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

IGEMBE
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN
2008—2012

KENYA
VISION 2030

Towards a Globally Competitive and Prosperous Kenya

June 2009

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DISTRICT VISION AND MISSION

Vision

To be a leading district in sustainable utilization of natural resource to ensure social and economic sustainability for the prosperity of the district.

Mission

To provide conducive environment for social, economic, cultural and political development of the district.

FOREWORD

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

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

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

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

The Plan is divided into four chapters as follows:

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

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

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

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

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

| | |
|-----------|---|
| ACU | Aids Control Unit |
| AIDS | Acquired Immunity Deficiency Syndrome |
| ART | Anti Retroviral Therapy |
| ARVs | Anti Retroviral |
| ASAL | Arid and Semi Arid Lands |
| ASL | Above Sea Level |
| BBS | Broad Based Survey |
| BCC | Behaviour Change Communication |
| CA | Conservation Agriculture |
| CACC | Constituency Aids Control Committee |
| CBO | Community Based Organization |
| CBS | Central Bureau of Statistics |
| CCC | Comprehensive Care Centre |
| CDF | Constituencies Development Fund |
| CDTF | Community Development Trust Fund |
| CFA | Community Forest Association |
| CBAHW | Community Based Animal Health Worker |
| CHWs | Community Health Workers |
| CIG | Community Interest Group |
| CoDC | Community Development Committee |
| CPMR | Community Project Monitoring Report |
| DASS | Decentralised Agricultural Support Structures |
| DDC | District Development Committee |
| DEAP | District Environment Action Plan |
| DDO | District Development Officer |
| DDP | District Development Plan |
| DEC | District Executive Committee |
| DEC (Env) | District Environment Committee |
| DIDC | District Information and Documentation Centre |
| DMEC | District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee |
| DPMU | District Planning and Management Unit |
| DTC | District Technical Committee on HIV/AIDS |
| DTC | Diagnostic Testing and Counseling |
| EA | Environmental Audit |
| ECDE | Early Childhood Development and Education |
| EFA | Education For All |
| EIA | Environmental Impact Assessment |
| EMCA | Environment Management and Coordination Act |
| FBO | Faith Based Organization |
| FFS | Farmer Field Schools |
| FPE | Free Primary Education |
| FSE | Free Secondary Education |
| GJLO | Governance, Justice, Law and Order |
| HIV | Human Immuno-deficiency Virus |
| ICT | Information and Communication Technology |
| IDs | Identification Cards |

| | |
|--------|--|
| IEC | Information, Education and Communication |
| IGAs | Income Generating Activities |
| IMCI | Integrated Management of Childhood Illness |
| ITNs | Insecticide Treated Nets |
| JAPR | Joint HIV/AIDS Programme Review |
| LAs | Local Authorities |
| JICA | Japan International Cooperation Agency |
| KEMSA | Kenya Medical Supplies Agency |
| KEPI | Kenya Expanded Programme on Immunization |
| KFS | Kenya Forest Service |
| KIHBS | Kenya Integrate Households Budget Survey |
| KM | Kilometres |
| KMC | Kenya Meat Commission |
| KNASP | Kenya National HIV/AIDS Strategic Plan |
| KNBS | Kenya National Bureau of Statistics |
| KWS | Kenya Wildlife Service |
| LATF | Local Authority Transfer Funds |
| LPG | Liquefied Petroleum Gas |
| M&E | Monitoring and Evaluation |
| MDGs | Millennium Development Goals |
| MED | Monitoring and Evaluation Directorate |
| MSMEs | Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises |
| MTEF | Medium Term Expenditure Framework |
| MTP | Medium Term Plan |
| MFIs | Micro Finance Institutions |
| MMF | Marginal Mixed Farming |
| NAAIAP | National Accelerated Agricultural Inputs Access Programme |
| NACC | National Aids Control Council |
| NALEP | National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme |
| NCAPD | National Coordinating Agency on Population and Development |
| NDP | National Development Plan |
| NEMA | National Environmental Management Authority |
| NIMES | National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System |
| NGO | Non Governmental Organization |
| NMK | Njaa Marufuku Kenya |
| NPEP | National Poverty Eradication Plan |
| OVC | Orphans and Vulnerable Children |
| OIs | Opportunistic Infections |
| PAS | Public Administration Sector |
| PITC | Provider Initiated Testing and Counseling |
| PLWHA | People living with HIV/AIDS |
| PMC | Project Management Committee |
| PMTCT | Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission |
| PRSP | Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper |
| PWDs | Persons With Disabilities |
| RPD | Rural Planning Directorate |
| RVF | Rift Valley Fever |
| SACCOS | Savings and Credit Cooperative Society |
| SOE | State of Environment |

| | |
|-------|--|
| SIDA | Swedish International Development Agency |
| STIs | Sexually Transmitted Infections |
| SWOT | Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats |
| TARDA | Tana and Athi River Development Authority |
| TB | Tuberculosis |
| UPE | Universal Primary Education |
| VCT | Voluntary Counseling and Testing |
| VIP | Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine |

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The district is in Eastern Province and lies within Latitudes 0° 00' and 0° 40' North, and Longitudes 37° 50' East, with the southern boundary lying along the equator. It covers an area of 1939 and borders Tigania East to the West, Tharaka District to the South, Isiolo and Garba Tula Districts to the North East and and Mwingi Districts to the South East.

The district has 9 administrative divisions, which are further sub-divided 34 locations and 79 sub-locations. The district has two constituencies, Igembe North and Igembe South. There are two local authorities namely Nyambene County Council and Maua Municipal Council which is subdivided into 9 administrative divisions, and this are further sub-divided into eighteen wards.

Land use and settlement patterns are influenced by agro-ecological zones, soil fertility, rainfall, agricultural potential and availability of social amenities and facilities.

The high-density settlement is along the Nyambene Hills. Igembe Central and East Divisions have high rainfall, fertile soils for agricultural production. Igembe Central is the most densely populated division with a population density of 1130 persons per square kilometre while the least populated division is Mutuati with a population density of 108 persons per square kilometre

Spatial settlement is generally found in the low plains of Igembe North, Laare and Mutuati where ranching and dairy farming is the main economic activities. The divisions, though covering the least area have fertile soils that support both cash and food crops. This population has, however put pressure on land and will continue to increase over the years. There is, therefore, need to institute aggressive land management programs that will ensure reduced land degradation while increasing agricultural production.

The topography of the district is dominated by the great Nyambene Range, which creates the diversity of the physical landscape and affects the physiography and the entire environment of the district.

The Nyambene Range is elongated from the south east to the north east and rises sharply above the surrounding plateau, with Itiene Peak as the summit of this elevation at 2,514m Above Sea Level (ASL). The slopes are very steep and rocky especially to the eastern side but the crests are much lower as very little land is above 1,829m.

The plateau runs south to north from Mt. Kenya to Nyambene Hills and is separated from the lowlands by a clear break on topography between 914m and 1,067m ASL. The lowest altitude is 610m. There is an escarpment to the east rising between 15m and 100m Above Sea Level which is characterized by many springs and steams descending towards Tana River.

The district's climate is determined to a large extent by its topography and the high altitude of the Nyambene Ranges and Mount Kenya. The highlands reduce the effect of high temperatures and the rate of evaporation of 24.7 °C for low altitudes (600 – 700m)

and 13.7°C for the high altitudes especially on the western slopes of the Nyambene Ranges. Temperatures are cool-humid to hot and dry.

The lowlands receive low rainfall as they are on the leeward side of the range. The rainfall pattern is bi-modal with long rains coming between March and May, and the short rains from October to December. Rainfall Ranges from 1,250mm – 2,514mm on the eastern and southern slopes of the Nyambene range, to 380mm – 1000mm annually in the leeward side.

The soils are varied mostly influenced by the Nyambene Range and the underlying bed rock. The upper areas of the district have friable clay soils, which are of medium depth in most areas with moderately high fertility, and suitable for coffee and tea growing. The lower areas have sandy, shallow and generally of poor quality soils, suitable only for cotton growing and ranching (livestock breeding). Most of the landscape on the north and north east is punctuated by rocky outcrops that make even communication very difficult

The district has two main drainage basins of Tana and Ewaso Nyiro. Many of the rivers in the district flow toward Tana basin. They emanate from southwest forming tributaries of Tana River and thus these areas have abundant water resources which can be tapped. The main rivers include Ura, Bwathonaro, Mboone, Kathithi, Makutano, Mituntu and Kindani River. There are few rivers flowing towards the Ewaso Nyiro drainage basin. These rivers flow from Nyambene hills and they include Liliabe River.

