



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND PLANNING

**MERU CENTRAL
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN
2002-2008**

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

FOREWORD

Meru Central 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 undertaken in each of the sixty-nine districts in the country. 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 Meru Central 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, 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 Meru Central 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: 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 Meru Central DDP. It outlines the institutional framework for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the 7-year Plan, the indicators and instruments to be used setting clear roles for all stakeholders.

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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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

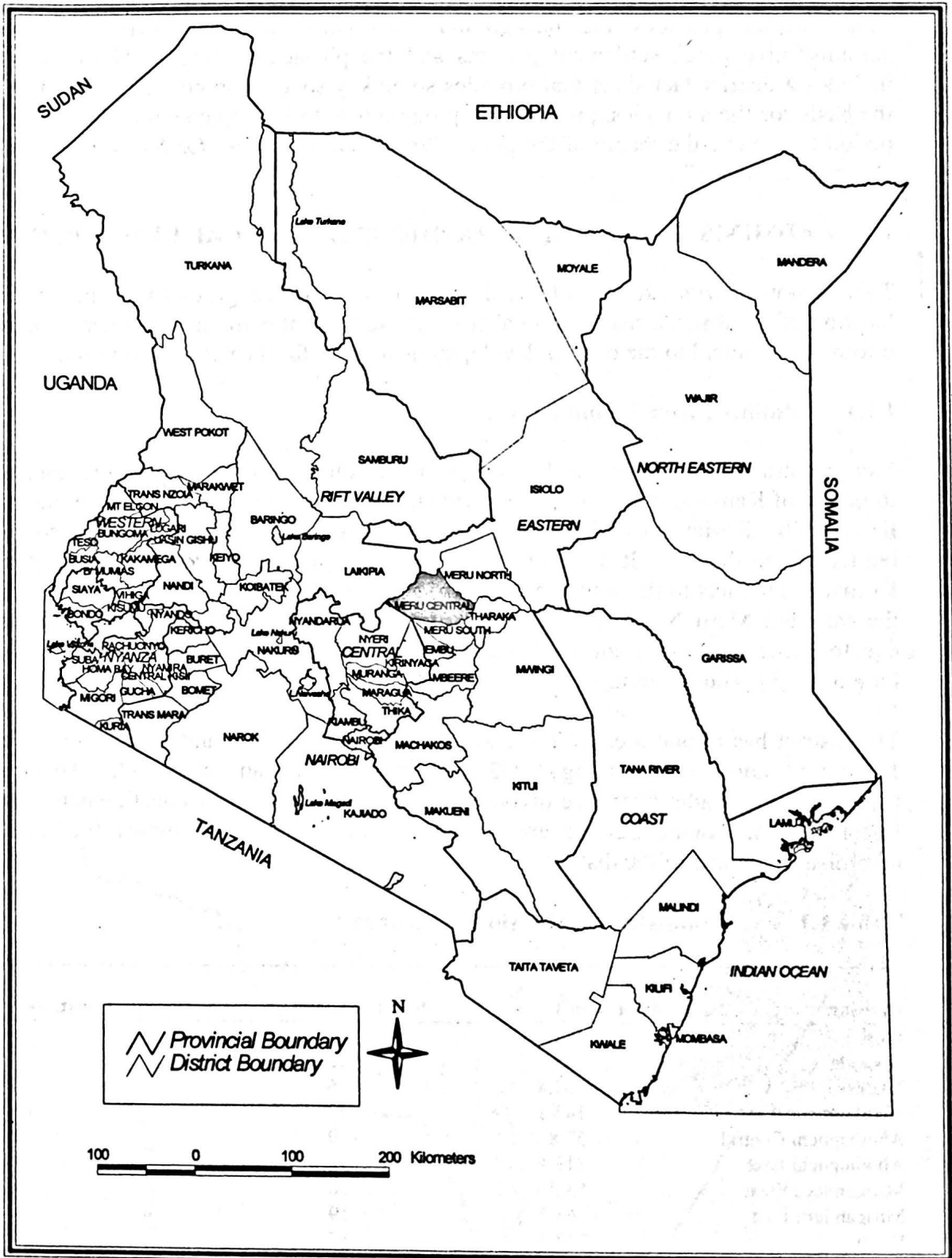
ASAL	Arid and Semi Arid Lands
A.I	Artificial Insemination
CACC	Constituency AIDS Control Council
CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics
DACC	District AIDS Control Committee
DDP	District Development Plan
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
HIV/AIDS	Human Immuno-Deficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MPTS	Multi Purpose Trees and Shrubs
MCFCU	Meru Central Farmers Co-operative Union
NPEP	National Poverty Eradicator Plan
NDP	National Development Plan
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
RAR	Rural Access Roads
SACCOS	Savings and Credit Co-operative

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CHAPTER ONE
DISTRICT PROFILE

LOCATION OF MERU CENTRAL IN KENYA



Prepared by CBS, 1999 Pop. Census

This map is not an authority over administrative boundaries

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Chapter provides the background information of the district in terms of administrative units, settlement patterns and the physical features. The chapter also includes a district fact sheet that provides some key socio-economic data that will form the basis for the strategies, projects and programmes to be implemented during the plan period to achieve the theme of the plan "*Effective Management for Sustain Growth And Poverty Reduction*".

1.1 ADMINISTRATIVE GEOGRAPHIC AND PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

This section provides details of the district profile and background information on the location of the district, main physical features, settlement patterns and other background information critical to the overall development strategy for the next seven years.

1.1.1 Administrative Boundaries

Meru Central District is one of the thirteen districts that form the Eastern Province of the Republic of Kenya and is among the few districts that are centrally located on the map of Kenya. The district lies to the east of Mt. Kenya whose peak cuts through the southwest border of the district. It shares borders with Laikipia District to the west, Nyeri and Kirinyaga Districts to the southwest, Meru South District to the south, Tharaka District to the east and Meru North and Isiolo Districts to the north. The District straddles the equator lying within latitude $0^{\circ} 3' 45''$ north and about $0^{\circ} 2' 30''$ south. It lies within longitudes 37° and 38° east.

The district has a total area of $2,982 \text{ km}^2$ of which Mt. Kenya and Imenti Forests cover $1,030 \text{ km}^2$ and the remaining $1,952 \text{ km}^2$ is under human settlement. The district comprises of ten administrative divisions and three parliamentary constituencies namely Imenti North, Imenti Central and Imenti South. Table 1.1 shows the area and administrative units of the district.

Table 1.1 Administrative Divisions and Area

Division	Area (Km ²)	Sub Locations	Locations
Igoji	113.1	15	5
Abogeta	148.5	12	6
Nkuene	131.4	6	3
Abothuguchi West	147.1	32	11
Abothuguchi Central	57.8	9	3
Abothuguchi East	213.1	10	3
Mirigamieru West	53.2	16	5
Mirigamieru East	168.7	19	6
Buuri	238.4	14	4
Timau	680.7	11	4
Forest	1,030	-	-
Total	2,982	144	50

Source: CBS Population and Housing Census Vol. I, 1999

1.1.2 Physiographic and Natural conditions

Mt. Kenya is the second highest mountain in Africa and the single most important physical feature that has influenced the natural conditions in the district. The wide range in altitude, 3,000 – 5,199m above sea level from the lowest point in the district to the summit of Mt. Kenya has influenced the atmospheric conditions leading to a wide variety of microclimates and agro-ecological zones. The forested upper zones of the district are the catchments areas of the numerous rivers in the district. These rivers therefore supply adequate surface water, which can be harnessed for hydroelectric power supply, irrigation and domestic purposes.

All the five small lakes that are in the district are located in the upper zones. Table 1.3 shows the location and areas of the lakes.

Table 1.2 Area of Lakes in the District

Name	Area (Ha)	Location
Sacred Lake	77	Kibirichia
Lake Rutundu	9	Mt. Kenya Forest
Lake Ellis	16	Mt. Kenya National Park
Lake Michaelson	16	Mt. Kenya National Park
Lake Alice	22	Mt. Kenya National Park

Source: District Survey Office, Meru Central, 2001

In addition to keeping the ecological balance, these lakes sustain various species of flora and fauna. The highlands, which are situated in the high altitudes of the district, have low temperatures and low rate of evaporation. High altitudes also force rain-bearing winds to deposit most of their moisture on the windward side (East of Mt. Kenya) leaving the leeward side in the rain shadow and low lying areas with very little rainfall. The southeastern slopes of Mt. Kenya receive ample rainfall of between 1,250 mm and 2,500 mm while the leeward side and the lowlands to the north and to the east receive low rainfall of between 380 mm and 1,000mm annually. Rains come in two seasons with the long rains occurring from mid March to May and short rains from October to December.

It should however be noted that in the recent past there has been a lot of climatic changes especially in the amount of rainfall received and the period when it comes.

1.1.3 Settlement Patterns

According to the 2001 Projected population, Mirigamieru West Division with a population of 62,539 has the highest population followed by Abothuguchi West Division with a population of 59,544 and Mirigamieru East Division with a population of 56,958. The high population in Mirigamieru West Division is mainly attributed to the population concentration within Meru Municipality and its environs. The high population in Abothuguchi West Division is attributed to the fact that much of the division is high potential, while the high population in Mirigamieru East Division is attributed to the fact that a section of Meru Municipality and its environs fall within the division.

Abothuguchi Central Division has the least population of 31,020 people followed by Abothuguchi East Division with 38,700 people and then Buuri Division, which have the third least population of 42,356 people. Although Abothuguchi East Division has the

second highest density of 537, it has the least population because of its small size (57.8 km²) while the low population for Abothuguchi East and Buuri Divisions respectively is attributed to the fact that these divisions are mainly ASAL.

The remaining four divisions namely Nkuene, Abogeta, Igoji and Timau have population of over 47,000 people. Except for Timau Division, the other three divisions have large areas comprising of high and medium potential agricultural land. Population in these divisions is to a large extent evenly distributed. Timau Division is also expansive with large areas that are ASAL. Population in the ASAL areas is low while the high potential areas carry large populations.

Table 1.3 Population Density by Division

Division	Density				
	1999	2002	2004	2006	2008
Timau	72	75	78	80	82
Abothuguchi West	407	425	438	451	465
Buuri	170	178	183	189	194
Miriga Mieru East	338	353	364	375	386
Miriga Mieru West	1,306	1,365	1,406	1,448	1,492
Abothuguchi Central	513	536	552	569	586
Abothuguchi East	174	182	187	193	199
Nkuene	415	439	447	460	474
Abogeta	381	398	410	423	435
Igoji	399	417	430	443	456
Meru Central	167	175	180	185	191

Source: District Statistics Office, Meru Central, 2001

The average population density for the district was 167 persons per km² in 1999, and expected to rise to 191 by the year 2008. Mirigamieru West is the most densely populated division with 1,306 persons/km² and holds 13.9 per cent of the total population in the district as shown in Table 1.3. Timau Division which is 22.8 per cent of the district size hold only 9.8 per cent of the population and has the lowest density of 72 persons/km². This is a settlement area with large farms where average farm size is 680 ha.

The density in all other divisions ranges from 513 persons/km² in Abothuguchi Central to 170 in Buuri and on average these divisions have 343 persons/km². This high population density will put a lot of population pressure on land. As population densities increase, this eliminates the ability of the people to derive their livelihood in sustainable manner from the land and the natural resource endowment of the district. Rapid population growth will narrow the scope for further expansion on production and lead to subdivision of land into uneconomic units, soil erosion and declining yields. The district will be facing deforestation, depletion of water resources and loss of natural habitat. Population will encroach into the forests and marginal areas hitherto unsettled.

Pockets of poverty in the district are found in the slums in the urban areas especially in Meru Town, Nkubu and Mitunguu and squatters in Timau Division. In all divisions where there are large families with more than six people especially in ASAL areas. Families with small uneconomic parcels of land especially in ASAL areas are also among the poor.

1.2 DISTRICT FACT SHEET

This district fact sheet contains information on the area, population size and other data that is relevant for planning and creation of indicators for monitoring and implementation of development projects and programmes in the plan period.

Area Km²	
Total area	2,982
Arable area	1,680
Non -arable area	1,302
Water mass	1.4
Gazetted forest	870
Urban area	68
Topography and Climate	
Altitude	5,199m
Highest	300m
Lowest (Meru Town station)	598.1mm
Rainfall	
Rainfall by seasons:	
Long rains	385.4mm
Short rains	760.8mm
Temperature range:	
High temperature (February)	24.5 ^o C
Low temperature (July)	12.4 ^o C
Temperature average	18.45 ^o C
Demographic and Population Profiles	
Population size	521,518
Population structure	
Number of males	259,282
Number of females	262,236
Female/ male ratio	101:100
Number of youthful population (15-25)	134,407
Population of primary school going age (6-13 years)	101,370
Population of secondary school going age (14 -17 years)	53,561
Labour force (15-64)	293,312
Dependency ratio	100:103
Population growth rate	1.48%
Density	
Division with highest density: Mirigamieru West	1,365 persons/km ²
Division with lowest density: Timau	75 persons/km ²
Average Density	175 persons/km ²
Rural Population	
Rural Population in (2002)	458,195
Rural population in (2008)	500,722
Urban Population	
Number of towns	3
Urban population at the start of the plan period	63,323
Meru town	51,355
Nkubu	8,075
Mitunguu	3,893
Crude birth rate	48/1000
Crude death rate	11/1000
Life expectancy	Not available
Male	Not available
Female	Not available
Infant mortality rate	74/1000
Under 5 mortality rate	164/1000
Total fertility rate	4.2

Socio-Economic Indicators	
Total No. of households	481,060
Average household size	4
No. of female headed households	10,662
No of children headed households	Not available
Children needing special protection	Not available
Absolute poverty (Rural and Urban)	41%
Contribution to National Poverty	1.32%
Average household incomes: I	
Sectoral contribution to household income:	
Agriculture	85%
Rural Self-employment	Not available
Wage employment	10%
Urban self-employment	Not available
Other	5%
No. of unemployed	9,637
Agriculture	
Average farms size (small scale)	1.1 Ha
Average farm size (large scale)	680 Ha.
Main food crops produced	Maize, beans, potatoes
Main cash crops produced	Tea, Coffee, Pyrethrum
Total acreage under food crops	98,459 Ha.
Total acreage under cash crops	33,135 Ha.
Main storage facilities (on and off farm)	Granaries, Silos, Cold rooms
Population working in the agriculture sector	250,000
Total no. of ranches	0
Average size of ranches	Not available
Main livestock bred	Cattle, sheep, goats
Land carrying capacity	10/Lu
Population working in the livestock sector	240,000
Main species of fish catch	Tilapia, Common carps, mud fish, trout
Population of fish farmers	151
No. of fish ponds	314
Size of gazetted forests	870 km ²
Size of non-gazetted forests	160 km ²
Main forest products	Timber, poles, firewood,
% of people engaged in forest related activities (saw mills, furniture work etc)	15
Cooperatives	
Active Co-operative societies by type:	
Coffee societies	51
Dairy societies	24
Rural Saccos	3
Urban Saccos	19
Jua Kali	1
Consumer	2
Housing	3
Multipurpose	2
Farm purchase	1
Meru Central Farmers Co-operative Union	1
Total	107
Key Cooperatives which have collapsed in the last 5 years:	
Dairy societies	9
Consumer	2
Housing	4
Multipurpose	3
Total	18
Total registered cooperative members by type	
Coffee	105,199
Dairy	29,657

