication.	To provide serviceable vehicles and improve on communication. Justification: Crime fighting and prevention requires mobility and modern equipment.
Rehabilitation of District Headquarters Wundanyi, Taveta, and Voi Divisional Headquarters	4	To provide conducive working environment for the officers.	The rehabilitation to be carried out in phases: 1 st phase to cover District Headquarters.	To rehabilitate the existing office to modern standard. The current buildings are too old. Justification: The buildings are old and depilated.
Computerization of all Departments/ sections	5	To increase the efficiency and effectiveness in service delivery to wananchi; Avoid unnecessary delay in documentation procedure. Proper storage of information and documents.	To train and provide the computer services to all Departments.	Every technical department head to have access to computer; Train departmental sectional heads to be computer literate. Justification: For efficient and effective delivery of services due technological changes.
Construction of Modern AP Lines Tausa, Mwambirwa, Wundanyi, Mwatate, Voi and Taveta	6	To increase security; To enhance the security to wananchi.	To construct modern houses for security officers, especially outpost.	To cover all divisional headquarters, location and outposts. Justification: These are fast growing areas with new population settlement and hence high crime rate is eminent.

B: New Project Proposals: Financial Management

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Computerization of District Treasury	1	To provide link between the District and Ministry Headquarters; To increase the efficiency and effectiveness; To provide adequate documentation and storage of information.	To improve on revenue collection; To train all the staff member on computer issues; Computerize all the section.	To computerize all the transaction with the District Treasury. Justification: For efficient and effective delivery of services and to be at per with the technological changes.
Training of Accounts and Supplies Staff. District Headquarters	2	To improve on efficiency and service delivery; Keep the staff appraised on the changing	Train all staff members.	To train the staff members on accounting systems and other related works. Justification: For efficient and effective delivery of services and to be at per with

		accounting system.		the technological changes.
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B: New Project proposals: Police Department

Project Name location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Modern Police Station Wundanyi, Taveta, Mwatate, Chumvini	1	To enhance the security; Provide good houses for the officers.	To construct new and decent offices and houses for police officers.	Construction of modern police station Wundanyi, Taveta, Mwatate, Chumvini. Justification: These are fast growing areas with high population settlement.

3.6.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The Public Administration, Safety Law and Order Sector is closely linked to the other sectors. For the other sectors to thrive, there has to be an enabling environment, law, order and security. Agricultural and rural development will require security for the farmers to invest all their energy to farming while for the trade, tourism and industry sector to flourish, there has to be security. Human resource development and physical infrastructure sectors will require coordinated effort, planning, implementation and monitoring their programmes provided by the sector.

This paper has been prepared by some of the lessons learnt from the previous plan period. The essence of this chapter is to review or monitor progress of development project and programme in an objective way. The Monitoring and Evaluation system will monitor progress and in essence improve on the implementation rate through corrective measures. The reason for monitoring is to check whether project and programmes are implemented within the time frame within the cost budget and identify bottlenecks hindering smooth implementation.

4.1 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR M & E SYSTEM IN THE DISTRICT

Monitoring and Evaluation will entail a fully participatory process by the beneficiaries, managers and line staff. From the grassroots, the beneficiaries will monitor and implement their project and programme through reports especially in baraza. The management committees will be required to brief the community on the progress of activities through village baraza. At sub-location level, executive officials of the project will be reporting the progress to the Sub-location Development Committee which will be physically cross checking the reports through actual site visits. From the sub-location level, reports will be forwarded to Location and Divisional Development Committees for onward transmission to DDC via the DDC, which is the co-ordinating authority in the district.

The District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee, an arm of the DDC will take the course in monitoring and programme and advising accordingly. The report will be further forwarded to the Provincial Monitoring and Evaluation Committee.