The population of the district stands at 466,861 on the 1999 Population and Housing Census. It is expected to grow to 493,356 in the year 2010 and 521,355 at the end of the plan period.

The plan contains the fact sheet that provides a summary of statistics on important socio-economic and demographic characteristics that describe the district at a glance as at the start of the plan period

Although 74 projects were initiated during the plan period, only 31 percent was implemented. Some projects and programs scheduled for implementation during the plan period never started while quite a number which were started, stalled the main reason being poor planning and inadequate funds. In other cases there was no funding at all. Several projects not in the plan were implemented during the plan period. Most of these were implemented by various government departments to respond to changing priorities while others were funded through devolved funds particularly the Constituencies Development Fund (CDF) and the Local Authority Transfer Fund (LATF). Additional projects were implemented by development partners including donor agencies, Faith Based Organizations (FBOs) and Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs).

Human Resources Development Sector was the largest beneficiary of the devolved funds including CDF and LATF bursary, free primary and secondary education, lab and OPEC funded school improvement projects. It also benefited greatly from the ongoing construction of both education and health facilities through CDF. Again it should be noted that these projects were also outside the plan

Igembe District infrastructure received a big boost with regular maintenance of all roads and the tarmacking of two roads, Athi – Maua and the all-important Farm – Kawiru section of the vital Meru National Park. This has opened up the fast growing horticulture producing Kanjoo area. There is now an increase in number of direct importers of green export produce doing business with farmers in the horticulture growing areas. This has increased from just one to four. Improvements on the road have led to the opening up of the park leading to re branding of the park and opening it up to private investors. This has also seen a multiplication of small businesses along the road, opening of a high class hotel in the area and ultimately increased revenue for the council.

The water sector was able to cater for the increasing demand for safe water in both Maua and the newly created Tigania where there was an influx of workers and service providers from both government and the private sector.

The district also saw the increase in mobile service coverage from zero percent at the start of the plan period to the current 90 percent. The sector also witnessed accelerated district wide Rural Electrification Programme activities which saw almost all major trading centres and institutions electrified. Maua Town received a big influx of financial institutions with all banks coming back to claim a share of the business increasing the number of banks from just two in 2002 to an all high of six. This is a good sign of a fast growing economy.

During the previous Plan period, a number of constraints in the implementation of projects were encountered. Inadequate funding of projects and complete none funding of others is the key reason why certain projects stalled while others failed to take off in the district. Some of the projects suffered discontinued funding by donors due to governance issues.

Poor infrastructure in the district is another constraint leading to poor project implementation. The poor condition of the road network hampered transportation of materials and other resources especially during rainy seasons. It also affected the implementation due to high operational costs resulting from wear and tear.

Inadequate technical staff in key government departments was major impediment in realizing the targets of the Plan. This not only slowed down government funded projects but also those of development partners who rely on government expertise. This was mostly felt in CDF projects where even those implemented are generally of low quality.

Weak Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system contributed to poor coordination of development activities. Existence of separate M&E structures for every development stakeholder weakens the District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (DMEC), which is mandated to oversee all M&E issues in the district. Further, many stakeholders do not adhere to the District Monitoring and Evaluation System

Project duplication and overlaps due to poor coordination led to wastage of resources. This situation was complicated by project funding from CDF and LATF, whereby many small projects were funded most of them politically motivated with no impact on local communities. Most of these small and misplaced projects dotting the District are now threatened with discontinued funding by the current leadership.

During the 2002-2008 period, the district continued to be vulnerable to crop failure due to weather conditions while the northern grazing zones were not spared spells of livestock diseases like Rift Valley Fever. Land ownership remains a key issue that even slowed down implementation of projects. Currently, less than a third of the district has been adjudication.

The implementation of programmes and projects in the previous plan was characterized by duplication and overlap due to weak coordination, M & E in the district.

Further, the District Development Committee (DDC) lacks the legal mandate to enforce its decisions while the sub-DDCs are largely weak, without adequate facilitation. The plan had emphasized on a participatory M&E approach in tracking implementation progress. Setting up of an M & E system was an uphill task after the introduction of devolved funds which weakened district systems and structures like the DDC and the DMEC. Coordination of development activities to avoid duplication and wastage of resources remains relevant for successful implementation of projects and realization of development.

Chapter three maps out priorities that the district will undertake to achieve the objectives of reducing the incidences of poverty and spurring economic growth. The chapter is prepared sector by sector in line with the MTEF process and it includes the relevant sub-sector in each sector. The chapter also borrowed heavily from other development guiding documents such as Vision 2030. It outlines the development path envisaged for the district for the next seven years in line with MTEF sectors.

Chapter four presents the monitoring and evaluation mechanism that will be used by the district to measure the progress and effectiveness of development activities proposed in Chapter Three that will be undertaken in the district during the district plan period.

CHAPTER ONE:
THE DISTRICT PROFILE

1.0 Introduction

This chapter provides information of the district covering the physical, social and economic situation. These include the physical features and settlement structure, physiographic and natural conditions and population profile and projections. It also includes a District Fact Sheet that contains some key socio-economic data which form the basis for the strategies, projects and programmes to be implemented during the plan period to achieve the theme of the plan *“Towards A Globally Competitive and Prosperous Kenya”*.

1.1 Features and Settlement Patterns in the District

This section provides background information on the physical location of the district including the main physical, geographical and climatic features.

1.1.1 Position and Size of the District

The district is in Eastern Province and lies within Latitudes 0° 00' and 0° 40' North, and Longitudes 37° 50' East, with the southern boundary lying along the equator. It covers an area of 1939 and borders Tigania East to the west, Tharaka District to the south, Isiolo and Garba Tula Districts to the north east and Mwingi Districts to the south east.

1.1.2 Administrative and Political Units

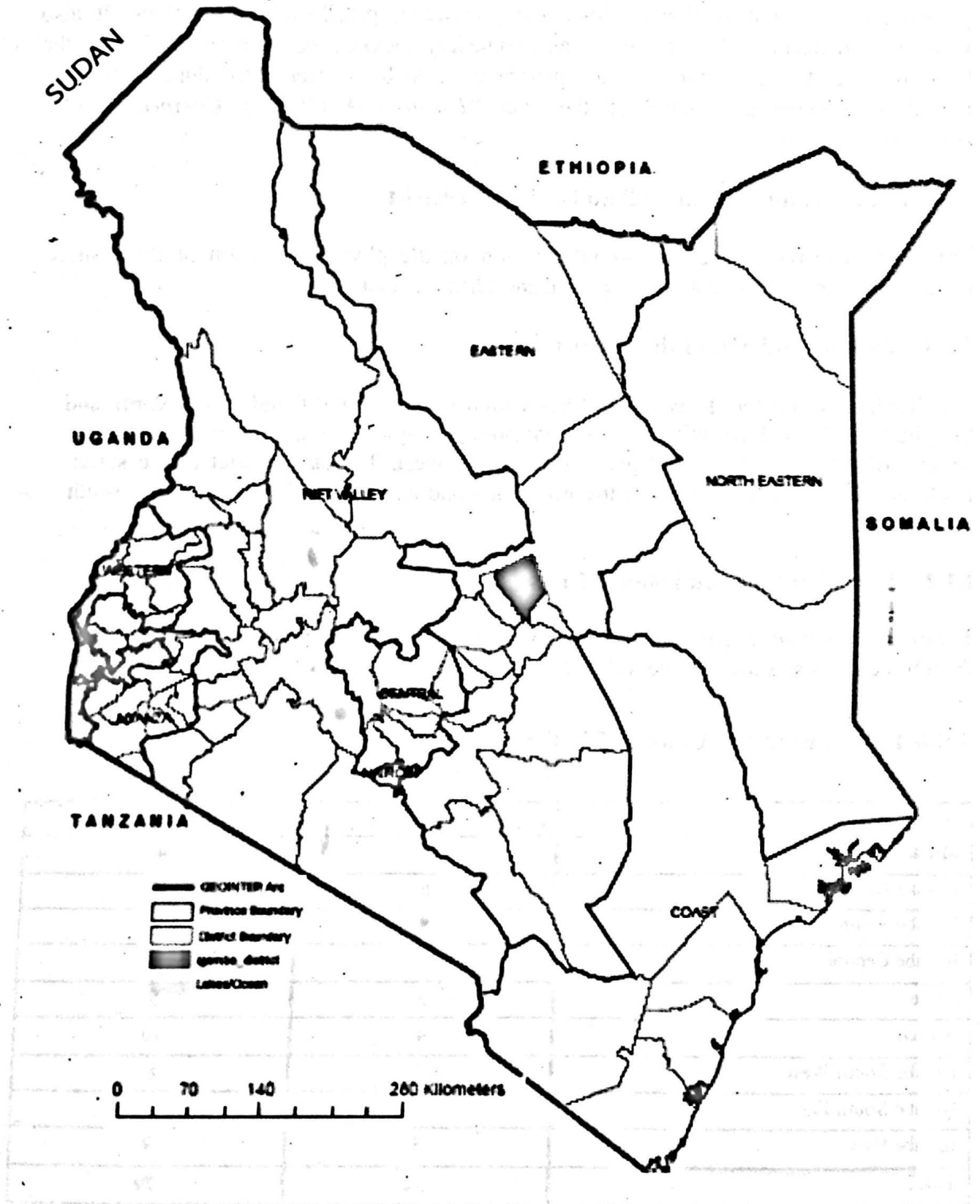
The district has 9 administrative divisions, which are further sub-divided 34 locations and 79 sub-locations as shown in the Table 1 below.