Rural SACCO	6,724
Urban SACCO	14,016
Housing	4,650
Jua Kali	4,693
Consumer	4,830
Multipurpose	3,264
Farm purchase	564
Meru Central Farmers Co-operative Union	77 (Affiliated Societies)
Total	173,674
Total Turnover by (Kshs) by type:	
Coffee Societies	435,742,791
Dairy	257,053,999
Urban SACCOs	43,149,806
Rural SACCOs	21,111,295
Housing	3,119,503
Consumer	8,882,774
Meru Central Farmers Co operative Union	846,343,700
Total	1,615,403,968
Water and Sanitation	
Number of households with access to piped water	76,115
Number of households with access to potable water	112,230
Number of permanent rivers	25
Number of wells	1
Number of protected springs	29
Number of boreholes	14
Number of dams	5
Number of households with roof catchments	589
Average distance to nearest potable water point	0.5 km
Number of VIP latrines	2,222
Education Facilities	
Pre-Primary	
Number of pre-primary schools	380
Enrolment rates (boys and girls)	
Total drop-out rates	Not available
Boys	50.4%
Girls	49.6%
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:30
Primary	
Number of primary schools	367
Enrolment rates by sex	
Boys	48.4%
Girls	51.6%
Drop-out rates by sex	Not available
Teachers/pupil ratio	1:28
Average years of school attendance by sex	8
Secondary	
Number of secondary schools	72
Enrolment rates by sex:	
Boys	46.2%
Girls	53.8%
Teachers/student ratio	1:16
Average years of school attendance by sex	4
Tertiary	
Number of other training institutions (e.g. colleges, polytechnics etc)	5
Main type of training institutions	Technical and Teachers Training
Adult Literacy	
Number of adult literacy classes	122
Enrolment by sex	
Male	319
Female	1124

Drop out rate by sex	80%
Literacy levels	67%
Health	
Three most prevalent diseases	Malaria, Respiratory diseases, intestinal worms
Doctor patient	1:33,259
No. of hospitals GOK	3
No. of Hospitals Mission	2
No. of Maternity Homes (Private)	4
No. of Health Centres - GOK	5
No. of Dispensaries - GOK	21
No. of Dispensaries (Private)	23
No. of clinics (private)	Over 100
Average district to health centres	7 km
Energy	
Number of households with electricity connections	5,566
Number of trading centres with electricity	19
% rural households using solar power	Not available
% households using firewood/charcoal	100%
% households using kerosene, gas or biogas	100%
Transport Facilities	
Total kilometres of road	886.1
Bitumen Road	148.5
Gravel Road	43
Earth Road	448.2
RAR	206.4
Total length of railway line and number of stations	Not available
Number of ports including inland container depots	Not available
Number of waterways	Not available
Number of public services vehicles	Not available
Communication	
Number of households with telephone connections	2,158
Number of private and public organizations with telephone connections	2,783
Mobile service coverage	30%
Number of post/sub-post offices	10
Number of telephone booths	189
Number of households without radios	600
Number of cyber cafes	2
Trade, Commerce and Tourism	
Number of trading centres	33
Number of hotels	100
Number of tourist class hotels	5
Main tourist attractions	Wildlife, Mt. Kenya scenery, mountain climbing
Number of licensed businesses	Not available
Number of registered hotels	Not available
Total number of informal sector enterprises	Not available
Banks and Financial Institutions	
Number of banks	7
Volume of credit Provided	Not available
Number of other financial institutions	2
Volume of credit provided	Not available
Number of micro-finance institutions	8

CHAPTER TWO

MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

2.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides an overview of the last plan, 1997-2001 accompanied with an in-depth analysis of the implementation status of the projects that were planned over the plan period. The chapter further addresses the linkages of the current District Development Plan and other key long and short-term policy documents. An in-depth analysis of the major development challenges and cross cutting issues are also discussed here with a view to understanding the conditions that may accelerate or retard the achievement of sustainable growth and poverty reduction in the district.

2.1 OVERVIEW OF THE 1997 – 2001 DDP

The theme of 1997 – 2001 DDP was “Industrialization for Sustainable Economic Growth and Development”. In order for this to be achieved, various sectoral objectives and targets were set out in the plan for implementation. In most cases however, the envisaged sectoral targets and objectives were not achieved.

The major constraints which were identified as having held back development in Meru Central District at the beginning of the previous plan period include; inadequate infrastructure facilities, undeveloped human resources, and poor marketing system. Development strategies formulated by the DDC to counter these constraints included, improvement of infrastructure facilities, development of human resource, improving marketing of agricultural produce, development of raw materials and making financial resources accessible.

As regards the implementation of infrastructure facilities (road network, rural electrification, telephone facilities, physical plans and water supplies) projects and programme implementation rates were so low that neither were the planned targets attained nor the objectives achieved.

Implementation of the planned projects and programmes in human resource development, enhancement of efficient marketing of agricultural produce, intended to make financial resources accessible to traders were also very low. The overall implementation rate for the plan was less than 10 per cent. This low implementation was mainly due to inadequate funding for the projects and programmes.

2.2 IMPLEMENTATION OF 1997-2001 PLAN

Overall, it can be observed that implementation of the 1997-2001 Meru Central District Development plan fell below expectations. There were, however, variations in the implementation rate of the various sectors in the district depending mainly on the level of funding for programmes and projects. This comes out very clearly when we analyse the implementation status of each sector.

Agriculture and Rural Development Sector: Under the Agriculture and Rural Development Sector, there are a total of eleven (11) sub-sectors namely: crop development, livestock development, rural water supply, land administration and human settlement; co-operatives; food security; fisheries; agricultural research and extension; forestry and environment. The only three sub-sectors for which some projects were

The linkages between the National Development Plan and the need not be emphasized as the two have an identical theme "E sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction". The therefore directly derived from the NDP, which makes the two objectives and focus. The only difference is that while the NDP level the DDP focuses at the micro-level and involves the development challenges and constraints followed by articulation of set targets. The Plan also guides districts to formulate mechanisms for monitoring a plan.

2.4 MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS CUTTING

2.4.1 Population Growth

The 1999 population and housing census indicated that Meru Central District population of 498,880 which when compared to 1989 census represented an increase of 1.48 per cent per annum. This represents a decline in population growth attributed mainly to a decline in fertility level in the district. The fact that experienced demographic transition is shared in the population growth still relevance of 55.3 per cent. However, slowing the population growth still remains a challenge in this district and the country in general and there is need to promote planning programmes aimed at sustained fertility reduction.

2.1 Population Structure

1999		2002		2004		2006		2008	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
30,856	29,885	33,060	32,020	34,617	33,527	36,246	35,105	37,952	36,000
28,168	27,818	30,180	29,805	31,601	31,208	33,089	32,677	34,646	34,200
33,423	32,515	35,811	34,838	37,496	36,478	39,261	38,195	41,110	39,900
32,004	31,780	34,290	34,050	35,904	35,653	37,595	37,332	39,364	39,080
26,496	28,224	28,389	30,240	31,664	31,124	31,124	33,154	32,590	34,715
21,260	22,878	22,779	24,512	23,851	25,666	24,974	26,874	26,149	28,139
16,334	16,220	17,501	17,379	18,325	18,197	19,187	19,054	20,091	19,951
4,537	14,917	15,575	15,983	16,309	16,735	17,076	17,523	17,880	18,348
1,051	9,878	10,769	11,276	11,082	11,807	11,807	11,603	12,363	12,149
655	8,858	9,273	9,710	9,938	10,167	10,406	10,645	10,896	10,896
17	7,017	7,625	7,984	7,872	8,360	8,243	8,754	8,631	8,631
17	4,535	5,054	5,292	5,088	5,541	5,328	5,802	5,578	5,578
8	5,039	4,841	5,069	5,653	5,307	5,919	5,557	6,197	6,197
	3,192	3,165	3,314	3,581	3,470	3,750	3,633	3,927	3,927
	3,203	2,840	2,974	3,594	3,114	3,763	3,261	3,940	3,940
	1,771	2,164	2,266	1,987	2,373	2,080	2,485	2,178	2,178
	3,122	2,428	2,542	3,503	2,662	3,668	2,787	3,840	3,840
60,853	265,745	268,773	278,255	281,425	291,354	294,673	305,069	308,545	308,545

Office, Meru Central, 2001

implemented during the 1997-2001 plan period were, crop development, livestock development and rural water supply. Except for the rural water supply sub-sector where 50 per cent of the proposed 14 rural water projects were implemented, the other two sub-sectors i.e. crop development and livestock development with 3 and 7 proposed projects/programmes respectively had negligible implementation rate. There was no implementation for the other eight sub-sectors due to non-funding of the proposed projects. Implementation rate for this sector was below 10 per cent.

Tourism, Trade and Industry: This happens to be one of the sectors that had the lowest implementation rate within the plan period, although the theme of the plan focused on industrialization and the sector was supposed to play the leading role. Only Trade Sub-sector recorded implementation on one of the on-going project of providing loans to small scale traders through the Meru Joint Loans Board and only very few traders benefited from these loans because the Meru County Council was not able to make its contribution to the board due to financial problems. Implementation rate for the whole sector was 22 per cent.

Human Resources Development: During the previous plan period, some of the 16 proposed projects under education sub-sector and 8 proposed projects under health sub-sectors were implemented but the other four sub-sectors recorded no implementation rate. Most of the education sub-sector projects were however implemented on self-help basis. Implementation rate for the whole sector was 16 per cent. The low implementation rate is mainly attributed to low funding of projects and programmes during that period.

Physical Infrastructure and Services: Within this sector, it is only the Roads Sub-sector that some of the 12 projects, which were proposed within the plan period, were implemented while the other seven sub-sectors recorded no implementation. Implementation rate for the whole sector was 9 per cent. The low implementation rate is attributed to low funding as a result of the slow down of the economy.

Overall, the implementation rate of Meru Central DDP was very low at only 7.4 per cent.

Lessons learnt: The major lessons learnt during the implementation of the plan are that the funding of the planned projects and programmes were solely the Government responsibility, other stakeholders were not involved.

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

In so far as Government planning for the Kenyan economy is concerned, the focus is either “Reduction of Poverty and Economic Growth” for the short term plans or “Eradication of Poverty and Growth” for the long term plans. The implementation of the long term 15 years National Poverty Eradication Plan (NPEP) is expected to be achieved through the successful implementation of the short term plans and policy papers with linkages due to their common objectives and focus on poverty and growth viz, the three years Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP); the three year Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF); the seven year National Development Plan (NDP) and the seven year District Development Plan (DDP).

The linkages between the National Development Plan and the District development Plan need not be emphasized as the two have an identical theme “Effective Management for sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction”. The formulation of the DDP is therefore directly derived from the NDP, which makes the two documents to have similar objectives and focus. The only difference is that while the NDP encompasses the macro-level the DDP focuses at the micro-level and involves the identification of resources, challenges and constraints followed by articulation of development policies, strategies and programmes geared towards achieving the set targets. The National Development Plan also guides districts to formulate mechanisms for monitoring and evaluating the plan.

2.4 MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

2.4.1 Population Growth

The 1999 population and housing census indicated that Meru Central District had a population of 498,880 which when compared to 1989 census represented an inter-censal increase of 1.48 per cent per annum. The population is projected to reach 569,992 by the year 2008 as shown on Table 2.1. This represents a decline in population growth rate attributed mainly to a decline in fertility level in the district. The fact that Kenya has experienced demographic transition is shared in the district with increased contraceptive prevalence of 55.3 per cent. However, slowing the population growth still remains a challenge in this district and the country in general and there is need to promote family planning programmes aimed at sustained fertility reduction.

Table 2.1 Population Structure

Age Group	1999		2002		2004		2006		2008	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0 - 4	30,856	29,885	33,060	32,020	34,617	33,527	36,246	35,105	37,952	36,758
5 - 9	28,168	27,818	30,180	29,805	31,601	31,208	33,089	32,677	34,646	34,216
10 - 14	33,423	32,515	35,811	34,838	37,496	36,478	39,261	38,195	41,110	39,993
15 - 19	32,004	31,780	34,290	34,050	35,904	35,653	37,595	37,332	39,364	39,089
20 - 24	26,496	28,224	28,389	30,240	29,725	31,664	31,124	33,154	32,590	34,715
25 - 29	21,260	22,878	22,779	24,512	23,851	25,666	24,974	26,874	26,149	28,139
30 - 34	16,334	16,220	17,501	17,379	18,325	18,197	19,187	19,054	20,091	19,951
35 - 39	14,537	14,917	15,575	15,983	16,309	16,735	17,076	17,523	17,880	18,348
40 - 44	10,051	9,878	10,769	10,583	11,276	11,082	11,807	11,603	12,363	12,149
45 - 49	8,655	8,858	9,273	9,491	9,710	9,938	10,167	10,406	10,645	10,896
50 - 54	7,117	7,017	7,625	7,518	7,984	7,872	8,360	8,243	8,754	8,631
55 - 59	4,717	4,535	5,054	4,859	5,292	5,088	5,541	5,328	5,802	5,578
60 - 64	4,518	5,039	4,841	5,399	5,069	5,653	5,307	5,919	5,557	6,197
65 - 69	2,954	3,192	3,165	3,420	3,314	3,581	3,470	3,750	3,633	3,927
70 - 74	2,651	3,203	2,840	3,432	2,974	3,594	3,114	3,763	3,261	3,940
75 - 79	2,020	1,771	2,164	1,898	2,266	1,987	2,373	2,080	2,485	2,178
80 +	2,266	3,122	2,428	3,345	2,542	3,503	2,662	3,668	2,787	3,840
Total	248,027	250,853	265,745	268,773	278,255	281,425	291,354	294,673	305,069	308,545

Source: District Statistics Office, Meru Central, 2001

The age group 15-64 years constitutes the economically active population commonly referred to as the labour force. As shown in table 2.2, this age group comprised of 294,294 people (57.1 per cent) in 1999, of which 149,003 (50.5 per cent) were females. This number is projected to grow to 336,202 by the year 2008. The implications of this trend of population are that a small proportion of population strives to support those who fall within the dependant age groups, i.e., under 14 years and above 64 years. The problem is further compounded by the fact that 15-19 age group and some 20-24 year olds are still in school/colleges and as such economically dependant. This puts heavy economic burden on the economically active population that contributes to the infrastructure, development and at the same time provide basic needs. During the plan period, more resources will be required to enable the productive sectors in the district to grow and absorb the increasing labour force.

Table 2.2 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 (Pri.)	49,552	48,863	53,092	52,354	55,591	54,818	58,208	57,399	60,948	60,101
14 - 17 (Sec.)	26,183	25,817	28,053	27,661	29,374	28,963	30,757	30,327	32,205	31,754
15 - 25 (Youth)	58,500	60,004	62,679	64,290	65,630	67,317	68,719	70,486	71,954	73,804
15 - 49 (F/fert.)	129,337	132,755	138,576	142,239	145,100	148,935	151,930	155,946	159,082	163,287
15 - 64 (L/Force)	145,689	149,346	156,096	160,015	163,445	167,548	171,139	175,435	179,195	183,693

Source: District Statistics Offices, Meru Central, 2001

The number of primary school children age 6-13 years is estimated at 103,250 at the start of the plan period in year 2002 is projected to rise to 113,648 by the year 2008. The economic implication for this is that more primary school teachers will be employed and the existing facilities in primary school expanded to cater for the increasing numbers. Similarly the number of secondary school pupil's age 14-17 years is projected to increase from 55,581 in the year 2002 to 63,500 in the year 2008. This will also require investment in the expansion of the secondary school facilities and employment of more teachers.