CHAPTER FOUR IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

4.2 IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX

4.2.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

Project/Activity/Component	Start	End	Monitoring Indicators	Frequency	Reporting Agency
Sub-location level	2001	2002	No. of groups formed	Annual	Sub-location Development Committee
Location level	2001	2002	No. of groups formed	Annual	Location Development Committee
Divisional level	2001	2002	No. of groups formed	Annual	Divisional Development Committee
District level	2001	2002	No. of groups formed	Annual	District Development Committee
Provincial level	2001	2002	No. of groups formed	Annual	Provincial Development Committee

4.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter has been necessitated by some of the lessons learnt from the previous plan period. The essence of this chapter is to review or monitor progress of development projects and programmes in an objective way. The Monitoring and Evaluation system will monitor progress and in essence improve on the implementation rate through corrective measures. The reason for monitoring is to check whether project and programmes are implemented within the time frame within the cost budget and identify bottlenecks hindering smooth implementation.

4.1 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR M & E SYSTEM IN THE DISTRICT

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

The District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee, an arm of the DDC will take the centre stage in monitoring development projects and programmes and advising accordingly. The report will be further forwarded to the Provincial Monitoring and Evaluation Committee for further action.

4.2 IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX

4.2.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Instruments	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Setting up of the Micro-Finance Association	-	2002 – 2008	No. of horticultural groups; No. of dairy groups; No. of groups trained.	Annual reports; Work Plans; Progress reports.	Kenya Women Finance Trust; K-REP; MEDP; YWCA.	Agriculture & Water Department – Technical advice/implementation; NGOs/Donor – Funding Community – Implementation and management.
Electronic Commerce and Rural Enterprise Development Project		2000 – 2008	No. of Small-Scale Enterprises.	Annual reports; Work plan; Progress report.	MEDP	Agriculture Department – Technical advise/implementation; NGOs/Donor - Funding
Revitalization of Coffee Production	2 Million	2002 – 2008	No. of Ha. Under coffee; No. of farmers with coffee; Tons harvested.	Progress reports; Annual reports; Work plans.	MA & RD	MA & RD – Technical advice/implementation; NGOs/Donor – Funding; Community – Implementation and

						management.
Voi Housing Co-operatives Project	3 Million	2002 - 2008	No. of units.	Progress reports; Annual Reports; Work plans.	Voi Municipality	Agriculture Department Technical advice/ implementation; NGOs/NACHU - Funding; Society members - Implementation and management.
Taveta Horticultural Production Centre	8 Million	2002 - 2008	An operational Horticultural Production Centre.	Progress reports; Annual reports; Work plans.	Livestock Production Department.	Agriculture, Water & Cooperatives departments - Technical advice/implementation; NGOs/Donor - Funding; Community - Implementation and management.
Cotton Marketing Centres	150,000	2002 - 2008	No. of centres.	Progress reports; Annual reports; Work plans.	Cooperative Department	Agriculture & Cooperatives departments - Technical advice/implementation; NGOs/Donor - Funding; Community - Implementation and management.
Promotion of Rural SACCOS for Self Help Groups and Jua Kali Association	6 Million	2002 - 2004	No. of SACCOS.	Progress reports; Annual reports; Work plans.	Cooperative Department	Agriculture & Cooperatives departments - Technical advice/implementation; - NGOs/Donor - Funding; Community - Implementation and management.
Establishment of Front Office Services (FOSA)	-	-	No. of SACCOS.	Progress reports; Annual reports; Work plans.		Agriculture & Cooperatives departments - Technical advice/implementation; NGOs/Donor - Funding; Community - Implementation and management.
Lumi Farmers Irrigation Project	2.5 Million	2002 - 2008	No. of hectares under irrigation.	Annual reports; Progress reports; Work plans.	Agriculture Department.	Agriculture and Water Departments - Technical advise/implementation; NGOs/Donor for funding; Community - Implementation and management.
Cluster Group Irrigation	750,000	2002 - 2008	No. of hectares under irrigation.	Progress reports; Annual reports; Work plans.	Agriculture Department.	Agriculture and Water Departments - Technical advise/implementation; NGOs/Donor for funding; Community - Implementation and management.
Rehabilitating Irrigation Furrows	1 Million	2002 - 2008	No. of hectares under irrigation.	Progress reports; Annual reports; Work plans.	PLAN International Agriculture Department.	Agriculture and Water Departments - Technical advise/implementation; NGOs/Donor - Funding; Community - Implementation and management.
District Irrigation	200,000	2002 - 2004	District Irrigation	Progress reports;	Agriculture Department.	Agriculture Department - Technical