Table 1: Administrative Units by Division

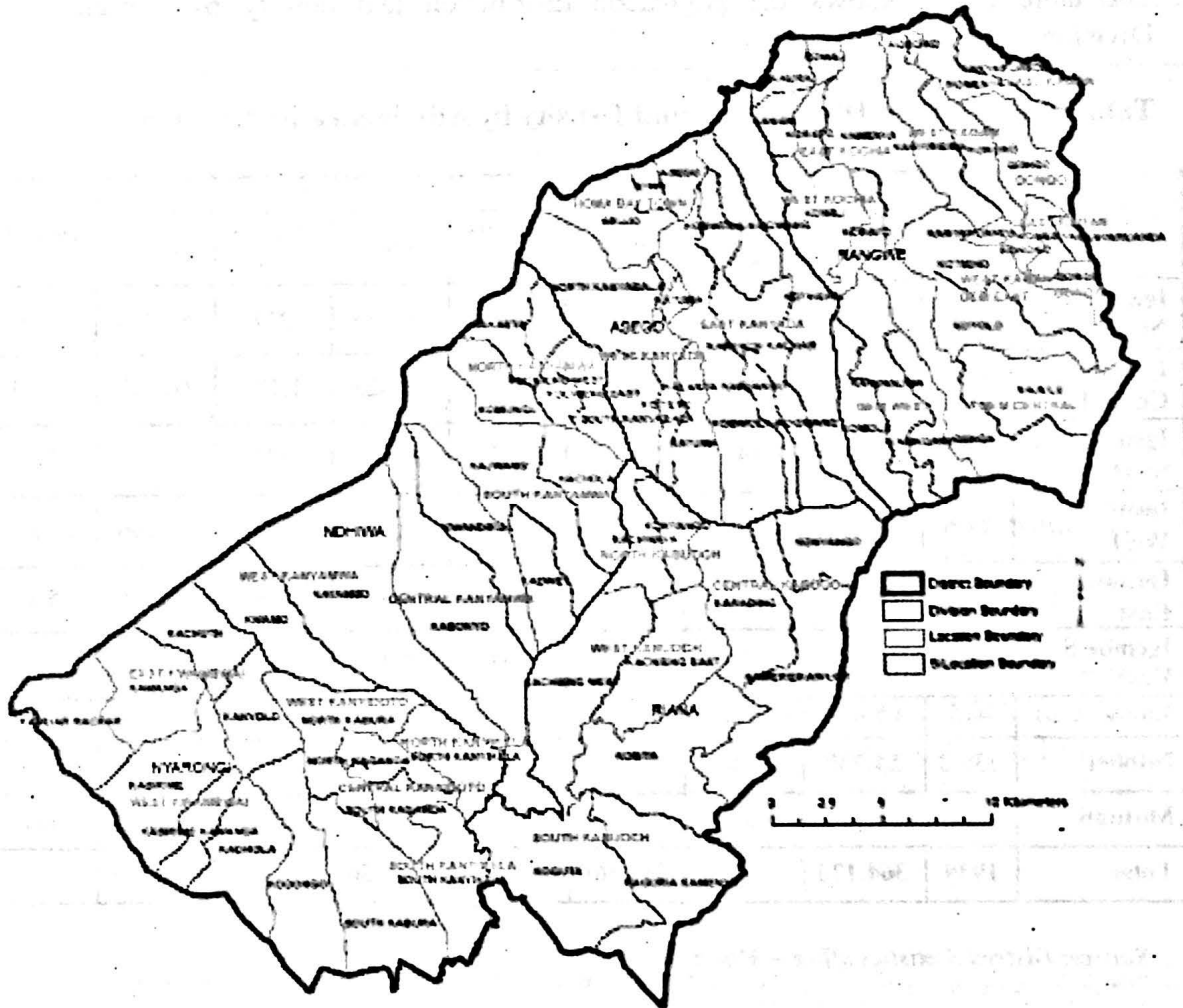
| Division | No. of Loc. | No. of Sub. Loc. |
|-------------------|-------------|------------------|
| Mutuati | 2 | 4 |
| Igembe North | 6 | 13 |
| Igembe South | 8 | 9 |
| Igembe Central | 6 | 14 |
| Laare | 3 | 6 |
| Ndoleli | 4 | 10 |
| Igembe South West | 4 | 8 |
| Igembe South East | 3 | 6 |
| Igembe East | 3 | 9 |
| Total | 34 | 79 |

Source: District Statistics Office, 2008

Map 1: Location of the District in Kenya



Map 2: Igembe District Administrative Boundaries



The district has two constituencies, Igembe North and Igembe South. There are two local authorities namely Nyambene County Council and Maua Municipal Council which is subdivided into 9 administrative divisions, and this are further sub-divided into eighteen wards as shown below.

Table 2: Political Units

| Local Authority | No. of Wards |
|-------------------------|--------------|
| Nyambene County Council | 18 |
| Maua Municipal Council | 5 |

Source: Nyambene County Council, 2008

1.2 Settlement Patterns

Land use and settlement patterns are influenced by agro-ecological zones and soil fertility and rainfall, the agricultural potential and availability of social amenities and facilities. The table below shows the population distribution and density by administration Division.

Table 3: Population Distribution and Density by Administrative Division

| Divisions | 1999 | | | 2008 | | 2010 | | 2012 | |
|----------------|-------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| | Area | Pop. | Density (km) | Pop. | Density (km) | Pop. | Density (km) | Pop. | Density (km) |
| Igembe North | 280 | 58,046 | 207 | 74,413 | 266 | 76,636 | 274 | 83,099 | 297 |
| Igembe Central | 47.6 | 41,944 | 881 | 53,771 | 1,130 | 56,823 | 1,194 | 60,047 | 1,261 |
| Igembe South | 74.1 | 18,209 | 246 | 23,344 | 315 | 24,668 | 333 | 26,068 | 352 |
| Igembe West | 77.6 | 21,791 | 281 | 27,935 | 360 | 29,521 | 380 | 31,196 | 402 |
| Igembe East | 71.8 | 28,575 | 398 | 36,632 | 510 | 38,711 | 539 | 40,908 | 570 |
| Igembe S-East | 60.4 | 18,700 | 310 | 23,973 | 397 | 25,333 | 419 | 26,771 | 443 |
| Laare | 415 | 65,428 | 158 | 83,877 | 202 | 88,637 | 214 | 93,667 | 226 |
| Ndoledi | 238.3 | 54,730 | 230 | 70,163 | 294 | 74,144 | 311 | 78,352 | 341 |
| Mutuati | 674 | 56,751 | 84 | 72,753 | 108 | 76,882 | 114 | 81,245 | 121 |
| Total | 1939 | 364,174 | | 466,861 | | 493,356 | | 521,355 | |

Source: District Statistics office – Maua, 2008

The high-density settlement is along the Nyambene Hills. Igembe Central and East Divisions have high rainfall, fertile soils for agricultural production. Igembe central is the most densely populated division with a population density of 1130 persons per square kilometer, while the least populated division is Mutuati with a population density of 108 persons per square kilometer.