The female age group 15-49, the reproductive age, stood at 132,450 in 1999 constituting 26.5 per cent of the total population. It is projected to increase to 151,311 by the end of the plan period. The increase in the reproductive age group population requires a compensating increase in facilities associated with maternal and child care. Efforts will therefore be made to invest resources in those areas that care for the needs of this age group during the plan period.

Urbanization is a very significant phenomenon in Meru Central District. In 1999 Meru Town registered a population of 49,126, which was 9.8 per cent of the district total population and is projected to reach 56,121 by the end of plan period. Meru Town is the district headquarters with developed infrastructure, water, electricity, banking, and postal and commercial facilities. Consequently, it attracts population from the hinterland as a commercial and administration centre. The local authorities should therefore initiate strategic plans to provide for amenities to cater for this increased population during the plan period. In total, 12.1 per cent of the district population live in the three urban centres: Meru, Nkubu and Mitunguu as shown in Table 2.2.

Table 2.3 Urban Population Projections

Urban	1999		2002		2004		2006		2008	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Meru	24,700	24,426	25,821	25,534	26,596	26,301	27,395	27,091	28,217	27,904
Nkubu	3,690	4,035	3,857	4,218	3,973	4,345	4,093	4,475	4,215	4,610
Mitunguu	1,877	1,847	1,962	1,931	2,021	1,989	2,082	2,049	2,144	2,110

Source: District Statistics Office, Meru Central, 2001

2.4.2 Poverty

About 50 per cent of the population in Buuri, Timau and Nkuene Divisions are considered to be poor while more than 45 per cent in all the other divisions are regarded as being poor. In each of these divisions, there are people who cannot afford decent meals or rarely have enough to provide three meals for all members of the household per day. This situation is prevalent in households with 6 or more members. The most vulnerable groups affected by poverty are, women, youth, and the aged and small-scale farmers.

The analysis of trend lines indicates that poverty is seen to be on the increase over time. The past ten years were the most critical in this regard. The overall feature of the poverty situation is the long-term poverty trend.

According to the Welfare Monitoring Survey III carried out in 1997, Meru Central had 41 per cent of food poor in the district ranking and contributed about 1.32 per cent towards the national poverty level.

The main causes of poverty in the district include: inadequate and unreliable rainfall leading to crop failure, drought and lack of water for irrigation in dry areas, lack of employment opportunities, poor extension services, inadequate land or landlessness, collapse of cotton and coffee sectors, low prices and lack of organized markets for agricultural products. The high cost of agricultural inputs, poor infrastructure, high rates of school drop outs due to inability to pay school fees, inaccessibility to credit facilities by farmers to enable them buy farm inputs and high consumption of illegal brews and drug taking by the youth leading to low working capacity further causes of poverty.

During the plan period, strategies necessary to reduce poverty in the district will include: improvement in agriculture extension services, revival of the cotton and coffee sectors, better organization in marketing of agricultural products, stabilizing the cost of agricultural inputs, provision of accessible credit facilities to farmers establishing irrigation schemes and improvements of infrastructure especially roads.

2.4.3 HIV/AIDS

HIV/AIDS is a national disaster in Kenya and equally has become a tragedy in the district. The lives of infected individuals, their families, communities and their economic activities have been affected by the pandemic. HIV/AIDS continues to take its toll on the population. Prevalence is estimated to be 38 per cent of the general population in the district. Increases in the mortality rates of both children and young adults will have a substantial impact on the life expectancy at birth. HIV/AIDS scourge is reversing the socio-economic and health development gains made since independence.

Although there is no sufficient data, most recent surveys done in hospitals indicate that the district ranks among those leading in HIV/AIDS prevalence in the country. Patients suffering from HIV/AIDS related illnesses occupy more than half of hospital beds in Meru General Hospital wards.

The number of orphaned children whose parents have died of AIDS is increasing everyday and many are suffering from opportunistic diseases in their homes because they cannot afford hospitalisation or drugs.

Although the actual number of people in the district who have died of HIV/AIDS cannot be ascertained, the reality is clear. The toll is alarmingly high and infection still continues inspite of the AIDS awareness level being about 95 per cent. Table 2.3 shows the HIV/AIDS infections by age and sex.

Table 2.4 HIV/AIDS Prevalence 1999 – 2001

Age Groups	Males			Females			Total		G/Tot 1999/ 2000	%	
	1999	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001	1999,2000,2001	1999,2000,2001			
0-14 Yrs	7	12	13	2	7	9	9	19	22	50	4.7
15-24 Yrs	3	28	25	14	97	84	17	125	109	251	23.8
25-34 Yrs	19	47	44	20	172	184	39	219	228	486	46.0
35 – 44 Yrs	6	42	43	4	53	62	10	95	105	210	19.9
45 Yrs - Above	7	11	16	6	11	8	13	22	24	59	5.6
Total	42	140	141	46	340	347	88	480	488	1,056	100.0

Source: MOH, Meru Central, 2001

The data does not fully represent the exact number of HIV/AIDS cases in the district but does give an impression on the status of the infection trend in the district. Stratifying the cases into age groups and gender several, observations become explicit.

About 90 per cent of HIV/AIDS cases in the district occur among adults between the ages 15 – 44 years. Since this group constitute largely the most economically productive part of the population, the mortality and morbidity present an important economic burden. This is also the age group upon whom heavy investment in education, skill and technological development and experience has been made. These deaths will wipe out the investment gains and bring disastrous consequences for children since most people in this age group are raising young children. The worst hit are the 25 – 34 years age group for both males and females where 46 per cent of the cases were recorded.

Women are more at risk of getting HIV/AIDS. About 69 per cent of the cases reported in the district were females in 2001. This is probably because the data collection was based at MCH/FP and testing done on those women who had gone for anti-natal clinics. Other reasons for the high rate of transmission in women are the traditional practices of polygamy, concubinage and lack of sexual negotiating power among women. Commercial sex workers are at risk because of the multiple sex partners they encounter.

A significant number of cases are reported among young people of age group 0 – 14 years. These children received the infection from their mothers either during pregnancy, birth or breastfeeding. Some might have caught it through harmful traditional practices like circumcision or sexual contact for those who became sexually active below age 14 years.

The impact of HIV/AIDS on the socio-economic status has been felt at the family, community and district level. Some of the impacts noticed in the district include, deaths due to AIDS and AIDS related illnesses, impoverished families and communities as they lose income-earners, loss of labour in food production sectors which reduce the level of food security and nutrition; creation of a pool of orphaned children who have a host of sociological, economic and psychological problems; high health care costs at household, community and district level and reduction of gains made in many sectors e.g. Agriculture, health, Education, Commerce etc.

The Way Forward: The effort to deal with HIV/AIDS in this district will focus on; how to cope with the pandemic given the understanding that there is no cure; how to contain the spread of HIV especially among adolescents and youth, women and girls and the high risk groups; how to remove situations that undermine/hinder prevention efforts such as stigma on HIV/AIDS; circumcision especially female genital mutilation, multiple sexual partners (as in polygamy, prostitution); how to deal with the problem of widows, widowers and orphans and how to provide for the affected, infected and to avail drugs.

Multi-disciplinary and multi-sectoral efforts will need to be employed to mitigate the impact of the pandemic on the families, communities and the socio-economic welfare of the population. Some of the strategies identified during the PRSP consultative forum include; HIV/AIDS awareness campaign aimed at translating into behaviour change, adopting prevention practices and therefore reducing prevalence; putting measures in place to prevent spread of HIV/AIDS through cultural practices like polygamy, circumcision and blood transfusion, provide social support to help people infected and affected cope, participate and be accepted in the society; promote home based care in provision of physical, psychological and spiritual needs and support in collaboration with the religious needs and support in collaboration with the religious organizations, communities and AIDS control committees; provide counselling and emotional support to reduce stress and stigma attached to the pandemic; empower the AIDS Control Committees (DACC and CACC) to enable them co-ordinate HIV/AIDS prevention efforts in the district and develop and implement a co-ordinated multi-sectoral approach to combat HIV/AIDS and its impacts.

2.4.4 Gender and Inequality

Gender has been recognized globally as a critical variable to development. More than ever before, realization that both men and women can contribute positively to development especially where their capacities are exploited in genuine partnerships for the benefits of both has influenced many development implementers.

The projected population of women in 2002 was 262,236, representing 50 per cent of the total population. However, despite their large numbers, their role in economic development is downplayed. The majority of women in the district reside in the rural areas thus contributing the largest share of rural based labour force. This indicates that women are at the centre of development given that the major economic activity in the district is agriculture.

Socio-cultural limitations particularly in the areas of decision-making and access to ownership impact negatively on development, thus both men and women do not effectively

utilize their capacities. Development programmes in the district need to come up with more gender comprehensive strategies to facilitate growth.

To attain sustainable gender partnerships, it is of absolute necessity to sensitise on the correct gender perspective to development as this will facilitate proper application of boys and girls in development ventures. This will avoid the marginalisation of either men or women and effectively promote utilization of their capacities for sustainable development.

2.4.5 Disaster Management

Disasters disrupt the normal functioning of individuals and communities by causing human and property damages. Meru Central District has experienced both human and natural increase in frequency and intensity over the years. This scenario is anticipated to worsen especially since disaster predisposing factors are prevalent in the district.

Drought: Meru Central though categorized as high potential with 1,680 km² of arable land, experiences regular droughts in the lower ecological zones covering the lower parts of Nkuene Division, Abothuguchi East and a large part of Buuri Division. These divisions have a total of 132,091, people about 26.5 per cent of the total population in the district. Often, these people are the main recipients of relief food supplies because the drought situations often affect their sources of income thus increasing their poverty levels and growing of drought resistant crops, conservation of water during the rainy seasons and reforestation of the drought prone areas.

2.4.6 Environmental Conservation and Management

Environment degradation in the district is rampant, forests have been destroyed, along the rivers and road reserves is unchecked, and garbage is disposed in the intermittent fire outbreaks are experienced. This potentially creates favourable conditions for droughts, as it gradually affects the rainfall patterns. This in turn on environmental degradation include; enforce the ban on logging indigenous forests; plant seedlings on the destroyed sections of the dumping of garbage in Imenti Forest by the Meru Municipality; appropriate measures to stop forest fires.

CHAPTER THREE
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

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3.0 INTRODUCTION

The Meru Central District PRSP forum prioritised the five sectors analysed in this chapter by order of priority as: Agriculture and Rural Development; Public Administration Safety Law and Order; Physical Infrastructure; Tourism, Trade and Industry Information Communication Technology and human Resource Development.

In all the five sectors, each sector vision and mission is stated and district response to the sector vision and mission analysed. The role of the stakeholders and sub-sector priorities for each sector has been highlighted. The proposed projects and programmes have also been ranked by their order of priority while cross-sector linkages have been analysed per sector.

3.1 AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

This sector comprises of the following sub-sectors: - Crop Development - Food and cash crops, Livestock Development including veterinary services, Rural Water Supply, Agricultural Research and Development, Land Administration, Survey and Human Settlement, Co-operatives, Food Security, Irrigation Development, Agriculture and Rural Financial Services, Environment and Fisheries

3.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The district sector vision and mission is in line with the National vision in Agriculture and Rural Development Sector which 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

The district will strive to undertake various programmes and projects. The main priorities during the plan-period that will contribute towards the achievement of the overall sector vision and mission developmental efforts will be focused on poverty reduction and will include the following:

Increase rural incomes through increased livestock production, facilitate development of water supply to cover 70 per cent of the district, secure land ownership and utilization to alleviate poverty and enable sustainable development, mobilize savings in the co-operative movement with a view to alleviate poverty.

It is envisaged that if poverty reduction intervention measures are implemented it would raise the incomes of the farmers in particular and the poor in general hence increase savings, which could in turn spur off-farm activities like trade, commerce and service industry. Agriculture and Rural Development sector is therefore used as a vehicle to spearhead development in the production, industrial and economic sectors.

Land being a major factor of production will receive much attention in registration, administration and planning, settlement and harmonisation of land law to provide security of tenure to land owners.

Fish farming will be part of the strategy in the district to improve food security and rural employment through increased volume of fish farming, adoption of fish eating habits and exploitation of other fisheries potential.

The co-operative movement has in the past played a significant role in marketing farm produce, mobilising for establishment of SACCO and savings through injecting management skills in co-operative societies. The sub-sector will continue to play its role in provision of efficient services to the co-operative movement so as to enable it to compete effectively with the private sector in the liberalised economic environment.

Increased production to provide for the population will require intensive exploitation of natural resources often times destabilizing the environment. The challenge is to balance between exploitation of natural resources and conservation. The exploitation of the environment, forest products and conservation programs will be undertaken simultaneously to ensure resource sustainability.

Water is a vital input in nearly all the development programs. Water is necessary for domestic use, livestock, agriculture and irrigation purposes, and is also an important component in the rural and urban areas. The major objective of the sector regarding water is to bring to the people the benefits of safe water within reasonable distance in the shortest time possible. The sector will ensure availability of water for agricultural, fisheries, afforestation and industries and therefore contribute to employment creation to the majority of people in the district.

3.1.3 Importance of Sector in the District

This sector plays a very important role in the district and is aggressively promoting programme strategies with the objective of:

Achieving food self sufficiency and increasing income to farmers, ensuring consistency between income, growth and food security amidst constraints of fixed land base and unfavourable weather conditions, increasing costs of agricultural inputs and unstable prices of cash crops.

However, the sector will be expected to play its role in reducing the incidences of poverty and spur economic growth in the district by implementing priority programmes and measures as outlined in the PRSP and the sectoral proposals in the plan.

Meru Central District is well endowed with natural resources, which could be utilized to enhance production in agriculture, livestock and fisheries. The district covers several agro-ecological zones, which enables farmers to have a wide range of crops and livestock. There is potential for high quality crop and livestock production in the sector. The rapid rate of population increase puts pressure on land and environment. This sets a very high demand for increased agricultural production, intensification of farming methods, diversified and intensive agricultural practices to meet the challenges of food security,

production of quality cash crops, creation of more employment and improvement of incomes.

3.1.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

There are private sector agencies and community based organisations (CBOs) involved in promotion of food security. The development in this sector has to be undertaken by the government in collaboration with all stakeholders. The role of the government will be formulation of sector policies, creation of favourable environment and infrastructure and coordination of strategies and development programs. These will be undertaken through sector specific departments and the statutory institutions in the district and specifically through the District Agricultural Board.

The private sector agencies and CBOs will contribute in the development of the specific sub-sectors on account of their capital, innovativeness, expertise, and efficiency in transfer of technology and flexibility to cope with socio-economic situations. Agro-based agencies can also introduce efficient agricultural methods, provide employment and reduce poverty. Some of the major agencies in the district are: Farm Africa, Meru Dry land Farming Project and Kenya Tea Development Agency.

3.1.5 Sub sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Crop Development

Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Provide food security for the people in the district and increase production as the population increase; Generate reasonable farm incomes for the farm families; Increase employment in the rural areas through absorption of more workers in the farms and promotion of agro based rural industries; Rehabilitation of cotton industry as an alternative source of income in the drier parts of the district.	Frequent change of weather conditions resulting to droughts; Declining soil fertility due to continuous cultivation; Use of poor uncertified seeds; High cost of fertilizer and inadequate replenishment of soil nutrients; Soil erosion and leaching; Lack of credit coupled by escalating costs of farm inputs; Poor marketing strategies for cash crops including the price fluctuation in world markets; Mismanagement of co-operatives societies dealing with processing and marketing of cash crops; Poor road network.	Production of drought tolerant crops including sorghum, millet cassava, yams, green grams; Promotion of early maturing crop varieties in the drier areas where most food crops are grown; Promotion of the use of researched and certified seeds; Provision of appropriate extension services; Expose the farmer to new technology and enterprises; Stress the need to form marketing groups so that the farmer may have a bigger say at the market; Rehabilitation of cotton industry as an alternative source of income in the drier parts.