Profile			Profile.	Annual reports; Work plans.		advise implementation; NGOs Donor - funding.
Mbololo A & B Irrigation Projects	1 Million	2002 - 2003	Survey and design report.	Annual reports; Progress reports; Work plans.	Agriculture Department.	Agriculture Department - Technical advise implementation; NGOs Donor - funding.
Rehabilitation Irrigation Projects	1.5 Million	2002 - 2008	No. of Schemes rehabilitated; Acreage under irrigation.	Annual reports; Progress reports; Work plans.	Agriculture Department.	Agriculture Department - Technical advise/implementation; NGOs/Donor - funding; Community - Implementation and management.
Irrigation Extension Water user Associations	2 Million	2002 - 2008	No. of Associations.	Annual reports; Progress reports; Work plans.	Agriculture Dept. Donors NGOs	Agriculture Department - Technical advise/ Implementation; Community - Implementation and management.
Salinity control Trial Plots		2002-2008	Trial plot in place.	Annual reports; Progress reports; Work plans.	Agriculture Department.	Agriculture Department - Technical advise/implementation; NGOs/Donor for funding.
Irrigation Extension Staff Training	350,000	2002 - 2008	No. of staff trained.	Annual reports, Progress reports; Work plans.	Agriculture Department TTAP.	Agriculture Department - Technical advise/ implement; NGOs/Donor for funding.
Promotion of Drought Tolerant Food Crops (Sorghum, Millet, Green grams, Pigeon, Peas, Cassava Sweet potatoes)	1.96 Million	2002 - 2008	No. of seed bulking plots.	Progress reports; Annual reports; Work plans.	Agriculture Department.	Agriculture Department Technical advise/implementation; NGOs/Donor - funding; Community - Implementation and management.
Promotion of High Value Industrial Crops (Cotton Macadamia Coffee)	2.45 Million	2002 - 2008	No. of Hectares of each crop.	Progress reports, Annual reports; Work plans.	Agriculture Department.	Agriculture Department Technical Advise/implementation; NGOs/Donor - funding; Community - Implementation and management.
Integrated Pest Management (Vegetables Maize/Beans Bananas)	2.9 Million	2002 - 2004	No. of farmers field schools established.	Progress reports; Annual reports; Work plans.	Agriculture Department.	Agriculture Department Technical advise/implementation; NGOs/Donor - funding; Community Implementation .
Banana Development. High Quality Varieties (Chinese Cavendish Williams)	2.45 Million	2002 - 2008	Total banana acreage; Acreage of high yielding varieties.	Progress reports; Annual reports; Work plans.	Agriculture Department.	Agriculture Department Technical advise/implementation; NGOs/Donor - funding; Community - Implementation and management.
Fruit Tree Development (Mangoes)	2.45 Million	2002 - 2008	No. of Nurseries; No. of Annual	Progress reports; Work plans;	Agriculture Department.	Agriculture Department - Technical Advise/implementation;