Spatial settlement is generally found in the low plains of Igembe North, Laare and Mutuati where ranching and dairy farming is the main economic activities. The divisions, though covering the least area have fertile soils that support both cash and food crops. This population has, however put pressure on land and will continue to increase over the years. There is, therefore, need to institute aggressive land management programs that will ensure reduced land degradation while increasing agricultural production.

Table 4: Number of Urban Centres by Actual Population

| Urban Centres | Estimated Population (2008) |
|---------------|-----------------------------|
| Maua | 20,964 |
| Laare | 2,900 |

Source: District Statistics Office, 2008

1.2 Physiographic and Natural Conditions

1.2.1 Topographic Features

The topography of the district is dominated by the great Nyambene Range, which creates the diversity of the physical landscape that affects the physiographic and the entire environment of the district.

The Nyambene range is elongated from the south east to the north east and rises sharply above the surrounding plateau, with Itiene peak as the summit of this elevation at 2,514 m Above Sea Level. The slopes are very steep and rocky especially to the eastern side but the crests are much lower as very little land is above 1,829 m Above Sea Level.

The plateau runs south to north from Mt. Kenya to Nyambene Hills and is separated from the lowlands by a clear break on topography between 914 M and 1,067 m ASL. The lowest altitude is 610m. There is an escarpment to the east rising between 15 m and 100 m Above Sea Level which is characterized by many springs and streams descending towards Tana River.

1.2.2 Climatic Information

The district's climate is determined to a large extent by its topography and the high altitude of the Nyambene Ranges and Mount Kenya. The highlands reduce the effect of high temperatures and the rate of evaporation of 24.7 °C for low altitudes (600 – 700 M) and 13.7°C for the high altitudes especially on the western slopes of the Nyambene Ranges. Temperatures are cool-humid to hot and dry.

The lowlands receive low rainfall as they are on the leeward side of the range. The rainfall pattern is bi-modal with long rains coming between March and May, and the short rains from October to December. Rainfall Ranges from 1,250mm – 2,514mm on the eastern and southern slopes of the Nyambene range, to 380mm – 1000mm annually in the leeward side.

a) Soils

The soils are varied mostly influenced by the Nyambene range and the underlying bed rock. The upper areas of the district have friable clay soils, which are of medium depth in most areas with moderately high fertility, and suitable for coffee and tea growing. The

lower areas have sandy, shallow and generally of poor quality soils, suitable only for cotton growing and ranching (livestock breeding). Most of the landscape on the north and north east is punctuated by rocky outcrops that make even communication very difficult

b) Drainage

The district has two main drainage basins of Tana and Ewaso Nyiro. Many of the rivers in the district flow toward the Tana Basin. They emanate from southwest forming tributaries of Tana River and thus these areas have abundant water resources which can be tapped. The main rivers include Ura, Bwathonaro, Mboone, Kathithi, Makutano, Mituntu and Kindani River. There are few rivers flowing towards the Ewaso Nyiro drainage basin. These rivers flow from Nyambene hills and they include Liliabe River

1.3 Population Profiles and Projections

The population of the district stands at 466,861 based on the 1999 Population and Housing Census. It is expected to grow to 493,356 in the year 2010 and 521,355 at the end of the plan period as shown by Table 5 below.

Table 5: Population Projection by Age Cohorts

| Age Cohort | 1999 | | | 2008 | | | 2010 | | | 2012 | | |
|--------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | M | F | T | M | F | T | M | F | T | M | F | T |
| 0-4 | 51,552 | 51,370 | 102,922 | 39,844 | 39,703 | 79,547 | 42,105 | 41,956 | 84,061 | 44,494 | 44,337 | 88,832 |
| 5-9 | 45,883 | 45,730 | 91,613 | 35,462 | 35,344 | 70,806 | 37,475 | 37,350 | 74,825 | 39,602 | 39,469 | 79,071 |
| 10-14 | 42,989 | 44,064 | 87,053 | 33,226 | 34,056 | 67,282 | 35,111 | 35,989 | 71,100 | 37,104 | 38,032 | 75,135 |
| 15-19 | 34,247 | 38,971 | 73,218 | 26,469 | 30,120 | 59,523 | 27,971 | 31,829 | 59,801 | 29,559 | 33,636 | 63,194 |
| 20-24 | 25,278 | 31,769 | 57,047 | 19,537 | 24,554 | 44,091 | 20,646 | 25,947 | 46,593 | 21,817 | 27,420 | 49,237 |
| 25-29 | 199,961 | 22,328 | 42,324 | 15,455 | 17,257 | 32,712 | 16,332 | 18,236 | 34,568 | 17,259 | 19,271 | 36,530 |
| 30-34 | 4,584 | 14,911 | 29,495 | 11,272 | 11,524 | 22,796 | 11,911 | 12,178 | 24,089 | 12,587 | 12,870 | 25,457 |
| 35-39 | 13,266 | 14,315 | 27,581 | 10,253 | 11,064 | 21,317 | 10,835 | 11,692 | 22,527 | 11,450 | 12,355 | 23,805 |
| 40-44 | 9,731 | 10,823 | 20,554 | 7,521 | 8,365 | 15,886 | 7,948 | 8,840 | 16,787 | 8,399 | 9,341 | 17,740 |
| 45-49 | 8,835 | 8,548 | 17,383 | 6,828 | 6,607 | 13,435 | 7,216 | 6,982 | 14,198 | 7,625 | 7,378 | 15,003 |
| 50-54 | 7,162 | 7,100 | 14,262 | 5,535 | 5,487 | 11,023 | 5,850 | 5,799 | 11,648 | 6,181 | 6,128 | 12,310 |
| 55-59 | 4,612 | 4,312 | 8,924 | 3,565 | 3,333 | 6,897 | 3,767 | 3,522 | 7,289 | 3,981 | 3,722 | 7,702 |
| 60-64 | 4,402 | 4,947 | 9,349 | 3,402 | 3,823 | 7,226 | 3,595 | 4,040 | 7,636 | 3,799 | 4,270 | 8,069 |
| 65-69 | 3,043 | 3,279 | 6,322 | 3,252 | 2,534 | 4,886 | 2,485 | 2,678 | 5,163 | 2,626 | 2,830 | 5,457 |
| 70-74 | 2,802 | 3,096 | 5,898 | 2,166 | 2,393 | 4,558 | 2,289 | 2,528 | 4,817 | 2,418 | 2,672 | 5,091 |
| 75-79 | 1,770 | 1,633 | 3,403 | 1,368 | 1,262 | 2,630 | 1,446 | 1,333 | 2,779 | 1,528 | 1,409 | 2,937 |
| 80+ | 2,425 | 2,572 | 4,997 | 1,874 | 1,988 | 3,862 | 1,981 | 2,100 | 4,081 | 2,093 | 2,220 | 4,313 |
| Total | 293,385 | 310,665 | 364,174 | 226,788 | 240,074 | 466,861 | 239,621 | 253,735 | 493,356 | 252,523 | 267,361 | 521,355 |

Source: District statistics Office, Maua, 2008

The projections indicate that the young population (0-14) would account for 52.1 per cent at the start of plan period while the aged and above will account for 4 Per cent of the total population. Both groups adds up to 56 per cent and this give a dependency of 100:179

The large numbers of dependants will lead to low savings and strain the existing health and education facilities.

