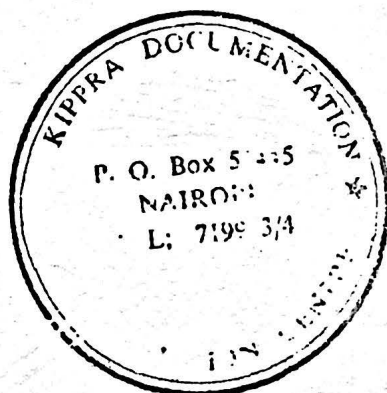




REPUBLIC OF KENYA

MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND PLANNING

**MERU NORTH
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN
2002–2008**



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

FOREWORD

The Meru North District Development Plan (DDP) for the Plan 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 Officers (DDO) and members of the District Planning Teams. The Plan is a product of broad-based consultations among various stakeholders. It has been prepared in the backdrop of the theme of the 9th National Development Plan, which is *"Effective Management for Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction"*.

The Meru North 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 and main physical features as well as a summary of data essential for making informed choices while planning.
- Chapter Two: Provides a review of the performance of the previous 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 PRSP/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 North DDP. It outlines the institutional framework for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the 7-year Plan, the indicators and instruments to be used and sets out 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 is established, which facilitates two-way communication between the community and development partners through the administrative hierarchy at the district and the national level. In order for this Plan to be more effective than before,

communities will be actively and fully involved in the entire 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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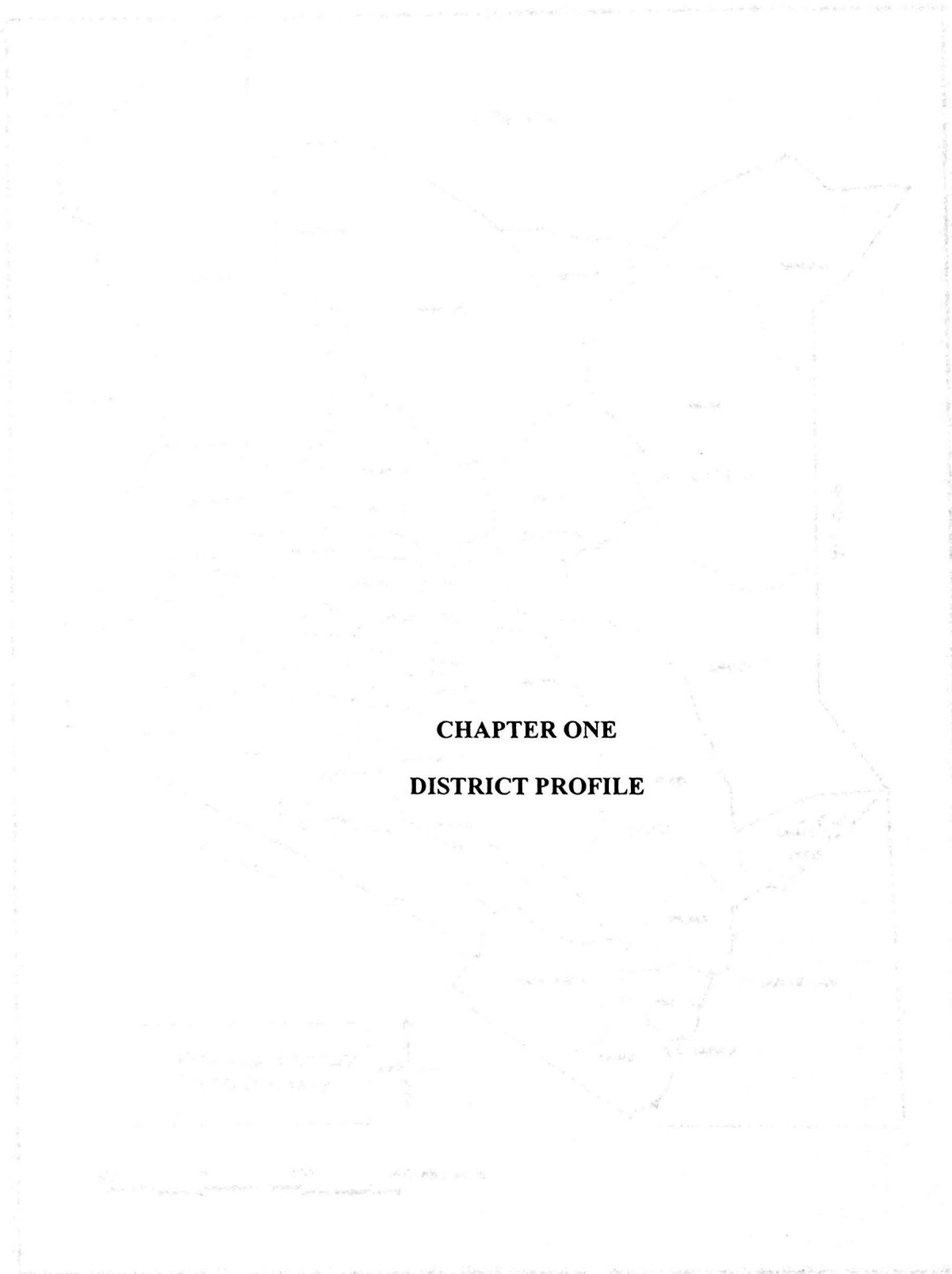
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ABC	Abstinence, Being faithful to one uninfected partner, use of Condoms
ACU	Aids Control Unit
ADB	African Development Bank
CACCs	Constituency Aids Control Committees
CAHW	Community Animal Health Worker
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics
CHW	Community Health Workers
CID	Criminal Investigation Department
CNSP	Children Needing Special Protection
CSO	Community Service Order
DACC	District Aids Control Committee
DALEO	District Agricultural and Livestock Extension Officer
DARE	Decentralized HIV/AIDS and Reproductive Health
DC	District Commissioner
DCAC	District Children Advisory Committee
DDC	District Development Committee
DDP	District Development Plan
DEC	District Executive Committee
DEO	District Education Officer
DFID	Department for International Development
DHMT	District Health Management Team
DIDC	District Information Documentation Centre
DLASO	District Lands Adjudication and Settlement Officer
DMEC	District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee
DVO	District Veterinary Officer
DWO	District Works Officer
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
GAVI	Global Accelerated Vaccine Initiative
GTZ	German Technical Corporation
HIV/AIDS	Human Immune Deficiency Virus /Acquired
ICT	Information Communication Technology
ID	Identification Card
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
	Immune Deficiency Syndrome
KTDA	Kenya Tea Development Authority
KWS	Kenya Wildlife Services
LATF	Local Authority Transfer Fund
MCH/FP	Maternal Child Health/Family Planning
MOH	Ministry of Health
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
NASSEP	National Sample Survey and Evaluation Programme
NGO	Non Governmental Organisations
NII	National Information Infrastructure

OCPD	Officer Commanding Police Station
PHC	Primary Health Care
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
SACCOs	Savings and Credit Co-operatives
SHG	Self Help Groups
SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency
STIs	Sexually Transmitted Infections
VIP	Ventilated Improved Pit Latrines
WHO	World Health Organisation
WMS	Welfare Monitoring Survey

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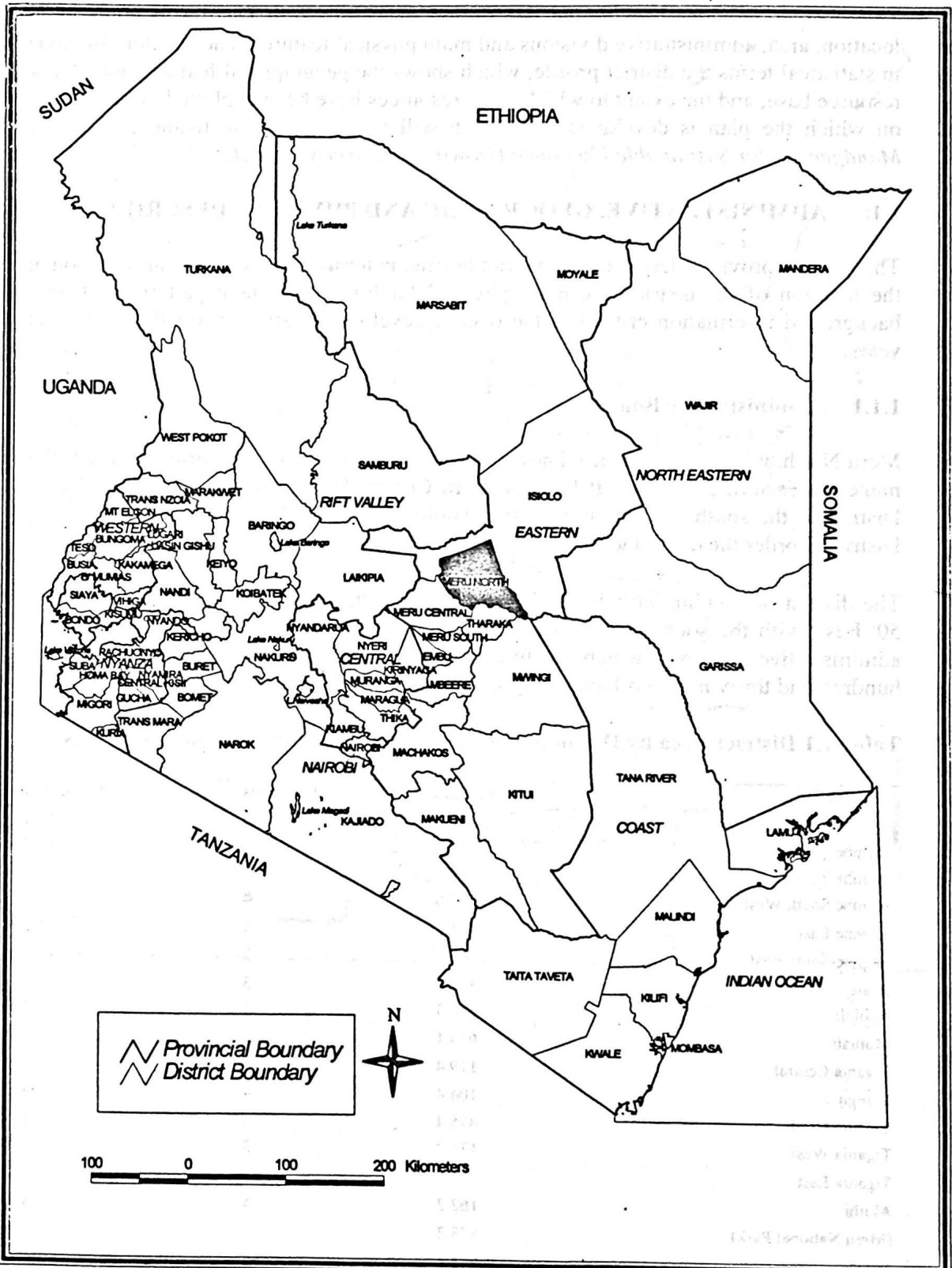
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CHAPTER ONE
DISTRICT PROFILE

Scale: 1:50,000
Map No. 10000/10000

LOCATION OF MERU NORTH IN KENYA



1.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides background description of Meru North District in terms of its location, area, administrative divisions and main physical features. The chapter also gives in statistical terms the district profile, which shows the geographical features, the natural resource base, and the extent to which these resources have been exploited. It is a setting on which the plan is developed and which will address the plan theme: *“Effective Management for Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction”*.

1.1. ADMINISTRATIVE, GEOGRAPHIC AND PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

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

1.1.1 Administrative Boundaries

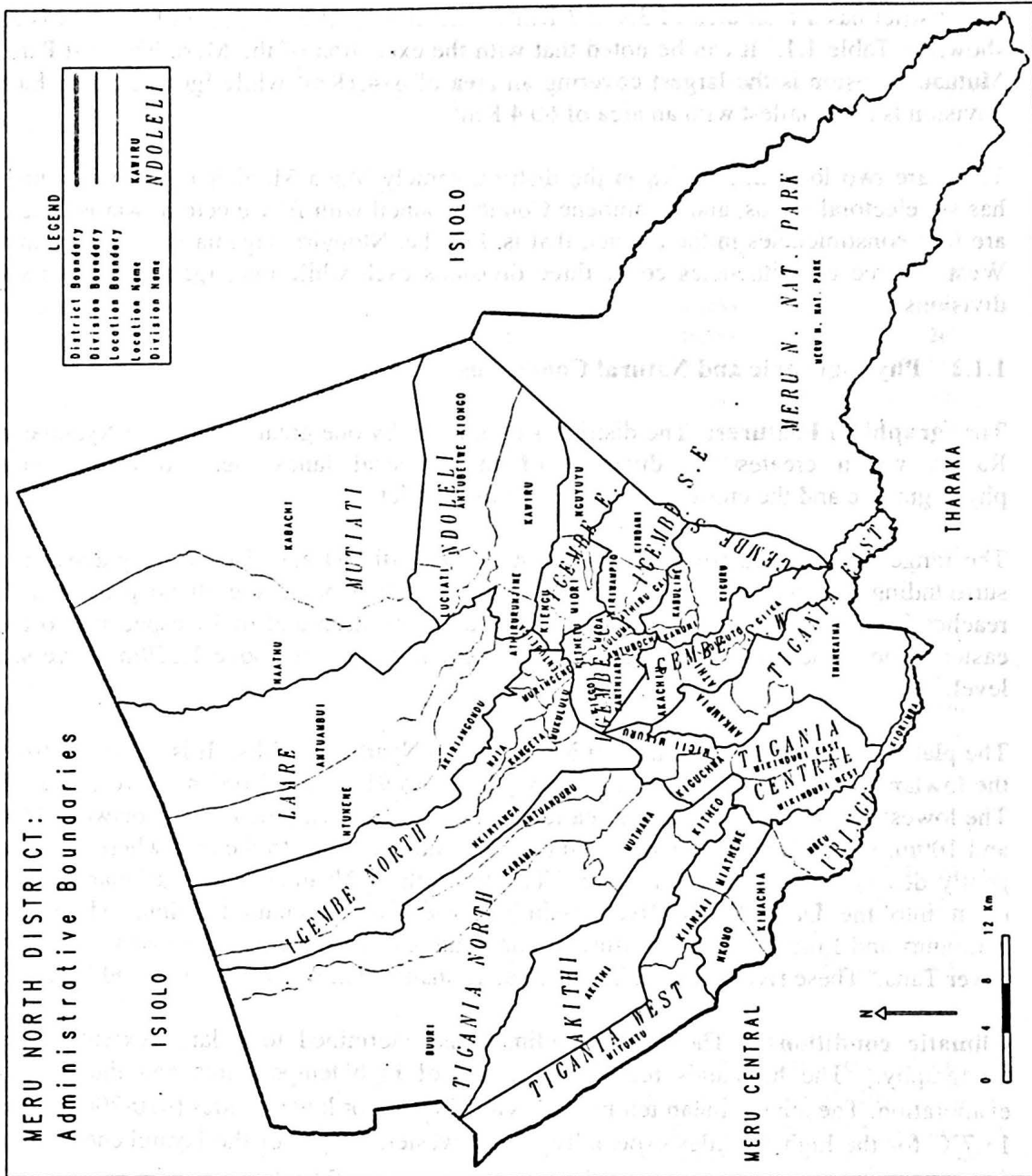
Meru North, which was formerly known as Nyambene, is one of the thirteen districts that make up Eastern Province. It borders Meru Central District to the west and Tharaka District to the south. To the northeast is Isiolo District while Tana River and Mwingi Districts border the district to the southeastern side.

The district lies within latitudes 0° 00' and 0°40' North, and longitudes 37° 50' and 38° 50' East, with the southern boundary lying along the Equator. The district has fifteen administrative divisions, which are further sub-divided into fifty-six locations and one hundred and thirty nine sub-locations (including the Meru National Park).

Table 1.1 District Area by Division and Number of Locations and Sub Locations

Division	Area Km ²	Locations	Sub-Locations
Igembe North	280.0	6	13
Igembe Central	47.6	6	14
Igembe South	74.1	3	8
Igembe South West	77.6	4	8
Igembe East	71.8	3	9
Igembe South East	60.4	3	6
Laare	415.0	3	6
Ndoleli	238.3	4	10
Mutuati	674.1	2	4
Tigania Central	119.4	4	9
Uringu	104.4	4	13
Tigania North	495.4	4	11
Tigania West	135.2	3	7
Tigania East	108.6	2	5
Akithi	162.2	5	16
(Meru National Park)	878.2	-	-
Total	3,942.3	56	139

Source: District Statistics Office, Maua, 2001



**MERU NORTH DISTRICT:
Administrative Boundaries**

LEGEND

	District Boundary
	Division Boundary
	Location Boundary
	Location Name
	Division Name

KAVIRU
NDOLELLI

This Map is not an Authority over Administrative Boundaries
Prepared by CBS, 1989 Population Census

The district has a total area of 3,942.3 Km². The divisional breakdown of the area is as shown in Table 1.1. It can be noted that with the exception of the Meru National Park, Mutuati Division is the largest covering an area of 674.1Km² while Igembe South-East Division is the smallest with an area of 60.4 Km².

There are two local authorities in the district, namely Maua Municipal Council, which has six electoral wards, and Nyambene County Council with fifty electoral wards. There are four constituencies in the district, that is, Igembe, Ntonyiri, Tigania East and Tigania West. Three constituencies cover three divisions each while one, Igembe, covers six divisions.

1.1.2 Physiographic and Natural Conditions

Topographical Features: The district is dominated by one great massif, the Nyambene Range, which creates the diversity of the physical landscape. It also affects physiographic and the entire environment of the district.