Citrus Grapes Avocadoes Apples)			Reports.	Seedlings.		NGOs/Donor - funding; Community - Implementation and management.
Post Harvest Management of Crop Produce (Cereal Pulses Fruits Vegetables)	1.2 Million	2002 - 2008	No. of demonstrations per Sub- location.	Annual reports: Progress reports: Work plans.	Agriculture Department.	Agriculture Department - Technical advise/implementation; NGOs/Donor - funding. Community - Implementation and management.
Marketing Survey and Organisation. (Mangoes Custard apples Avocadoes Macadamia Cotton)	500,000	2002 - 2008	Survey reports.	Annual reports: Progress reports: Work plans.	Agriculture Department.	Agriculture Department - Technical advise/implementation; NGOs/Donor - funding.
Economic Enterprise Analysis.	600,000	2002 - 2006	No. of Enterprises analysed: No. of farmers reached.	Progress reports: Annual reports: Work plans.	Agriculture Department	Agriculture Department - Technical advise/implementation; NGOs/Donor - funding.
Crop Development (Drought Animal Power Promotion)	800,000	2002 - 2006	No. of trainers trained: No. of animals trained: No. of ploughing demonstrations held: No. of artisans trained.	Progress reports: Annual reports: Work plans.	Agriculture Department.	Agriculture Department - Technical advise/implementation; NGOs/Donor - funding; Community - Implementation and management.
Soil and Water Conservation	2 Million	2002 - 2008	No. of soil and water conservation structure constructed: No. of catchments committees formed: No. of farmers practising intercropping.	Participatory forest management plans; Visits/survival counts; Reports (CAPS).	MR & RD	MA & RD - Technical advise/ implementation; NGOs/Donor - Funding; Community - Implementation.
Rehabilitation of Catchments	10 Million	2002 - 2008	No. participatory forest management plans developed; Seedlings planted and surviving.	Participatory forest management plans; Reports (CAPS); Visits/survival counts	Forest Department.	Forest dept. - technical advise/implement; NGO/Donor - Funding; Community - Implement and management.
Farm Forestry Development	2 Million	2002 - 2008	No. of trees in the farms.	Visits Reports.	Forest Department.	Forest dept. - technical advise/implement; NGO/Donor - Funding; Community - Implement and management.
Biodiversity Conservation and Environmental Management	5 Million	2002 - 2008	No. of income generating activities identified and supported.	Visits Reports.	Forest Department.	Forest dept. - technical advise/implement; NGO/Donor - Funding; Community - Implement and management.

4.2.2 Physical Infrastructure Water Development

ProjectName	Cost K.shs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Instruments	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Spring Protection And Developmen.	-	2002 – 2008	No. of Springs protected and developed.	Progress reports; Annual reports; Work plans.	TTAP; Water Department.	Water and Agriculture Departments- technical advise/ implement; NGOs/Donor – funding; Community- fund, implement and manage.
Rural Water Projects Rehabilitation	86 Million	2002 – 2008	No. of Water projects repaired No. of Committees trained.	Progress reports; Annual reports; Work plans.	Water Department.	Water Department - technical advise/ implement; NGOs/Donor - funding; Community- fund, implement and manage.
Capacity Building on Operation and Maintenance of Water Schemes	40 Million	2002 – 2006	No. of Water scheme committees trained.	Progress reports; Annual reports; Work plans.	Water Department.	Water Department - technical advise/ implement; NGOs/Donor - funding.
Protection and Conservation of Water Catchments Areas.	1 million	2002 – 2008	No. of Water catchments protected per division.	Progress reports; Annual reports; Work plans.	Agriculture Water Department.	Agriculture and Water Departments - Technical advise/ implement; NGOs/Donor - funding; Community- fund, implement and manage.
Rehabilitation of Boreholes	4 Million	2002 – 2004	No. of boreholes rehabilitated.	Progress reports; Annual reports; Work plans.	Water Department.	Water Department - Technical advise/ implement; NGOs/Donor - funding; Community- fund, implement and manage.
Construction of Livestock Watering Structures e.g. water pans in Mwatate, Voi, Wundanyi and Tausa Divisions	52 Million	2002 - 2006	No. of Water Pans Constructed	Progress reports; Annual reports; Work plans.	Livestock Water Department.	Livestock and Water Departments - Technical advise/ implement; NGOs/Donor – funding; Community- fund, implement and manage.
Construction of Water Harvesting structures such as dams and pans	1 Million	2002 - 2008	No. of Water Pans Constructed; No. of dams constructed.	Progress reports. Annual reports. Work plans.	Water Department.	Water Department - Technical advise/ implement; NGOs/Donor - funding; Community- fund, implementation and manage.
Ground Water Survey	6 Million	2002 – 2008	No. of Hydro geological drillings done	Progress reports Annual	Water Department.	Water Department - Fund, technical advise and