Livestock Development

Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Increase incomes of the farmers through increased livestock production and improved marketing; Intensify extension services to promote, sustainable livestock production.	Poor market outlets in the district; Lack of affordable credit facilities to farmers; Lack of quality breeding stock; Mismanagement of farmer's organizations and groups; High disease incidences.	Formation of common interest groups to address marketing issues To promote breed selection and progeny testing; Encourage superior breeding stock use including AI; Increase farmers education; Intensify pests and disease control and

		prevention; Encourage private practitioners in the provision of A.I services.
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Rural Water Supply

Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
To provide as many people as possible with potable water; Protect and manage catchments areas; Collect and disseminate water resources data to other stakeholders.	Lack of funds to carry out the activities; Diminishing water resources.	Promote self-help groups; Promote environmental conservation.

Land Administration and Human Settlement

Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Issuance of land ownership documents; Ensure optimal land utilization; Plan townships and market centres in the district.	Uninformed membership of Lands Boards and Land Committees; Pressure on land due to cultural practices and population increase resulting to uneconomical land fragmentation and flouting/resisting of planning regulations; Lengthy and expensive land transaction processes have discouraged landowners from documenting their interests in land.	Ensuring speedy resolution of land ownership disputes; Streamline the operations of the various land boards, tribunals and committees to make them more efficient.

Co-operative Development

Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Provision of fast and efficient services to the co-operatives; Intensify training of cooperative movement personnel, committee members and members to improve management; Mobilization of savings by registering more savings and credit co-operative societies with a view to eradication of poverty in the district; Creation of awareness to enable co-operative sector to compete effectively with the private sector in a liberalized economic environment.	Poor leadership; Lack of members' commitment to societies; Political interference; Mismanagement of societies.	Provision of efficient services to co-operative societies; Promote and register new co-operative societies; Revive dormant co-operative societies for the benefit of the members; Offer training to registered co-operative society members.

Environment and Forest Conservation

Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Conservation of Mt. Kenya forest to ensure sustainable exploitation of the forest resources; Protection of forest resources in the district; Promote afforestation programmes; Ensure community participation in the conservation programs relating to environment and wildlife.	Lack of enforcement of environment conservation laws; Poor farming/agricultural activities, which endanger conservation of water and forest resources; Encroachment on conservation/protected areas due to population pressure; Conflict between human and	Assist communities in identifying and developing alternative income generating activities that will provide a source of income and hence lessen the need to over exploit the Mt. Kenya Forest; To facilitate exchange of information among stakeholders and encourage collaborative efforts in conservation;

	wildlife around Mt. Kenya Forest.	To create awareness and concerns on the local importance of environment conservation.
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Fisheries

Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Increase fish production in the district.	A nonfish eating community; Poor roads and communications; Lack of capital and labour from prospective fish farmers; Competition from agro-economic activities.	Encourage eating of fish through demonstration and extension services; Promote fish farming as one of the income earning activities.

3.1.6 Project and Programme Priorities

A: On-going Projects: Irrigation Development

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Eastern Province Horticulture and Traditional Food Crops Development (IFAD/GOK) Abothuguchi East and Timau Divisions	Increase income of small scale farmers; Ensure food security through small scale horticulture and traditional crops development; Widen traditional crops consumer and utilization range.	Rehabilitate Ciomujogia, Kithare Mungu and Ngare Ndare irrigation schemes; One scheme per year; Increase hectareage of traditional food crops; Increase productivity of traditional food crops by 40%; Increase consumption of traditional food crops by 50%; Streamline horticultural marketing system; Add value to traditional food crops.	Rehabilitation of existing irrigation schemes; Promote production and utilisation of traditional food crops; Improve horticultural crops marketing; Provision of line credit for farm inputs, processing and product promotion; Multiplication of improved seed and other planting material; Improve staff mobility; Promote adaptive research.
National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme (NALEP) District wide	Enhance farmers, staff and stakeholders knowledge and skills and improve productivity.	Training seminars; Demonstrations barazas; Field days; Development of farm specific action plans.	Extension programme targeting one focal area annually; Training; Seminar; Demonstrations; Barazas and meetings.
Nkubu Depot (HCDA) Kariene Abothuguchi East Division	To ensure quality produce for export through reduction of post-harvest losses as well as improving marketing.	Pre-cooling facility established; The facility has a capacity of 10 tons of fresh produce (French bean runner beans, snowpeas, avocados and mangoes).	Pre cooling the horticultural produce.

A: Ongoing Projects: Livestock Development

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Disease Control District wide	To reduce disease occurrence which interfere with production and marketing mainly notifiable diseases; Identify and report disease incidences for effective disease control	Increase vaccination coverage from 50% to 90% of livestock; Baiting of all stray dogs.	Vaccination of livestock against notifiable diseases especially rinderpest, foot and mouth, black quarter, anthrax, newcastle; Active and passive disease surveillance; Control livestock movement

	measures to be taken.		through movement permit and surveillance.
Veterinary clinical Services District wide	Reduce death of livestock due to treatable diseases.	Treat 90% – 100% of all cases reported.	Treatment of all sick livestock reported.
Tick Control District wide	Reduce tick borne disease to boost production and reduce cost of treatment by rehabilitating more dips.	Increase number of functional dips from 48 to 108; Increase dipping from 3% to 80% through proper supervision and monitoring.	Dipping all animals; Train dip committees and farmers.
Artificial Inseminations District wide	To improve and maintain the district dairy herd.	Increase services provided (private/self HG) to 20,000 dairy cattle; Reduce non-attendance on AI from 30% to 5%.	Provide AI services to all dairy farmers.
Meat Hygiene District wide	Make sure meat consumed in the district is wholesome.	Train all AHAs and LOS in meat inspection from 19 to 40.	Inspection of carcasses at municipal slaughter house (Lewa).
Hides, Skins and Leather improvement District wide	Improve the quality of hides and skins produced in the district.	To cover all bandas dealing with hides and skins for inspection and advisory services; Increase grades I and 10 to 75%.	Supervision and regulation of trade activities; Training of workers at slaughter houses and bandas;

B: New Project Proposals: Livestock Development

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Milk micro-Processing Nkuene and Timau Division	1	To add value to the milk; To widen milk marketing; To prolong shelf life; To kill harmful microorganisms.	Private entrepreneur small scale dairy farmers; 2 No. micro processing milk plants.	Pasteurizing milk; Cooling; Packing; Yogorhut and mala processing. Justification: To preserve milk due to high production.
Animal Nutrition All Divisions	2	Fodder conservation strategies such as hay and silage making; Establishing fodder bulking plots at farm level; Farmers training on home made rations; Establish MPTS seedlings nurseries at farm level.	To alleviate feed scarcity during the dry seasons; Improve nutritional status of animals; Provide protein rich forages.	Small-scale farmers in the entire district. Justification: There is shortage of forage during the dry seasons.
Genetic Improvements Marimba Farm	3	To avail quality breeding stock.	10 heifers in a year.	Breed selection; Progeny testing. Justification: Improve the indigenous breed.
Local Goat Improvement All Divisions	4	Improve local goat productivity.	Indigenous local goats.	Collection and storage of superior quality semen of dairy goats; Training of personnel on goat semen collection and insemination. Justification: Improve the indigenous breed.
Poultry Improvements All Divisions	5	Reduce costs of commercially available feeds;	Poultry keepers per year	Formulate home made rations using locally available farm products and

		Reduce high mortality rates of local poultry populations.		by-products; Intensify disease control initiatives. Justification: Improve the incomes of the poultry keepers.
Pig Improvements All Divisions	6	Promote establishment of pig slaughter facilities.	1 slaughterhouse per division.	Establishment of slaughter facilities. Justification: Improve local consumption and market pork.
Farmers Associations District Level	7	Increase farmers bargaining power; Create common interest groups to provide forums for information exchange.	Set 2 farmers Association per division.	Setting up of autonomous farmers associations and groups. Justification: The farmers need an association to articulate their views.
Increase honey Production in lower potential zones District wide	8	To increase honey production; To tap the vast bee forage potential; To raise incomes of bee-keeping farmers.	20 bee-keeping farmers in three divisions.	To intensify adoption of modern bee-keeping technologies. Justification: Diversify income-generating activities.

B: New Project Proposals: Veterinary Services

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Disease Control District wide	1	To improve vaccination of cattle.	To increase vaccination coverage from 50 to 80 per cent; Repair all existing crushes – 108; Erection of new crushes about 50; Laboratory – equip Kinoru Vet. Clinical with modern machines for culture sensitivity.	Repair crushes; Identify strategic sites and erect crushes. Justification: Reduce animal deaths.
Tick Control District wide	2	To reduce the number of tick borne diseases by rehabilitating more dips.	Rehabilitate all 108 dip; Increase dipping expenses from 3 per cent to 80 per cent.	Rehabilitation of cattle dips; Training of dip committees and farmers; Intensify dip supervision and monitoring by providing transport and fuel. Justification: Reduce animal deaths.
Meat Inspection District wide	3	Ensuring that the meat consumed in the district is fit for consumption.	Training remaining meat inspectors; Meat inspection to raise from 19 per cent to 40 per cent; To cover all slaughter points.	Meat inspection. Justification: Prevent people from consuming unhygienic meat.
Construction of Offices Igoji, Mirigamieru East Abothuguchi West, Buuri Divisions	4	Good working environment.	To build office block in every division – total to be 9.	Construct office block with laboratories. Justification Improve effectiveness and efficiency of staff members.
Training of Community Based Animal Health Workers	5	To make available to farmers in marginal areas prompt and affordable clinical services at village level.	Two trainings per year of 10 people per session; Train a total of 40 CAHWS in 2002 and 2003.	Train selected local school leavers on animal health. Justification: Improving the health of animals in the marginal areas.

A: On-going Projects: Rural Water Supply

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Meru Water Supply Ntima Location Mirigamieru West Division	To increase the water supply to the Municipality and its environs.	To avail enough water and have increased revenue collection.	Expand and enlarge the pipelines.
Nkubu Water Supply Nkuene Division Nkuene Location	To reduce operation cost and have constant flow of water to consumers.	Change from pumping to wholly gravity flow system.	Intake, tanks and pipeline construction.
Kanyakine Water Supply Abogeta Division	Minimise instance of blockages and increase water supply to the consumers.	Change the source of water from highly silting stream to a more reliable big river.	Intake and pipeline constructions.
Ontulili Water Supply Ontulili Location Timau Division	Increase flow of water.	Have water flow to all members.	Mainline expansion, tanks construction.
Igokine Kithakanaro Water Supply Kanyakine Location Abogeta Division	Provide water to the community.	To provide water to over 7,000 people and 4,000 livestock.	Pipeline and tanks construction.
Kiirua Water Project Kiirua Location Buuri Division	To get clean water close to the consumers.	To get clean water close to the consumers; To benefit over 20,000 people with water.	Construct the distribution network.
Kibirichia Water Project Kibirichia Location Kibirichia Division	To avail clean water for domestic livestock and minor irrigation.	To benefit over 30,000 people and improve food production.	Installation of pipelines and tanks.
Ithambara Water Project Kabaranyeki Location Abothuguchi West Division	Provide clean water to the residents.	To benefit over 9,000 people and improve crop production.	Installation of pipelines and tanks.
Karaene Water Project Abothuguchi East Division	Avail clean water to the residents.	To benefit over 5,000 people and improve food production.	Installation of pipelines and tanks.
Muuti Women Water Project Abothuguchi East Division	To get water close to the consumers.	To benefit over 4,000 people and improve food production.	Installation of pipelines and tanks.
Kirugua Mutethia Kanyakine Location Abogeta Division	To improve flow of water.	To benefit over 6,000 people and improve food production.	Installation of pipelines and tanks constructions.
Lower Kithangari Kithangari Location Abogeta Division	To improve flow of water.	To benefit over 5,000 people and improve food production.	Installation of pipelines.
Kirii Nkumari Water Project Migunguu Location Nkuene Divisions	To improve flow of water.	To benefit over 5,000 people and improve food production.	Expansion of pipelines; Construction of intake and tanks.

B: New Project Proposals: Rural Water Supply

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Community Rural Water Supplies All Divisions	1	To ensure that clean water to all for domestic, Livestock and agricultural use so as to create employment to the fast growing population.	To ensure that two community rural water supplies are fully rehabilitated in all divisions every financial year and have an additional 2,000 people benefit.	To initiate two new water projects; To rehabilitate the existing water supplies. Justification: Provide clean water for human, livestock and agricultural use.
Government Run	2	To cope with the ever	Ensure one	To rehabilitate the pipelines

Rural Water Supplies All Divisions		increasing water demand for domestic and industrial use.	government run water supply is rehabilitated to provide an additional 500 consumers per financial year.	and change conveyance lines for improved performance. Justification: The project will provide water for human, livestock and agricultural use.
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A: On-going Projects: Land Administration Survey and Human Settlement

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Nyayo Settlement Scheme Timau Division	To empower the squatters through provision of land.	Settle 200 squatter families.	Resettlement of squatters by moving them from the gazetted areas of Mt. Kenya forest to be settled on the Sirimoni area.
Kiamuri 'B' Adj. Section (Abothuguchi East Division)	To create security of tenure through the land adjudication process.	Registration of approximately 2,662 ha. of land of individual owners and be issued with freehold titles.	Determination of existing rights and interests of persons in the Kiamuri 'B' Adj. Section.

B: On-going Project: Co-operative Development

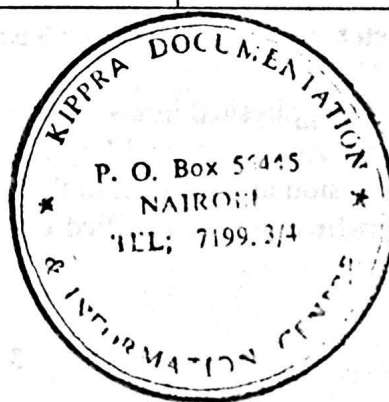
Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Intensive Co-operative Management Improvement System (ICMIS) District wide	Improve cooperative management in the district.	Train 100 committee members and 10 officials every year.	Training of committee members, staff and members; Visit to other project area.

B: New Project Proposals: Co-operative Development

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Purchase of computer Mirigamieru West Division	1	Enhance staff performance.	1 computer procured.	Computerization of office operation.
Revival of Cotton and Pyrethrum Co-operative Societies District wide	2	Improve cotton and pyrethrum market.	2 Cooperative societies revived.	Holding of members' education day and sensitisation of farmers of present lucrative market in USA and Europe. Justification: Some societies have collapsed due to lack of markets.

A: On-going Projects: Fisheries

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Kithima Fish Ponds Buuri Division	To ensure availability of fingerlings; To ensure availability of edible fish.	Training of 10 farmers monthly; Bi-weekly sale of edible fish.	Construction of 5 additional fish ponds; Setting up demonstration farms.



B: New Project Proposals

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of buildings Buuri Division	1	To provide an office and supporting facilities for Kithima fish culture farm.	An office for 10 personnel.	Construction of an office block laboratory at Kithima. Justification: This is the only active fish demonstration farm in the district.
Dams and River Stocking District wide	2	To replenish stocks; To patrol rivers for poaching control Monitor river stocks.	10 rivers and 2 dams.	Stocking of rivers with trout fingerlings. Justification To increase fish production in the district.