Table 6: Population projection by Selected Age Groups

| Age Group | 1999 | | | 2008 | | | 2010 | | | 2012 | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | M | F | T | M | F | T | M | F | T | M | F | T |
| Under 1Yrs | 19,973 | 19,873 | 39,846 | 15,436 | 15,361 | 30,797 | 16,312 | 16,231 | 32,543 | 17,239 | 17,152 | 34,391 |
| Under 5Yrs | 60,653 | 60,394 | 121,047 | 46,876 | 46,676 | 93,552 | 49,537 | 49,288 | 98,825 | 52,350 | 52,126 | 104,476 |
| 6 – 13 Pry Sch Age | 72,395 | 73,135 | 145,530 | 55,951 | 56,523 | 112,474 | 59,126 | 59,731 | 118,857 | 62,484 | 63,123 | 125,607 |
| 14 – 17 Sec. sch Age | 29,456 | 31,739 | 61,195 | 22,765 | 24,530 | 47,295 | 24,057 | 25,922 | 49,979 | 25,423 | 27,394 | 52,817 |
| 15 – 29 Youth Pop | 79,521 | 93,068 | 172,589 | 61,459 | 71,928 | 133,387 | 64,946 | 76,010 | 140,956 | 68,635 | 80,327 | 148,961 |
| 15 – 49 Reprod. Age- Female | - | 98,673 | 98,673 | - | 109,487 | 109,487 | - | 115,701 | 115,701 | - | 122,267 | 122,267 |
| 15 – 64 Labour Force | 142,113 | 158,024 | 300,137 | 109,833 | 122,130 | 231,963 | 116,067 | 129,061 | 245,128 | 122,658 | 136,390 | 259,048 |
| 65+ Aged Pop | 108,848 | 11,477 | 120,325 | 8,384 | 8,870 | 17,254 | 8,860 | 9,373 | 18,233 | 8,666 | 9,132 | 17,797 |
| Total | 293,385 | 310,665 | 604,050 | 266,128 | 239,415 | 465,543 | 239,621 | 253,735 | 493,356 | 252,523 | 267,361 | 519,884 |

Source: District statistics Office, Maua, 2008

Under 1 year: These are infants who stands stand at 30,797 in 2008. These numbers are projected to increase to 16,312 for male and 16,231 females by 2010 and end at 17,239 males and 17,152 females by end of the period in 2012. This group is expected to exert pressure on the existing health and social facilities.

Under 5 years: These are the pre-primary group whose projection for 2008 stands at 46,876 boys and 46,676 girls. These numbers are expected to increase to 104,476 towards the end of 2012 thereby exerting more pressure on the existing health, education and social facilities.

6-13 years: Primary School Going Age: This depicts the primary school going population. According to the 2008 projections, this population stands at 112,474 where 56,523 constitute girls and the remaining 55,951 are boys. These numbers are expected to increase to 125,607 towards the end of the plan period (2012) thereby exerting pressure on the existing education, health and social facilities. This means there is need to expand learning facilities at the existing primary schools as well construct new schools, health and social facilities to cater for the expected increase in population. This is because the district plans to increase enrolment.

14-17 years: Secondary School Age: This is the secondary school age group is projected to be currently at 47,295 and this population is expected to increase to 52,817 by 2012. Expansion of physical infrastructure to cater for the increase and improvement of these people will be necessary. In addition, there will be need to increase the number of tertiary institutions to offer professional courses to help improve transition and enhance human resource and skills for the development of the district. The current enrolment in secondary school is only 10,482 meaning that quite a number are not enrolled. Efforts will be made dully the plan period to increase this enrolment to 11,006 by 2012.

15-49 years: Reproductive Age-Female: This age bracket comprising of females only female represents the reproductive age. The 2008 projections put this population at 98,673 and this population is projected to increase to 115,701 by .2010 and further to 122,267 by 2012.

It is expected that this population will continually rise significantly meaning, maternal, child health care and other related services will need to be improved through establishment of adequate facilities and education. There will also be need to curb rampant increase in population through concerted education and sensitization programs to impress on the importance of family planning and population management.

15-64 years: Labour Force: This is the labour force. It is the most productive group in the district. The 2008 projections indicate that currently, the group has 109,833 males and 122,130 females. Over the plan period, this labour force is projected to increase to 245,128 and 259,048 in 2010 and 2012 respectively.

This group is faced with a number of challenges including unemployment, underemployment, low education levels, and the HIV/AIDS pandemic. Concerted efforts will therefore be applied to seriously address issues affecting labor force during the Plan period. An ambitious program for imparting entrepreneurial and life skills to especially the youthful population is crucial. To address the issue of HIV and AIDS, all stakeholders need take cognizance of the fact that the pandemic is a developmental rather than a health issue and therefore mainstreamed in all development programs.

Creation of employment opportunities in the district is also emphasized in this Plan. Agriculture and livestock sub sector is the largest employer and contributor to household incomes in the district. Therefore strategies for transforming the sub sector are necessary if the district is to fully absorb its labor force

1.4 Sector Profile

This section gives a brief introduction to sector characteristics and main issues and potentials that are available for the sector.

1.4.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

Agriculture is the main economic activity in the district and an estimated 80 percent of the district population is engaged in agricultural and related activities, thereby remaining the major source of employment. The sector is also involved in environmental

conservation, protection of catchment areas, promotion of tourism and development of small and medium industries.

The main challenges affecting the sector include poor infrastructure, increased dependence on natural resources, slow process of land registration, erratic weather, fluctuating commodity and input prices, unexploited potential in trade and industry and over reliance on maize and beans as core food crops, the district will partner with stakeholders to improve agricultural extension services, adaptation of farmer friendly technologies that conserve the environment, improvement of basic infrastructure and intensify training on marketing. In order to guarantee food security, the sector will also hasten the pace of land registration and enforce existing acts that promote sustainable use of natural resources.

1.4.2 Trade, Tourism and Industry

It is estimated that the sector contributes about 30% of the household income in the district. This is attributed to the Trade and industry sub-sectors. Trade is predominantly small scale and retail in nature and the main driving force is the miraa trade (khat) which takes up 90% of the farmer's time and is estimated to bring in Ksh. 24 M into the district every month. The retail businesses are fairly distributed across the district while the wholesalers are mostly located in Maua and Laare Towns.

The tourism industry is poorly developed in the district and most activities are located inside the Meru National Park. However, the effects of the park on trade and businesses are evident as one travels along the highway leading to the National Park. The district hosts one and the busiest entry to the park-Murera Gate and is a tourist destination. In addition, the sector has a high potential for growth especially with Isiolo becoming a resort city under the Vision 2030. The district is expected benefit from hotel and travel industry and is currently positioning itself for it with the on-going construction of Isiolo Airport occupying a substantial portion of the Nyambene County Council Land.

1.4.3 Physical Infrastructure

Physical infrastructure is vital for the performance of all sectors in the district. The current focus for expanding Meru National Park to accommodate more tourists there is also programme to improve more infrastructures in the park. The completion of the Isiolo Airport will also boost tourism in the park. Improvement of the road network and communication infrastructure will be vital in helping the district achieve its vision and mission.

Energy and particularly the provision of cheap and renewable energy is one of the opportunities that the sector will strive to achieve as a means to alleviate poverty. This will be done through the rural electrification program in the district. The sector will also strive to expand the Urban Water and Sanitation Programs through continuous rehabilitation of existing works while supervising the registered water service providers in the district to reduce the unaccounted for UFW0 water.

The sector will strive to make existing roads passable with Works on these roads including Construction to all weather standards through Roads 2000 program

Rehabilitation to bitumen standards the Farm – Kawiru, Mutuati – Kawiru and Kipkona – Murera. The sector will also increase the current bitumen roads from 68km to 118 by the end of the plan period.

1.4.4 Environment, Water and Sanitation

The sector will endeavour to promote food security, create local employment, and improve standards of living and growth in the district through increase agricultural production in the district. Proper use of appropriate technologies in Irrigation and drainage will enable the district contribute its share towards realisation of Vision 2030 since the sector has already been identified as a major contributor to the countries realization for agricultural transformation. The district will enhance its emphasis on conservation of environment particularly protecting the hilltops and wetlands, with a view to improving the living conditions of the local people

It will lay special emphasis on increasing use of irrigation and stop reliance on rain fed cropping by sinking new boreholes and rehabilitating old ones, enhancing water harvesting, distribution and storage capacity of farmers and improving the overall management of water resources.

1.4.5 Human Resource Development

For the last couple years, the district has witnessed an unprecedented growth of its rural health facilities thank to CDF. The district has 71 health facilities with 29 being government facilities, 5 mission and 42 private health facilities. The district continues to suffer long distances to the basic facilities, high illiteracy, retrogressive cultural practices and poverty. However, the sector saw a decrease in HIV/AIDS from above 9 percent at the start of the plan period to the current 7 percent and this is expected to reduce further to below 3 percent by the end of the plan period. The sector has also seen a reduction in new cases of TB while immunization coverage has increased.