				reports Work plans.		implementation; NGOs/Donor - funding.
Rehabilitation of Water Facilities	7 Million	2002-2008	No. of rehabilitated water facilities.	Reports; Site visits.	Water Department.	Water Department - Fund, technical advise and implementation; NGOs/Donor - funding.
Taveta Air Strip	4 Million	2002 - 2003	A New airstrip in Taveta.	Progress reports; Annual reports; Work plans.	MOPW	Roads Department-fund, implement and give technical advice.
Voi Air Strip	3.5 M	2002 - 2004		Annual reports; Progress reports; Work plans.	MOPW	Roads Department-fund, implement and give technical advice
Labour Based Routine Maintenance Method Under R2000 programme.	25 Million	2002 - 2008	No. of Km maintained.	Progress reports; Annual reports; Work plans.	Roads Dept; MOPW.	Roads Department-fund, implement and give technical advice; Community-implement and manage; Donors/NGOs-fund.
Spot Improvement Under R2000 programme	7 Million	2002 - 2008	No. of Km improved	Annual reports; Progress reports; Work plans.	Roads Dept; MOPW	Roads Department-fund, implement and give technical advice; Community-implement and manage; Donors/NGOs-fund.
Opening Access roads Under DRC.	140 Million	2002 - 2002	No. of Km opened	Annual reports; Progress reports; Work plans.	DRC; MOPW	Roads Department-fund, implement and give technical advice; Community-implement and manage; Donors/NGOs-fund.
Re-gravelling of Mwatate-Taveta Road A23	143 Million	2002 - 2004	No. of Km gravelled.	Progress reports; Annual reports; Work plans.	MOPW	Roads Department-fund, implement and give technical advice; Donors - fund.
Rd. C104 Mwatate - Wundanyi	80 Million	2002 - 2004	No. of Km	Progress reports; Annual reports; Work plans.	MOPW	Roads Department-fund, implement and give technical advice; Donors - fund
RD 23 Voi-Mwatate	130 Million	2002 - 2003	No. of Km	Progress reports; Annual reports; Work plans.	MOPW	Roads Department-fund, implement and give technical advice; Donors - fund.
C 105 - A109 Caltex - A109 Kaloleni Through Voi Town	1 Million	2002 - 2004	No. of Km	Progress reports; Annual reports; Work plans.	MOPW	Roads Department-fund, implement and give technical advice; Donors - fund.

Tarmarking of A 23 Mwatate - Taveta road	1.6 Billion	2002 - 2008	No. of Km tarmacked	Progress reports; Annual reports; Work plans.	MOPW; Donors	Roads Department-fund, implement and give technical advice; NGOs- fund.
Gravelling (Heavy and light) of Roads District-wide	778.7 Million	2002 - 2008	No. of Km gravelled	Progress reports; Annual reports; Work plans.	MOPW	Roads Department-fund, implement and give technical advice; Community-implement .& manage Donors/NGOs-fund.
Construction of Concrete Slabs and Drifts on Hilly Sections. Voi, Mwambirwa Mwatate and Wundanyi. Divisions	10 Million	2002 - 2008	No. of metres	Progress reports; Annual reports; Work plans.	MOPW	Roads Department-fund, implement and give technical advice; Community-implement and manage; Donors/NGOs-fund.
Spot Improvement	5 Million	2002 - 2008	No. of Metres improved	Annual reports; Progress reports; Work plans.	MOPW	Roads Department-fund, implement and give technical advice; Community-implement and manage; Donors/NGOs-fund.
Training more Small-scale Contractors	2 Million	2002 - 2003	No. of contractors trained	Annual reports; Progress reports; Work plans.	Roads Dept; MOPW	Roads Department-fund, implement; and give technical advice; Donors - fund.
St. Mary's High School Power Line	2 Million	2002 - 2003	No. of markets and households supplied.	Progress reports; Annual reports; Work plans.	Spanish Govt.; GOK; KP& LC	Kenya Power and Lighting Co-implement; Donors- Fund.
Wundanyi - Wanganga Power Line	6 Million	2002 - 2003	No. of households supplied; No. of markets supplied.	Annual reports; Progress reports; Work plans.	Spanish Govt.; GOK; KP&LC	Kenya Power and Lighting Co-implement; Donors- Fund.
Mgange - Mwanda Market Power Line	4 Million	2002 - 2003	No. of households supplied; No. of markets supplied.	Annual reports ;Progress reports; Work plans.	Spanish Govt.; GOK; KP&LC	Kenya Power and Lighting Co-implement; Donors- Fund.
Werugha - Nyache Power Line	4 Million	2002 - 2003	No. of households supplied; No. of markets supplied.	Progress reports. Annual reports. Work plans.	Spanish Govt.; GOK; KP&LC	Kenya Power and Lighting Co-implement; Donors- Fund.