3.1.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Cross sector linkages arise in the process of program and project implementation. The sectors are interdependent in the process of development. Development of agricultural production will depend largely on good infrastructure in form of roads, transport and communication networks. Tea industry in the district will rely on the quality roads to enable timely and efficient transport of products to their destinations.

For the sector to achieve its wider objective in contributing to poverty reduction, rural employment and sustainable utilization of the natural resources, it must take advantage of the outputs of the Human Resources sector in form of technology, skilled and unskilled labour and at the same time development will be realised in the climate of public security, law and order. Of equal importance are emerging concerns and themes:- HIV/AIDS pandemic, good governance and democratic principles, ecological balance and biodiversity, economic management and renewed growth.

3.2 PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Physical Infrastructure sector comprises of six sub-sectors viz; roads transport and Communications, energy (including hydro-electric power generation), major water works and sanitation, roads, buildings

3.2.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The sector vision and mission is "For enhanced and sustainable 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 that are likely to generate greater economic impact in the economy. In the long run, the sector is expected to contribute to the 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

Most of the existing physical infrastructure in the district especially roads is dilapidated and so are the two airstrips (Gaitu and Igoji) and the Meru Town Sewerage system. The district response to the vision and mission in this regard is to have all the tarmac roads re-carpeted and all the classified and unclassified earth roads improved to all weather standard. The

two airstrips and the Meru Town Sewerage system will be rehabilitated while Meru Town Water supply will be augmented during the plan period.

3.2.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

This is one of the most important sectors in Meru Central District. During the PRSP District Forum, it was ranked among the highest four sectors in the district. This ranking is justified due to the fact that well developed functional infrastructure facilitates growth of the agricultural sector. Good all-weather roads will also facilitate easy transportation of agricultural and manufactured products to the markets and ultimately to the consumer. Availability of cheap energy will enable manufactured products compete favourably with similar imported products. An efficient and affordable telephone network in the district and indeed in the country as a whole is a pre-requisite for vibrant economic activities.

3.2.4. Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

The government is expected to maintain all the classified roads in the district while Meru County Council and Meru Municipal Council are expected to maintain the roads falling under their jurisdiction.

The maintenance and any development in regard to the two airstrips in the district remains the responsibility of the government. While it is the responsibility of the Ministry of Energy to fund the development of Rural Electrification Schemes, it remains the responsibility of the Kenya Power and Lighting Company to build the schemes. Private individuals may also do the funding of the development of some water schemes.

3.2.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Roads

Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
All classified and unclassified roads are improved to all weather standards; Open up inaccessible areas through construction of new roads and bridges where they are required.	Lack of roads; Impassable roads	Improve road network; Provide additional rural access roads; Use of manual community labour to repair roads.

Energy

Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Encourage the use of renewable energy; Extend Rural Electrification Programme to all corners of the district.	Depleted forests leads to lack of firewood; High cost of providing fuel; Lack of electricity and expensive where available.	Provide and implement appropriate energy saving technology; Open new schemes under rural electrification; Discourage charcoal burning; Encourage private sector to invest in energy; Promotion of cheaper solar energy.

Transport and Communications

Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Improvement and extension of communication services in the district.	Unavailability of adequate transport; Unaffordable transportation; Poor quality of transport (full of dangers); Telephone services are unavailable, inadequate, not maintained and expensive where they exist.	Provide cheap and adequate telephone services; Improve infrastructure in general.

Major Water Works and Sanitation

Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Protection of water catchments areas; Improvement of sewerage disposal systems in urban centres.	Inappropriate application of resources (e.g. small water projects serving few people); Lack of proper and adequate sewer disposal.	Co-ordination of water supply system by the Government; Protect water catchments areas; Designing of proper sanitation and sewerage disposal systems; Encourage use of pit latrines and maintain hygiene; Treatment of drinking water; Privatising water supply systems; Formation of consumer associations; Discourage deforestation in water catchments areas.

3.2.6 Project and Programme Priorities

A: On-going Projects: Roads

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Road D476 Nkubu-Marimba Nkuene Division	To enable usage of the road all the year round even during the rainy seasons.	Complete the remaining 18% of gravelling within the first three months of the plan period and thereby continue to maintain the road up the end year 2008.	Gravelling to all weather standard.
Iraru Bridge Road E 1860 Kionyo-Kiangua Igoji/Abogeta Division	To enable people and vehicles pass to the other side of the bridge.	Construction of the remaining 40% of the bridge should be completed within the first year of the plan period.	Construction of the bridge to concrete deck.
Road D475 Nkubu-Mitunguu Nkuene Division	To enable the road to be used all the year round.	Complete gravelling the remaining 88% of the road in the first two years of the plan period.	Gravel to all weather standard.
Road E783 Kariene-Gaitu Central/East Abothuguchi Division	To facilitate road usage all the year round	Complete gravelling the remaining 70% of the road within the first two years of the plan period.	Gravel to all weather standard.
Road E 1851 Kisima-Ngarendare Timau Division	To enable usage of the road all the year round including the wet seasons.	Gravelling of the remaining 70% of the road within the first two years of the plan period.	Gravelling to all weather standard.

B: New Project Proposals: Roads

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
D485/D483/D474 (Meru-Githongo- Chogoria)	1	To render the road passable all the year round.	Design and plan to be ready within two years and construction to take the remaining 5 years so that the road will be ready by year 2008.	Construct to bitumen standard 55Km of the Road. Justification: Serves a high agricultural potential hinterland including Githongo, Imenti and Kinoro tea factories.
Road C92 Meru-Mitunguu Mirigamieru East Abothuguchi East Nkuene Divisions	2	To make the road passable all the year round.	Designing and planning well be ready within the first three years of the plan; Construction works should take 4 years; Completion should be at the end of the plan period.	Construct to bitumen standard 33 km of the road. Justification: The road connects Meru Central District with Tharaka and onwards to Embu and serves a high agricultural area with coffee and horticulture.
D490 (Ruriri-Isiolo) Buuri Division	3	To render the road passable all the year round.	Designing and planning will be ready within the first one year of the plan period; Bituminisation of the road to be completed by the end of the plan period. 21 km.	Construct to bitumen standard. Justification The road connects Meru and Isiolo District. Headquarter reducing the distance by over 10 km.
Road D480 Meru – Kithaku Road Mingamieru West/Abothuguci West Divisions	4	To make the road passable all the year round.	Gravelling should be completed within the 2 nd and 3 rd years of the plan period. 8 km.	Gravel to all weather standards. Justification: This road serves a high population and a high productive tea growing area.
D481 Kisima-Kiirua Road	5	To ensure that the road is motorable all the year round;	Gravelling the road to be undertaken within the 3 rd and 4 th years of the plan period.	Gravelling to all weather standard Justification: It serves a highly productive pyrethrum and wheat growing areas.
Kinyartha Bridge on Road D482 Meru-Mbeu	6	To connect Meru Central and Meru North Districts to facilitate easy movement of vehicles goods and people.	To have construction works completed within the 5 th year of the plan period.	Construct a concrete deck. Justification: The bridge connects Meru North and Meru Central Districts.
Road D474 Kanyakine-Kionyo Abogeta Division	7	To render the road passable all the year round. The road traverses high potential agricultural land and which is also highly populated.	Gravelling of this road should be undertaken within the 3 rd and 4 th year of the plan period.	Gravelling the road to all weather standards. Justification: The road is impassable during the rains.
Road E776 Igoji-Iraru-Mitunguu Igoji/Abogeta/ Nkuene Divisions	8	To render the road passable all the year round.	Gravelling to be completed before the end of the plan period.	Gravelling to all weather standards. Justification: The road is not passable during the rainy season; It serves an agriculturally productive area.

3.2.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Physical infrastructure will contribute to economic growth in an environment where security, law and order is maintained.

Human Resources Sector also has linkages with this sector because qualified manpower is required to manage hi-tech sub-sectors like information technology and energy. In order for the physical infrastructure thrust to accelerate growth proper planning is a pre-requisite

3.3 TOURISM, TRADE AND INDUSTRY

3.3.1 Sector Vision and Mission

“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 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The district will contribute towards the achievement of the sector’s vision and mission by attracting and promoting industrial investment in the district, ensuring availability of industrial land for investment, entrepreneurship development, provision of credit facilities to small scale traders and providing training to potential and existing traders on business management skills.

3.3.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The Department of Trade contributes immensely to growth of the economy by providing various strategies and targets through its functions and objectives in spearheading economic development. The trade sector has great potential for generating employment to many people.

Most of the industries in the district are agro based bearing in mind that the mainstay of the economy here is agriculture. They industries are principally targeted at utilising locally produced raw materials or to service the agriculture sector.

3.3.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

The Department of Trade undertakes the following roles: business financing through Joint Loans Board, identification and promotion of alternative sources of finance for micro and small scale enterprises, collection, analysis, storage and dissemination of relevant trade data to the business community, formulation of appropriate programmes which will combine counselling skills upgrading and entrepreneurial training

The Department of Industry on the other hand plays the following roles; initiating, appraising and evaluating district industrial plans, co-ordinating, reviewing and evaluating industrial development programmes and projects in the district, advising DDC on investment policy measures aimed at attracting and promoting industrial investment,

infrastructural requirements for rapid growth of industrial sector, ensuring availability of industrial land, infrastructure and promotion facilities for approved industrial projects, creating public awareness of the available facilities, schemes and services for industrial development in the district, advising the Ministry of Industry on the issuance of Industrial Registration Licences and monitoring entrepreneurial development and business creation programmes of NGOs in order to harmonize industrial development in the district.

3.3.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Trade

Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
<p>Extension of credit facilities to small scale entrepreneurs to enhance their growth and sustainability; Training on managerial skills; Offer counselling and consultancy to the potential and existing traders; Licensing of commercial activities to legalise businesses.</p>	<p>There are limited finances . especially on working capital; There is high default rate in loans already given out; Grants from the Central Government are limited; Local Authorities do not submit their grants to the loan scheme; Lack of managerial skills; The distance covered by clients for service has increased due to closure of office; Lack of markets for some products.</p>	<p>Provision of business finance by Joint Loans Board and identification of alternative sources of finance for the micro and small scale enterprises; Formulate appropriate programmes for counselling, skills upgrading and entrepreneur training geared towards enhancement of participation of traders; Collection, analyses and dissemination of relevant trade data to the business community; Collaboration with other relevant institutions to facilitate harmonisation and simplification of trade, investment and documentation requirements and procedures; Identification and promotion of exportable products in order to expand export base; Removal of the regulatory constraints impeding growth and expansion of small-scale enterprises.</p>

Industry

Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
<p>Introduce agro-based small industries</p>	<p>Peoples' ignorance on the importance of industries; Lack of capital; Poor infrastructure; Lack of entrepreneurial spirit; Lack of technical know-how; Brain drain to big towns upon skills acquisition; Lack of favourable environment.</p>	<p>Undertake study and identify viable industrial investment opportunities; Public awareness campaigns through exhibitions, trade fairs and seminars; Advisory services on alternative source of business finance; Training potential industrialists on various skills.</p>

3.3.6 Project and Programme Priorities

A: On-going Projects: Trade

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Training and Extension District wide	To train traders.	Reach around 2,000 traders.	Training to equip traders on managerial skills.
Joint Loans Board District wide	Extend financial assistance to successful loan applicants.	Give around Kshs 6 million to around 300 traders.	Financial credit to traders.
Trade Licence District wide	Issuing of trade licences free of charge.	Licence around 5,000 traders.	Registration of traders.

B: New Project Proposal: Trade

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Counselling and Consultancy District wide	1	Offering advisory services to traders on problems they encounter in their businesses.	To reach around 5,000 traders.	Advisory services. Justification: Improve traders' entrepreneurial ability.
Ministerial Office Block Meru Town	2	Establishment of office due to limited space for services.	Complete office by the end of the plan period.	Construction of office. Justification: Officers will be provided a conducive working environment.

A: On-going Projects: Industry

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Information Dissemination District wide	To avail and exchange information on opportunities incentives etc on industrial investment.	One exhibition per year; Three seminars per year.	Holding exhibition (trade fairs) and seminars.
Project Finance District wide	To facilitate accessibility of finance to business people.	Three seminars per year per district.	Network with financial institutions banks, MFI on project financing; Hold seminars jointly with financiers.
Capacity Building District wide	Enhance technical trade skills; Provide place for training on specific industrial skills.	Four courses per year; Complete the pilot plant in the plan period.	Skills training courses; Build and equip a pilot plant.
Infrastructure Development District wide	To alleviate the problem of poor infrastructure.	Three DIC meetings per years.	Hold DIC meeting to discuss and solve infrastructure problems.
Entrepreneurship District wide	Develop entrepreneurship skills.	Four courses per year.	Entrepreneurship courses/ seminars.
Industrial Registration District wide	To register all industries in the district; Ensure submission of annual returns.	To register all industries in the district to facilitate proper planning.	Registration of industries (Industrial registration Act Cap 118).

B: New Project Proposals: Industry

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Investment Opportunity Study District wide	1	To identify formulate and promote industrial investment project.	One opportunity study; Annual investment forum (every year).	Undertake a general investment opportunity study; Organize an investment promotion seminar. Justification: The study will unveil the kind of industrial investment opportunities available.

3.3.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Trade and industrial growth generates effectively where the physical infrastructure is properly developed and maintained.

Further, a developed human resource base has to be in place to ensure the sub-sectors run appropriately in a conducive environment which has an efficient system of Public Administration and maintenance of law and order.

3.4 HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

3.4.1 Sector Vision and Mission

“To achieve sustainable development and utilization of human resources in order to attain better quality of life for all Kenyans”. The mission of the sector is “Achievement of greater levels 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

In responding to the vision and mission, the sector anticipates to attain higher enrolment and retention levels by introducing market focused courses and installing modern training equipment in both lower and higher institutions of learning, and within the technical institutes. The sector aims to raise the level of adult literacy to 80 per cent during the plan period.

Further, the sector hopes to achieve maximum utilization of the human resource through enhanced and focused educative sensitisation programmes that target the wholeness of the individual by addressing physical, social-cultural, mental development activities.

3.4.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Sustainable growth and development is entirely dependent on the ability of the human resource to effectively utilize other available resources.

The Human Resources sector focuses on the well-being of the individual, physically, socio-culturally, economically, mentally and spiritually. An individual whose well-being is adequately catered for develops his/her ability towards being self sufficient and can therefore contribute positively to development.

Meru Central is often categorized as a high potential district. Its human resource therefore becomes extremely important in exploiting the resource potential in the district, be it in skills development, agricultural production or industrial development. Human resource development provides the base for economic growth.

3.4.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Government plays a key role in the development of the human resource sector. For instance, over 90 per cent of existing learning institutions are from the public sector while the private sector supplements by 10 per cent. Whereas the public sector offers many opportunities at tertiary levels, the private sector has come in strongly to offer market tailored courses.

Meru Central District also has opportunities for financial support for community-based groups through micro-financing organizations, operating in the area. These also offer limited organisational skills to the community based organisations they support.

The church, which plays a crucial role in both spiritual and moral development, is widely represented in the district with over fifteen denominations in the region.

3.4.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints And Strategies

HIV/AIDS

Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
To reduce the prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS from the current 38% by between 10-15% of the general population; To mitigate on the impact of HIV/AIDS on development.	Slow behaviour and attitude change of the Meru community; Widespread poverty amongst the population, which limits access to amenities and support for the affected and infected;	Intensify sensitisation on behaviour change through community based efforts; Extend the teaching on HIV/AIDS to all members of the community down to the grass root level; Draw programmes that will focus on children and the youth to protect them from HIV/AIDS infections; Strengthen all community groups dealing with HIV/AIDS issues.