The district has undertaken the construction and expansion of health facilities to create an enabling environment for the provision of sustainable quality health care that is acceptable, affordable and accessible to the residents. The sector will contribute to the health of human resource by intensifying, activities aimed at preventing, controlling and eradicating preventable diseases like malaria, cholera, typhoid and other immunizable diseases, increasing coverage and accessibility of health services by the community.

The sector experienced an increase in enrolment with the introduction of free primary and secondary education. The district will now strive to improve the existing learning environment which has seen a great constriction of tuition facilities which have been overstretched by the enlarged enrolment in both primary and secondary schools. The sector is fortunately enjoying another boost in form of expansion of physical facilities through CDF and OPEC funding for both classroom and laboratory construction and equipment. It is also enjoying a sizable share of funds from the local authority-LATF. The district achieved a dismal improvement in KCPE performance from a mean score 237.43 to 238.83 in 2008. Faced with staff shortages, poor physical infrastructure the district will strive to spread the gains in primary level to ECD and secondary school levels. The sector faces a challenge in dealing with the high number of OVCs as a result

of HIV and AIDS while FSE has constrained tuition facilities in schools. The devolved funds are also criticized for lack of focus particularly the LATF which is usually too thinly spread while Bursaries are said to be politically skewed in favour of the well connected and not the bright and needy.

The district is also faced with a chronic problem of desertion and absenteeism in primary schools due to miraa. Use of appropriate technology in learning, ensuring students are exposed to ICT at an early stage will improve the quality and standard of education in the district

1.4.6 Research, Innovation and Technology

The district has one full post office at Maua District headquarters and two sub-post offices at Laare and Kangeta Markets. These institutions have remained in the deliverer of mails and parcels in the district after the popular bureau services were discontinued. In the landline communication, the sole service provider Telkom (K) operates under the old telephone exchange system in Maua which keeps breaking. The recent spate of vandalism affecting Mt. Kenya has not spared the district and the service is characterized by frequent lack of service where land lines have not been vandalized. This disruption of services has highly discouraged customers from applying for more land lines. This has led to the stagnation of the landline services. On other hand, the district enjoys a fair coverage of the Safaricom and Zain network while those based at the key centres subscribe to Telkom Wireless. This has highly improved the information flow in the district. The sector will strive to increase coverage to 99 percent for the Safaricom and Zain and at least 80 percent for Telkom wireless.

Over the plan period, improvement measures should be pursued to ensure reliable, effective and efficient information communication flow within, into and outside the district and through covering the extreme north and south of the district where currently, coverage is erratic and weak. The District Information and Documentation Centre (DIDC), which provides first hand information on development areas in the district, is entirely missing. This has been aggravated by the fact that the district lacks library services. This implies that the community lacks a central place access books, publications and departmental progress reports.

Radio and television coverage has been on the forefront in provision of fresh information to the community. Internet services is still a rare thing with few public offices connect to it. This has been made possible by wireless services. This sector is highly dependant on road infrastructure, which has remained poor in the district. Thus communications standards have remained poor in the district.

1.4.7 Governance, Justice, Law and Order

This sector endeavours to promote management and governance and enhance administration of justice and law enforcement. The Anti corruption crusade took centre stage through establishment nomination and training of Integrity Assurance Officers in all government departments and subsequent operationalization of integrity assurance committees in the districts. This was followed by formulation of service charters for all

departments and pinning of report corruption mail boxes at strategic points considered as corruption hotspots in the district.

All major security concerns are addressed through regular patrols boosted by community policing and enhanced intelligence gathering. The Children's Department will continue to support children in rehabilitation centers while probation will continue preparing pre-sentence reports for use by courts and providing after care services. The Prison Departments seek to offer the inmate better rehabilitation programmes besides containing them in safe humane conditions in collaboration with the Probation Department. In the last few years, the inmates' population has increased considerably and this is not matched by an equal expansion of existing facilities. However, the same period has seen an increase in access to paralegal services, television, newspapers and radio by inmates thereby enlightening them on their rights and thereby reducing the prisons population.

1.4.8 Public Administration

The sector policy is to provide effective and efficient leadership, accountability, security, administration of justice and zero tolerance to corruption for achieving socio-economic and political developments. The Provincial Administration in the district will seek to provide strategic leadership, policy direction, a secure environment and set the agenda for achieving socio-economic and political development of the people in line with its mission. In order to realize this goal, the department will endeavour to consolidate operational effectiveness of all District Heads of Department, District Officers and other stake holders.

To enhance co-ordination and continuously track progress of all development projects. The sector will strive to promote and sustain community mobilization and sensitization for optimal resource utilization, sustainable development and build the momentum for realization of vision 2030. Community involvement in the planning process will be enhanced through barazas while the dormant District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee down to the grassroots level will be reactivated.

1.4.9 Special Programmes

Ministry of State for Youth Affairs and sports was formed to help develop youths in Kenya to grow up knowing that they have opportunities and can make positive contribution to the society. Through the Ministries Department of Youth, Sports and Special Programs, the youth are facilitated to know that they can influence their own lives through choices they make and skills they possess. The department has therefore embarked on an ambitious programme to re awaken existing youth polytechnics, and to continuously upgrade the infrastructure and acquire tools and equipments. Instructors in these institutions have been offered a continuous training program.

Through Arid Lands Resource Management Program the district and alien be actively involved in combating unforeseen emergencies and other threats to rural livelihoods. They also collect, analyze and releases monthly data on vulnerabilities in the district which informs most decisions on relief distribution and other emergency operations. The National Aids Control Council through TOWA project and in collaboration with AMREF also endeavours to combat spread and impact of HIV/AIDS by funding youth initiatives as

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identified through grassroot NACC structures. The sector plans to introduce new training curriculum to youth polytechnics including entrepreneurial and ICT courses. This is meant to benefit the youth who forms the largest percent of the total active labour force and of the total population, most of them being unemployed and lacking vocational skills demanded by the economy.

The sector will endeavour to promote the empowerment of women, the disabled and the youth to realize their potential and apply the same towards contributing to their welfare and the poverty reduction. It addresses the needs of the disabled through vocational rehabilitation centres, which impact self supporting skills while using women and the youth fund to cater for their needs.. These activities promote good leadership in project management and therefore supplementing external resources. The sub-sector also seeks to promote the productivity of the labour force by encouraging development, management and improving the general administration of sports in the district

1.5 District Fact Sheet

The fact sheet provides a summary of statistics on important socio-economic and demographic characteristics that describe the district at a glance as at the start of the plan period.

| Information Category | Statistics |
|---|------------|
| District Area: | |
| Total Area (km ²) | 1939 |
| Water mass (M ³ /D) | 445,000 |
| Gazetted Forests(km ²) | 110 |
| National Parks/Reserve(km ²)s | 883 |
| Arable Land (km ²) | 1,752 |
| Non-Arable Land(km ²) | 187 |
| Total urban Land Area(km ²) | |
| No. of towns (Maua & Laare) | 2 |
| Topography and climate | |
| Lowest attitude(M) | 600 |
| Highest attitude(M) | 2,145 |
| Temperature range: | |
| Highest (°C) | 24.7 |
| Lowest(°C) | 13.7 |
| Rainfall: | |
| Highest | 2514 |
| Lowest | 380 |
| Demographic Profiles: | |
| Population | |
| Population growth | 2.75 |
| Male | 226,128 |
| Female | 239,415 |
| Total | 465,543 |
| Mid-plan period | |
| Male | 239,621 |
| Female | 253,735 |
| Total | 493,356 |
| End of plan period | 521,355 |