4.2.3 Tourism, Trade and Industry

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Instruments	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Conservation on Ngangao Forest through Eco-Tourism	300,000	2002 - 2003	An operational Guest house; No. of trained personnel; No. of paid up members; A registered company.	Progress reports; Annual reports; Work plans.	CORE Project; EAWLS; Sector Depts.; Community.	NGOs- funding and capacity building to the community; Forest Department-technical advice Community-management.
Forest Conservation and Management in Taita Hills	200,000	2002-2008	% of local community members aware on socio-economic importance of biodiversity; No. of catchments rehabilitated; No. of farmers practicing sustainable farming techniques; % increase in income levels.	Annual reports; Progress reports; Work plans.	Forest Department.	NGOs- Funding and capacity building to the community; Forest Department-technical advice; Community-management

4.2.4 Human Resource Development

Project Name	Cost K.shs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Instruments	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
STI/HIV Project	8.23 Million	2002 - 2008	Prevalence rate of HIV; Prevalence rate of STI.	Progress reports; Annual reports; Work plans.	Health Department.	Health Department-fund, implement and technical advice; Provincial administration-mobilization; Community-implement and manage.
Reproductive Health	3.6 Million	2002 - 2008	Maternal mortality rate; Family Planning acceptance rate.	Progress reports; Annual reports; Work plans.	Health Department.	Health Department-fund, implement and give technical advice; Community-implement and manage.
Malaria Control Program	2.5 Million	2002 - 2008	Morbidity and mortality rates.	Progress reports; Annual reports; Work plans.	Health Department.	Health Department-fund, implement and give technical advice; Provincial administration-mobilization; Community-implement and manage.

KEPI	1.2 Million	2002 – 2008	Immunization coverage rate; Eradication of polio.	Annual reports; Progress reports; Work plans.	Health Department.	Health Department-fund, implement and give technical advice; Provincial administration-mobilization; Community-implement and manage.
Construction of Buguta Dispensary	1.34 Million	2002 – 2003	A dispensary in Buguta area.	Annual reports; Progress reports; Work plans.	Health Department.	Health and Public Works Departments-fund, implement & give technical advice; Donors-funding; Community-implement and manage.
Construction of Njukini, Kwa Mnengwa and Marungu Dispensaries	9.3 Million	2002 – 2003	A dispensary at Njukini in Taveta; Rate of access to health services; A dispensary at Kwa Mnengwa in Mwatate Division; A dispensary at Marungu in Voi Division.	Progress reports; Annual reports; Work plans.	Health Department.	Health and Public Works Departments-fund, implement and give technical advice; NGOs /Donors-funding; Community-implement and manage.
D.A.R.E/ UNFPA	2.1 Million	2002 – 2008	Prevalence rate of HIV; Prevalence rate of STIs; Maternal mortality rate; Family Planning acceptance rate; Morbidity and mortality rates; Immunization coverage rate; Eradication of polio; Rate of access to health services.	Annual reports; Progress reports; Work plans.	Health Department.	Health Department-Fund, implement and give technical advice; Provincial administration-mobilization; Community-implement and manage.
Rehabilitation of 5 Health Facilities	10 Million	2002 – 2004	Prevalence rate of HIV/STIs; Maternal and mortality rates; Family Planning acceptance rate; Morbidity and mortality rates; Immunization coverage rate; Rate of access to health services; Eradication of polio.	Progress reports; Annual reports; Work plans.	Health Department.	Health and Public Works Departments-implement and give technical advice; Donor- funding; Community-implement and manage.