Education and Training

Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Make basic education accessible to all; Introduce a relevant curriculum that meets market demands at all levels of learning; Expand opportunities and boost enrolment for tertiary learning institutions.	Poverty, which leads to high dropout rates; Indifference to learning because of high unemployment levels; Socio-cultural limitations that force either girls or boys out of school; Poor remuneration that generates lack of commitment and efficiency amongst the teaching fraternity.	Introduce effective bursaries and loan scheme that favour those disadvantaged; Link the education curriculum to the needs of the society; Sensitise learners on the need for education completion for high performance; Form adult learners and teachers committees for enhancement of literacy campaigns; Construct village based libraries for adult learners.

Health and Nutrition

Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
<p>Make health services accessible to all; Promote primary health care amongst the general population; Provide health education down to grass root levels.</p>	<p>Widespread poverty that limits individual's accessibility to health services and household food security; Shortage of health personnel to adequately man the health centres; Shortage of required drugs; Shortage of transport to facilitate health education programmes; Rampant ignorance on primary health care amongst the population; The impact of terminal incurable diseases such as HIV/AIDS on the community, which leaves them incapacitated.</p>	<p>Provision of required facilities to enhance accessibility to health services and health education to the general population; More involvement of Community Based Organization in the management and provision of health services.</p>

Shelter and Housing

Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
<p>Provide decent low cost housing to all.</p>	<p>Widespread poverty that has led to the existence of slums and poorly built structures; Landlessness, many people do not own land thus they do not invest in housing.</p>	<p>Establishment of welfare schemes for housing and shelter for vulnerable groups.</p>

Population

Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
<p>Attain a balance between population growth and a sustained rate of economic growth.</p>	<p>Lack of integration and consideration of population and environmental concerns in all aspects of the development process; Inadequate provision of reproduction health services; High prevalence of STIs and HIV/AIDS and the resulting impact on communities; Inadequate participation of local communities in planning and implementation of development programmes.</p>	<p>Integrate communities into all spheres of the development process; Ensure adequate conservation and protection of district resources in the face of mounting population pressure; Institute interventions that will sustain fertility decline; Strengthen existing population programmes that can inco-operate emerging population issues on the family, gender and reproductive health; Strengthen programmes that will facilitate the reduction of the impact and spread of HIV/ADS; Increase the capacity and competence of communities in planning and managing development programmes.</p>

Culture, Recreation and Sports

Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
<p>Put in place community friendly welfare and economic programmes that enhance individual growth; To identify and develop talent in art and sports amongst the general</p>	<p>Lack of appreciation for social welfare programmes; A biased quantitative approach to development at the expense of individual well being; Lack of skills in leadership</p>	<p>Increase funding for welfare programmes; Provide regular capacity building in identified areas of need; Put in place community friendly socio-economic support systems;</p>

population in the district: Develop cultural recreational centres and sporting facilities in the district.	organization management in communities; Lack of resources to develop centres for maturing talent in art and sports; Poor remuneration to sportsmen and women and artists in general.	Develop, equip, and rehabilitate cultural and sporting centres; Developing a strong appreciation to culture and sport in learning and community structures.
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Special Interest Groups

Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
To mainstream affirmative action into development structures to facilitate integration of vulnerable groups; To put in place programmes and activities that specifically assists vulnerable groups to attain self-reliance.	Lack of resources/funding to provide services to vulnerable groups; Socio-cultural/religious factors that limit support and growth of vulnerable groups.	Mainstream gender into development processes; Put in place programmes that identify and address gender specific needs and problem; Draw and implement district specific welfare programmes.

3.4.6 Project and Programme Priorities

A: On-going Projects: HIV/AIDS

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Control of HIV/AIDS District wide	Control HIV/AIDS Among staff and farming community.	Reduce HIV/AIDS prevalence by 30% among staff and farming community in the district.	Exposing the Ministry staff to audio video tapes on HIV/AIDS; Training all Ministries Extension staff, on facts on HIV/AIDS and including them in the extension package.

B: New Project Proposals: HIV/AIDS

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
HIV/AIDS Campaigns District wide	1	Create awareness for more openness and acceptance of HIV/AIDS.	Reduce prevalence rate by at least 15per cent.	Awareness and sensitisation workshops at the grass root levels. Justification: HIV/AIDS pandemic a declared national disaster.
HIV/AIDS Support Programmes District wide	2	To improve community support to infected and affected.	Have a database on HIV/AIDS impact and available resources.	Identify infected and affected at grass root levels; Needs assessment on impact of HIV/AIDS; Identify resource system bases in the grass root. Justification: The infected needs to be assisted in living a positive life.

B: New Projects Proposals: Education and Training

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
HIV/AIDS Education All Divisions	1	To ensure that teachers and students are sensitised to move out of their traditional cocoons.	To reduce HIV/AIDS prevalence rate from 38 per cent to 10 per cent by 2007.	Mobilizing teachers and students to fight against HIV/AIDS pandemic. Justification: HIV/AIDS is declared a national disaster.
Boy Child Education	2	Universal primary education by appealing to community to shun child labour.	To increase retention rate of boy child by 20 per cent of the present by the year 2007.	Promotion of boy child education. Justification: Retain the boy child in school and mould their behaviour.
Kaaga Girls Secondary School	3	To reduce congestion in the existing dormitories.	Multipurpose hall and dormitory.	Multi-purpose Hall and Dormitory. Justification: Expanded facilities to improve learning atmosphere.
Katheri High School Administration block Abothuguchi West Division	3	To provide a good office structure.	1 Administration block.	Construction of administration block Justification: The school lacks a proper administration block.
Muthangene Secondary Abothuguchi West Division	4	To bring education facilities closer to the user.	New school.	Construction of new school. Justification: There are many std 8 pupils who lack form 1 places in the area.
Ntugi DEB Primary Hall Abothuguchi West Division	5	To provide a suitable place for entertainment and recreation.	1 Hall constructed.	Construction of a Hall. Justification: The school lacks a multi-purpose hall.
Kaongo Girls Secondary Science Laboratory Abothuguchi East Division	6	To enable proper teaching of science subjects.	Promote teaching of science subjects to the girls child science laboratory.	Construction of a Laboratory. Justification: The school lacks a science laboratory.
Nkando Secondary School Dinning Hall Abothuguchi Central Division	7	To provide clean place for meals.	1 big hall to accommodate all.	Construction of dinning hall. Justification: This is an old boarding school but lacks a dinning hall.
Ruiga Secondary School Dormitory Abothuguchi Central Division	8	To provide good accommodation to students.	Spacious and clean dormitory.	Dormitory construction. Justification: This is a boarding school; The dormitory will ease congestion.
Kirigara Girls Secondary School Science Laboratory	9	To enable proper teaching of science subjects.	1 science laboratory.	Putting up a laboratory. Justification: All secondary school must teach science subjects.
DEB Ontulili Secoanry school Dinning Hall Timau Division	10	To provide a clean place for meals.	1 dinning hall.	Construction of dinning hall. Justification: This is a boarding school, which lacks a dinning hall.
Mulanthankari Secondary School Mirigamieru East Division	11	To provide good accommodation to students.	Good shelter for students	Construction of dormitory. Justification: This old boarding school is lacking adequate boarding facilities.
Kithirune Secondary School Electirification Abothuguchi West Division	12	To provide light for the school.	Provision of adequate light at night.	Installation of power generators. Justification: Power lines are passing near the school.

A: On-going Projects: Adult Education

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
District Adult Education Office Municipality Location Mirigamieru West Division	To facilitate literacy, post literacy and continued education.	To occupy own offices and save on monthly rents.	Plastering, fixing doors and furnishing.

B: New Project Proposals: Adult Education

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Self Contained Dormitories for Mulathankari MDTI Mulathankari Location Mirigamieru East Division	1	To make the Institute more appealing and competitive.	To have in place a dormitory that can compete equally.	Renovating one dormitory to have self-contained rooms. Justification: Reduce accommodation congestion at the institute
Community Libraries Igoji and Timau Divisions	2	Enhance reading and information availability at the village level.	Establish two operational libraries in at least two divisions.	Construction of two community based libraries at adult education centres. Justification: Pilot projects to enhance reading culture in the rural areas.

A: On-going Projects: Youth Training

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Workshops in Various Youth Polytechnics District wide	To have adequate workshops for training purposes.	To have the eight (8) workshops completed within this financial year; Increase the enrolment rates by 50 per cent.	Completion of 6 workshops at Nkubu Youth Polytechnic and one at Kanyakine Youth Polytechnic.

A: New Project Proposals: Youth Training

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Workshops and Equipment for Youth Polytechnic District wide	1	To have adequate training workshops in all youth polytechnics and buy modern tools and equipment that are relevant to the job market.	Construct and equip 2 workshops for every youth polytechnic.	Build new workshops in 12 youth polytechnics and supply modern tools and equipment. Justification: None of the 12 youth polytechnics has adequate workshops.
Dormitories for Youth Polytechnics District wide	2	To have 12 modern dormitories to adequately accommodate all the trainers.	Construct one dormitory each for the 12 youth polytechnics.	Build new dormitories in the twelve youth polytechnics and rehabilitate the old ones. Justification: To provide adequate accommodation for the trainers.
Computers for Githongo, Kiirua, Nkubu and Kanyakine Buuri, Abothuguchi West, Nkuene Abogeta Divisions	3	Train the young people on use of computers.	Provide one computer each for the four youth polytechnics.	Purchase 4 no. Computers for the youth polytechnics Justification: Introduce information technology in youth polytechnic.

B: New Project Proposals: Labour And Human Resource Development

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of Meru District Employment Offices Meru Town	1	Aimed at providing substantially better services to employers and workers.	Offices constructed and fenced.	Construction of offices to develop labour administration structure and fencing the compound. Justification: The department is housed in rented premises.

B: New Project Proposals: Public Health

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
District Public Health Offices All Divisions	1	To move from the old County Council building which is inadequate.	Construct public health offices.	Construction of Public Health Offices. Justification: To accommodate all the Public Health staff adequately.
Sanitation District wide	2	To increase pit latrine usage and coverage thus reducing incidences of human waste related diseases.	To give out materials used for construction of pit latrines to organized groups on cost sharing basis.	Construction of VIP latrines in the rural areas (Markets and villages) for demonstration Justification: Improve on human waste disposal.
Safe Water Supply All Divisions	3	To increase the usage of safe water thus reducing the incidences of water borne related diseases.	To give out materials used in construction of water jars and Ferro-cement tanks to protect all the springs and wells in the rural areas.	Promotion of rainwater harvesting by construction of water jar and Ferro-cement tanks on demonstration and protection of springs and wells. Justification: Reduce incidences of water borne diseases.
Mosquito Control All Divisions	4	Reduce malaria morbidity and mortality.	Reduce mosquito density by 50 per cent; Reduce malaria cases admissions to health institutions by 50 per cent.	Constitute and strengthen mosquito control; Intensification of social mobilization and information education and communication; Enhancement of environmental management; Intensification of disease surveillance and operational research; Capacity building of service providers; Monitoring and evaluation.

A: On-going Project: Health

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Trainings for groups dealing with HIV/AIDS District wide	To enhance acceptance of HIV/AIDS infected and affected groups	To strengthen the groups dealing with HIV/AIDS issues.	Training in counselling and home based care.

B: New Project Proposals: Health

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objective	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of a Nutrition Demonstration Centre	1	To enhance nutrition status for the general population.	1 nutrition demonstration centre.	Construction of the centre. Justification: Helps create awareness on nutrition status.

B: New Project Proposals: Shelter and Housing

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Low cost Housing Schemes District wide	1	To provide decent housing to the vulnerable population groups.	To establish low cost housing.	Identify groups that require support for low cost housing; Initiate community participatory housing projects. Justification: Many people cannot afford decent housing.

A: On-going Projects: Population

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Coordination of population policy implementation District wide	To assist DDC in dealing with population specialized issues; To promote and coordinate multi-sectoral approach in implementation of population programmes.	DP and RHC to meeting quarterly; Inventory of population agencies and progress reports; Organize public awareness, barazas seminars/workshops regularly.	Formation of DP and RHC and meets regularly; Conduct inventory of agencies in population environment and development; Organize sensitisation seminars workshops to disseminate/educate and exchange information on population environment and development.

B: New Project Proposals: Population

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Integration of population and environmental issues into the development process District wide	1	To involve communities in directing their development process; Provide technical skill and experience in the design and implementation of population programmes; To Promote web/link presence and strengthen programme/project performance.	Shared training packages; Involve Community leaders in seminars/workshops; Information sharing and consortium meeting regularly.	Network to form consortium of institutions dealing with population environment and development programs; Design programs that would enhance the capacities of communities to deal with the integration of population into their development process. Justification: Create awareness on population and environmental issues.
Reproductive Health Services District wide	2	To ensure access to quality information and education on reproductive health	I/EC materials developed for specific target groups; Encourage	Develop and disseminate appropriate IEC materials and messages for target age groups (Males females, youth, adolescents);

		issues; To put in place model programmes to influence behaviour change; To involve the community to participate in RH programmes.	NGO/CBOs to have model programmes in each division; Establish CBD project to cover remote divisions and for nomads.	Promote male motivation and participation in family planning, youth and adolescent programmes; Conduct community mobilization for FP safe motherhood and child survival; Consolidate the existing community based health projects and establish CBO programs. Justification: Maintenance of a small healthy family.
Access quality information on STIs, HIV/AIDS District wide	3	Develop, disseminate and distribute guidelines on prevention and transmission of STIs, HIV/AIDS; Identify information needs of various age groups and sectors and put in place advocacy systems; Network to map out implementation roles/activities to support supplement DACCs and CACCs in the district.	To reduce incidence and prevalence of STIs, HIV/AIDS; To mount vigorous public awareness campaigns on sexual behaviour change; To empower local communities to deal with reproductive health issues including HIV/AIDS.	Reduce HIV/AIDS infection rate from 10-15% (of general population) to a significant lower level within the plan period; Identify advocacy systems in the district; Conduct public barazas and awareness campaigns in the divisions. Justification: HIV/AIDS has been declared a national disaster

B: New Project Proposals: Social Services and Special Interest Groups

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Training Programmes District wide	1	To ensure sustainability of group activities for the benefit of all members.	To have operational social development committees at all levels; To ensure training for up to 10 Divisional Social Development Committees.	Revive Social Development Committees from location to district level; Train social development assistants officials of the Social Development Committees; Train selected group leaders. Justification: With few staff in the district, the committees will serve as the link between groups and service providers.
Revolve community friendly loan schemes to viable groups of women, the disabled and the youth District wide	2	To reach out to marginalized population groups through loan facilities that will encourage them to initiate IGA's for self reliance; To effectively plan for handicapped persons within the district by availing them opportunities for self-development.	To fund at least one group per division per financial year (10 groups in all).	Formation of groups in these categories; Identification of viable group projects; Tailored trainings for groups leaders; Regular follow up visits for monitoring groups' progress. Justification: Existing micro-financiers are commercial in nature.

Establish an information base on disability issues District wide	3	To effectively plan for handicapped persons within the district by availing them opportunities for self-development.	Data base on disability in the district to guide development programmes for handicapped persons.	Undertake a survey to establish number of handicapped, types of handicaps, types of existing facilities for handicapped persons. Justification: Handicapped persons have been left out in development issues thus they constitute a large share of the poor.
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B: New Project Proposals: Culture

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Construction of a cultural centre at the district headquarters	1	Enhance the development of cultural activities.	Establish a cultural centre within the district.	Construction of the centre. Justification: There is no cultural centre in the whole district.