| Information Category | Statistics |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Infant Population(<1yr) | |
| Male | 15,436 |
| Female | 15,361 |
| Total | 30,797 |
| Population Under-five | |
| Male | 46,876 |
| Female | 46,676 |
| Total | 93,552 |
| Pre-school Population (3-5 yrs) | |
| | 23,707 |
| | 23,653 |
| | 47,360 |
| Primary School age group (6-13yrs) | |
| Male | 55,953 |
| Female | 56,525 |
| Total | 112,478 |
| Secondary School age-group (14-18yrs) | |
| Male | 28,221 |
| Female | 31,302 |
| Total | 59,523 |
| Youthful Population (15-30yrs) | |
| Male | 66,443 |
| Female | 77,941 |
| Total | 144,384 |
| Labour Force(15-64yrs) | |
| Male | 109,833 |
| Female | 122,130 |
| Total | 231,963 |
| Aged population(80+) | |
| Male | 1,874 |
| Female | 1,988 |
| Total | 1,318 |
| Voting Population: | |
| Igembe North | 21,795 |
| Igembe Central | 7,932 |
| Igembe East | 10,255 |
| Igembe S/East | 6,296 |
| Igembe South | 6,441 |
| Igembe S/West | 8,616 |
| Laare | 22,597 |
| Ndoleli | 16,741 |
| Mutuati | 18,171 |
| Urban population | |
| Male | 8,000 |
| Female | 8,616 |
| Total | 16,616 |
| Rural population | |
| Male | 168,878 |
| Female | 178,680 |
| Total | 347,558 |
| Population Density | |
| Highest (Igembe Central) | 881 |
| Lowest (Mutuati) | 84 |
| District | 188 |
| Crude Birth Rate per 1000 | 45.6 |
| Crude Death Rate per 1000 | 10.7 |

| Information Category | Statistics |
|--|-------------------|
| Infant Mortality Rate per 1000 | 37.3 |
| Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (NNMR) per 1000 | 10 |
| Post Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (PNNMR) per 1000 | 5 |
| Child Mortality Rate (CMR) per 1000 | 45 |
| Under-five Mortality Rate (U5MR) per 1000 | 72 |
| Life Expectancy | 58 |
| Total Number of Households | 71,840 |
| Average Household Size | 5.0 |
| Female headed Households % | 31.6 |
| Poverty Indicators | |
| Absolute Poverty | |
| Percentage | 29.9 |
| Number | 135,791 |
| Contribution to national Poverty | 0.8 |
| Rural Poor: | |
| Percentage | 29.9 |
| Number | 13,5791.1 |
| Food Poverty | |
| Percentage | 23.3 |
| Number | 105,817.4 |
| Crop farming: | |
| Average farm size (small scale) Acre | 2.5 |
| Average farm size (Large scale) | 13 |
| Percentage of farmers with title deeds | 17 |
| Total acreage under food crops | 69,000 |
| Total acreage under cash crops | 10,000 |
| Main storage facilities: traditional Cribs | |
| Population working in agriculture | 290,000 |
| Livestock Farming: | |
| Number of Ranches | 7 |
| Average size of ranches (acres) | 41,070 |
| Main livestock breed | |
| Cattle | 72,812 |
| Pigs | 9,450 |
| Poultry | 145,987 |
| Sheep | 42,450 |
| Goats | 52,910 |
| Beehives | 6,864 |
| Donkey | 2,500 |
| Camels | 24 |
| Rabbits | 4,240 |
| Land carrying capacity (Ha) | 2 |
| Milk production: | |
| Quantity | 22 |
| Value | 440 |
| Mutton production: | |
| Quantity (tons) | 3,200 |
| Value (Ksh) | 448 |
| Egg production: | |
| Quantity (trays) | 181.87 |
| Value | 28,974,037 |
| Poultry meat production: | |
| Quantity(tons) | 115.5 |
| Value | 28.875 |

| Information Category | Statistics |
|---|--|
| Honey production: Value | 16.6 |
| Fish farming Fishermen Number of fish farm families Fish ponds Area of fish ponds(m2) | 2 52 60 3,787 |
| Fishing gear: Hook and Line Fish harvest: Weight Value | 2,927 504,390/- |
| Wildlife Resources Animal types Elephant Buffalo Giraffe Hippo Gazelle Gerenuk L. Kuddu Hartebest Mines, mineral estimate quantities | 747 1,832 817 54 367 209 93 31 1 7 4 |
| Forestry Number of gazetted forests No. of Non-gazetted forests Size of gazetted forests Size of non gazetted forests Main forest products Timber, Fuel, Poles, Eco-tourism, Water People engaged in forestry % | 5 12 11,018.3 255.3 12 |
| Cooperatives Number of cooperative societies Active cooperative societies Dormant cooperative societies Total registered membership Share Capital Total turn-over | 18 20 5 72,546 77,748,602 159.4 |
| HIV/AIDS VCT Centres PMCT Centres ART Sites | 7 15 2 |
| Tourism, Trade and Industry No. of trading centres Bakeries Manufacturing industries Hotels Commercial Banks Micro-finance institutions | 7 1 2 4 6 4 |
| Security No. of Police stations Number of Police Posts | 2 3 |

| Information Category | Statistics |
|--|------------------|
| No. of Victim support units No. of prisons No. of community policing groups No. of law courts | 1 1 |
| Community Development and social Welfare | |
| No. of active women groups No. of active SHG No. of active CBOs | 508 559 30 |
| Health | |
| Number of health posts: | |
| Hospitals (Public) | 1 |
| Provincial | Nil |
| District | 1 |
| Sub-district | Nil |
| Hospitals (Mission/NGO) | 1 |
| Hospitals (Private) | NIL |
| Nursing homes (Private) | 4 |
| Health centres (Public) | 1 |
| Health centres (Private) | 4 |
| Dispensaries (Public) | 3 |
| Dispensaries (Mission/NGO) | 96 |
| Private clinics | |
| Beds capacity: | |
| Public Health Facilities | |
| Provincial Hospitals | Nil |
| District Hospitals | 40 |
| Sub-district Hospitals | Nil |
| Total (Public facilities) | 40 |
| Mission/NGO Health facilities: | |
| Hospitals | 250 |
| Health Centres | 16 |
| Dispensaries | Nil |
| Clinics | 3 |
| Total Mission facilities | 269 |
| Private health facilities: | |
| Hospitals | Nil |
| Health Centres | Nil |
| Nursing homes | 32 |
| Dispensaries | Nil |
| Clinics | Nil |
| Total (Private Health) facilities | 32 |
| Community distribution by Distance to the nearest Health facility (%) | |
| 0 – 1 KM | 9.3 |
| 1.1 – 4.9KM | 40.5 |
| 5KM and more | 50.3 |
| Average distance to health facility(km) | 5.5 |
| Doctor/population ratio | 1:227,076 |
| Nurse/ population ratio | 1:7325 |
| HIV prevalence | 7 |
| Children vaccination | 31.7 |
| Contraceptive acceptance | 10.5 |
| Antenatal care (ANC) | 2 |

| Information Category | Statistics |
|--|------------|
| Place of Delivery (%): | |
| Hospital | 55.0 |
| Health Centre | 4.0 |
| Dispensary/clinic | Nil |
| Maternity home | 3.3 |
| At home | 32.4 |
| Health facility deliveries | |
| Public Facilities | 13,160 |
| Private Facilities | 15,350 |
| Delivery Assistant (%): | |
| Doctor | 23.4 |
| Midwife/nurse | 38.8 |
| TBA | 19.7 |
| Trained TBA | 4.0 |
| Self | 4.5 |
| Other | 5.1 |
| Morbidity Rates (%): | |
| Male | 45 |
| Female | 55 |
| Total (District) | 100 |
| Malaria Control: | |
| Children under 5 who sleep under bed net | 20.7 |
| Untreated net | 58 |
| Treated net | 42 |
| Five most prevalent diseases (%): | |
| Malaria/fever | 37.7 |
| Diarrhoea | 2.3 |
| Stomach-ache | 13.7 |
| Respiratory Diseases | 3.4 |
| Upper | 4.6 |
| Lower | 6.7 |
| Flu, etc | |
| Education | |
| Pre-school: | |
| No. of ECD centres | 280 |
| No. of ECD teachers | 476 |
| Teacher/pupil ratio | 1:38.2 |
| Total enrolment | 18,160 |
| Boys | 8,906 |
| Girls | 9,254 |
| Gross enrolment Rate | 18,190 |
| Net enrolment Rate | 15 |
| Drop-out rate | 4 |
| Average years of attendance | 99 |
| Completion Rate | 98 |
| Retention Rate | 95 |
| Transition Rate | |
| Primary school: | |
| Number of primary schools | 167 |
| Number of teachers | 2441 |
| Teacher/pupil ratio | 1:49.4 |
| Total enrolment | 120,638 |
| Boys | 59,001 |