Hospital Rehabilitation Project – Moi Hospital Voi	11.5 Million	2002 – 2003	Morbidity and mortality rates; Immunization coverage rate; Rate of access to health services.	Progress reports; Annual reports; Work plans.	World Bank/GOK.	Health Department-Fund, implement and give technical advice; Donor- funding; Community- implement and manage.
JKIA/VOI	5 Million	2002 – 2004	Morbidity and mortality rates; Immunization coverage rate; Rate of access to health services.	Annual reports; Progress reports; Work plans.	JKIA/GOK	Health Department-Fund, implement and give technical advice Donor-funding; Community- implement and manage.
Text Book Funds	16.7 Million	2002 – 2005	Mean score in national examinations Student/book ratio.	Progress reports; Annual reports; Work plans.	Global Education Partnership.	Education department- co-ordinates; NGOs- funding; Community- manage.
School Feeding Programme	53.4 Million	2002 – 2004	Drop-out rate Participation and Completion rates Mean score.	Progress reports; Annual reports; Work plans.	Education Department.	Education department- co-ordinates; NGOs- funding; Community- funding and manage.
ERDP	7 Million	2002 – 2008	Student book ratio; No. of desks against student population.	Progress reports; Annual reports; Work plans.	Global Education Partnership.	Education department- co-ordinates; NGOs- funding; Community- funding.
Construction Classrooms Project	1 Million	2002 – 2008	No. of participating schools.	Progress reports; Annual reports; Work plans.	Global Education Partnership.	Education department- co-ordinates; NGOs- funding; Community- funding and manage.
Establishing Revolving fund	1 Million	2002 – 2008	No. of beneficiaries.	Annual reports; Progress reports; Work plans.	Global Education Partnership.	Education department- co-ordinates; NGOs- funding. Community- funding and managing.
EETP	1 Million	2002- 2008	Average income of households.	Progress reports; Annual reports, Work plans.	G.E.P; Community.	Education department; NGOs – Funding.
TT/FUS	2.5 Million	2002- 2008	Status completed projects.	Progress reports; Annual reports, Work plans.	Global Education Partnership.	Education department – Co-ordinance; NGOs – Funding.

4.2.5 Information Communication Technology

Project Name	Cost K.shs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Instruments	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
District Management Information System	100,000	2002 - 2003	No. of Computers; No. of active databases.	Progress reports; Work plans; Annual reports.	Finance and Planning Ministry.	District Planning Unit-co-ordination.
GOK Staff Training	2 Million	2002 - 2006	No. of Staff trained per year.	Progress reports; Work plans; Annual reports.	TTAP; GOK.	Government departments-funding and implementing; Donors -funding.
Entrepreneurship and Employment Training Program		2002 - 2008	No. of School leavers trained; No. of Businesses started.	Progress reports; Work plans; Annual reports.	G.E.P.	Government departments-funding and implementing; Donors -funding.
Cellular-Phone Transmitter Station. Chawia	5 Million	2002	Availability of Cellular phone service.	Progress reports; Work plans; Annual reports.	Safari-Com and Kencell.	Private sector-funding and implementing; Donors -funding.
DIDC Internet and E-Mail Services	200,000	2002 - 2003	E-Mail services in DIDC.	Progress reports; Work plans; Annual reports.	TTAP; Other Donors.	Government departments-funding and implementing; Donors -funding.
Acquisition of Computers for Secondary Schools	31 Million	2002 - 2008	No. of Computer labs.	Progress reports; Work plans; Annual reports.	Donors; Schools; Communities.	Government departments-funding and implement; Donors -funding.

4.2.6 Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order

Project Name	Cost K.shs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Instruments	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Training/ Capacity Building	7.2 Million	2002-2008	No. of staff trained.	Progress reports; Work-plans; Annual reports.	GOK	Government departments-funding and implementing; Donors -funding.
Rehabilitation of AP Staff Houses- Wundanyi, Voi, Taveta and Mwatate	10 Million	2002 - 2008	No. of Units constructed.	Progress reports; Work-plans; Annual reports.	GOK	Public Works and Provincial departments-funding and implementing; Community-funding.
Communication Equipment	20 Million	2002 - 2006	No. of Administrative Centres with radio Communication.	Progress reports; Work-plans; Annual reports.	GOK	Government departments-funding and implementing; Donors -funding.
Rehabilitation of District Headquarters Wundanyi, Taveta, Voi and Mwatate Divisional Head-Quarters.	6.7 Million	2002 - 2004	No. of buildings rehabilitated.	Progress report; Annual reports; Work-plans.	GOK	Government departments-funding and implementing.

Computerization of all Departments/ Sections	2.5 Million	2003 – 2004	No. of depts. with computers; No. of Computer literate staff.	Progress reports; Work-plans; Annual reports.	GOK	Government departments-funding and implementing; Donors –funding.
Construction of Modern AP lines, Tausa, Mwambirwa, Wundanyi, Mwatate, Voi and Taveta	20 Million	2002 – 2008	No. of units constructed.	Progress reports; Work-plans; Annual reports.	GOK	Government departments-funding and implementing.
Computerization of District Treasury	1.5 million	2002 - 2004	No. of Computers; No. of staff trained.	Progress reports; Work-plans; Annual reports.	GOK	Ministry of Finance and Planning-funding and implementing.
Training of Accounts and supplies staff	2.5 million	2002 – 2008	No. of staff trained.	Progress reports; Work-plans; Annual reports.	GOK	Government departments-funding and implementing Donors –funding.
Construction of New Modern Offices	1.7 million	2002	No. of Units constructed.	Progress reports; Work-plans; Annual reports.	GOK	Probation department-funding and implementing.
Construction of Modern Police Station Wundanyi, Taveta, Mwatate, Chumvini	20 million	2002 - 2008	Police stations constructed.	Progress reports; Work-plans; Annual reports.	GOK	Office of the President - funding and implementing.

4.3 SUMMARY OF MONITORING AND EVALUATION IMPACT AND PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Project	2001 Present Situation	2004 Mid-Term	2008 end of Plan Period
Agriculture and Rural Development			
Cash crop production area	4,037 Ha	4,817 Ha	6,451 Ha
Food crop production area	12,811 Ha	13,421 Ha	20,742 Ha
Livestock Production			
Beef cattle production	129,650	131,965	115,165
Daily cattle population	15,549	15,745	17,425
Milk production	15,120,000 Kg.	18,894,000Kg	21,00,000 Kg
AI scheme	5	7	8
Physical Infrastructure			
Roads upgrading to bitumen standards	151.8 km	151.8km	249.8km
Gravelled roads	311.3km	461.3km	881.3km
Rural access roads	491.4km	543.4km	652.4km
Health			
Infant mortality rate	14/1000	8/1000	.5/1000
Immunization coverage	93%	95%	99%
Doctor/Patient ratio	1:40,000	1:30,000	1:20,000
HIV/AIDS prevalence	14.3%	10.0%	6.2%
Average distance of health facilities	10km	8km	5km
Education			
Primary school drop-out rates	1.9%	0.85%	0.1%
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:30	1:25	1:25
Secondary school enrolment rates	24.6%	30%	40%
Secondary school drop-out rates	3.65%	2.1%	0.5%
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:16	1:16	1:16
District literacy level	83%	86%	90%
Social-economic Indicators			
Average household size	7	6	4
Average household incomes	Kshs. 3,526	Kshs. 4,200	Kshs.6,500
Crude death rate	6.9/1000	6.1/1000	5.4/1000
Population growth rate	1.74%	1.65%	1.5%
Poverty levels	66%	60%	50%
Water/Sanitation			
Number of households with access to piped water	24,000	26,501	28,421
Number of protected springs	85	105	210
Number of improved wells	131	146	185
Average distance to nearest water point	1.25km	1.20km	1.0km
Energy			
Number of household with electricity connections	1,326	1,874	3,542