B: New Project Proposals: Sports

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Moi Kinoru Stadium Municipality	1	Ensure the stadium provides adequate training facilities for the districts sportsmen/women; Ensure the stadium generates incomes to sustain sports; Ensure the stadium accommodates more sport disciplines.	Stadium rehabilitated.	Renovate entire stadium; Replace the outer fence; Renovate and extend the main stand; Repair toilets; Upgrade the athletics track; Improve water system; Construct a basketball pitch, a volleyball pitch and a handball pitch; Renovate the perimeter fence; Renovate the rooms behind the main stand; Justification: This is the main stadium in the whole district.
Nkubu Stadium Nkueni Division	2	Provide training facilities for sportsmen/women; Ensure stadium generates income; Introduce other sports in the stadium for maximum utilisation.	Stadium rehabilitated.	Fencing the stadium; Construction of main stand; Provision of sanitary facilities; Upgrading athletics track; Construct a basketball pitch and a volleyball pitch. Justification: The stadium lacks the basic facilities.
Indoor games complex Municipality	3	Ensure the public have these facilities which are currently lacking in the district.	1 Sports hall.	Construct a sports hall to accommodate indoor games e.g. badminton, squash, darts, table tennis etc. Justification: There is great need for this facility in Meru Municipality

Training of Personnel District wide	4	Organize course and seminars for personnel involved in sports development.	Introduce professionalism in sports; Improve the sporting standards.	Training of coaches, referees and sports administrators for all sports. Justification: There are few trained personnel in the sports field.
Construction of a Sports Ground at ASK Showground Municipality	5	Ensure maximum utilisation of the ground;	Improve sporting standards and ultimately produce professional sportsmen/ women.	Construct an athletics arena at the showground; Construct pitches for other sports e.g. basketball, volleyball, handball etc. Justification: The ASK ground lack these facilities. The environment is very good especially for athletics training.
Construction of sports office	6	Improve co-ordination of sporting activities.	Improve the management of sports by the associations.	Construct office both for the department. Justification: Provide working space for sports associations.

3.4.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The Human Resource sector needs the support of other sectors to achieve its mission and vision. To improve accessibility to learning and health institutions, the sector requires improved road network. To reduce malnutrition in the district, there should be a vibrant agricultural sector to provide the required food crops. To enhance the provision of health, education and social services, security has to be maintained and communication facilities put in place.

HIV/AIDS that is at a very high prevalence rate in Meru Central (38 per cent) has had tremendous negative effects on all sectors of economy in the district. As we lose men and women at their production peaks, this certainly impacts negatively especially on agricultural production and ultimately it reduces potential in all other sectors.

Presently, 46 per cent of the population is perceived as poor. A lot of population pressure is being exerted on the environment. In Meru Central, a lot of quarrying and deforestation has taken place and this has largely influenced rainfall patterns in this region. Proper management of the human resource can turn round this scenario.

3.5 INFORMATION COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY

Unlike the other sectors of the economy this is a new sector, which includes functions of the District Information and Documentation Centres (DIDCs); adoption of modern technology in the districts and training requirements for the district.

3.5.1 Sector Vision and Mission

This sector vision is spelt out as "Kenya to be at the forefront in Africa in the use of Information Communication Technology"(ICT) while the sector mission is spelt out as "to promote and enable 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

The district has a well-established DIDC, which is open for use by all members of the public. The role of the DIDC may be summarised as “to serve as a resource and reference centre on development information in the district”.

Computers will be installed in Government Departments to facilitate efficient delivery of service. There is need to train all cadres of staff in the use of software in all the departments.

3.5.3 Importance of the sector in the District

This sector is very important for the district because when modern technology is applied, tasks are performed very fast. This increases efficiency in implementation of projects and programmes.

3.5.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

The computers that are in Government Departments within the district have in most cases been donated/supplied by the donors. The computers are intended to keep up to date accurate records for the donor funded projects, which the departments may be implementing.

The large NGOs viz: Farm Africa and Meru Dryland Farming Project and the main churches viz: the Catholic Church and the Methodist Church have all got several computers each and other modern technology equipment like fax machines which they use for their day to day operations. This in effect enhances efficiency and accuracy.

There are many private sector operatives who use modern technology equipment like computers and fax machines e.g. banks, big businesses, insurance companies, law firms, Meru Central Farmers Co-operative Union and hotels.

3.5.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Priorities	Constraints	Strategy
Provide major Government departmental offices with computers and other modern technology office equipments; Train personnel on how to use the modern technology office equipment.	Lack of funds to purchase equipment; Non-availability of trained manpower to operate modern technology office equipment.	Promotion of information technology in the district.

3.5.6 Project and programme Priorities

B: New Project Proposals: Information Communications Technology

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Provision of computers, fax machines and	1	To ensure quick and efficient performance in	Ensure that Departments comprising two	Install computers and supply fax machines and photocopiers to all those

photocopiers		office work.	ministries are supplied with equipment each year so that by the end of the plan period only one ministry will be remaining.	Departments who do not have them. Justification: Computerization of government departments.
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3.5.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The information Communication Technology sector will have the required thrust to spur economic growth when the Human Resources sector has the relevant skilled manpower to infuse into the sector.

All the other sectors have linkages to information technology sector because they must open up to information technology (IT) to enable them perform speedily, efficiently, correctly and thoroughly.

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 micro-economic stability and the creation of an enabling environment for economic growth and development".

3.6.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

All the sub-sectors involved will collaborate with the general public in the district to ensure that fair, efficient and effective systems are put in place for the benefit of all.

3.6.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

This sector has gone a long way in ensuring that, law and order is maintained, justice is administered according to the law, and government policies and resources are explained and shared accordingly. Having a favourable environment, as a result, has enabled this district to attain higher levels of development in the agricultural sector among others.

The administration of justice in the district is well established with collaborating legal services, which ensures that many cases witnessed in the district are easily dispensed for the benefit of the local public.

3.6.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Provincial Administration: This department is under the District Commissioner with District Officers, Chiefs and Assistant Chiefs at the Division, Location and Sub-Location levels respectively. The department is charged with the responsibility of

expounding government policies to the public and ensuring that projects and programmes are implemented especially those emanating from the central and local government.

Financial Management: The financial management under the District Treasury was established to provide accounting services to ministries/departments through a centralised Bank account to cater for both recurrent and development expenditure.

Legal Services: These services are provided by the private sector. Lawyers and Advocates give legal services individually or collectively to the public in and outside the law courts.

Penal Institutions: The Prisons Department runs two prisons in the district. Convicts who have been handed custodial sentences by the law courts serve their sentences here.

Probation Services: The Department of Probation is charged with the responsibility of monitoring the behaviours of offenders who are allowed to go unpunished for their first offence while they continue to live without further breaking of the law.

It is also supposed to supervise duties performed by offenders who are handed non-custodial sentences in doing community based chores for the period they are convicted.

Prosecution: Prosecution is handled mainly by the Police Department in collaboration with State Counsel. The Police investigate cases, draw up charges and present them before a court of law where they are dispensed.

Administration of Justice: The law courts managed by magistrates up to the High Court under a Resident Judge dispenses justice in the district. All cases, be they civil, criminal or otherwise are brought before these officials who listen and determine their outcome.

3.6.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Provincial Administration

Priorities	Constraints	Strategy
Construction of DO's and Chiefs offices in divisions and locations respectively in those areas that the facilities are lacking; Provision of office equipment to the Divisional and locational offices; Training of officers on public administration and relations encompassing changes taking place globally.	Corruption; Incompetence (poor public relations); Poor facilitation (mobility).	Strive to make Provincial Administration more friendly to the public; Incorporate the public in as far as provision of physical facilities to the administration; Sensitise the public on the draw backs in collaborating in corruption.

Financial Management

Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Consolidate the position of District Treasury as an autonomous department after it was transferred from OP; Improvement of financial management in the district.	Low levels of cash floats; Lack of trained personnel; Inadequate data capture equipment.	Establishment of District Treasury sub-units comprising departmental heads in the district and which will be semi autonomous in making their own payments.

Penal Institutions

Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Improve conditions in prisons; Initiate more income generating projects within the prison and this income ploughed back to rehabilitate offenders.	Lack of adequate facilities; Poor medical facilities.	Train warders in human rights; Provide education materials to literate prisoners; Improve conditions and facilities in the prisons.

Probation Services

Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Proper implementation of community services; Establish community legal advise controls.	Lack of manpower; Lack of vehicles to facilitate mobility.	Mobilization of the local community in establishing legal advice centres.

3.6.6 Project and Programme Priorities

B: New Project Proposals: Provincial Administration

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Divisional Headquarters Abothuguchi East Abothuguchi West Timau, Buuri, and Abogeta Mirigamieru East Divisions	1	To ensure that Divisional District Officers operating from temporary makeshift offices acquire permanent ones to effectively serve the local people.	Construct an office every year.	Construction of D.O's offices in the 6 divisions. Justification: D.O's in these divisions have no offices to operate from.

B: New Project Proposals: Prisons Department

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Staff Houses Grade "8" Meru Main Prison Meru Town	1	To alleviate the congestion arising from officers sharing single rooms and ensure that all the staff is accommodated at the station.	Construction of 66 Grade "8" high rise staff houses.	Construction of staff houses. Justification: Staff at the prison live in congested small houses.

A: On-going Projects: Judicial Department

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Meru High Court Meru Town	Improve dispensation of justice.	Complete construction by year 2002.	Construction of a High court block to house 2 court rooms, 3 registries, 2 judges chambers, 6 offices, a library and stores.

B: New Project Proposals: Judicial Department

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Chief Magistrate's Court Municipality	1	To ensure that the additional magistrate's and Kadhi are adequately accommodated.	4 court rooms, 2 registries, 1 exhibit store, 4 offices.	Construction of courtrooms, registries, exhibits stores and additional offices. Justification: Accommodation at the high court in Meru Town is inadequate.
Nkubu Law Courts Nkuene Division	2	To accommodate the additional workers as a result of upgrading the District Magistrate Court to Resident Magistrate's Court.	1 court room; 2 registries and 3 offices.	Construction of an extra courtroom, registries and offices. Justification: This is the only division that the law courts exist.

3.6.7 Cross Sector Linkages

In order for the Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order sector to contribute effectively towards rapid economic growth, the human resources sector must infuse skilled manpower into the sector.

The other cross sector linkage is with physical infrastructure sector, which must be functional to facilitate the technocrats to perform effectively.

CHAPTER FOUR

IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

4.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter indicates how the projects and programmes identified in chapter three and the district development strategies and priorities should be implemented during the plan period. It outlines the monitoring and evaluation (M and E) mechanisms that will be used during the implementation period. This is in response to the lessons learnt in chapter two of the previous plan 1997 – 2001 where the low rate of implementation was attributed to non-funding of the proposed projects and programmes and low community participation. It was also noted that M and E, which is an integral part of the implementation process was not incorporated in the previous plan hence the need to be included in the current plan.

4.1 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION SYSTEM IN THE DISTRICT

Community Level: At the Location, Sub-location and Village level the Community Based Organizations (CBOs) will be expected to form community action plan (CAP) committees for the specific project and programme that will be implemented in their area of jurisdiction. The M and E of the CAPs will be done by the CAPs implementation Committees which will comprise of project development partners.

Divisional Level: At the divisional level the M and E committee will comprise of the District Officer (DO) Divisional Heads of Departments, NGOs representatives and other representatives of development agencies.

District Level: At the district level, the DDC and/or its sub committee will form the District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (DMEC) which will establish a system for analyzing, storing, retrieving and channeling of monitoring information to all stakeholders to facilitate corrective measures.

Monitoring Indicators: Monitoring indicators are the variables which will be used to measure progress towards the goals set up to reduce poverty in each sector and sub-sector.

4.2 IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX

The details of project objectives, activities and targets for all projects and programmes listed below are provided in chapter three. This information is therefore not repeated in the implementation and Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix below.

4.2.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

Livestock Production Sub-Sector

Project Name	Cost Kshs.	Time Frame	Implementing Agency	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Instruments	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Milk Micro-Processing All urban Centres	60M	2002 – 2008	Meru Central Co-operative Union; Private Entrepreneurs; DVO/DALEO.	No. of milk processing plants; Amount of milk processed.	Availability of milk products.	Funding; Supervision collection of milk by co-operative.
Animal Nutrition	1M	2002 – 2008	DVO/DALEO; Small Scale farmers in all the Divisions.	No. of small scale farmers with MPTS; Increased production of milk and meat; Well-fed animals.	Increased hectarage of MPTS; High quality of products –milk, meat.	Training; Supervision; Treatment by GOK.
Genetic Improvements Marimba Farm	3M	2002 – 2008	DVO/DALEO.	No. of breeding stocks available.	Marimaba Farm program; Performance reports; Progany testing reports.	Supervision andbreeding; GOK NGOs and CBOs to provide funding.
Local Goat Improvement	2 M	2002 – 2008	DVO/DALEO.	No. of breeding stocks available.	Marimba Farm Program; Performance reports; Progany testing reports.	Supervision , breeding and treatment.
Pig Improvement	2.5 M	2002 – 2008	DLPO, Pig Farmers and entrepreneurs.	No. of pig butcheries; No. of pig farmers/stock.	Amount of pork consumption; Pig marketing/sales records.	Supervision, treatment by DLPO; Private sector to fund project.
Farmers Association	0.8 M	2002 – 2008	Farmer groups; DALEO.	No. of different livestock groups/formed fractional.	Improved markets, prices, bargains information exchange.	Mobilization by farmers groups.
Increase Honey Production	0.9 M	2002 – 2008	DLPO; Bee-keeping farmers.	No. of improved hives.	Amount of honey produced; Increase income of bee-keeping farmers.	Training, mobilization by Department of Agriculture; Community groups to fund projects.

Veterinary Services

Project Name	Cost K.Shs	Time Frame	Implementing Agency	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Instruments	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Disease Control	2.5 M	2002 – 2008	DVO/DALEO; Livestock farmers.	Coverage percentage; No. of crushes repaired; New reduced incidences of mastitis.	DALEO reports; Crushes inventory.	Donor agencies to implement; GOK funding.
Tick Control	3 M	2002 – 2008	DVO/DALEO; Livestock farmers.	No. of dips rehabilitated; Reduced no. of tick borne diseases.	Dips inventory; Report of Disease incidences.	Dipping by GOK; Community to supplement GOK funding.
Meat Inspection	50,000	2002 – 2008	DVO.	Meat inspection records.	Slaughter house records; Meat inspection reports.	Meat inspection by Public Health Officers.
Construction of offices/ laboratories	4.5 M	2002 – 2008	GOK/ Community.	No. of blocks built and functioning laboratories.	Inventory of buildings; Laboratories.	Funding by GOK.
Training of community Based Animal Health Workers	0.9 M	2002 – 2008	DVO/ Community.	No. of CAHWS trained.	Available CAHWS; Clinical services available.	Training by GOK, NGOs.

Rural Water Supply

Project Name	Cost K.Shs	Time Frame	Implementing Agency	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Instruments	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Rural Water Supplies	10 M	200 – 2008	Community/Donors GOK.	No. of water projects initiated and rehabilitated.	Water supply records; Existing functional water supplies.	Donor agencies and GOK to fund construction works.
Government Rural water Supplies			Community/Donors GOK.	No. of people supplied with clean piped water; No. of new water projects.	Available functioning water supply projects.	GOK and donor agencies to fund construction works; Community to maintain facilities.