| Information Category | Statistics |
|---|------------|
| Girls | 61,637 |
| Gross enrolment Rate | 121,574 |
| Net enrolment Rate | 96,044 |
| Drop-out rate | 21 |
| Average years of attendance | 9 |
| Completion Rate | 90 |
| Retention Rate | 95 |
| Transition Rate | 63.58 |
| Communities distribution by distance to nearest public primary school (%): | |
| 0 – 1KM | 20.4 |
| 1.1 – 4.9KM | 12.7 |
| 5KM and more | 66.9 |
| Secondary schools: | |
| Number of secondary schools | 46 |
| Number of teachers | 326 |
| Teacher/pupil ratio | 1:40 |
| Total enrolment | 10,482 |
| Gross enrolment Rate | 12,507 |
| Net enrolment Rate | 10,007 |
| Drop-out rate | 2 |
| Average years of attendance | 4 |
| Completion Rate | 95 |
| Retention Rate | 98 |
| Communities distribution by distance to nearest public Secondary school: | |
| 0 – 1KM | 13.2 |
| 1.1 – 4.9KM | 22.2 |
| 5KM and more | 64.6 |
| Tertiary institutions: | 1 |
| Science & Technology Institutes (No.) | Nil |
| Other Public Colleges (No. by type) | |
| Youth Poly techniques | 2 |
| Literacy: (Population aged 15+) | |
| Ability to read: | |
| Can Read (%) | 68.6 |
| Cannot read (%) | 25.8 |
| Ability to write: | |
| Can write (%) | 67.4 |
| Cannot write (%) | 29.6 |
| Ability to read and write: | |
| Can read and write (%) | 65.6 |
| Cannot read & write (%) | 25.0 |
| Water and sanitation | |
| Households with access to piped water | 46 |
| HH with access to potable water | 33 |
| Number of permanent rivers | 9 |
| No. of shallow wells | 15 |
| No. of protected springs | 12 |
| No. of un-protected springs | 20 |
| No. of water pans | 3 |
| No. of Dams | 1 |
| No. of Bore holes | 4 |

| Information Category | Statistics |
|---|-------------------|
| HH with roof catchments systems | 20,000 |
| Mean distance to nearest water point | 2 |
| Households distribution by time taken (minutes, one way) to fetch drinking water: | |
| 0 | 8.5 |
| 1 - 4 | 15.0 |
| 5 - 14 | 26.7 |
| 15 - 29 | 14.4 |
| 30 - 59 | 19.2 |
| 60+ | 16.1 |
| Number of Water Resource User Associations (WRUA) Established | 20 |
| Households with Latrines | 128,735 |
| Community distribution by type of main toilet facility (%): | |
| Flush toilet | 0.9 |
| VIP Latrine | 2.6 |
| PIT Latrine | 93.6 |
| Uncovered Pit Latrine | 38.3 |
| Covered Pit Latrine | 55.3 |
| Community distribution by type of waste/garbage disposal (%): | |
| Collected by local Authority | 1.4 |
| Collected by Private firm | 0.7 |
| Garbage pit | 21.9 |
| Burning | 1.0 |
| Public garbage heap | 3.2 |
| Farm Garden | 71.5 |
| Neighbourhood Community group | |
| Other | 0.3 |
| Energy | |
| Trading centres with electricity | 20 |
| Trading centres without electricity | 7 |
| Health facilities with electricity | 9 |
| Health facilities without electricity | 2 |
| Secondary Schools with electricity | 37 |
| Secondary Schools without electricity | 9 |
| HH distribution by main cooking fuel: | |
| Firewood | 87.5 |
| Grass | 0.6 |
| Paraffin | 6.5 |
| Electricity | 0.1 |
| Gas (LPG) | 0.4 |
| Charcoal | 4.8 |
| Biomass Residue | Not determined |
| Biogas | Not determined |
| Other | 0.2 |
| HH distribution by main lighting fuel | |
| Firewood | 4.3 |
| Grass | |
| Paraffin | 90.4 |
| Electricity | 2.7 |
| Solar | 0.6 |
| Gas (LPG) | |
| Dry cell (torch) | 0.6 |
| Candles | 1.0 |

| Information Category | Statistics |
|--|------------|
| Institutions (schools, hospitals, prisons, etc.) using improved wood-fuel cooking stoves | 58 |
| Institutions (schools, hospitals, prisons, etc.) using LPG | 58 |
| Institutions (schools, hospitals, prisons, etc.) using kerosene | 2 |
| Institutions (schools, hospitals, prisons, etc.) using solar energy | 14 |
| Institutions (schools, hospitals, prisons, etc.) that have established woodlots | 58 |
| Transport & Communication | |
| Road length: | |
| Bitumen surface | 68 |
| Earth surface | 273.5 |
| Number of Telephone connections | |
| Mobile network coverage | 90 |
| No. of Cyber cafes | 5 |
| No. of private courier services | 4 |
| Number of Post offices | 2 |
| Number of Sub-post offices | 2 |
| Wholesale and Retail Trade & Industry | |
| Trading centers (No.) | 27 |
| Registered Retail traders (No.) | |
| Registered wholesale traders (No.) | 17 |
| Industry | |
| Manufacturing industries | 2 |
| Total Production by industries | |
| Total Consumption | |
| Surplus/deficiency | |
| Bakeries | 2 |
| Juan Kali Associations | |
| Juan Kali Artisans | |
| Tourism | |
| Bars and Restaurants | 5 |
| Financial Services | |
| Commercial Banks | 7 |
| Micro-finance Institutions | 4 |
| Village banks | Nil |
| Insurance Companies/branches | Nil |
| Housing | |
| HH distribution by main wall materials (%) | |
| Stone | |
| Brick/Block | 4.4 |
| Mud/Wood | 4.0 |
| Mud/Cement | 33.3 |
| Wood only | 1.2 |
| Corrugated Iron sheet | 52.9 |
| Grass Straw | 0.4 |
| Tin | 0.5 |
| Other | 4.2 |

| Information Category | Statistics |
|---|------------|
| HH distribution by main floor materials (%) | |
| Cement | 17.3 |
| Tiles | 0.2 |
| Wood | 3.8 |
| Earth | 76.1 |
| Other | 0.8 |
| HH distribution by main Roofing materials: (%) | |
| Corrugated Iron Sheet | 91.3 |
| Tiles | 0.8 |
| Concrete | 0.7 |
| Asbestos Sheet | 0.7 |
| Grass | 6.6 |
| Government houses by category | |
| LG | 35 |
| MG | 7 |
| HG | 3 |

CHAPTER TWO:
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS



2.0 Introduction

This chapter gives a review of the Districts 2002–2008 Development plan and highlights the implementation status of projects and programmes, constraints and lessons learned. The chapter also highlights the linkages with the strategic plan of the Vision 2030, the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the main development challenges experienced and the strategies to address these during the plan period.

2.1 Review of the 2002 – 2008 Plan

The 2002 – 2008 Igembe North District Development Plan focuses on the theme of the 9th National Development Plan which was "effective management for sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction" and incorporated priorities of the District Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (DPRSP).

The main challenge was poverty reduction, shortage of water especially during the rainy season, poor infrastructure, underdeveloped human resource, poor marketing systems, inadequate use of local raw materials, HIV/AIDS pandemic, high population growth rate, poverty, gender inequality and environmental degradation.

The plan outlined strategies and priorities to tackle the identified challenges through targeted projects and programmes within the 8 Medium Expenditure Framework (MTEF) sectors. These sectors are Productive sector, Physical infrastructure, Education, Health, Governance, Justice, Law and Order, Information communication technology, Public administration and Special Programmes.

Table 7: Review of the Previous Plan

| Department | No. of Projects in Previous Plan | No. of Projects Completed | No. of Ongoing Projects | No. of Stalled Projects/Not started | Total Project Cost (Ksh.) |
|--------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Agriculture | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 75m |
| Livestock | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 13m |
| Veterinary | 4 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 7m |
| Lands | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 10m |
| Irrigation | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | |
| Water | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 35m |
| Forest | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 15m |
| Co-operative | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 6m |
| AFC | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | - |
| Fisheries | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1m |
| Roads | 7 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 175m |
| Housing | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | - |