

MPC SOUTH DISCUSSION

Held at Parkside Villa on 28th April 2010.

Present

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Introduction

MPC south should encompass the 3 programmes in SASOL i.e. Vocational Education, Land and water management and Enterprise development.

Objective of the meeting

To develop a log frame for MPC south using the Result Based Management approach.

Main aspects

1. Vision
2. Mission/goals/broad objectives
3. Objectives
4. Strategies
5. Activities
6. Inputs
7. Outputs
8. Outcomes
9. Impact
10. Assumptions and risk
11. Complementarity and synergy

VISION

To be a reknown center in promotion of sustainable development in Kenya.

MISSION

To strengthen and improve communities knowledge and skills for better livelihoods.

OBJECTIVES (SPECIFIC)

1. To provide the youths with accessible and quality TVET relevant to the labour market.
2. To enhance the capacity of farmers with better dry land farming practices and structures for increased production to improve food security.
3. To stimulate and support entrepreneurship amongst youths and functional groups for income generation.

ACTIVITIES

Objective 1

1. Market mapping
2. Infrastructure development- teaching facilities, workshops
3. Training materials
4. Trainee selection and placement
5. Linkage to the labour market
6. Lobby and advocacy

Objective 2

Crops farming

1. Baseline survey
2. Infrastructure development – sand dams, terraces plus other soil and water conservation structures and processes.
3. Training and follow-ups.
4. Infrastructure development -tree/grass planting.
5. Model farms-chicken rearing, composting
6. Promotion of dry land seeds.
7. Introduction and promotion of different varieties.
8. Introduction and promotion of seed banks.
9. Introduction and promotion of fruits trees.
10. Promotion of central storage.

Livestock farming

1. Baseline survey
2. Introduction of high yielding and adaptive breeds-rabbits, chicken, goats, cows
3. Promotion of high nutritious feeds/fodder
4. Disease and pest control
5. High marketing
6. Marketing at the appropriate time

Others

1. Apiculture
2. Cottage industry – baobab baskets

Objective 3

1. Needs assessment
2. Functional groups formation
3. Training-entrepreneurial skills, business planning, micro finance
4. Value addition
5. Marketing

INPUTS

Objective 1

1. Field officers
2. Building materials/workshops
3. Curriculum
4. Teachers/Trainers.

Objective 2

1. Field officers/extension officers
2. Building materials/workshops
3. Seeds and seedlings
4. Training materials
5. Pests and disease control materials
6. Tools and equipments

Objective 3

1. Field officers
2. Training materials

OUTPUTS

Objective 1

1. Number of buildings
2. Number of curriculum
3. Number of trainees
4. Market mapping report
5. Number of meetings held for policy change

Objective 2

Crops

1. Baseline report
2. Number of structures/sand dams
3. Number of trainees
4. Meters of terracing
5. Quantities produced
6. Number of seed banks and grain stores
7. Number of new varieties introduced
8. Number of fruit trees grown
9. Number of model farms established

Livestock

1. Baseline report
2. Number of high yielding breeds introduced
3. Number of high nutritious feeds

4. Quantity amount of fodder/feeds stored
5. Kind of pests and diseases controlled
6. Marketing channels established

Objective 3

1. Needs assessment report
2. Number of groups formed
3. Number of trainees
4. New products developed/diversification
5. Marketing channels established

OUTCOMES

Objective 1

1. Number of trainees in gainful employment
2. Improvement in income **whose**
3. Policy influenced and resources allocated.

Objective 2

1. Number of households taking 3 full meals per day
2. Number of households consuming balanced diets

Objective 3

1. Income generation **whose**
2. Attitude change towards entrepreneurship

IMPACT

1. Reduction of extreme poverty and hunger

ASSUMPTIONS AND RISKS

Objective 1

Assumptions

1. Political stability
2. Informal TVET enjoys political good will (in regards to policy)

Risks

1. Donor funding dependency
2. Accepting by communities
3. Competition

Objective 2

Assumptions

1. Political stability
2. Land and water projects enjoys political good will (in regards to policy)

Risks

1. Donor funding dependency
2. Accepting by communities
3. Competition

Objective 3

Assumptions

1. Political stability
2. Enterprise development projects enjoys political good will (in regard to policy)

Risks

1. Donor funding dependency
2. Accepting by communities
3. Competition
4. Groups lack of capital
5. Change of market demands

Complementarities and synergy

All the three thematic areas i.e. Land and water, Vocational Education and Enterprise development are aimed to achieve one impact. (Reduction of extreme poverty and hunger). Activities to be done in land and water will act as a support to activities in vocational education and enterprise development. The water platform created will give a base to entrepreneurial skills training in both vocational and enterprise development. Linking to the labour market in vocational education will give support to income generation under enterprise development. Complementarity and synergy is seen in activities, outcomes and impact level.

However the three thematic areas will operate as autonomous units within SASOL.

Indicators - to be discussed.