Land Administration And Human Settlement

Project Name	Cost K.Shs	Time Frame	Implementing Agency	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Instruments	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Kiamuri 'B' Adjudication Section Abothuguchi East Division	3 M	2002 – 2008	GOK.	Land Adjudication process in Kiamuri "B".	Land Registry reports; Titles of freehold.	GOK to provide project funding.

Cooperative Development

Project Name	Cost K.Shs	Time Frame	Implementing Agency	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Instruments	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Purchase of Computers		2002 – 2004	GOK.	Computers available.	Computerized office operations.	Funding by GOK.
Revival of cotton and pyrethrum co-operative societies	5 M	2003 - 2007	GOK.	No. of education/ Sensitisation meetings.	Evidence of opportunities utilized.	Mobilization by DCO.
Co-operative Training	1.2 M	2003 - 2008	GOK/Co-operative Societies.	No. of co-operative training workshops.	Training materials.	Training by GOK and co-operative societies.

Fisheries Department

Project Name	Cost K.Shs	Time Frame	Implementing Agency	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Instruments	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Construction of office block and Laboratory	1.1M	2004-2006	GOK.	No. of available office blocks : Facilities available.	Inventory of Kithima fish culture farm.	Funding by GOK.
Dams and River Stocking	0.25 M	2003 - 2004	GOK.	Improved No. of river stocks.	Fish stock harvesting records.	Stocking harvesting.

4.2.2 Physical Infrastructure

Roads

Project Name	Cost K.shs	Time Frame	Implementing Agency	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Instruments	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Meru-Githongo-Chogoria Road	825 M	2002-2008	DWO.	Length of the road tarmacked.	Reports to the DEC/DDC by Roads Engineer.	Funding by GOK and donor agencies.
Meru-Mitunguu Road	495 M	2002-2008	DWO.	Length of the road tarmacked.	Reports to the DEC/DDC by Roads Engineer.	Funding by GOK donor agencies.
Ruiru-Isiolo Road	315 M	2002-2008	DWO.	Length of the road tarmacked.	Reports to the DEC/DDC	Funding by GOK donor agencies.
Meru-Kithaku Road	32 M	2002-2008	DWO.	Length of the road gravelled.	Reports to the DEC/DDC by the Roads Engineer.	Funding by GOK and donor agencies.
Kisima-Kiirua Road	80M	2004-2006	DWO.	Length of the road gravelled.	Reports to the DEC/DDC by the Roads Engineer.	Funding by GOK and donor agencies.
Kinyaritha Bridge	20 M	2002 – 2006	PWO.	Stages at which the construction has reached.	Reports to the DEC/DDC by the Roads Engineer.	Funding by GOK donor agencies.
Kanyakine-Kionyo Road	64 M	2002 – 2006	DWO.	Length of the road gravelled.	Reports to the DEC/DDC by the Roads Engineer.	Funding by GOK donor agencies.
Igoji-Iraru-Mitunguu Road	84 M	2004-2008	DWO.	Length of the road gravelled.	Reports to the DEC/DDC by the Roads Engineer.	Funding by GOK donor agencies.

4.2.3 Tourism, Trade And Industry

Trade

Project Name	Cost K.Shs	Time Frame	Implementing Agency	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Instruments	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Counselling and Consultancy	0.3 M	2003 – 2008	DTDO.	No. of traders counselled.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Reports from traders.	Counselling; Funding by GOK.
Office Block	0..5		GOK.	Materials available.	Reports to DEC/DDC.	GOK to fund.

Industry

Project Name	Cost K.shs	Time Frame	Responsible Agency	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Instruments	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Investment opportunity study	0..9 M	2002-2008	DIDO.	No. of studies undertaken; No. of seminars held.	Reports to DEC/DDC; Reports from investors and traders.	Survey training by DIDO.

4.2.4 Human Resources Development

HIV/AIDS

Project Name	Cost K.shs	Time Frame	Implementing Agency	Monitors Indicators	Monitoring Instruments	Stakeholders Responsibilities
District wide HIV/AIDS Campaign	0.6 M	2002-2004	MOH DACCs, CACCs, CBOs; Ministerial Aids Units.	Reduction in prevalence rates; Increased numbers in voluntary testing.	Reports from the CACCs; Reports at the DACC office; Repots to the DEC/DDC ; Hospital/Health office surveillance records; Ministerial AIDS units reports.	Mobilization by NACC; Finding of activities by CBO, NGOs and GOK.
HIV/AIDS Infected Support Programmes	0.6 M	2002-2004	MOH, DACCs, CBOs; Ministerial AIDS units.	Existing data on the infected; Available information on the impact of HIV/AIDS; Available information on existing resources in the district; Number of support groups on place.	Reports in the DACC office; Reports to the DEC/DDC; Reports from the CACCs; Ministerial AIDS units reports.	Counselling therapy by NACC and AIDS units, CBOs .

Education and Training

Project Name	Cost K.Shs	Time Frame	Responsible Agency	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Instruments	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Constriction of education support facilities in	13.5 M	2004-2008	DEO,BOGs, PTAs.	Number of buildings constructed.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Reports from DEO;	PTAs and BOG to fund construction works; Donor agencies GOK

schools					Reports from BOGs, PTA's.	to facilitate project funding.
Installation of power generators in schools	0.8 M	2003-2005	DEO, BOG, PTA	Installation of a power generator.	Report from DEO, school, BOGs, PTA report; Report to DEC/DDC.	PTAs and BOG to fund construction works; GOK and donor agencies to supplement.
Dormitory Renovations	1.5 M	2002-2003	DAEO, CBOs	Existing self-contained room dormitory.	Report to the DEC/DDC	Report to the DEC/DDC.
Community Libraries	0.9 M	2003-2006	DAEO, CBOs	Existing community libraries.	Report to DEC/DDC.	KNLS and GOK to provide project funding.
Workshops and Equipments in Youth Polytechnics	24 M	2003-2007	Youth polytechnics committees (BOGs)	Number of workshops constructed; Number of equipment installed.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Reports from youth polytechnics BOGs.	GOK and donor agencies to provide project funding.
Dormitories for Youth Polytechnics	11 M	2004-2008	DYTO; Youth Polytechnics (BOGs).	Number of dormitories constructed; Number of dormitories rehabilitated.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Reports from Youth Polytechnics BOGs.	GOK and donor agencies to provide project funding.
Computers Installation	1.5 M	2004-2007	DYTO Youth Polytechnics Committees (BOGs)	Number of computers purchased; Number of computers installed.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Reports from Youth Polytechnics BOGs.	Funding by BOGs.
District Employment Offices	0.5 M	2003-2005	District Employment Officer.	Existing office block.	Reports from DEO (employment).	Funding by GOK.
Fence District Labour Office	0.2 M	2002-2003	DLO (Labour).	Existing office fence.	DLO.	Funding by GOK.

Health and Nutrition

Project Name	Cost K.Shs	Time Frame	Implementing Agency	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Instruments	Stakeholders Responsibilities
District Public Health Offices	1.5 M	2003-2006	D.P.H.O.	Existing office block.	D.P.H.O	Funding of project by GOK.
Safe Water Supply facilities	6.0 M	2006-2008	DPHO; CBO'S; DSDO.	Number of water jars constructed; Number of ferrocement tanks built; Number of springs/wells protected; Number of CBOs formed in safe water supply.	Reports to DDC/DEC; Reports from DPHO; Reports from groups.	Funding to be provided by GOK. NGO, CBOs and donor agencies.
Mosquito Control	0.9 M	2004-2006	DPHO; CBO; DSDO.	Number of capacity building and IEC workshops held; Number of	Reports to DDC/DEC; Reports from DPHO; Hospital/Health institutions	Training and capacity building by MOH; Funding be provided by CBOs, NGOs GOK and donor agencies.

				CBOs involved in mosquito control activities; Number of malaria case admissions.	records; DHMT; Surveillance reports available.	
Nutrition Demonstration Centre	0.5 M	2003-2007	MOH, DALEO, CBO'S, DSDO.	Existence of a nutrition demonstration centre; Information on nutrition disorders in the district; Number of CBOs involved in community based nutrition activities.	Reports to DDC/DEC; Reports from MOH; Reports from CBOs; Reports from DALEO.	Training and demonstration to be undertaken by CBOs/ GOK/donor agencies.
Sanitation Programme	800,000	2002-2004	DPHO CBOS DSDO	No. of VIP latrines constructed; No. of demonstration conducted.	Reports to DDC/DEC; Report from PHO.	Funding, training and demonstration by DSDO/MOH GOK/donor to provide funding.

Shelter and Housing

Project Name	Cost K.Shs	Time Frame	Implementing Agency	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Instruments	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Low cost Housing Schemes	1.2 M	2004-2008	NGOs Private sector Church Organizations.	Number of low cost housing projects in the district.	Reports to DDC/DEC; Reports from NGOs CBOs, Church Organisations.	Funding survey by private sector.

Population

Project Name	Cost K.Shs	Time Frame	Implementing Agency	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Instruments	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Population Environment and Development Programme	0.25 M	2003-2007	DPO, CBOs NGOs, Religious Organizations, GOK departments.	Number of networks formed; Number of trainings conducted; No. of meetings held; Performance index of projects.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Reports from DPO; Reports from CBOs and other implementers; Training reports.	Training by NCPD, CBO, NGOs; Funding by GOK and donor agencies.
Access to affordable integrated quality reproductive health services	0.9 M	2004-2008	DPO, CBOs, NGO, Religious organizations, GOK departments	I/EC materials/messages developed; Number of organizations participating in the programme; Number of males participating in family planning activities.	Reports to the DEC/DDC; Reports from DPO; Reports from CBOs and other implementers.	Mobilization sensitisation programme to be carried out by NGOs, NCPD; Funding to be provided by NGOs GOK and donor agencies.
Access		2002-	DPO, MOH,	Incidences of	Reports to DDC,	Mobilization

quality information on STI's HIV/AIDS		2004	DACCs, CACCs, CBOs, Church organisations.	HIV/AIDS infections; Number, types of existing guidelines; Number of forums or dissemination; Number of advocacy networks.	DEC; Reports from DPO, MOH, AIDS committees.	sensitization to be carried out by NACC, PACC and DACC project; Funding by GOK, NGOs and donor agencies.
Social Services and Special interest groups training programme		2002-2004	DSDO, DSDCs, CBOs, Local Authorities, NGO's, church organisations.	Number of persons trained; Existing training manuals; Monitoring reports.	Reports to DDC/DEC; Reports from DSDO; Reports from DSDCs; Reports from CBOs NGO's, Church organisations.	Mobilization sensitisation to be carried out by NACC, PACC and DACC; Project funding by GOK, NGOs and donor agencies.

Culture Recreation and Sports

Project Name	Cost K.Shs	Time Frame	Implementing Agency	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Instruments	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Social services and special interest groups training programme	0.9 M	2002-2004	DSDO DSDCs, Local Authorities; NGOs, church organizations.	Number of persons trained; Existing training manuals; Monitoring reports.	Reports to DDC/DEC; Reports from DSDO; Reports from DSDCs; Reports from CBOs, NGOs, church organizations.	Funding by GOK; Training by DSDO local authorities.
Community-friendly revolving Loan schemes for vulnerable groups	2.5 M	2003-2005	DSDO, DSDCs, Local Authorities; NGOs Church organizations.	Number of groups funded; Number of IGAs started and sustained; Amount of loans disbursed per financial year; Estimate of income generated.	Reports to DDC/DEC; Reports from DSDO; Reports from DSDCs; Reports from CBOs, NGOs, Church organizations.	Set revolving fund by community; Mmanage loan scheme by community; NGOs and other organization to advance groups initial funds.
Data Base on Disability Issues	0.4 M	2004-2006	DSDO, DEO, NGOs, Church organisations, CBOs	Available information on types number of people with disability; Available information on facilities for people with disability.	Reports to DDC/DEC; Reports from DSDO; Reports from DSDCs; Reports from CBOs, NGOs, church organizations.	Baseline survey compilation by GOK/CBOs.
Culture Centre		2006-2008	DCO/cultural groups.	Number of upcoming artists.	Report to the DDC; Report from DCO.	Funding by GOK donor agencies.
Stadium Rehabilitation	1.3 M	2005-2008	DSO, local authorities, sporting	Stadium status; Number of sports men and women coming	Reports to the DDC/DEC. Report from the DSO.	Funding by GOK and donor agencies.

			groups.	up; Increased levels.		
Indoor Games complex	3.0 M	2005-2008	DSO, private sector, sporting organization.	Existing indoor games complex.	Reports to DDC/DEC; Report from DSO; Reports from sporting organizations.	Training by GOK and donor agencies for construction works.
Training Programme for personnel	0.88 M	2002-2004	DSO, private sector sporting organisations.	Number of personnel trained; Types of sporting activities existing.	Reports to DDC/DEC; Reports from DSO; Reports from sporting organizations.	Training by GOK and other organizations.
District Sports Office	1.2 M	2004-2006	DSO, sporting organizations.	Existence of an office block.	Reports to DDC/DEC; Reports from DSO; Reports from sporting organizations.	Funding by GOK.

4.2.5 Information Communication Technology

Project Name	Cost K.Sh	Time Frame	Implementing Agency	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Instruments	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Provision of computers; Fax Machines and photocopiers.	4.2 M	2002-2008	GOK	No. of equipment received by departments	Report to the DEC/DDC; Reports from the departments.	Funding by GOK and donor agencies.

4.2.6 Public Administration, Safety Law And Order

Provincial Administration

Project Name	Cost K.Shs	Time Frame	Implementing Agency	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Instruments	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Divisional Headquarters	1.5 M	2003-2008	GOK/Community.	Number of offices constructed.	Reports to the DEC/DDC. Reports from community.	Funding by GOK.

Prisons department

Project Name	Cost K.Shs	Time Frame	Implementing Agency	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Instruments	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Staff Houses	30.5 M	2002-2008	GOK.	No. of houses constructed.	Reports to DEC/DDC.	Funding by GOK.

Judicial Department

Project Name	Cost K.Shs	Time Frame	Implementing Agency	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Instruments	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Chief Magistrates' Court	21 M	2002-2008	GOK.	Number of extensions constructed.	Reports to the DDC.	Funding by GOK.
Nkubu Law Courts	5 M	2002-2008	GOK.	Number of extensions constructed.	Reports to the DDC.	Funding by GOK.

4.3 SUMMARY OF MONITORING AND EVALUATION IMPACT AND PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

The following performance indicators will determine the impact of project and programmes in various sectors.

Sector	2001 Present Situation	2004 Mid Term	2008 End of Plan Period
Health			
Infant mortality rate	74/1000	65/1000	50/1000
Doctor/patient ratio	1:33,259	1:29,000	1:25,000
HIV/AIDS incidence	25%	20%	10-15%
Education			
Primary school enrolment rate	50%	60%	70%
Pupil/teacher ratio	1:30	1:27	1:25
Secondary school enrolment rate	74.2%	77%	80%
District literacy level	67%	70%	75%
Roads			
Murram/gravelled roads	43 km	84 km	145 km
Bitumen roads	148 km	181 km	257 km
Water			
Access to potable water	93%	95%	97%
Poverty	41%	30%	20%
Energy			
Households with electricity connections	4.6%	10%	15%
Households using solar power	Negligible	1%	2%
No. of trading centres with electricity	19	21	25
Households using firewood/charcoal	98%	99%	100%
Households using kerosene/gas (cooking)	95%	96%	97%
Telecommunication Network			
Telephone connections	4,941	5,200	5,500
Mobile coverage	30%	35%	40%