The range is elongated from the southeast to the northeast and rises sharply above the surrounding plateau, with the summit of this elevation being the Itiene peak, which reaches 2,414m above sea level. The slopes are very steep and rocky especially to the eastern side. The crests are much lower as very little land is above 1,829m above sea level.

The plateau runs south to north from Mt. Kenya to Nyambene Hills. It is separated from the lowlands by a clear break in topography between 914m and 1,067m above sea level. The lowest altitude is 610m above sea level. There is an escarpment rising between 15m and 100m, which is characterized by many permanent springs to the east where the land gently descends towards Tana River. To the north of Nyambene Range, many rivers drain into the Uaso Nyiro River basin. These rivers include Lathima, Murompa, Kalibuuri and Liliaba. To the southwest and south east of the crest, the rivers drain into River Tana. These rivers include Thangatha, Thanantu, Thiiri, Ura, Thungu and Kanjoo.

Climatic conditions: The district's climate is determined to a large extent by its topography. The highlands reduce the effect of high temperatures and the rate of evaporation. The annual mean temperatures are 24.7°C for low altitudes (610-700 m) and 13.7°C for the high altitudes especially on the western slopes of the Nyambene Range. The lowlands receive low rainfall as they are on the leeward side.

The rainfall pattern is bi-modal with the long rains coming from March to May and the short rains, October to December. Rainfall ranges from 1,250 – 2,514mm in the eastern and southern slopes of the Nyambene Range, to 380 - 1000mm annually in the leeward side (western and lowlands to the north and east). The upper areas have friable clay soils, which are deep in most areas and are suitable for coffee and tea growing while in lower areas, soils are sandy and generally of poor quality, suitable only for cotton growing and ranching.

The topographical features and climatic conditions have an effect on food security of the district. Frequent dry spells affect agricultural production and hence the high food poverty levels in divisions such as Akithi, Mutuati and Tigania North.

1.1.3 Settlement Patterns

Table 1.2 shows the population densities of the district by division at the start of the plan period.

Table 1.2 Population Distribution and Density by Division (2002)

Division	Area (Km ²)	Population	Density
Igembe North	280.0	63,057	225
Igembe Central	47.6	45,565	957
Igembe South	74.1	19,781	267
Igembe South West	77.6	23,672	305
Igembe East	71.8	31,042	432
Igembe South East,	60.4	20,314	336
Laare	415.0	71,076	171
Ndoleli	238.3	59,455	249
Mutuati	674.1	61,650	91
Tigania Central	119.4	48,951	410
Uringu	104.4	42,370	406
Tigania North	495.4	53,336	108
Tigania West	135.2	35,051	259
Tigania East	108.6	33,615	310
Akithi	162.2	46,816	289
Meru Nat. Park	878.2	443	1
Total	3,942.3	656,194	166

Source: District Statistics Office, Maua, 2001

Laare Division has the highest population at 71,076 while Igembe South Division has the least population of 19,781. With a population density of 957 persons per Km², Igembe Central Division is the most densely populated division in the district. The least populated division (excluding the Meru National Park) is Mutuati, which has a density of 91 persons per Km².

The high population density in Igembe Central Division can be attributed to the fact that Maua Town, the district headquarters, is in this division. Divisions in the northern grazing area (Tigania North, Igembe North, Laare and Mutuati) have lesser population density due to the large tracts of grazing land and also because these are drought – prone areas. Divisions such as Igembe East, Tigania Central, Tigania East and Uringu also have relatively high densities because of their suitability for farming activities.

The spatial distribution of the population is such that the high-density areas have average farm sizes of 1-1.5 acres while in the low-density areas, the average farm sizes are 10 - 15 acres.

Pockets of the poor: There are cases of high absolute levels of poverty in the district. These include the landless mostly found in areas with high population density and the settlement schemes where they live as squatters; urban slum dwellers who are found in towns and market centres such as Maua, Laare, Kianjai, Mikinduri and Mutuati; child labourers persistently found in miraa growing areas and towns; and street children and orphans.

Highest
 Kiegoi
 Mikuru
 Micu
 Lowest
 Highest

5325 km
 5011 km
 8100 km
 5414 km

Climate	30'020'33 acies
at demarcation	44.6 km
1 km	150.3 km
1 km	110.0 km
1 km	838.0 km
1 km	1'005'0 km
1 km	2'100.3 km

specifies.

Grazing Area)	1,002.0 km ²
	878.0 km ²
	110.0 km ²
and others	120.3 km ²
	44.6 km ²
er demarcation	70,059.33 acres

Climate	Highest	2,414m above sea level
	Lowest	610m above sea level
	Micu	2,071 mm
	Mikuru	2,352 mm
	Kiegoi	2,000 mm
	Highest	September 30°C
	Lowest	July 13°C
		21°C

Population Profiles	
Total population 2002 (estimated)	656,194
males	318,711
females	337,483
ratio	100:94
youthful population (15-25)	156,407
of primary school going age (6-13)	158,092
of secondary school going age (14-17)	66,478
age (15-64)	325,045
ratio	100:101
th rate	2.76%
ty (whole district)	166 persons per km ²
ighest density	1266 persons per km ²
lowest density	Muramba (957)
	Muramba (91)
2002	630,765
2008	723,640
with a population of over 1,000	2 (Masa, Lore)

Urban population at the start of the plan period	25,429 (Laare)
	53,739 (Maua)
Projected population at the end of plan period (2008)	774,376
Crude birth rate (per 1000)	45.4/1000
Crude death rate (per 1000)	6.3/1000
Life Expectancy (years)	62.8
Infant mortality rate (per 1000)	40/1000
Under 5 mortality rate (per 1000)	56/1000
Total fertility rate	6.1
Socio-Economic Indicators	
Total no. of households	129,994
Average household size	5.1
Female headed households	33,408
Disabled persons (percentage of total population disabled)	63,076 (10%)
Number of Children in Need of Special Protection (CNSP)	5,000
Absolute poverty	
Rural poverty % of population poor	47.29%
Number (2002)	310,314
Contribution to national poverty	2.1%
Average household incomes: Sectoral contributions to household income:	
Agriculture	44.5%
Rural Self-employment (off-farm)	24.1%
Wage employment	9.9%
Urban self-employment	20.8%
Others (casuals)	0.7%
No of the unemployed	17,784
Agriculture	
Average farm size (small-scale)	1-1.5 Acres
Average farm size (large-scale)	10-15 acres
Main food crops produced	Maize, millet, sorghum, beans, pigeon peas.
Main cash crops produced	Miraa, tea, coffee, tobacco, cotton.
Total acreage under cash crops	37,000 Hectares.
Total acreage under food crops	64,700 Hectares.
Main storage facilities (on and off-farm)	
On farm	Granaries, gunny bags in house.
Off-farm	Commercial buildings, NCPB depots.
Population working in the agriculture sector	273,100
Total number of ranches	7
Average size of ranches	40,000 acres
Main livestock bred	Cattle (indigenous and grade), sheep, goats, pigs, rabbits, poultry, donkeys, bees.
Land carrying capacity (range)	1 to 3 hectares per livestock unit.
Main species of fish catch	Tilapia (farmed in ponds); Catfish (found in rivers).
Population of fish farmers	92
No. of fishponds	120
Size of gazetted forests	110.0 km ²
Size of non-gazetted forests	2.5 km ²
Main forest products	Timber, wood fuel, poles, eco-tourism amenities, water source
% of people engaged in forest related activities (sawmills, furniture works etc)	12%

Co-operative Societies	Number	Active	Dormant/collapsed
Union	1	1	0
Coffee	28	27	1
Urban SACCOs	6	3	3
Rural SACCOs	3	3	0
Dairy	2	0	2
Multi-purpose	3	0	3
Cotton	2	0	2
Butchers	1	0	1
Ranching	1	0	1
Consumer	2	0	2
Total	49	34	15
Total share Capital for co-operative societies.	Kshs. 50,648,927.00		
Total membership (all societies)	122,407		
Urban SACCOs	859		
Rural SACCOs	47,091		
Coffee Societies	74,457		
Water and Sanitation.			
Number of households with access to piped water	59,797 (46%)		
Number of households with access to potable water	63,697 (49%)		
Number of permanent rivers	27		
Number of wells	135		
Number of protected springs	70		
Number of unprotected springs	88		
Number of boreholes	120		
Number of dams	5 (dams/pan have silted)		
Number of households with roof catchments.	84,496		
Average distance to nearest potable water.	2 Km.		
Number of VIP latrines	403		
Latrine coverage (VIP and other types)	72.2%		
Uncovered pit latrines	19.8%		
None	8.0%		
Education			
Pre-primary			
Number of pre-primary schools	354 (Public = 325, Private = 29)		
Total enrolment rates	Boys	32%	
	Girls	29%	
Teachers /Pupil ratio	1:43		
Average years of school attendance	2 years		
Primary			
Number of primary schools	354		
Total enrolment rates	Boys	79%	
	Girls	78%	
Total drop-outs rates	Boys	48%	
	Girls	43%	
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:35		
Average years of school attendance	Boys	6 years	
	Girls	6 years	
Secondary			
Number of secondary schools	40(Public = 36, Private = 4)		
Total enrolment rates	Boys	12%	
	Girls	12%	
Total drop-outs rates	Boys	19%	
	Girls	19%	
Teacher/ pupil ratio	1:15		
Average years of school attendance	Boys	3 years	
	Girls	3 years	
Tertiary			
Main type of training institutions	1 - College of technology		
Enrolment in college of technology	6 - Youth polytechnics (Several secretarial and Commercial colleges)		

	Male	95
	Female	71
Enrolment in youth polytechnics		
	Male	130
	Female	319
Adult Education		
Number of adult education classes.		164
Enrolment	Women	1,707
	Men	714
Drop-out rates	Women	67%
	Men	77%
Literacy levels	Women	58%
	Men	64%
Health		
Most common diseases (in order of prevalence)		Malaria, respiratory tract infections, intestinal worms, rheumatism/joint pains, skin diseases, diarrhoeal diseases.
Doctor/patient ratio.		1: 65,620
Number of health posts: Hospitals		3 (1 Government, 2 mission)
	Sub-district hospitals	1 (Government)
	Health centres	5 (Government)
	Dispensaries	21 (14 Government, 5 mission, 2 private)
	Health clinics	6 (Private)
	Nursing Homes	5 (Private)
Doctors		10 (2 Government, 5 Mission, 3 Private)
Dentists		2 (1 Mission, 1 Private)
Pharmacists		3 (Private)
Clinical Officers		22 (14 Government, 8 Mission, Private – NA)
Nurses		243 (117 Government, 126 Mission, Private – NA)
Average distance to the nearest health facility		10 km.
Percentage of under-fives with stunted growth.		44%
Percentage of under-fives underweight		33%
Percentage of wasting in the under-fives		9%
Percentage of immunization coverage (for the under-fives)		76%
Number of community pharmacies (Bamako Initiative sites)		19
Number of growth monitoring centres		19
Number of community health workers		80
Energy		
Number of trading centres with electricity		27
Number of households with electricity connections		540
Percentage of rural households using solar power		0%
Percentage of rural households using firewood/charcoal		100%
Percentage of households using kerosene, gas or biogas		1%
Transport Facilities		
Total kilometres of roads		664.8 km (exclude unclassified Roads)
Bitumen		57.0 km
Gravel		95.6 km
Rural Access Roads (50% earth)		102.3 km
Earth roads		409.9 km
Unclassified roads		865.0 km
Number of public service vehicles:		
	Buses, Mini-buses	10
	Others: (Nissan, Pick-ups Matatus, Station Wagons, Land-Rovers)	62
Petroleum filling stations		9
Communication		
Number of households with telephone connections		669
	Maua Exchange	402

Kianjai Exchange	201
Mikinduri Exchange	66
Number of private and public organizations with telephone connections	379
Maua Exchange	188
Kianjai Exchange	150
Mikinduri	41
Mobile phones connections	N/A (facility not yet in district)
Number of telephone booths	70
Number of households without radios	72,342 - (55.65%)
Number of cyber cafes	1
Number of post/sub-post offices	7
Trade, Commerce and Tourism	
Number of trading centres	42
Number of tourist class hotels:	
Maua Town	3
Meru National Park	2
~ Self-Service Bandas	2
Main tourist attractions:	Wildlife, game drive, cultural monument sites, crater lakes, forests, craters (volcanic) and beautiful scenery
Number of registered hotels (i.e. eating houses, restaurants, bars, lodgings)	718
Number of registered "Jua Kali" associations	6
Total number of informal sector enterprises	1,390
Banks and other Financial Institutions	
Names of commercial banks in the district	Consolidated (new) Co-operative (Mobile Services)
Volume of credit provided	N/A (Major banks have been operating from outside the district)
Number of other financial institutions	4
Volume of credit provided	Kshs. 65,057,282
Number of micro-finance institutions	2

CHAPTER TWO

MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

2.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter gives a review of the major development challenges and cross cutting issues in the district. Firstly, it provides a broad overview of the 1997 – 2002 District Development Plan and attempts to assess whether the expectations of the plan were met. Secondly, the chapter analyses the achievements of the previous plan, the constraints encountered and the lessons learnt. The chapter then looks at the linkages between the 2002-2008 District Development Plan, the National Development Plan and other Policy Papers. Finally, the chapter looks at development challenges the district is likely to face during the plan period, focusing primarily on population growth, poverty, HIV/AIDS, environmental conservation and management, and land demarcation.

2.1 OVERVIEW OF 1997 - 2001 PLAN

The theme of the 1997 - 2001 Meru North District Development Plan (DDP) was “Rapid Industrialization for Sustainable Economic Development”. The District Development Plan aimed at enhancing economic growth through accelerated industrialization. It was hoped that industrialization would lead to increased employment and earning opportunities in the district and hence contribute to the reduction of the incidence of poverty in the district.

An evaluation of the plan implementation performance indicates that, the plan to industrialize the district was way short of target due to insufficient resources to finance the planned activities. The major focus of the planned activities was to create an enabling environment for rapid industrialization including the provision of basic infrastructure. The weather was also not conducive. In addition to insufficient resources that limited the provision of infrastructure, the El Nino weather phenomenon exacerbated the problem by damaging the existing physical infrastructure while the dry spell that followed seriously affected agricultural production. This necessitated re-prioritisation of projects and programmes to cater for emergencies, which in turn resulted in low plan implementation. The intended spurring of economic growth was therefore not realized. The overall plan implementation for the period was just about 20 per cent. The level of poverty therefore increased instead of decreasing resulting in a higher percentage of people who cannot afford basic services in the district.

2.2 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 1997 – 2001 DEVELOPMENT PLAN

As has been indicated in section 2.1, the implementation rate of projects and programmes proposed in the 1997 – 2001 DDP was only about 20 per cent. The actual performance by sector is analysed in the following paragraphs. The respective sectors are: Agriculture and Rural Development; Physical Infrastructure; Human Resources Development; Tourism, Trade and Industry; Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order; and Information Communication Technology.

In Agriculture and Rural Development Sector, the objective was to improve productivity by building the capacity of the beneficiaries. This was to be achieved through: vigorous extension programme; promotion and encouragement of community participation at all levels; facilitation of credit to farmers to improve farming systems; monitoring and product quality assessment; introduction, promotion and development of improved

livestock breeds and crop varieties; management and conservation of natural ecosystems through rational and sustainable utilization of resources like water and forest products; improvement of marketing systems for products and services in a liberalized economy; and promotion of production and utilization of traditional food crops, which are drought resistant.

To achieve these specific objectives, various projects were included in the DDP. In total 30 projects were planned for (on-going and new) of which 11 were fully or partly funded, 15 were not funded and 6 wound-up. Some 26 projects that had not been included in the plan were implemented either fully or partially. Funding for these projects came from NGOs, Community Based Organizations and Civil Society while a few were funded under the El Nino Infrastructure Rehabilitation Programme.

Physical Infrastructure Sector proposed 16 roads projects. Out of the 16 projects, 4 projects were fully implemented 2 were partially implemented while 10 roads were only graded. Out of the seven bridges proposed, three were fully implemented, three partially implemented and one was not implemented at all.

The local authorities also carried out work on maintenance of non-classified roads with funds from cess collection and Local Authority Transfer Funds. The only major water works in the district, Maua Water Supply, was rehabilitated through the El-Nino Infrastructure Rehabilitation Programme. Other activities under this sector, which include communications and electrification, recorded minimal implementation.

Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order Sector proposed several projects, but only a few were implemented. Two out of the 14 projects to construct proposed divisional offices and staff houses were undertaken through community contribution and harambees. The proposed construction of permanent houses in the administration police line was not undertaken. Also the Police Department did not construct the proposed divisional headquarters; the Probation Department did not construct the proposed divisional office at Kianjai and the Divisional Registrar's offices were also not constructed.

The District Development Officer constructed a 3-roomed office block but without a District Information and Documentation Centre. Some allocation was received for monitoring and evaluation of donor-funded projects. CBS conducted several surveys and the 1999 National Population and Housing Census.

Other activities and projects that were implemented but were not in the plan include construction of the Civil Registrar's Office, upgrading of Maua Law Courts into a Principal Magistrate Court, the construction of District CID Headquarters and the shifting of the Prison from Maua where it was a detention camp to Kangeta as a gazetted Prison.

Human Resource Development Sector had projects in Health, Education and Social Services. Under health, six out of the 11 projects proposed were implemented. Some specific health activities registered some good improvement. Immunization coverage for children under five years improved to 76 per cent from the previous 50 per cent, through the support from the Global Accelerated Vaccine Initiative. Polio eradication campaigns were also carried out successfully.

On education, out of the two proposed projects in the plan, one was implemented while one, which was not in the plan, was also implemented through the support of DFID. In Social Services, five projects were proposed but only one was partially implemented. Departments of Sports and Adult Education had proposed two projects each, none of which was implemented. Although there were no children's projects in the plan, several were implemented to support children in need of special protection.

Tourism, Trade and Industry Sector proposed only a few projects in the 1997 – 2001 District Development Plan. The Kenya Wildlife Service implemented six projects during this period although none of them had been included in the plan. On trade development, only one out of the three projects proposed were implemented. One small and micro enterprises project that was proposed was only partially implemented.

Under the Information Communication Technology Sector, the District Information and Documentation Centre was proposed. However, the project was not implemented owing to unavailability of funds. No other projects had been proposed for this sector in the 1997 – 2001 District Development Plan.

A number of constraints were faced during the implementation of 1997-2001 DDP. They included: low, irregular or no funding to on-going or the proposed projects, technical staff shortage, misappropriation of funds by management committees particularly in the co-operative movement and the group projects; poor infrastructure network like roads, telecommunications, and electricity, among others; unorganised marketing infrastructure and inadequate transport for technical officers; low adoption of technical information by the intended beneficiaries; and illegal utilization and exploitation of forest and water resources. Other constraints were inaccessibility to credit by traders due to unfavourable lending conditions by financial institutions, human-wildlife conflict in areas surrounding the Meru National Park; and lack of adequate personnel.

A number of lessons were learnt during the plan period. Firstly, the liberalization concept in production and marketing was misinterpreted. This promoted co-operative societies to seek autonomy and many split at the expense of economic viability. The community was not adequately prepared for the liberalization of the economy, which saw the withdrawal of subsidies for government services. In future, there will be need to regularly sensitise the community on the changes in government policies and economic environment.

Secondly, it was learnt that implementation rates could be enhanced if appropriate institutional frameworks are put in place. For example, it was noted that there was need to change the approach to implementation of some roads projects in order to achieve a higher implementation rate. It is recommended that in future all funds for roads projects should be put under the supervision of the District Roads Board.

The third important lesson learnt was the critical role of good infrastructure in maintenance of law and order. Infrastructure facilitates quick deployment of security personnel in problem areas. During this plan period priority should be given to infrastructure improvement in the district.

The fourth lesson learnt was that projects other than those planned emerged for implementation. This came about due to lack of synchronization of different plans and stakeholders in the district, and also due to disaster unpreparedness. This is a very important lesson that should be taken into account to avoid the same mistakes. Intensive consultations and identification of potential disasters in the district have been given priority in the planning process so as to avoid the problem of unplanned projects taking precedence.

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

Since independence, Kenya has endeavoured to improve the standard of living of her people, an aspiration that has been reflected in various sessional papers and policy documents. These policy documents have addressed issues such as, poverty, ignorance and disease, government budget rationalization, structural adjustment measures, HIV/AIDS, among others.

The previous attempts to address development challenges through district planning have not been successful due to the weak linkages between district and national planning. As a result the enthusiasm that greeted the participatory approach through the adoption of District Focus for Rural Development Strategy has faded. To correct this position and revitalize the approach, the government introduced a participatory planning process through the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper. Consultations were made which brought together all stakeholders at national, regional, district and community levels. The result of this exercise was a list of priority concerns, core cross cutting issues and thematic concerns in each district that require attention.

The Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper Consultation process resulted in a short-term three-year plan covering 2001 to 2003. The priorities and issues raised in the PRSP have been incorporated into the 2002-2008 District Development Plan. The first PRSP is a benchmark for the medium term DDP and other policy documents which have been designed to implement the longer term National Poverty Eradication Plan that covers fifteen (15 years). Both the National and District Development plans are designed to implement the proposals in the National Poverty Eradication Plan.

The Theme of the 2002-2008 DDP is derived from the theme of the National Development Plan, that is "Effective Management for Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction". The DDP translates the broad NDP objectives to the district specific strategies, projects and programmes as provided in Chapter 3 of this Plan.

The major link between the District Development Plan, the PRSP and the National Plan will be the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) three-year rolling budget process. The MTEF budgetary process provides the linkage between policy, planning and budgeting. The MTEF process will ensure that resources for the implementation of this plan are directed to projects and programmes as per the District PRSP consultations priorities.

In preparing the current District Development Plan (DDP), an attempt was made to address the various concerns raised in various Sessional Papers. Reference was made to the Sectional Paper No. 4 of 1997 on HIV/AIDS in Kenya; Sessional Paper No. 1 of 1965 on African Socialism and its Application to Planning in Kenya; Sessional Paper No. 1 of 1986 on Economic; Management for Renewed Growth, among others. Reference was also made to the priorities of the various Local Authority Master Plans and the Plans of the NGOs operating in the district.

2.4 MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

In order to achieve the desired goals of poverty reduction and sustainable economic growth, the district will have to overcome a myriad of challenges, which act as obstacles to development. Most of these challenges cut across several sectors and therefore will require the concerted efforts of all stakeholders in the district. The challenges and crosscutting issues include high population growth, poverty, HIV/AIDS pandemic, gender inequality, disaster management and environmental management and conservation.

2.4.1 Population Growth

The population of Meru North District grew by an average of 2.76 per cent per annum in the 1989 – 1999 decade from 459,947 in 1989 to 604,050 in 1999. The population is projected to grow from 656,194 in 2002, to 693,435 in 2004, 732,788 in 2006 and 774,376 in 2008. Table 2.1 shows the population projections by division including the densities. In 1999, the district population density per km² was calculated to be 153 persons. It is projected to increase from 166 in 2002 to 176, 186 and 196 in 2004, 2006 and 2008 respectively.

High population densities in the high potential areas have forced people to move to the less populated lower areas, forested areas, steep hills, swamps and riverbanks thus causing destabilization of the ecosystem. Furthermore, subdivision of arable land to small parcels has reduced the economic viability of land. There is therefore need to step up conservation measures and extension services so as to increase the agricultural productivity of the land.

Table 2.1 Population Projections by Division and their Densities

Division	1999		2002		2004		2006		2008	
	Pop.	Dens	Pop.	Dens.	Pop.	Dens	Pop.	Den	Pop.	Den
Igembe North	58,046	207	63,057	225	66,635	238	70,417	251	74,413	266
Igembe Central	41,944	881	45,565	957	48,151	1,012	50,883	1,069	53,771	1,130
Igembe South	18,209	246	19,781	267	20,903	282	22,090	298	23,344	315
Igembe S/West	21,791	281	23,672	305	25,016	322	26,435	341	27,935	360
Igembe East	28,575	398	31,042	432	32,803	457	34,665	483	36,632	510
Igembe S/East	18,700	310	20,314	336	21,467	355	22,685	376	23,973	397
Laare	65,428	158	71,076	171	75,110	181	79,372	191	83,877	202
Ndoleli	54,730	230	59,455	249	62,829	264	66,394	279	70,163	294
Mutuati	56,751	84	61,650	91	65,149	97	68,846	102	72,753	108
Tigania Central	45,061	377	48,951	410	51,729	433	54,665	458	57,767	484
Uringu	39,003	374	42,370	406	44,775	429	47,316	453	50,001	479
Tigania North	49,098	99	53,336	108	56,363	114	59,562	120	62,942	127
Tigania West	32,266	239	35,051	259	37,041	274	39,143	290	41,364	306
Tigania East	30,944	285	33,615	310	35,523	327	37,539	346	39,669	365
Akithi	43,096	266	46,816	289	49,473	305	52,281	322	55,248	341
Meru National Park	408	1	443	1	468	1	495	1	523	2
Total	604,050	153	656,194	166	693,435	176	732,788	186	774,376	196

Source: District Statistics Office, Maua, 2001

The structure of the population by sex and age cohort is presented in Table 2.2. The Table shows that there are variations in sex ratio between age cohorts. For instance, there are more males than females in the 0-14 age cohorts while in the 15-44 age cohorts, females outnumber males. This trend is reversed in the 45-59 age cohorts where once again males are more than females. However, the overall female-male ratio for the population is 100:94 in favour of females. Also from the same table, it can be deduced that the population below 15 years is about 47 per cent while those who are 60 years and above are 5 per cent. This population trend is expected to remain the same over the plan period. The dependency ratio over the same period is 100:101. The high youthful population poses a major challenge to planning for the district because it calls for increased learning facilities, hospitals and employment opportunities. The higher number of females necessitates a plan that favours gender equality.

Table 2.2 District Population Projections by Age Cohorts and Sex

Age Cohorts	1999		2002		2004		2006		2008	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-4	51,552	51,370	56,002	55,805	59,180	58,972	62,539	62,318	66,088	65,855
5 - 9	45,883	45,730	49,844	49,678	52,673	52,497	55,662	55,476	58,821	58,625
10-14	42,989	44,064	46,700	47,868	49,350	50,584	52,151	53,455	55,111	56,489
15-19	34,247	38,971	37,203	42,335	39,315	44,738	41,546	47,277	43,904	49,960
20-24	25,278	31,769	27,460	34,511	29,019	36,470	30,665	38,540	32,406	40,727
25-29	19,996	22,328	21,722	24,256	22,955	25,632	24,258	27,087	25,634	28,624
30-34	14,584	14,911	15,843	16,198	16,742	17,117	17,692	18,089	18,696	19,115
35-39	13,266	14,315	14,411	15,551	15,229	16,432	16,093	17,366	17,007	18,351
40-44	9,731	10,823	10,571	11,757	11,171	12,425	11,805	13,130	12,475	13,875
45-49	8,835	8,548	9,598	9,286	10,142	9,813	10,718	10,370	11,326	10,958
50-54	7,162	7,100	7,780	7,713	8,222	8,151	8,688	8,613	9,182	9,102
55-59	4,612	4,312	5,010	4,684	5,294	4,950	5,595	5,231	5,112	5,528
60-64	4,402	4,947	4,782	5,374	5,053	5,679	5,340	6,001	5,643	6,342
65-69	3,043	3,279	3,306	3,562	3,493	3,764	3,692	3,978	3,901	4,204
70-74	2,802	3,096	3,044	3,363	3,217	3,554	3,399	3,756	3,592	3,969
75-79	1,770	1,633	1,923	1,774	2,032	1,875	2,147	1,981	2,269	2,093
80+	2,425	2,572	2,634	2,794	2,784	2,953	2,942	3,120	3,109	3,297
AgeNS	808	897	878	974	928	1,030	980	1,088	1,036	1,150
Total	293,385	310,665	318,711	337,483	336,799	356,636	355,912	376,876	376,112	398,264

Source: District Planning Unit, Maua, 2001
(Note: Age NS =Age not shown)

Table 2.3 shows the district's population projections for selected age groups by sex. These include the primary school going age group, secondary school going age group, the female in the reproduction age group and the labour force.

Table 2.3: Population Projections for Selected Age Groups

Age Group	1999		2002		2004		2006		2008	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
6-13 Primary	72,395	73,135	78,644	79,448	83,108	83,957	87,824	88,722	92,808	93,757
15-49 (Female)		141,665		153,894		162,628		171,857		181,611
15-64 Labour force	142,113	158,024	154,380	171,665	153,142	181,407	172,400	191,704	182,385	202,582

Source: District Planning Unit, Maua, 2001

Age Group 6-13 (Primary): The population in the primary school age is expected to rise from 78,644 boys and 79,448 girls in 2002 to 92,808 boys and 93,757 girls in 2008. This increase calls for establishment of educational facilities such as classrooms, hostels, textbooks and other tools as well as provision of more qualified teachers. Measures should be taken to increase the current primary school enrolment rate estimated at 78 per cent and also reduce the high drop out rate of 45 per cent in a bid to achieve the universal goal of primary education for all. Non-formal education should be enhanced to cater for those that do not enrol for the formal education and the dropouts. There is need to set up Vocational training centres such as youth polytechnics to cater for those who do not proceed to secondary school.

Age Group 14-17 (Secondary): The number of persons expected to be in secondary schools in 2002 is 66,478 (31,999 boys and 34,479 girls). This is about 10% of the population. The figure is expected to rise to 70,251 in 2004; 74,237 in 2006; and 78,451 in 2008. However, the secondary school enrolment is only 12 per cent and with a dropout rate of 19 per cent. Thus efforts should be made to increase enrolment and reduce dropouts' rates. Tertiary learning institutions such as polytechnics, middle level colleges and universities should be expanded to cater for those completing their secondary education each year. Employment and income generating opportunities should be created for the school leavers. This will go a long way in reducing dependency ratio and hence contribute to poverty reduction in the district.

Female Population (Age 15 – 49): The female population aged (15 – 49 years), constituting 23 per cent of the total population, is expected to increase from 153,894 in 2002 to 162,628 in 2004, 171,857 in 2006 and 181,611 in 2008. This is a target group for population control measures to check population growth rates during this plan period. This group, if financially supported through access to credit can significantly contribute to economic well being of their families.

Labour Force (Age 15 – 64): The labour force will increase from 326,045 in 2002 to 344,549 in 2004, 364,104 in 2006 and 384,967 in 2008. It constitutes 49.7 per cent of the total population and is composed of mostly unskilled and semi-skilled workers (school dropouts) who are predominantly engaged in the small-scale and micro-enterprise sector especially the miraa trade. Only a small proportion of the labour force is skilled or working in the formal sector.

It is important to note that the existing employment opportunities are not adequate for the existing labour force. In most cases, the labour force is underemployed or not does receive enough remuneration. Poverty reduction measures should therefore target increasing agricultural production and boosting small scale and micro-enterprises to absorb more labour.

2.4.2. Poverty

The main causes of poverty in the district are low agricultural production causing food shortages, poor infrastructure, ignorance, idleness, insecurity, lack of land title deeds, environmental degradation, high disease incidence and retrogressive cultural practices. In 1997, the overall rural poverty line (or absolute poverty line) was computed at Kshs. 1,239 per month, per adult person (i.e. Kshs. 927 for food items and Kshs.312 for non-food items). The Welfare Monitoring Survey Report showed that 44.65 per cent of the households live below poverty line while the total number of actual individuals who are poor was 45.27 per cent. Table 2.4 shows the absolute numbers and projections of the poor in the district. This is the expected trend if intervention measures are not put in place to mitigate the effects of poverty.

Table 2.4 Absolute Numbers of the Overall Rural Poor in the District

Year	1997	2002	2008
Households below Poverty line (44.65%)			
All Households	113,238	129,994	153,406
Households below Poverty	50,561	58,042	68,496
Individuals Below Poverty line (45.27%)			
All Individuals	571,610	656,194	774,376
Individuals below Poverty line	258,767	297,059	350,560

Source: Poverty in Kenya Reports; District Planning Unit, Maua, 2001.

The households below poverty line are projected to increase from 50,561 in 1997 to 68,496 in 2008, while the individuals below poverty will rise from 258,767 in 1997 to 350,560 in 2008. There is need therefore to step up poverty reduction measures so as to cater for these poor people.

2.4.3 HIV/AIDS

The HIV/AIDS pandemic has reached crisis proportions and has now been declared a national disaster. Problems caused by this illness are many and they threaten to reverse the gains made on human development in areas of health, education and general well being. This challenge is serious not only in the district but also in the country as a whole. The HIV/AIDS prevalence in the district in 2001 stood at 15 per cent of the population in the age groups 15-49 years who are the most vulnerable to infections. This translates to 43,605 persons infected in 2002. If the prevalence rate remains constant, then the number of persons infected with the disease could rise to 51,458 in 2008.

The challenges caused by the HIV/AIDS pandemic include: increased number of orphans, which will overstretch the resources of the extended family and traditional support systems; overloading the already overburdened health care system because of the need to provide support to those infected; reduction in the work force in the agricultural sector and thus a fall in production, which will threaten food security; low school enrolment and completion rates due to lack of school fees and children being forced to take care of their younger siblings or their sick parents; and psychological trauma to those infected and affected.

The awareness on HIV/AIDS is over 90 per cent yet 31 per cent of the patients admitted in major hospitals suffer from illnesses attributed to HIV/AIDS. The youthful population, ages 15-25 years, is the most affected because of reasons such as involvement in casual pre-marital sex, experimentation, and early marriage. Miraa and drunkenness have contributed significantly in the spread of the disease and increased the tendency to engage in casual sex. Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) also contributes to the spread of HIV/AIDS because girls who have undergone this ritual think that they are free to engage in pre-marital sexual activities. Also, polygamy and wife inheritance, which are practiced by some pockets of the community in the district, increase susceptibility to HIV/AIDS infections.

Several prevention measures have been instigated to help stop the spread and cater for those infected and affected. People are being encouraged to observe the ABCs of HIV/AIDS prevention: abstention, being faithful to one uninfected partner or use of condoms. Constituency AIDS Control Committees (CACCs) have been formed in all the

four constituencies in the district to help deal with the pandemic at the grassroots level. The committees will coordinate all the anti-HIV/AIDS activities at the grassroots level so as to provide for those infected and affected. At the district level, the District AIDS Control Committee (DAACC) will oversee the anti-HIV/AIDS activities. Other measures being taken to prevent the spread include early treatment of STIs so as to reduce the probability of HIV/AIDS transmission, screening of all donated blood before transfusion, holding of awareness creation campaigns and training of opinion leaders and others.

There is need to provide affordable anti-retroviral for those infected to ameliorate the suffering and delay progression to fully blown AIDS status. Also, drugs should be provided to cure the opportunistic infections associated with AIDS. Voluntary testing and counselling centres will be established all over the district during the Plan period so that as many people as possible can know their HIV status.

2.4.4 Gender Inequality

The female population is slightly higher than that of male (females 337,483 and males 318,711, at 2002). Women in the district are mainly involved in agricultural production and taking care of the family while men are mostly involved in miraa business and working in urban centres away from home.

Women in the district are disadvantaged because they have to do chores such as searching for food, firewood and water. This heavy burden leaves little time for them to be engaged in economic activities. Furthermore, the ownership of land is a preserve of the men and thus women are not able to have access to title deeds that they can use for accessing credit.

Some pockets of the communities in the district are still practising Female Genital Mutilation (FGM), incision. This is in spite of concerted efforts to eradicate this retrogressive practice. It is mostly done secretly which makes it difficult to eradicate. Various other forms of discrimination against women exist such as giving lower priority to girl-child education, women not being allowed to own land, domestic violence and neglect of families by men. These have been long standing issues and require proper attention because neglect of women and children is a root cause of poverty.

To correct this gender imbalance, the following measures should be put in place: carry out awareness creation campaigns to sensitise both men and women on the need to change cultural attitudes that promote gender bias; reduce walking distance to water points and establishment of woodlots to reduce the burden on women; enhance family planning and reproductive health campaigns so as to promote smaller family sizes and correct spacing of children; promote women participation in decision-making process by ensuring that at least 30 per cent of members of all committees are women; increase education bursaries towards girl-child education and give more opportunities to girls in tertiary institutions; sensitise the communities on the disadvantages of female genital mutilation; and, provide micro-credit to women involved in both agricultural activities and small-scale trading to help them boost their incomes as well as diversify their activities.

2.4.5 Disaster Management

Various types of disasters or emergencies that occur from time to time have plagued the district. Some of these are discussed in this sub section. Cattle rustling are rampant especially in the northern grazing area where the main occupation is livestock keeping. The raiders are suspected to come from the neighbouring districts. This problem has adversely affected the general investment climate of the affected areas. Enough security personnel have been stationed in the trouble prone areas to help deal with the menace although more needs to be done to further enhance security as many people continue to be rendered poor due to the losses.

The district has sometimes been faced with the problem of low agricultural production leading to food shortages, especially during the times of prolonged dry spells, which has forced the communities to resort to famine relief food. The supplies received are normally distributed to the needy families in all divisions and schools although this is not a sustainable measure for food security. There is, therefore, need to formulate strategies towards reducing food poverty in these affected areas.

Other types of disasters that have occurred are: landslides in hilly areas; flooding in lowland areas; unrest caused by occasional strikes by students in schools; deforestation due to destruction of forests; HIV/AIDS pandemic; floods like the El Nino rains of 1961 and 1997; long spells of drought; 1984/85, 1991/92, forest fires, just to mention the most critical ones. Various committees have been set up specifically to deal with these disasters.

2.4.6 Environmental Conservation and Management

Because of its geographical features, the district is prone to environmental degradation. Cultivation on hilly areas and river valleys has considerably increased thus increasing soil erosion. The district has large areas covered by swamps and marshes that are slowly being encroached for farming purposes. This encroachment is threatening water resources, forests and other natural resources that are conserved for posterity and for a balanced ecosystem. Cutting of trees for fuel wood and construction is also threatening to decimate the existing forests in the district, particularly the non-gazetted forests.

The District Environmental Management Committee is in place and its main objective is to ensure that a sound environmental management exists in the district. The committee is mandated to monitor all development activities to ensure they are environment-friendly, oversee the carrying out of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) by reputable firms and recommend incentives and penalties on environment issues. This committee is expected to play a leading role in bringing about a balanced ecosystem in the district.

2.4.7 Land Demarcation

Most landowners in Meru North District do not have title deeds. Work on land adjudication and settlement started in 1966 (when the district was part of greater Meru) and has been progressing very slowly. The adjudication process is hampered by the many court cases and other arbitration cases pending before land committees. In 2001, over 5,000 such cases were pending.

Because of lack of titles to their land, the majority of the people are not able to make any meaningful development on their land for fear of being displaced once demarcation is done. Also, they are unable to access credit for lack of collateral. There is therefore need to speed up land demarcation in the district by streamlining the land administration and settlement process.

The government has been successful in demarcating and settling land in the past but the process has been slow and costly. The government has been successful in demarcating and settling land in the past but the process has been slow and costly. The government has been successful in demarcating and settling land in the past but the process has been slow and costly.

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CHAPTER THREE
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT
STRATEGIES AND PRIORITIES

3.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter maps out priority measures that the district will undertake to achieve the objectives of reducing the incidence of poverty and spurring economic growth. The proposed strategies address the development of the district as a whole, but with specific target to take care of the problems facing the poor. This has been done sector-by-sector using the district PRSP consultations materials where necessary.

The chapter provides the national sector's vision and mission; the district response to the sector vision and mission; the importance of the sector in the district; role of the stakeholders; the priorities, constraints and strategies for development; the ongoing and proposed projects and cross sector linkages.

The sectoral strategies have been developed under the following sectors.

- Agriculture and Rural Development
- Physical Infrastructure services
- Human Resource Development
- Tourism, Trade and Industry
- Information Communication Technology
- Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order

3.1 AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

3.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The sector vision is "sustainable and equitable rural development" 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

With a view to achieving the sector's vision and mission, the district will endeavour to be self reliant in food production. The emphasis will be placed on increasing production of major food crops such as maize and beans, which are the main, staple food crops and also promote the production of traditional food crops such as millet, sorghum and cowpeas so as to diversify food production. In order to improve incomes, production of cash crops such as tea, coffee and cotton will be increased. Improved extension and training on appropriate crop and animal husbandry will be intensified. Forest conservation measures will be undertaken so as to preserve both the gazetted and non-gazetted forests. The land demarcation process will be hastened to provide title deeds, which act as security of ownership as well as collateral for accessing credit.

3.1.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The major sub-sectors in the Agriculture and Rural Development sector include; crop development, livestock, rural water supply, environment, fisheries, co-operatives, land and settlement, irrigation development and food security.

This sector is the mainstay of the district's population. The sector's activities provide formal as well as informal employment to about 86 per cent of the district's labour force.

Agriculture provides employment to the majority of the rural community contributing about 44.5 per cent of the total household incomes. The sector provides raw materials such as timber and forest products for use in furniture and construction industry, wood-fuel, and medicinal herbs, which are quite significant in the district. Other raw materials produced for agro-based industries include: tea, coffee and livestock products. The co-operative sub-sector also contributes greatly to resource mobilization, marketing of farm produce as well as a source of farm inputs.

3.1.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

The major stakeholders in the district are government departments, NGOs, CBOs, development partners and the local community. The government will create the regulatory framework for production, marketing and exploitation of natural resources. It will also be actively involved in the implementation of projects and programmes through financing and provision of technical support. This will be done through Ministries of Agriculture and Rural Development; Lands and Settlement; and Environment and Natural Resources.

The sector is expected to greatly benefit from support given by NGOs and civil society. These include Methodist Church, Plan International, Catholic diocese and Christian Community Services (Anglican Church). They will assist through identification, development, funding and implementation of projects in the district. In collaboration with the government departments they will also provide technical information to the community. The development partners will continue to financially support the projects in this sector. Some of these partners are IFAD, ADB, SIDA and GTZ.

The private sector will be encouraged to set up small-scale agro-based industries, and marketing organizations. The local communities will be expected to play a key role especially in resource mobilization, project identification, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

3.1.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Crop Development	Increase production of crops. Promote commercial farming; and Provision of credit to farmers.	High cost of inputs; Unreliable weather pattern and over dependence on rainfed farming; Unpredictable marketing system and exploitation by middlemen; Poor infrastructure and communication facilities; Poor husbandry; High pest and disease incidences; Over-dependence on miraa; High farmer-staff ratio; Low seedling production for crops such as fruit trees.	Strengthen co-operatives; Encourage use of certified seeds and better crop husbandry; Train farmers on post-harvest handling; Introduction and bulking of high yielding varieties of traditional food crops; Carry out training and demonstrations; Train farmers on proper agronomic practices; Encourage farmers to produce for the market; Encourage farmers to form groups

			for better bargaining power; Encourage improved packaging of processed agricultural products; Rehabilitate coffee factories; Repair and properly maintain access roads.
Livestock Development	Improve marketing and processing of livestock products; Availing high quality breeds to boost production; Improvement in animal husbandry and treatment	Lack of proper marketing channel for livestock products; Inappropriate land tenure system: where the sub division of range areas makes the units unsuitable for livestock enterprises; Poor livestock breeds and few numbers due to drought and theft.	Improve the marketing of both livestock and livestock products by providing proper marketing channels such as co-operatives and improving the market infrastructure; Improve the beef quality by enhancing animal husbandry through provision of proper feeds, enough water and upgrading of breeds; Also establish plants for hygienic processing of the livestock products; Ensure that the land tenure system of the Northern Grazing Area is properly addressed to stop subdivision to unviable sizes; Stop cattle rustling.
Rural Water Supply	Improvement of management and utilization of existing water resources; Conservation of water catchment areas; Rehabilitation of existing water projects; Empowerment of the communities to manage water projects in their areas.	Low and erratic funding; Drought; Inadequate community capacity to manage the projects.	Community training and capacity building for management committees; Continuous rehabilitation to reduce the cost of maintenance; Encouraging community participation in project funding.
Environmental Management	Protection of existing forests, both gazetted and non-gazetted; Protection of water catchment areas; Environmental protection and conservation.	In-adequate funding for forestry conservation; Illegal logging/felling of trees; In-adequate staff; Inadequate community involvement.	Soliciting for funds from stakeholders; Increase patrols so as to reduce illegal felling of trees; Enhance community participation and create awareness on the need for proper environmental management and conservation.
Fisheries	Increase fish production; Training of both government staff and farmers on new fish farming techniques.	Inadequate trained personnel; Insufficient funding; Little adoption of new fisheries techniques.	Organize on site meetings; Conduct riverine/sports fishing competitions; Construct demonstration ponds/fingerlings multiplication centres in selected areas of the district; Training of farmers and staff on management techniques.
Land Administration, Survey and Human Settlement	Hasten the process of issuing title deeds; Reduction of cases involving land disputes.	Shortage of personnel; Lack of equipment for demarcation activities; Lack of co-operation from some members of the community in settlement of land disputes.	Increase the number of personnel in lands office; Elect credible elders in land adjudication committees; Provide enough vehicles, tools and equipment.
Co-operative	Training of farmers/committee members and staff on their roles in the liberalized co-operative environment;	Leadership and mismanagement wrangles causing split of societies; Huge inherited debts to the new societies from the mother	Educate members on changing and prevailing policies in the sector; Train the societies management committees on managerial skills and groups dynamics;

	Reviving the dormant/collapsed co-operative societies and strengthening the active ones.	societies: Low prices in the International markets: Inadequate training and education of society members: Patronage and lack of loyalty of members to their societies.	Encourage societies to allocate more funds on training component: Diversify societies' activities to reduce risks.
Food Security	Promote production and marketing of food crops: Diversity food crop production and consumption.	Poor and inadequate storage facilities: Low income: Dependency on maize and beans as the only source of staple food.	Diversify the feeding habits so as to utilize other food crops such as cassava, millet etc: Train producers/farmers on proper handling and storage of foods: Conserve/preserve livestock feed for use in times of scarcity: Increase food production through irrigation and establishment of kitchen gardens.
Irrigation Development	Increase area under irrigation by 25% and raise crop yields per hectare by 20% through improved irrigation and efficient use of water: Updating field extension staff and farmers on appropriate irrigation practices.	Lack of sufficient water resources especially in Northern Grazing Areas: High cost of developing and erecting irrigation schemes: Shortage of irrigation technicians.	Enhance community participation in funding the surveys, design and implementation of irrigation projects: Efficient apportioning and utilization of water resources in the district: Train farmers on irrigation water management and good agronomic practices.
Agricultural and Other Financial Services	Provision of credit at affordable terms and conditions: Training farmers on better management of credit funds.	Low financial capital base hence lending power is low: Very low savings: Poor management especially in SACCO Banks.	Encourage micro financial institutions to lend to farmers at favourable terms: Improve on management of borrowed funds through regular training of farmers: Improve of management of SACCO societies.

3.1.6 Project and Programme Priorities

A. On-going Projects/Programmes: Agriculture and Rural Development

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Eastern Province Horticultural and Traditional Food Crops Project District wide	To increase food production and incomes of farmers	2 schemes: Kiorimba and Kunati (assist 550 farmers)	Rehabilitation of irrigation schemes and promotion of traditional food crops
Rehabilitation of Tigania Water Supply Tigania North, Akithi, Tigania West and Uringu Divisions	To improve management and control of water use.	Water to reach all connected water consumers	Install meters, air valves and sectional valves
Mikinduri Market Water Supply Tigania Central Division	To improve access to water.	Serve the whole of Mikinduri market with safe drinking water.	Construction of treatment works, storage tank and extend distribution system.
Artificial Insemination District wide	To increase milk production.	43,360 grade cattle.	Artificial insemination of grade cattle.
Veterinary Services Tick Control. District wide	To reduce the incidence of tick-borne diseases.	58 dip committees.	Training and supervision of dip management committees.

Construction of Rural Banking Hall at Kianjai, Mikinduri, Laare Division	To provide agricultural financial services.	Complete the building.	Construction of buildings.
Management/Conservation of Indigenous Forest, Nyambene Forests	To conserve the natural resources.	To cover the whole forest areas	Tree planting and nurseries, training of farmers/leaders.
Completion of Cooperatives Office/staff Quarters District wide	To create space for office operations so as to serve the co-operative movement effectively.	Complete the remaining 10% of the office block and 75% of the staff houses.	Construction of office block and staff houses.

B: New Project Proposals: Crop and Livestock Development

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Nyambene Dairy Project Maua, Laare, Karama	1	To improve milk production, marketing as well as improving incomes and also provide employment.	1 processing plant (Maua) 3 cooling plants (Maua, Laare, Karama). To process 30,000 Litres per day.	Build plant to process milk and cooling plants. Justification: There is no other milk-processing project in the district.
Beef and Shoats Improvement and Provision of Water to the Northern Grazing Area	2	To improve meat production and incomes.	Rehabilitate 3 bore holes. Drill 2 new bore holes. Construct 4 Earth dams. Construct 4 water pans. Purchase 100 bulls (Sahiwal), 500 Galla bucks, 500 dorper rams by 2008. Supply 15,000 boran cattle, 30,000 galla goats and 30,000 Dorper sheep for restocking, by end of Plan period	Rehabilitate Boreholes; Construct earth dams and water pans; Establish upgrading schemes; Re-stocking; and Training. Justification: Project is covering a large number of beneficiaries.
Rural - Agro Based Processing Project Maua and Mikinduri	3	Addition of value of crops grown in the district for better marketing; Increased incomes and creation of employment.	Establish 2 processing plants; Train 1000 farmers per year on production; Expand Horticultural crop hectareage by 300 ha. and that of oil crops by 300 ha. by end of Plan period.	Set up agro based multipurpose processing plants; Training in processing. Justification: There is need to add value to agricultural produce to enable farmers fetch better prices.
Livestock Marketing Project: Kangeta, Laare, Mutuati, Ngundune, Mulika, Kunati, Mikinduri and Kianjai	4	To improve livestock marketing and incomes to the community. To improve on livestock disease surveillance.	Establish 8 information centre; Construct 8 crushes; Construct 8 loading ramps; Fence 8 livestock market centres; To supply clean water to all the 8 centres; Train 100 farmers and 10 butchers per year.	Establish market information centres; Fencing and equipping the centres; Supply water to centre; Training. Justification: Will enable farmers to fetch better prices and also improve hygiene.
Tea Factory at Athi Igembe South West	5	Ease green leaf congestion at Kiegoi factory.	1 tea factory by 2005.	Construction of a tea factory. Justification: Will enhance tea processing and boost incomes and employment opportunities.
Electrification of	6	To reduce operation	Electrify 20 factories.	Electrification.

Coffee Factories. District wide.		costs		Justification: It will increase efficiency in operation and boost the factories' profitability.
Improvement of infrastructure in the Coffee Growing Areas	7	To enable farmers access to market and inputs.	All classified roads graded.	Grading of access roads. Justification: It will revitalize the coffee industry.

B: New Project Proposals: Veterinary

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objective	Targets	Description of Activities
Rehabilitation of Cattle Dips District wide	1	To revitalise dipping activities; To reduce tick borne diseases.	Repair 57 dips.	Rehabilitation. Justification: There is need to renovate the dips to protect the initial investment from going to waste.
Tsetse Survey and Control Tigania East, Tigania Central, Igembe South, Igembe East, Mutuati, Ndoleli Divisions	2	Reduce livestock diseases.	Set 24 traps; Collect and examine blood from 100 animals; Determine range of tsetse infection and determine rate of livestock infection.	Trapping of tsetse flies; Collection and microscopic examination of cattle blood smear for trypanosomes. Justification: Will lead to reduction in mortality and morbidity caused by trypanosomiasis.
Training of Community Animal Health Workers (CAHW) Igembe and Ntonyiri	3	To avail affordable and promote clinical services to farmers in marginal areas.	2 training per year of 10 people per session; First 40 CAHW to be trained 2002 – 2003.	Training of CAHW. Justification: Will reduce livestock death and reduce meat-borne diseases.
Veterinary Hygiene District wide	4	To ensure meat consumed is wholesome.	Train 17 Animal Health Assistants and 2 Livestock Officers by 2008.	Train meat inspectors. Conduct meat inspection. Justification: Will curb spread of meat-borne diseases

B: New Project Proposals: Lands

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objective	Targets	Description of Activities
Registration of Land and Issuance of Title Deeds District wide	1	To register the existing rights and interests of individuals over land.	To register 32 adjudication sections.	Adjudication of remaining land. Justification: Majority of landowners do not have titles.

B: New Project Proposals: Rural Water Supply

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Lower Nyambene Irrigation Development Project Igembe East, Igembe south	1	Ensure self-sufficiency in food production and income generation.	Survey, design and implement makutano, Nkanga, Ikuu – Muthia Kindani – Kilili irrigation projects;	Survey, design and implementation and training of beneficiaries. Justification: Area is high potential.

Divisions			Train 100 farmers per year; Development of 3 water user associations.	
Feasibility Studies, planning and Design District wide	2	To determine the spatial distribution and availability of water resources to ensure rational utilization.	All areas with high potential for water exploitation.	Carry out investigations and keep an inventory; Surveying and design; Purchase of survey equipment. Justification: This will facilitate better exploitation and management of water resources.
Tigania Rural Water supply Tigania North, Akithi, Tigania West, Uringu	3	To supply more water for both domestic and irrigation purposes.	Construct and complete the project.	Intake construction; Construction of storage tanks; Laying of main and distribution lines. Justification: Area is high potential but lacks adequate water provision
Training of Community Water Groups District wide	4	To enhance community capacity in maintenance and management of water schemes.	All community water groups.	Training Justification: Will ensure that water resources are well utilized.

B: New Project Proposals: Environment

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objective	Targets	Description of Activities
Protection of Indigenous Gazetted Forests	1	Conservation of natural forests and increase tree planting within the community.	Plant 35 Ha. in Ngaya forest; Plant 70 Ha. in Nyambene forest; Produce 3,920,000 seedlings.	Enrichment planting; Reforestation; Carry out silvicultural operations; Manage & protect natural forests. Justification: Project is important for maintenance of the district's ecosystem.
On Farm Tree Planting Project District wide	2	To increase area covered by trees.	Production of 7 million seedlings.	Training, establishment of demonstration plots B. farm visits; and tree planting. Justification: Project will generate income and create employment opportunities.

B: New Project Proposals: Cooperative Development

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Education and Training District wide	1	To equip the management committees and staff members with the necessary management skills; To increase quality and efficiency of service delivery.	All Co-operative Societies.	Training of both staff and cooperative members. Justification: It will increase quality and efficiency of service delivery.
Construction of Head Office- Nduluma Farmers Society Baranga	2	To provide office facility.	Construct and complete office block.	Construction and equipping. Justification: It will reduce the cost of renting premises.

B: New Project Proposals: Agricultural Financial Services

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of Kiegoi Farmer's Bank	1	To achieve cost effective operations; Increase income through renting out part of the building.	Construct 1 Banking hall cum office block.	Construction and equipping. Justification: The SACCO bank has been spending a lot of money in renting premises.
Construction of Banking Halls Muthara, Athi	2	Take banking services closer to the members.	Construct 2 Banking Halls.	Construction and equipping. Justification: It will bring services closer to the members.

B: New Project Proposals: Fisheries

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Fisheries Promotion Campaigns District wide	1	To promote fish consumption and increase incomes.	Organise 10 on site meetings per year; Conduct 5 River line/sport fishing per year.	Hold meetings; Conduct tours; Give talks/lectures; Hold fishing and sport fishing competition. Justification: It will encourage diversification of sources of protein.
Fisheries training Programme District wide	2	Improve on knowledge and skills of fish farming.	Hold 9 on site training of farmers and staff per year. 3 per region; Repeat every 4 years.	Training of government staff on new fish farming techniques. Justification: This capacity building will have a long-term impact in fish production.
Fish Demonstration Ponds Construction District-wide.	3	To act as training venue and a source of high quality seeded fingerlings.	Construct 16 commercial sized ponds in 8 centres.	Construction and stocking of demonstration ponds. Justification: Farmers will greatly benefit and be able to boost their incomes.

3.1.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The success of the agriculture sector will depend on the performance of other major sectors such as physical infrastructure, human resources development, public administration safety, law and order.

Physical Infrastructure: In order to reduce cost of production and increased investment in the Agriculture and Rural Development sector, there will be need for a good road network, enough electricity and telecommunication facilities.

Human Resources Development: The success of the sector will be dependent on the Level of skills and education of the people and the maintenance of good health standards.

Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order: Security is paramount to the investment in this sector. Articulate planning and policy guidelines are necessary for accelerated growth of the sector.

3.2 PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

3.2.1 Sector Vision and Mission

In order to reduce Poverty and enhance economic growth, provision of physical infrastructure through rehabilitation, improvement and effective management of the existing infrastructural facilities will be put in place. In the medium term, the sector will focus on measures aimed at improving both quality and quantity of facilities that are likely to generate greater economic impact on the economy. In the long term, the sector is expected to play a leading role in poverty alleviation by providing an efficient network of basic infrastructure such as roads, railways and ports telecommunication, water, and buildings that will stimulate industrial and agricultural development.

3.2.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The district is targeting to open up all areas to ensure that they are accessible throughout the year. In the short term, the roads will be graded/gravelled to make them all weather. Gravel - patching of the most dilapidated sections will be done first given the limited availability of funds. In the medium term, Maua - Meru road will be re-carpeted while the drainage systems of all classified roads will be improved to prevent damages from water -logging. In the long term, several roads will be improved to bitumen standards. The roads in security areas and areas with high potential in agriculture will also be improved to all-weather status.

3.2.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector is very important to the district because physical infrastructure such as roads, buildings and telephone facilities provide the network for communication within the district and with the outside world while electricity provides the power for both industrial and domestic use.

This sector works as a facilitator to the operations of the other sectors. Several people are employed in this sector in road construction and maintenance and in postal and telecommunication organizations. Thus the sector is significant because it enables people to move from place to place and also enables farmers to have access to markets.

3.2.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

The major stakeholders in the sector include: Government departments, local authorities, NGOs, development partners and local communities.

The government will provide the policy guidelines for the maintenance of standards in the sector while also providing funding for construction, repair and maintenance of all the classified roads in the district. This will be done through the Ministry of Roads and Public Works. The Local Authorities (Nyambene County Council and Maua Municipal Council) will maintain the unclassified roads and all market centres. The community will provide labour as its contribution to road network development. NGOs and civil society

will continue to finance construction of low cost decent houses to low income earners and other small-scale infrastructural development.

3.2.5 Sub-sectors Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Roads	Carry out road inventory and integrate all the roads being maintained by different authorities and bring them under the supervision of the Kenya Roads Board (District Roads Committee) by the end of 2002; Repair and maintenance of both classified and unclassified roads in the district; Completion of the on-going paved roads projects.	Lack of adequate equipment, plant and vehicles; Lack of enough middle level supervisory personnel; Delayed and insufficient issuance of funds for routine maintenance works; Inadequate funding for road improvement projects.	Solicit for increased funding to purchase adequate equipment, plant, machinery and tools to be used on road improvement projects – approximately Kshs. 2.74 billion is required for period 2002-2008; Timely issuance of funds; Repair and maintain the 664.8 km (classified) and 865 km (unclassified) roads in the district each year; Complete the ongoing 20km of paved roads projects; Open up 80 km of inaccessible agriculturally-rich areas by end of 2004; Improvement to bitumen standards of 27 km tea roads by end of 2008; Capacity building of labour-based contractors; Re-carpeting of Meru Maua road (C91) including rehabilitation works where necessary; Opening up of 100 km of inaccessible security roads in the Northern Grazing Area by end of 2003; Improvement to bitumen standards the remaining 16 km of roads leading to Meru National Park by end of 2005.
Shelter and Housing	Establishing building standards in the district; Completion of stalled projects and provision of low cost decent houses.	Mushrooming of unplanned structures in urban areas and market centres especially kiosks; Cost of construction of decent houses is beyond reach of the majority of the population	Encourage people to put up recommended buildings by consulting experts; Enforce the building by – laws in urban and market centres; Encourage the people to use the readily available local resources; Provide affordable sources of finances for construction of low cost houses to the low income earners; Carry out an inventory on types of buildings in the whole district – cover 2 divisions per year; Complete the stalled government building projects; Provision of low cost decent houses through loans – 50 households per year.
Energy	Provision of enough electric power for industries so as to attract investors; Increase electricity coverage in the market centres and the hinterland in order to	Inadequate allocation of funds to the Rural Electrification Programme – where many projects are pending; Lack of a Kenya Power and Lighting Office in the district.	Expand the electricity grid coverage to the rural areas and all market centres; Increase allocation of funds to the Rural Electrification Programme; Kenya Power Company to open a Maua Branch for effective supervision and management.

	boost small -- scale industries and Jua Kali activities; Increase use of alternative sources of energy.		
Transport and Communication	Provision of enough telecommunication services in all divisions.	Insufficient telephone lines; Lack of enough staff for maintenance; Frequent breakdown of the Maua telephone Exchange thus affecting communication with areas outside the district.	Extend the telephone lines, provide telephone booths in all major market centres; Mobile phone companies to be encouraged to start operating in the district; Telkom (Kenya) to upgrade the Maua Exchange for efficiency and effectiveness.
Major Water Works and Sanitation	Expansion of Maua Water Supply; Improvement of sanitation standards.	No. of sewerage system in Maua Town; Lack of funds.	Install sewerage system in Maua Town; Expand Water Supply in Maua Town.

3.2.6 Project and Programme Priorities

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Roads

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Farm-Kawiru Road Project (E817) Igembe Central and Ndoileli Divisions	To make the areas accessible throughout the year.	Complete the 40% remaining works on the 11km road.	Road construction to bitumen standard.
Laare - Mutuati Road Project (D486). Laare and Mutuati Divisions.	To make the areas accessible throughout the year.	Complete the 30% remaining works on the 9km road.	Road construction to bitumen standard.
Roads 2000 Project. Maua-Mikinduri-Kagaene (39 km) Red Canteen-Ugoti (12 km)	To make the areas accessible throughout the year.	51 km	Road construction to gravel standard.
Routine and Periodic Maintenance of Roads District wide	To access all farming areas, grazing areas and markets centres.	600 km	Grading, gravel-patching, culverts and erosion protection.
Bridges: Manjera Thanantu Kitheo	To ease communication problems.	Complete the 40% of the remaining works on the 3 bridges.	Construction of bridges.

B: New Project Proposals: Roads

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Meru- Maua Road (C91)	1	To reduce travel time and vehicle maintenance costs	80 km	Rehabilitation works on tarmac road. Justification: To preserve the investment from going to waste.
Construction of International Truck road Katithine-Maua - Kwa Amos Junction-Isiolo	2	To reduce travel time and vehicle maintenance costs.	90 km	Improvement of 35 km tarmac and 55 km gravel roads to international truck road standard. Justification: The road will accelerate development of the district and region.
Kianjai - Mikinduri	3	To connect	Construct the	Road to be built to bitumen standards.

Road		administrative centres, educational and health institutions.	16km road	Justification: Area is very productive.
Kawiru - Murera Gate Road Igembe Central and Igembe East Divisions	4	Open up the area and connect main road fully with Meru National Park.	18 km	Road to be built to bitumen standard. Justification: Will promote tourism and boost income.
Kagaene - Maua Road	5	Open the agriculturally productive area.	Construct the 41km road.	Construct road to bitumen standard. Justification: Will enable farmers access markets and boost incomes.
Improvement of Security Roads and Inaccessible Agricultural Rich Areas D490-27km; D485-30km; D486-17km; E1850-12km; E814-15km; E1852-7km; R9-3km; R36-7km; T55-4km; T56-4km; T57-1km; T58-1km; T59-8km; T60-2km; T61-7km; Unclassified -35km	6	Open up the Northern Grazing Area, which is prone to cattle rustling, and allow farm produce to reach the markets.	180 km	Open and improve to gravel standard. Justification: Roads will boost agricultural production and improve security in trouble prone areas.
Ugoti - Kitithine Road	7	To promote tourism and inter-state trade between Kenya and Ethiopia.	12.6 km	Construction to bitumen standard. Justification: The road will accelerate development of the district.
Kangeta - Isiolo Road	8	To promote tourism and inter-state trade between Kenya and Ethiopia.	40 km	To gravel 40km. Justification: The road will accelerate development of the district.

B: New Project Proposals: Housing and Buildings

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Buildings' Inventory Project District wide	1	To establish the standards of buildings.	Cover 2 divisions per year.	Survey on the types of buildings in the district Justification: Will provide database on buildings.
Low Cost Housing Project District wide	2	Provide decent houses to low-income earners.	55 houses each year.	Provision of finances for house construction. Justification: Project will reduce decent house problems in the district.

B: New Project Proposals: Housing and Buildings (Nyambene County Council)

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objective	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of Bus park. Kianjai Town	1	To facilitate organized parking and boost investment.	Construct the bus park at the identified areas, and market stalls.	Construction of bus park and market stalls. Justification: Will raise revenue base for local authority.

B: New Project Proposals: Major Water Works and Sanitation

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Solid Waste Management and Sewerage Treatment Plant.	1	To improve sanitary conditions and solid waste management.	Construct the sewerage system and treatment plant.	Construction of sewerage system and treatment plant. Justification: Will raise hygiene standards.
Expansion of Maua Water Supply. Maua Town	2	To ensure the whole of Maua Town is covered with piped water and to cater for future needs.	Have enough water to serve about 10,000 households.	Construction of intake and laying of additional distribution lines. Justification: Project will cover large number of households.

B: New Project Proposals: Housing & Buildings (Maua Municipal Council)

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of Mortuary Maua	1	To provide temporary storage of dead bodies.	Construct the mortuary and procure necessary equipment.	Construction of the house and procurement of equipment. Justification: Maua Town has no mortuary.
Public Cemetery Maua	2	To provide public burial facility.	Prepare the area and fencing.	Preparation of the cemetery. Justification: Maua Town has no public cemetery.
Library, Social Hall and Museum Maua	3	To provide the services to people of the district.	1 library; 1 social hall; 1 Museum.	Construction of buildings and procurement of equipment. Justification: Will help boost recreation facilities.
Construction of Bus Park. Maua	4	To facilitate organized parking and boost investment.	Construct the bus park at the identified area, and market stalls.	Construction of bus park. Justification: Will raise revenue for the local authority.

B: New Project Proposals: Energy

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Rural Electrification Programme District wide	1	To promote small scale industries in the rural areas and provide power to institutions.	Implement one project in each Division.	Installation of electricity. Justification: Will provide cheap source of power and will boost incomes and employment opportunities.

3.2.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Provision and maintenance of physical infrastructure is critical to the performance of the other sectors. Players in the Agriculture and Rural Development Sector will contribute towards road network development so as to open up agriculturally rich areas. Tourism and Industry Sector will contribute to infrastructure development through tapping of the vast resources allocated to it and ensuring that money realized go to road repair and maintenance, construction of new roads and airstrips. Skilled and Semi-skilled labour with good health is required to ensure that the infrastructural network is functioning well and is properly maintained. Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order Sector is important in mobilizing both human and material resources for infrastructure development while Information Communication Technology Sector will equip engineers and technicians with the latest technological innovations to ensure efficiency in construction and maintenance of the infrastructure.

3.3 TOURISM, TRADE AND INDUSTRY

3.3.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The vision and mission of this sector will be development of a modern Tourism, Trade and Industry sector that is able to compete at the international market and seize opportunities offered by globalisation. The sector will also be 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 all Kenyans.

3.3.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The district intends to put in place measures that will stimulate growth in the Tourism, Trade and Industry Sector. These include providing the necessary incentives for investment, ensuring that peace is maintained and also having well functioning infrastructure facilities.

3.3.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The Tourism, Trade and Industry sector is very important to the district because it provides the highest number of new job opportunities. Small-scale businesses and enterprises provide an avenue through which school leavers and graduates can earn their living. Tourism activities bring in a lot of foreign exchange to the district and country as

a whole. The banking institutions have ensured good service especially in advancing credit to those who qualify. The few industries in the district provide employment as well as means of processing agricultural produce.

3.3.4 Role of the Stakeholders in the Sector

The government through various ministries and parastatals will provide the appropriate policy guidelines for the operation of the sector as well as involvement in implementing various projects and programmes. The ministries and parastatals in this sector include: Trade and Industry; Tourism and Information, Labour and Human Resource

Development, Kenya Wildlife Service and Consolidated Bank. Various NGOs and civil society organizations will also be actively involved in this sector while private organizations and individuals will play significant roles.

3.3.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Trade Development	Provision of credit to small-scale entrepreneurs in order to enhance growth and sustainability; Training on managerial skills; Counselling and consultancy to the existing and potential traders.	Inadequate finances; High default rate on loan repayment; Lack of managerial skills among entrepreneurs; Lack of markets for some products especially in the export market.	Provision of business finance by joint loan credit scheme and identification of alternative sources of finance; Formulating appropriate programme for counselling, skills upgrading and entrepreneurial training; Collection, analysis and dissemination of relevant trade data; Identification and promotion of exportable products; Removal of the regulatory framework that impede on growth and expansion of small-scale enterprises.
Small and Micro Enterprises	Strengthening the small-scale and Jua Kali enterprises by facilitating use of available resources; Providing financial support to artisans/traders; Providing technical and managerial skills to the enterprises; Finding markets for Jua Kali products.	Lack of awareness by the artisans on the benefits of joining or forming associations; Lack of sites/plots and resources for putting up Jua Kali sheds; Inaccessibility to credit facilities; Inadequate technical and management skills; Inaccessibility to markets for Jua Kali products.	Mobilization of available resources; Encourage formation of associations and strengthening the existing ones through training and regular supervision; Request local authorities to set aside land for Jua Kali development, provide the necessary infrastructure and construct the sheds; Providing financial support to small and micro enterprises; Provide technical and managerial skills through training.
Industry	Increasing the number of industries in the district; Reviving the dormant factories; Provision of electricity.	Inadequate infrastructure facilities for industrial growth; Lack of skills and expertise; Inadequate capital.	Local authorities to provide the necessary incentives and facilities for industries; Capacity building of the local entrepreneurs so that they can venture into industrial activities; Rehabilitate dormant factories; provide electricity.
Tourism (Kenya Wildlife Service)	Curb the human-wildlife conflict in areas	Inadequate resources; Insecurity;	Increased routine security patrols/operations and aerial

	surrounding the Meru National Park; Enhancement of security measures for safety of both visitors and wildlife; Maintenance of the road network and airstrip in the park for ease of mobility; Broaden the tourism activities; Carryout promotion campaigns so as to increase the number of tourists; Environmental conservation.	Human wildlife conflicts; Bad roads destroyed by El-Nino rains; Hostile communities bordering the protected area; Cattle influx into the protected area; Illegal diversion of river waters to individual farms causing the rivers to dry up – wildlife forced to go out of the park in search for water.	surveillance; Enhanced animal control activities. Maintenance of roads and airstrip; Encourage and initiate more tourism activities, camping, game walking, night game drives, sundowners, rafting etc; Construct two more tourist lodges one on the western boundary and the other near Tana River; Proclaim more protected area – Nyambene County Council has been requested to consider Ngaya forest for this purpose; Promote wildlife and environmental conservation awareness.
Mining	Carry out mineral prospecting surveys to determine whether there are any minerals of economic value in the district; Protection of environment in sand harvesting.	Lack of geological staff at district level; Inadequate knowledge on the status of the mineral deposits in the district; Lack of proper tools and equipment for mining.	Carry out prospecting surveys and invite investors; Hold awareness campaigns to sensitise the people on environment-friendly sand harvesting measures.
Financial Services	Assisting business people to access loans; Capacity building of small scale and micro-enterprise owners to become self-reliant; Improve on repayment rates on business loans.	Lack of knowledge on proper management of borrowed funds; Ignorance and high illiteracy levels among the adult population raising problems of determining profitability or viability of business ventures.	Educate the people on the importance of proper record keeping in order to enhance financial management; Reduce default rate by assisting people to venture into viable projects; Promote micro-finance activities through holding of public barazas.

3.3.6 Project and Programme Priorities

B: New Project Proposals: Tourism

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Tourism Promotion	1	To raise income and employment opportunities.	Construct a lodge in Kora National Park, renovate Mulika lodge, construct tourist information centre, and promote education in tourism.	Construction of tourist lodges and hotels; Promotion of tourism activities. Justification: Project will benefit a large number of people.
Rehabilitation of Park Infrastructure	2	To spread visitors within the park and increase number of visitors.	To clear more than 500 km of the 900 km road network and maintain airstrip.	Repair and maintenance of roads and airstrips Justification: It will increase mobility and reduce operation costs.
High Tensile Fence Maintenance	3	To contain animals in the park.	To rehabilitate the 26 Km fence on the western boundary	Maintenance of the existing fence. Justification: It will stem the human - wildlife conflict.

B: New Project Proposals: Trade Development

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Training and Extension Services for Traders District wide	1	To impart skills on traders.	Reach 2000 traders.	Training to equip traders with managerial skills. Justification: It will improve trading activities and thus boost incomes and employment opportunities.
Joint Loans Board District wide	2	To boost trading and business.	Distribute Ksh.6 million to about 300 traders each year.	Giving financial credit to traders. Justification: Traders are unable to access credit from the commercial financial institutions.
Counselling and Consultancy to Traders District wide	3	To help the traders to overcome common problems.	To reach 500 traders per year.	Provision of advisory services to the traders. Justification: It will reduce the cases of collapse of business enterprises.
Construction of Market Stalls District wide	4	To provide market facilities.	Construct market stalls in all trading and market centres.	Construction of market stalls in all trading and market centres. Justification: It will reduce cases of contamination and improve the working environment.

B: New Project Proposals: Small and Micro Enterprises

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Jua Kali Associations Formation District wide	1	To mobilize resources for growth of Jua Kali Sector.	To have at least one well-managed association in every division.	Formation of Jua Kali association and training the existing ones. Justification: It will increase the bargaining power of the individual artisans.
Provision of Infrastructure for Jua Kali Development District wide	2	To provide a good working environment.	Set aside land for development in each division, provide basic infrastructure at available plots.	Provision of land, connecting roads and installation of water, sanitation and electricity. Justification: It will improve quality of products as well as the health of artisans.
Financial Support to Jua Kali Enterprises District wide	3	To enable enterprises to grow	Form at least one SACCO in every division, start revolving loan fund, and solicit for favourable lending to Jua Kali enterprises.	Formation of SACCOs and starting revolving fund, encourage financial institutions to lend favourably. Justification: It will raise the capital base and hence incomes.
Provision of Skills to Jua Kali Artisans District wide	4	To ensure high quality of products	To train all artisans, and all employees	Training of artisans. Justification: It will boost incomes and raise employment opportunities.

3.3.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Agriculture and Rural Development: Since agriculture is the mainstay of the district, its produce is necessary for establishment of industries and trading activities. Tourism Sub Sector in the district depends on natural resources like forests and wildlife from the Agriculture and Rural Development Sector. Agriculture further provides the food required in the industry sub-sector.

Physical Infrastructure: A well functioning infrastructure ensures that tourism, trade and industrial activities are running well. Good roads facilities are a pre-requisite for setting up industries and business activities.

Human Resources Development:- For Tourism, Trade and Industry activities to prosper, the population need to be well educated, healthy and well informed.

Public Administration Safety, Law and Order: Peace and stability are the backbone of a good investment climate. Enough security personnel and good governance ensures that the environment is conducive for growth of Tourism, Trade and Industry activities.

Information Communication Technology: Because of the fast changing technological advancement, players in the Tourism, Trade and Industry Sector need to have access to up-to-date information on a daily basis; thus, the need to be connected to the information super highway.

3.4 HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

3.4.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The sector will provide a sustainable development and utilization of human resources in order to attain better quality of life for all Kenyans. By so doing, the achievement of greater levels of human resources development through improved human capabilities, effective human power utilization and socio - cultural enhancement will be attained in the country.

3.4.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The district hopes to increase enrolment in primary school and transition to secondary school while also increasing performance in national examinations. The provision of school equipment, textbooks and teaching staff will be boosted and be properly balanced across the district. Also emphasis will be placed on preventive health care so as to reduce the high incidence of diseases while enough curative health services will be provided at all health facilities so as to ensure that all cadres have access to the services. HIV/AIDS campaigns will be intensified while providing support to the infected and affected. Children rights will be enhanced so that the children in need of special protection can have access to all basic requirements. People will be encouraged to form groups for better integration and improved bargaining power.

3.4.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The achievement of all other sectors is dependent on a well-trained and healthy population. Thus this sector provides the backbone for development of all other sectors. The main employer in the sector is the Teachers Service Commission, followed by the mainstream Civil Service. There are also several private education institutions and medical centres providing employment to a number of people in the district. This sector contributes significantly to the district's economy through demand for agricultural produce, manufactured goods and services. The 10% wage employment contribution to household incomes is concentrated in this sector.

3.4.4 The Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

The government will continue to provide the policy guidelines on education, health group development and other activities in this sector as well as providing personnel, tools, equipment and funds. This will be done through various Ministries such as; Education, Science and Technology; Health; Home Affairs, Heritage and Sports; Labour and Human Resource Development.

Various NGO's, Civil Society, religions organizations and private sector individuals are also involved in this sector. They include, Plan International, Catholic Church, Methodist Church of Kenya, Nyambene Child Ministry, Anglican Church, Kenya Football Federation, etc. Their involvement cuts across all the sub-sectors in the sector. Most of the activities of the NGOs and Civil Society are concentrated in the divisions with high level of poverty especially the dry areas.

The community is also involved in Parent/Teacher Associations in schools, management of health facilities and various women groups and self-help groups.

3.4.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Education and Training	Increase school enrolment by 1 percentage point each year from 78% in 2002 to 85% in 2008; Increase transition rate from primary to secondary schools from 31% in 2002 to 45% 2008; Reduce the high primary school drop – out rate; Decrease the percentage of illiterate adult population from 39% in 2002 to 29% in 2008	Inadequate teaching personnel; Lack of vehicles, tools and equipment; High incidence of child labour and CNSP; Low income of some parents especially those in marginal areas.	Solicit for increased allocations of education bursary fund for needy students; Sensitise the local people on the importance of education so as to reduce the high school drop – out rate; Address the issues causing child labour; Increase the provision of textbooks, laboratory and other equipment, and tools.
Health and Nutrition	Promotion of Primary Health Care activities (PHC); Increase the immunization coverage; Reduce the incidence of common diseases; Increasing the supply of drugs and other medical supplies to (especially) rural areas; Promotion of good feeding practices.	High incidence of diseases such as malaria; Inadequate medical personnel; Inadequate medical supplies; Insufficient health facilities and equipment; Ignorance by the local population to observe	Carry out primary health care campaigns; Increase the number of health personnel so as to adequately cover rural areas; Provide enough drugs, medical supplies and equipment to all health facilities; Establish enough community pharmacies and deploy more community health workers; Promote the consumption of nutritionally rich traditional food stuff and eating a balanced diet.

		proper preventive measures.	
Social Services, Culture and Sports	Mobilization and organization of communities to address their felt needs; Rehabilitation and provision of support of disabled persons for self-reliance; Promotion/support of gender mainstreaming interventions for equitable and sustainable development; Conserve, preserve and promote culture; Capacity building for the local sports administrators and technical personnel.	Inadequate personnel; Lack of adequate resources (financial and material); Ignorance due to high rate of illiteracy; Inadequate knowledge in leadership; management and business skills; Inappropriate cultural practices (eg. FGM) and lack of sports facilities.	Carry out campaigns aimed at discouraging cultural practices/traditions that hinder equal participation of both genders in development; Carry out training in leadership, management and business skills for group leaders and members; Assist the disabled persons to undertake income-generating activities; Train sportsmen and women, sports administrators, managers and technical personnel; Develop and rehabilitate the available sports facilities.
Population	Promotion of reproductive health and family planning activities.	High population growth rate and ignorance.	Hold family planning promotion campaigns; Provide enough contraceptives to promote smaller family numbers.
HIV/AIDS	Reduce prevalence from 15% to 11%; Provision of support to those infected and affected.	Lack of adequate resources; Lack of change of behaviour.	Hold sensitisation campaigns; Encourage community support system for those infected and affected; Promote use of condoms to prevent HIV/AIDS spread.

3.4.6 Project and Programme Priorities

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Health

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Nyambene District Hospital Maua Town	To reduce obstetric problems.	Complete the rehabilitation to theatre standard and provide equipment.	Construction of a theatre
Global Accelerated Vaccine Initiative (GAVI) District wide	To raise immunisation level from 51% to 80%	To immunise all children under one year of age; Reduce HIV/AIDS prevalence by 30%.	Immunization of children under one year with all antigens
Miathene Dispensary	To improve delivery by expectant mothers.	Complete the maternity block and provide equipment.	Construction of maternity wing.
Kunene Dispensary	To improve delivery by expectant mothers.	Complete roofing, plastering and provide equipment.	Construction of maternity wing.
Uringu Dispensary Uringu Division	To improve delivery by expectant mothers.	Painting and provision of equipment.	To renovate maternity wing.
Amugaa Dispensary	To improve mother-child health and family planning activities	Complete roofing, plastering and provide equipment.	Construction of MCH/FP block.
Kanthiari Dispensary Igembe Central	To bring health services closer to the people.	Procure equipment and provide staff.	Provision of equipment and staff.
Antubuchiu Dispensary Igembe Central Division.	To bring health services closer to the people.	Provide equipment and medical kit.	Provision of equipment and medical kit.
Muringene Dispensary Igembe North Division	To improve on provision of health services.	Provide enough staff.	Provision of staff to man the facility.
Antubuchiu Njouné Igembe East Division	To improve on provision of health services.	Plastering and floor, provide equipment and staff.	Construction and provision of equipment.
Kianda Dispensary Igembe Division.	To improve on provision of health services.	Provide enough staff and medical kit.	Provision of staff and gazettement.
Kindani Dispensary Igembe	To improve on provision of health services.	Provide enough staff and medical kit.	Provision of staff and gazettement.

B: New Project Proposals: Health

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Malaria and Diarrhoeal Diseases Control Programme District wide	1	To reduce morbidity and mortality due to malaria infections and diarrhoeal diseases.	Give priority to children, pregnant mothers and the elderly.	Educate the community on preventive measures, improving environmental sanitation, early treatment and use of treated mosquito nets. Justification: Reduce many cases of diseases that impact negatively on development.
Decentralized HIV/AIDS and Reproductive Health (DARE) District wide	2	Improve utilization of reproductive health services and reduce prevalence of STI/HIV-AIDS as well as mitigate the effects.	To train all health personnel, community health workers and local leaders.	Training of health workers and CHWs on safe delivery and training on HIV/AIDS issues. Justification: There is need to equip the health workers with anti-HIV/AIDS skills to reduce its impact.
Expansion of Dispensaries	3	To improve delivery by expectant mothers	Mutionjuri and Mikinduri dispensaries	Construction of maternity wing. Justification: Mothers in these areas walk long distances to deliver.
HIV/AIDS prevention District wide	4	To stop the spread and provide support to the infected and affected.	Reduce HIV/AIDS prevalence from 15% to 11%.	Awareness creation workshops, seminars and campaigns. Justification: The disease has seriously affected development of the district.
Construction of Dispensaries	5	To reduce disease incidence and reduce walking distance to nearest health facility	Kalimbene, Thuuru, Nduguto, Amwamba, Gitura and Kiegoi dispensaries	Construction, equipping and staffing. Justification: Areas have high disease incidences.
Upgrading of Health Centres to Sub-District Hospital Status	6	To enable the facilities provide more health services	Nthambiro, Akachiu and Kangeta Health Centres.	Construction of maternity wing, provision of equipment and staffing. Justification: High population density and disease incidences.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Social Services and Culture

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Gender and Development Seminars District wide	To promote equitable access to resources.	Train 150 local leaders.	Awareness creation seminars/workshops.
Anti-FGM project District wide	To stop circumcision of females.	Reach all girls between 10-18 years.	Holding seminars for young girls, teachers and leaders.
Maua Disabled Persons Project Igembe Central Division	To generate income for disabled persons.	Complete construction and procure equipment.	Construction of workshop and acquire equipment.

B: New Project Proposals: Social Services and Culture

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Training Groups in Leadership and Management District wide	1	Improve leadership and management in groups	Train 150 group leaders per year (i.e. 10 leaders per division)	Seminars and workshops for group leaders and members. Justification: To ensure smooth operation of group's activities to boost their incomes.
Provision of loans and grants to groups District wide	2	Increase incomes by boosting/expanding groups' enterprises.	Provide grants to 15 groups and access credit to 75 groups each year.	Identifying and providing grants and loans to groups with viable projects. Justification: Most groups do not have capital to expand their activities.

B: New Project Proposals: Sports Development

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Rehabilitation of Maua Stadium Maua Town	1	To improve revenue collection and management of stadium.	Complete rehabilitation of one stadium.	Erecting perimeter fence /wall, gates, and improving drainage. Justification: It is only recreational facility in Mau Town.
Indoor Games Complex Maua Town	2	To provide facilities for use by sportsmen and women.	Complete the complex and equip it.	Construction of the complex and its equipment. Justification: It will lead to diversification of sporting talents.
Sports Office Maua Town	3	To provide office accommodation for sports administration.	Complete 1 office.	Office construction and equipment. Justification: Officers are currently housed in a congested temporary structure.

B: New Project Proposals: Adult Education

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Adult Education Offices District wide	1	To enable officers render services effectively and efficiently.	1 district level and 15 division offices.	Office construction Justification: Will lead to better provision of services.
Post Literacy Programme District wide	2	To provide appropriate skills to adult persons.	All adults who are illiterate and others in need of special skills.	Training of adult learners. Justification: It will increase literacy levels and also provide demand driven skills.
Community Learning Centres District wide	3	To increase adult learning centres.	Establish one centre in each location.	Establishment of centres and provision of staff. Justification: It will bring adult education services close to those that need them.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Education

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
HIV/AIDS Syllabus Programme in Schools District wide	To create awareness on the dangers of HIV/AIDS to schoolchildren.	Full coverage of HIV/AIDS syllabus at all levels of education.	Training of head teachers, deputies and heads of department in secondary schools.
Mwanika Primary School Reconstruction Akithi Division	To provide a permanent establishment of the school with better standards.	Increase enrolment, reduce cost burden on the parents, make learning environment more comfortable.	Reconstruction and renovation of the school, expansion of capacity and infrastructure.

B: New Project Proposal: Education

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Antubuchiu Unit for the Deaf/Dumb Igembe Central Division	1	To assist the disabled children to have access to education and technical skills for self-reliance.	One school block and learning materials.	Construction of school block, purchase of training and learning materials. Justification: There is need for a special school for the disabled in this area.

3.4.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The linkages with the other sectors are as follows:

Agriculture and Rural Development: The provision of adequate food increases the mental capabilities while also strengthening the body defence mechanism.

Physical infrastructure: This increases accessibility to facilities such as educational institutions, health services and other social amenities.

Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order: Peace and stability promotes a good environment for learning while prevention of crime ensures there is good physical and mental health.

Tourism, Trade and Industry: This sector can lead to improved incomes and standards of living of the people thus making them afford the costs as associated with human resource development.

Information Communication Technology: This is very vital because people need access to the latest technologies and innovations to be able to improve their skills and make informed decisions. The information should be accessed to educational institutions, health facilities and social amenities.

3.5 INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

3.5.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The sector vision is “to be at the forefront in Africa in the use of information communication technology to improve the quality of life and competencies” while the mission is “to promote and enable the society by developing a National Information Infrastructure (N.I.I.) and skills for all persons regardless of geographical and socio-economic status”.

3.5.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The district intends to ensure that the information technology is within reach of the majority of the local population. The major target will be the learning institutions where

skills will be imparted and those trained encouraged to apply the knowledge gained. Access to both print and electronic media will also be enhanced.

3.5.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The development of the Information Communication Technology Sector has been lagging behind in the district owing to ignorance, high illiteracy levels among adult population and lack of resources. However, during the plan period, this sector will be strengthened so as to ensure that the district is not left behind in global trends. Farmers will be encouraged to surf the Internet in order to get the best value for their produce, while the traders will be encouraged to engage in e-commerce. Once the sector is improved learning institutions will have a good source of information exchange. However, the sector’s contribution to the district’s economy is still minimal because it is still in the nascent stages.

3.5.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

The government will play a leading role in facilitating creation of the necessary infrastructure for the development of this sector. Where possible, the government will provide resources in form of finances and equipment to enable the sector to prosper.

The Ministry of Finance and Planning will establish the District Information and Documentation Centre (DIDC) while the Ministries of Transport and Communication, and Information and Tourism will provide the regulatory framework for the operation of information communication technology.

The media houses will continue to provide high quality newspapers with relevant news, while radio and television stations will be encouraged to broadcast beneficial programmes. Some of the national dailies read locally include Daily Nation, East African Standard, the People and Kenya Times. A few regional newspapers also exist. The Kenya Broadcasting Corporation is the main radio and television broadcaster in this region. The Internet access is low with only one Internet café serving Maua Town at the start of the Plan period. Private sector will be encouraged to open up more cafes.

3.5.5 Sub sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
District Information and Documentation Centre (DIDC)	Establish a resource and reference centre for development of district-specific information; Provision of reliable and up-to-date information on the district; Data collection, storage and dissemination.	Lack of resources; Inadequate personnel; Unwillingness by organizations/departments to provide the information required.	Construct and equip the DIDC; Hold awareness creation campaigns to sensitise the people on the importance of providing relevant information.
Technological Advancement	Increase access to internet services; Adoption of modern technologies; Nurturing innovativeness.	Lack of resources; Low literacy levels; Ignorance; Narrow bandwidth for internet connection.	Encourage people to get connected to the internet; Facilitate access to internet services for schools, hospitals, and institutions; Provide the necessary training opportunities for people to gain skills.
Training	Provision of adequate training to departmental heads to make them computer literate.	Lack of resources; Lack of tools and equipment.	Train all departmental heads in computer operations; Procure enough computers and accessories.

3.5.6 Project and Programme Priorities

B. New Project Proposals: Information Technology

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
District Information and Documentation Centre Maua Town	1	To provide reliable district-specific information.	Construct DIDC, provide equipment, provide books/materials	Construction of building, equipping and purchase of materials. Justification: The centre will provide a one-stop shop for information on the district.
Training of Departmental Heads in Computer Skills Maua Town	2	To equip the officers with adequate computer skills.	All district departmental heads.	Provision of training. Justification: The skills are a necessity in the present information age.

3.5.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Physical Infrastructure: This is a prerequisite for a well – functioning information communication technology. Thus what are required are good telecommunication networks, latest electronic machines and buildings.

Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order: Peace and stability are important for this sector to prosper.

Human Resources Development: For information communication technology to thrive, the people should be well educated and be willing to venture into new grounds. They also need to be healthy and maintain good mental faculties.

Tourism, Trade and Industry: Business enterprises and Industries need to invest money in research and development to ensure continued technological advancement.

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

3.6.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The district intends to create a favourable environment for growth by curbing cattle rustling and border squabbles (on border with Tharaka District), and controlling incidences of assault and robbery. Security in the northern grazing areas will be given a high priority. The wananchi will be fully involved in the decision making process by holding regular public barazas at sub-locational, locational and divisional levels. The administration of justice will be enhanced through smooth and speedy dispensation of court cases and strengthening of the local arbitration system. To ensure a well-coordinated development planning process, all stakeholders will be regularly consulted.

3.6.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The public administration, safety, law and order sector is very important in the district because it provides favourable environment and support for the other sectors to operate. It ensures that there is peace and tranquillity, which is a prerequisite for good investment and income generation. Those employed in this sector include the security personnel, the administrators and others in finance and development planning in the government ministries.

3.6.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

The government is the major stakeholder in this sector. The Office of the President will play a leading role in resource mobilization and coordination of all development activities in the district. This will be done from the district to the sub-location levels. The two local authorities will endeavour to provide efficient services to the residents of the district. Kangeta prison will ensure that prisoners are rehabilitated while serving their sentences. The National Registration Bureau and the Civil Registration department will strive to increase registration levels. The Ministry of Finance and Planning will coordinate financial and development planning matters.

3.6.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Provincial Administration	Maintenance of law and order; Address disputes arising from land-related matters; Control consumption of illicit brews which is a major contributor to lawlessness and poverty; Curbing of cattle-rustling and proliferation of illegal arms; Coordinating other development activities such as environmental conservation, addressing child labour and school dropout, control of HIV/AIDS.	Lack of enough staff; Inadequate funding and allocation of resources; Ignorance among the local population.	Hold public awareness campaigns at all levels i.e. sub-location, location, division and district; Sensitise the wananchi on the importance of the harambee spirit, environmental conservation etc; Resolve border squabbles on the Tharaka District border.
Public Prosecution	Construction of police divisional headquarters to facilitate smooth command of out stations; Upgrading of six police patrol bases into fully-fledged police stations and construction of one new station; Review of the number of police personnel to help cope with increased workload.	Inadequate personnel especially the signals specialist; Communication problems especially with stations in remote parts of the district; Lack of enough and appropriate vehicles; Lack of accommodation facilities and poor state of the existing buildings.	Construct police divisional headquarters; Rehabilitate Maua, Tigania and Mikinduri police stations; Upgrade to fully fledged police stations the patrol bases at Tumutumu, Kilili, Kiutine, Kalimbene, Mituntu and Gaciuru; Construct a new police station at Antubetwe-Kiongo; Procure additional reliable vehicles for every new police station proposed; Procure good communication (radio) network for the stations at Kinna and Tumutumu; Expand Kangeta to a main prison; Provide adequate housing for staff in all police stations.
Administration of Justice	Ensure that there is smooth dispensation of justice; Decongesting prisons; Expansion of the existing law courts and establishment of 2 new ones.	Lack of enough personnel and office space; Unnecessary court injunctions.	Expand Maua and Tigania law courts, and establish courts at Mikinduri and Mutuati market centres; Non-custodial sentencing of minor offenders.
Finance	Instill proper financial management; Mobilize local financial resources for development.	Inadequate skilled personnel.	Carry out training of departmental heads so as to enhance effective management of resources.
Local Authorities	Capacity building of the management staff; Debt resolution.	Inadequate funding; Inadequate personnel and weak revenue base.	Solicit for increased allocation of funds from LATF; Broaden the revenue base so as to cover more businesses and increase collections; and provide training opportunities.
Penal Institutions Kangeta Prison	Introduction of technical courses and workshop within the prison to impart skills to the inmates and raise revenue collection; Boost agricultural	Inadequate prison personnel, equipment and transport; Inadequate funding; Increased number of prisoners due to	Construction of staff houses; Construction of prison wards; Installation of new water supply to the prison; Provision of vehicles and equipment.

	activities; Put up more accommodation wards for the high number of inmates being committed to jail, and also staff houses.	increasing crime rate	
Probation	Enhancing the guidance and counselling of probationers; Encourage non-custodial sentencing of offenders so as to decongest prisons;. Strengthen supervision of community service order programme so as to benefit the community and Rehabilitation of the offenders.	Shortage of personnel especially for the community service order; Inadequate funding; Lack of tools and equipment such as data processing machines and computers.	Provision of tools and equipment; Awareness creation and provision of transport.
Development Planning	Enhance coordination of development planning activities; Maintenance of an up-to-date inventory of all development related activities; Improvement in monitoring and evaluation of projects and programmes.	Lack of transport, tools and equipment; Low funding; Lack of understanding by most implementers on the need to have coordinated implementation of activities; Inaccessibility to vital statistics from various sectors and inadequate personnel.	Procure a computer, vehicle and other necessary tools and equipment; Carryout seminars and workshops for implementers to sensitise them on their role in availing data on development; Carry out regular monitoring and evaluation of projects and programmes within the district; Analyse the data collected and disseminate it to stakeholders immediately.
Civil Registration	Raise registration coverage in the district from the current rate of under 30% for births and 70% for deaths to 100%.	Lack of awareness by the general public on the need to report birth and death; Laxity on the part of the registration assistants (chiefs, assistant chiefs and health institution personnel); Lack of adequate training and skills on some registration assistants; Inadequate funding and lack of necessary tools, equipment and transport.	Create awareness; Undertake refresher training for registration assistants; Create a reliable district database on all aspects of population and demography.
Registration of Persons	Sensitise the wananchi on the importance of acquiring an ID card and the need to register; Encourage the large percentage of people still holding the old ID cards to replace them with the new second generation ID cards.	Ignorance: Most people do not realise the importance of an identity card; Illegal registration;. Inadequate funding; Inadequate accommodation especially in divisional offices; Inadequate storage facilities, equipment and furniture.	Educate the members of the public on the importance of the ID card and therefore the need for registering oneself; Hold seminars for chiefs and assistant chiefs to educate them on the procedures for registration, and their duties and responsibilities in this exercise; Construct proper divisional offices and provide them with adequate equipment and furniture.

Children's Support	Provision of support and care to over 5000 children in need of special protection (CNSP).	Child neglect; Lack of sports facilities.	Provide vocational training to CNSPs; . Create awareness on the rights of the child through public barazas, seminars and workshops.
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3.6.6 Project and Programme Priorities

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Provincial Administration

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of Divisional DO's offices, Staff Houses Laare and Uringu Divisions.	To improve effectiveness in provision of services.	Complete the 2 projects.	Construction of office block and staff houses.
Registration of Births and Deaths. District wide	To create a reliable database on population and demographic parameters.	To raise registration coverage on births and deaths from the current under 30% for births and 70% for deaths to 100%.	Register all births and deaths occurring in health institutions as well as in homes.
Rehabilitation Program - CNSP District wide	To cater for the needs of CNSP and their rehabilitation.	To support about 500 CNSPs – street children, AIDS orphans, destitute, child labourers and child mothers.	Provision of vocational training, rehabilitation and provision of basic services to street children.
Awareness Creation on the Rights of the Child. District wide	Sensitising on the rights of the child.	To reach all areas of the district; to train DCAC members; provide guidance and counselling.	Holding seminars and workshops and public barazas.

B: New Project Proposals: Provincial Administration

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of DO Divisional Offices, Staff Houses and AP Lines District wide	1	To improve effectiveness in the provision of services.	Office blocks - 13 Staff Houses - 13 AP lines - 15	Construction of office block, DO staff house and AP line. Justification: The officers are operating from dilapidated structures.

B: New Project Proposals: Public Prosecutions

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of Police Divisional Headquarters Maua Town	1	To facilitate smooth command of the out stations and ease congestion.	Construct one office block.	Construction of office block and staff houses. Justification: Police being housed by another department.
Establishment of Police Stations Tumutumu, Kilili, Kiutine, Kalimbene, Mituntu, Gaciuru,	2	To curb crime and arrest offenders.	Upgrade 6 police patrols bases; and Establish one new police	Construction of offices, staff quarters and provision of vehicles. Justification: The projects are necessary to

Antubetwe – Kiongo			station.	improve security in these areas.
Rehabilitation of Police Stations Maua, Tigania and Mikinduri Stations	3	To ease congestion and increase effectiveness in provision of services.	3 police stations.	Renovate existing buildings, add offices and construct police cells. Justification: The stations are in poor state, rehabilitation will stop further deterioration.

B: New Project Proposals: Judiciary

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Expansion of Law Courts Maua and Tigania	1	To ease office congestion	2 courts	Extend buildings, construct staff houses and provide equipment. Justification: The courts will be able to improve handling of the increased volume of work.
Construction of Law Courts Mutuati and Mikinduri	2	To reduce distance to the nearest court	2 courts	Construction of offices and staff houses. Justification: There are very many cases emanating from these areas.

B: New Project Proposals: Development Planning

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Development Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation District wide	1	To make an assessment and appraisal of ongoing and proposed projects/ Programmes.	Make quarterly field visits with relevant implementers.	Field visits, writing of reports. Justification: There is need to regularly update information on project implementation and impact.
CBS Data Collection. District wide	2	To provide the consumers of information with the required data.	Carryout household and establishment based surveys. Collect and analyse district specific data; Procure a computer.	Collect data on establishments; change clusters from NASSEP III to NASSEP IV. Justification: This activity will hasten releasing of surveys' results.

B: New Project Proposals: Probation Services

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
New Probation/CSO office at Tigania Law Courts Uringu Division	1	Improve effectiveness in provision of services.	1 office block; 1 staff house and; Set of equipment.	Construction of office block, staff houses and equipment. Justification: The court is 40Km from district headquarters and the workload has been increasing.

B: New Project Proposals: Civil Registration

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Training of Registration Assistants District wide	1	To improve the registration of births and deaths.	Train all newly recruited registration assistants in the methodology of	Training of newly appointed chiefs and assistant chiefs and medical personnel; and refresher courses for old personnel.

			civil registration every year.	Justification: Training is important so as to ensure that officers have adequate skills and improving their performance.
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B: New Project Proposals: Prisons

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Expansion of Kangeta Prison	1	To ease office congestion and increase efficiency.	Construct office block and staff houses; expand cells; renovate water system.	Construction of office block, staff houses and cells; water expansion. Justification: This expansion will solve the problem of taking remand prisoners to Meru Town prison.

3.6.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Agriculture and Rural Development: People need to be well fed to ensure peace and stability.

Human Resources Development: A healthy and well-educated citizenry is easier to govern than one full of ignorant and illiterate people; thus the need to provide health facilities, education and social amenities to the people.

Physical Infrastructure: A good road network is a necessity for quick deployment of security personnel in time of trouble. Administration personnel also need good roads to be able to reach all members of the community.

Tourism, Trade and Industry: This sector can lead to increased incomes and employment opportunities and thus reducing the rate of crime. The people's participation in governance and decision making process is enhanced through improved living standards.

Information Communication Technology: An improved information exchange network can help increase efficiency in administration of justice and security. The various body both the government and other organizations should set up a database for various uses.

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CHAPTER FOUR
IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING
AND EVALUATION

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Activity	Start Date	End Date	Responsible Person	Status	Comments
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CHAPTER FOUR
IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING
AND EVALUATION



4.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter gives the implementation schedule of this plan and also defines the monitoring and evaluation mechanism that will be used to monitor the progress and assess the impact of projects and programmes. For each project (or programme), objectively verifiable indicators have been developed to gauge the value or worth of the strategies undertaken in terms of their ability to achieve the set goals and targets.

4.1 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION SYSTEM IN THE DISTRICT

A participatory approach to monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken. From the grassroots, the beneficiaries will monitor the implementation progress of projects/programmes through briefings from the Project Management Committees in village meetings. At the sub-locational level, executive officials of the project will be reporting the progress including the beneficiaries' views to the Sub-locational Development Committees which will be physically cross-checking the reports through actual site visits. From the sub-locational level, reports will be forwarded to Locational and Divisional Development Committees for onward transmission to the DDC via DEC, which is the coordinating authority in the district.

The District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee, which will be an arm of the DDC, will take the centre stage in monitoring development projects/programmes and advising accordingly. The report will then be forwarded to the Provincial Monitoring and Evaluation Committee for further action. Periodical visits to the projects, especially the completed ones, will be made by the PMEC to evaluate their impact on the target community thereby establishing whether the set objectives of the specific project had been met. This will also be an opportunity for the to PMEC to carry out in depth evaluation of the projects.

For timely response to problems arising during the implementation process, the District Monitoring and Evaluation will closely and regularly monitor the implementation progress of every project/programme.

4.2 IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX

4.2.1 Agriculture And Rural Development

Project/ Programme	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	M&E Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
Eastern Province Horticultural and Traditional Food Crops Project	60 M.	2002 - 2004	Water intakes constructed, schemes surveyed and designed; Demonstration plots established.	Reports to DEC/DDC; Reports from Community site visits.	DALEO; Community.	Ministry of Agriculture to give technical assistance; Farmers to obtain loans from the banks.
Mikinduri Market Water Supply	12 M.	2002-2005	Training sessions held; Water groups trained.	Reports; Site visits.	District Water Officer.	Water department to give technical assistance.

Reports Site visits.	District Water Officer.	Government to provide funds and meet recurrent expenditure; District water officer to implement.
Reports; Site visits.	District Veterinary Officer; Plan International	The veterinary department and NGOs to provide semen, farmers to pay user charges.
Reports; Site visits	District Veterinary Officer.	Veterinary department o provide training to dip community; The committees to cooperate.
Reports. Site visits.	Meru North SACCO Bank	The SACCO to provide funds and implement project.
Reports; Site visits.	District Forest Officer	Forestry to provide funds and staff; community to cooperate.
Reports; Site visits.	District Cooperative Officer.	Government to provide funds; The cooperatives Office to implement.
Reports; Site visits.	DALEO/ DVO Plan International	Plan International, other donors and community to provide funds; Plan International and community to implement project; Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development to give technical assistance.
Reports; Maps drawn by survey/ Adjudication department.	Land committees; District Land Adjudication Officer	Government and community to provide funds; The DLASO and land committees to carry out activity.
Reports. Site visits.	District Irrigation Engineer; District Water Officer	Government donors and community to provide funds; Concerned ministries to implement project in collaboration with community.

Beef and Shoats Improvement and Provision of Water to Northern Grazing Area	5 M.	2002 - 2008	No. of boreholes rehabilitated; No. of new boreholes, earth dams, water pans constructed; No. of upgrading schemes established; No of livestock by type purchased.	Reports; Site visits.	DALEO/ DVO and District Water Officer.	Government and donors to provide funds in collaboration with Community; Ministries to supervise implementation.
Rural Agro-Based - Processing Project	5 M.	2002 - 2008	No. of plants established; No. of farmers trained; No. of crops hectareage increased.	Reports; Site visits.	DALEO; District Co-operative Officer.	The cooperative societies, donors and Government to provide funds; the Cooperatives to implement project with assistance from Agriculture and Cooperatives Development Officers.
Livestock Marketing Project	4 M.	2002 - 2008	No. of information centres established; No. of crushes/loading ramps constructed; No. of farmers and butchers trained.	Reports; Site visits.	DALEO, District Co-operative Officer, DVO	Government, Donors and community to provide funds; Ministry of Agriculture to collaborate with community in implementing project.
Tea Factory at Athi	400 M.	By 2005	No. of tea factories constructed; Increased Kgs. of tea processed.	Reports; Site visits.	KTDA	Government, donors and community to provide funds; Kenya Tea Development Agency to implement project.
Feasibility Studies, Planning and Design	14 M.	2002 - 2008	Investigations carried out, survey and design done; equipment purchased.	Reports, Physical verification.	District Water Officer.	Government and donors to provide funds; District Water Officer to implement project.
Tigania Rural Water Supply.	200 M.	2002 - 2008	Intakes constructed; Storage tanks constructed. Metres of pipes laid.	Reports; Physical verification.	District Water Officer; Community.	Government, donors and community to provide funds; District Water Officer and community to implement project.

Protection of Indigenous Gazetted Forests	2.8 M.	2002 - 2008	Hectare of forest planted; Seedlings produced.	Reports; Physical verification.	District Forest Officer.	Government and donors to provide the funds; District Forest Officer to provide technical assistance; community to cooperate.
On Farm Tree Planting	7 M.	2002 - 2008	Training sessions held; Farm visits made; Seedlings produced.	Reports; Physical verification.	District Forest Officer; Community.	Government and donors to provide the funds; District Forest Officer to provide technical assistance; community to cooperate.
Rehabilitation of Cattle Dips	17 M.	2002 - 2004	No. of dips rehabilitated repaired.	Reports. Site visits.	DALEO/ DVO.	Government, donors, NGOs and community to provide funds; the Veterinary Office to give technical assistance and implement project in conjunction with community.
Tse-tse Survey and Control	2.2 M.	2002 - 2008	No. of traps set; No. of samples of blood examined.	Reports.	DVO	Government and donors to provide the funds; the Veterinary Office to carry out activity
Training of Community; Animal Health Workers	700,000	2002 - 2008	Training sessions held; No. of CAHWs trained.	Reports.	DVO Christian Community Services.	Government and donors to provide funds; the Veterinary Office to implement project.
Veterinary Hygiene	2.4 M.	2002 - 2004	No. of AHAs trained; No. of Los trained.	Reports.	District Veterinary Officer.	Government and donors to provide funds; the Veterinary Office to implement project.
Construction of SACCO Banks' Halls	4 M.	2002 - 2008	No. of banking halls constructed; Equipment procured; Increased volume of credit.	Reports; Physical verification.	Management of SACCO Banks.	The SACCOs to provide funds and implement project.
Construction of Nduluma Farmers Society Head Office	2 M.	2002 - 2003	Office constructed and equipped/ installed.	Reports; Physical verification.	Management of Co-operative Society.	The society to provide funds and implement project.
Electrification of Coffee Factories	26 M.	2002 - 2005	No. of factories installed with electricity.	Reports; Physical verification.	Management of coffee factories.	Rural Electrification Programme and the factories to provide funds; Kenya Power and Lighting Company to implement.

Infrastructure Improvement in Coffee and Tea Growing Areas	100 M.	2002 - 2008	Kms. of roads gravelled.; Kms of roads graded.	Reports; Physical verification.	District Works Officer, Tea factories, Coffee Factories.	Government, donors and the coffee boards to provide funds; The Kenya Roads Board and Ministry of Roads and Public Works to implement.
Fisheries Promotions Campaigns	800,000	2002 - 2008	No. of meetings; Seminars/ workshops, tours organized; No. of competitions held.	Reports; Interviews with the beneficiaries.	District Fisheries Officer.	Government and donors to provide funds; Community to cooperate.
Fisheries Training	600,000	2002 - 2008	No. of site trainings held; No. of staff and farmers trained.	Reports.	District Fisheries Officer.	Government and donors to provide funding; Fisheries department to provide resource persons and implement project.
Fish Demonstrations	700,000	2002 - 2008	No. of demonstration ponds established.	Reports; Physical verification.	District Fisheries Officer	Government and donors to provide funds; Community to provide plots and make contributions; Fisheries department to supervise implementation.

4.2.2 Physical Infrastructure

Project/ Programme	Cost (Kshs.)	Time Frame	M&E Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
Farm - Kawiru Road Project	40 M.	2002	KMs of road tarmacked	Reports; Physical verification.	District Works Officer	Government and donors to continue providing funds; District Works Officer to oversee completion of project.
Laare - Mutuati Road Project	60 M.	2002	KMs of road tarmacked	Reports; physical verification.	DWO	Government and donors to continue providing funds; District Works officer to oversee completion of project.
Roads 2000 Project	200 M.	2002 - 2004	Kms of road tarmcked; Kms of road gravelled	Reports; Physical verification.	DWO	European Union in collaboration with Government to provide funds; DWO (Works) to implement project.
International Truck Road	2.7B	2002-2008	KMs of road tarmacked	Reports; Physical verification	District Works Officer	Government and donors to provide funds; Ministry of Works to Implement project.

Kangeta-Isiolo Road	800 M	2002-2008	KMs of road tarmacked	Reports; Physical verification	District Works Officer	Government and donor to provide funds; Ministry of Works to implement project.
Roads Grading and Murraming	500 M.	2002 - 2008	Kms of road gravelled Kms of road murramed	Reports physical verification	DWO	Government and donor to provide funds. District Works Officer and Local Authorities to maintain roads.
Construction of Bridges	9 M.	2002 - 2008	No of bridges constructed; No. of culverts installed.	Reports; Physical verification.	District works officer; Local Authorities.	Government and donors to provide funds; Ministry of works and local authorities to implement.
Kawiru - Murera Gate Road	360 M.	2002 - 2005	Km of road constructed.	Reports; physical verification.	District Works Officer; KWS.	Government and donors to provide funds; Ministry of Works to implement.
Kianjai - Mikinduri Road	320 M.	2002 - 2005	Km of road constructed	Reports; Physical verification	District Works Officer	Government and Donors to provide funds; Ministry of Works to implement.
Rehabilitation of Maua - Meru Road.	400 M.	2002 - 2003	Km of road rescaled/ Re-carpeting	Reports; Physical verification	District Works Officer.	Government and donors to provide the funds; Ministry of Works to implement.
Kagaene - Maua Road	820 M.	2002 - 2005	Km of road constructed.	Reports; Physical verification.	District Works Officers.	Government and donors to provide funds; Ministry of Works to implement.
Improvement of 180 Km. Security Roads and Those in Agriculturally Rich Areas	80 M.	2002 - 2008	Km. of road gravelled; Km of road graded.	Reports; physical verification.	District Works Officer; KWS	Government and donors to provide the funds; District Works Officer and Local Authorities to implement project.
Expansion of Maua Water Supply	80 M.	2002 - 2008	Water intake constructed; Distribution lines added; Increase in the number of connected households.	Reports; Physical verification.	District Water Officer.	Government Donors to provide funds; District Water Officer to implement Project.
Construction of Bus Parks at Maua and Kianjai	4 M.	2002 - 2003	Bus parks constructed; Volume of vehicles accommodated by the park.	Reports; Physical Verification.	Nyambene County Council. Maua Municipal Council.	Local Authorities and donors to provide the funds; Individual Local Authority to implement its own project.

Solid Waste Management and Sewerage Treatment Plant	100 M.	2002 - 2008	Sewerage system installed; Treatment plant constructed.	Reports; Physical verification.	Maua Municipal Council.	Council; LA Hqs. and donors to provide the funds; the Council to implement project.
Construction of Mortuary	1M.	2002 - 2006	Mortuary constructed; Equipment procured.	Reports; Physical verification.	Maua Municipal Council.	Maua Municipal Council, Local Authority headquarters and donors to provide funds; the council to implement project.
Public Cemetery	200,000	2002 - 2003	Acres of land prepared; Fencing done.	Reports; Physical verification.	Maua Municipal Council.	Maua Municipal Council to provide land, provide funds and implement project.
Social Hall	1 M.	2002 - 2006	Houses constructed; Equipment and materials procured.	Reports; Physical verification.	Maua Municipal Council.	Mau Municipal Council and donors to provide funds; the Council to implement project.
Library Construction	1M.	2002 - 2006	Building construction; Library Materials procured.	Reports; physical verification.	Maua Municipal Council.	Mama Municipal Council and donors to provide funds; the Council to implement Project.
Establishment of a Museum	1 M.	2002 - 2006	Building construction; Materials procured.	Reports; Physical Verification.	Mau Municipal Council.	Maua Municipal Council and Donors to provide funds; the Council to implement project in collaboration with the National Museum of Kenya.
Rural Electrification Programme	150 M.	2002 - 2008	Number of households, institutions, and businesses provided with electricity.	Reports from community; Report to DDC/DEC.	Kenya Power and Lighting Company.	Ministry of Energy and Community to provide funds; Kenya Power Company to implement.
Buildings Inventory Projects	14 M.	2002 - 2008	Field visits made; inventory data collected.	Reports to DDC/DEC.	District Works Officer.	Government to provide funds; The District Works officer to implement.

4.2.3 Tourism, Trade And Industry

Project/ Programme	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Responsible Agency	Stakeholder Responsibility
Tourism Promotion	100 M.	2002 - 2008	Tourist lodges constructed/ renovated; Information centre established; Education tours conducted.	Reports; Physical verification.	KWS, Local Authorities.	Government, NGOs, and Donors to provide funds; Kenya Wildlife Service; Local Authorities and community to implement project.
Rehabilitation of Park Infrastructure	50 M.	2002 - 2008	Km of road cleared; Airstrip maintained as desired.	Reports. Physical Verification.	KWS; District Works Officer; Local Authorities.	Government and donors to provide funds; Kenya Wildlife Service and Local Authorities to implement.
Training and Extension for Traders	7 M.	2002 - 2008	No. of traders trained; No. of traders visited.	Reports.	District Trade Development Officer	Government and donors to provide funds; Trade Office to implement project.
Joint Loans Board.	42 M.	2002 - 2008	Volume of loans disbursed; Repayment rate; No. of traders given loans.	Reports.	District Trade Development Officer.	Government and Donors to provide funds; District Joint Loans Board to disburse funds and make recovery.
Jua Kali Association Formation	200,000	2002 - 2008	No. of associations formed. No. of association leaders trained.	Reports.	District applied Technology Officer.	Government and donors to provide funds; Jua Kali artisans to cooperate.
Provision of Infrastructure for Jua Kali Development	6 M.	2002 - 2008	Plots allocated; Basic infrastructure provided per plot.	Reports; Physical verification.	District Applied Technology Officer.	Local Authorities to provide land; Government and Donors to provide funds; Applied technology officer to supervise implementation.
High Tensile Fence Maintenance	700,000	2002 - 2008	Km of fence maintained.	Reports; Physical verification	KWS	Government and donor to provide funds; Kenya Wildlife Service to implement project.
Financial Support to Jua Kali Enterprises	1M.	2002 - 2008	No. of SACCOs formed Volume of credit disbursed; Repayment rate.	Reports.	District Applied Technology Officer.	Government; Donors and financial institutions to avail funds; Small and Micro enterprises to apply for funds and utilize them appropriately.

Provision of Skills to Jua Kali	3.4 M.	2002 - 2008	No. of artisans trained; No. of employers trained.	Reports.	District Applied Technology Officer.	Government and Donors to provide funds; the Applied Technology office to oversee implementation.
Counseling and Training of Traders	9 M.	2002 - 2008	No. of traders counseled; No. of traders trained.	Reports.	District Trade Development Officer	Government and donors to provide funds and logistics; Trade Office to implement project.
Construction of Market Stalls	5.4 M.	2002 - 2008	No. of market stalls constructed; No. of trading centres with markets stalls.	Reports. Physical verification.	Nyambene County Council, Maua Municipal Council.	Government and Donors to provide funds; Local Authorities to implement project.

4.2.4 Human Resource Development

Project/ Programme	Cost (Kshs.)	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
Nyambene District Hospital. Rehabilitation	700,000	2002	Theatre constructed and equipped.	Reports to DEC/ DEC; Physical verification.	MOH	The Ministry of Health and the District Health Management Board to provide funds and implement project.
Global Accelerated Vaccine Initiative (GAVI)	1.5 M.	2002 - 2003	No. of children immunized; Reduction in Infant Mortality Rate	Reports; DHMT minutes; DDC/DEC minutes.	MOH	The Government and donors to provide funds; The Ministry of Health to implement.
Construction of Maternity Wing. Miathene, Mituntu, Kenene, Uringu Dispensaries	2 M.	2002 - 2004	No. of maternity wings constructed and equipped.	Reports; Physical verification.	MOH, Community	Community and government to provide funds. Ministry of Health to provide technical assistance in implementation.
MCH/FP Block Amugaa Dispensary	400,000	2002	No. of MCH/FP blocks constructed and operational.	Reports; Physical verification.	MOH; Community	Community and government to provide funds; Ministry of Health to provide technical assistance in implementation.
HIV/AIDS Syllabus Programme in Schools	2 M.	2002 - 2008	No. of teachers trained; Reduction in HIV/AIDS prevalence.	Reports.	DEO	Ministry of Education to avail funds; District Education Officer to implement project.

Mwanika Primary School Reconstruction	10 M.	2002	Buildings reconstructed; Equipment procured.	Reports; Site visits.	School committee; DEO.	Donors to provide funds; School Committee and NGOs in conjunction with District Education Officer to implement project.
Gender and Development Seminars	600,000	2002 - 2004	No. of training sessions; No. of leaders trained.	Reports	District Social Development Officer.	Government and donors to provide funds; The Department of Social Services and NGOs to implement project.
Anti-FGM Project	1.6 M.	2002-2008	No. of girls of 10 - 18 years trained; No. of teachers and leaders trained.	Reports on the progress and impact of the project.	Maendeleo Ya Wanawake Organisation.	Government, donors and NGOs (e.g. Maendeleo Ya Wanawake Organisation) to provide funds and implement project.
Maua Disabled Persons SHG Project	5 M.	2002 - 2003	Building constructed; Equipment procured	Reports	Maua Disabled persons self-help group.	Sponsors to provide funds in collaboration with the Maua Disabled Persons Self Help Group; The group to implement project.
Decentralized HIV/AIDS and Reproductive Health (DARE)	5.3 M.	2002 - 2005	No. of health personnel trained. No. of CHWs trained; No. of Leaders trained.	Reports.	MOH	Government and Donors to provide funds; Ministry of Health to implement project.
Construction of Maternity Wing Mikinduri and Mutionjuri.	1 M.	2002 - 2003	Buildings constructed; Equipment procured.	Reports; Site visits.	MOH; Community	Government and community to provide the funds. Ministry of Health to give technical advice in implementation of project.

HIV/AIDS Prevention Programme	100 M.	2002 - 2008	Workshops and seminars held; Public meetings held; HIV/AIDS prevalence reduced.	Reports	DACC; CACC; Sub-ACUs, NGOs; Civil Society.	The National AIDS Control Council and donors to provide funds and capacity building; The various AIDS prevention Committees to oversee the project implementation.
Kalimbene Thuuru Nduguto, Amwamba, Gitura and Kiegoi Dispensaries Construction	12 M.	2002 - 2008	No. of dispensaries constructed and operational.	Reports; Site visits; Interviews with target communities; and DDC/DEC minutes.	MOH, Community	Government, Community and donors to provide funds; Ministry of Health and Community to implement projects.
Upgrading of Health Centres into Sub-District Hospitals	4.5 M.	2002 - 2006	No. of Health Centres upgraded and offering improved services.	Reports; Site visits.	MOH, Community	Government, Community and donors to provide funds. Ministry of Health and Community to implement project.
Groups Training in Leadership and Management	1.6 M.	2002 - 2008	Seminars/works hops held; No. of follow-up visits.	Reports.	District Social Development Officer.	Department of Social Services to provide finances and resource persons; Groups to apply knowledge gained.
Provision of Loans and Grants to Groups	7 M.	2002 - 2008	No. of groups qualifying for loans/grants; Volume of credit disbursed, and repayment rates.	Reports	District Social Development Officer.	Government, donors, NGOs and Civil society organizations to collaborate in availing funds and capacity building of the groups; Group leaders to cooperate.
Sports Office Construction	750.000	2002 - 2003	Office constructed; Equipment procured.	Reports; Physical verification.	District Sports Officer.	Government to provide funds.
Construction of Adult Education Offices District Headquarters and all Divisions	3.6 M.	2002 - 2008	No. of office blocks constructed; Equipment procured.	Reports; Physical verification.	District Adult Education Officer.	Sponsors and Maua Municipal council to provide funds; Sports organization to continue paying hiring fees, gate charges.

Rehabilitation of Maua Stadium	10 M.	2002 - 2008	Metres of wall/fence erected; No. of gates constructed; No. of sports activities performed in the stadium monthly.	Reports Physical verification; Site inspection. DDC/DEC minutes.	Maua Municipal council; district sports officer.	Sponsors and Maua Municipal Council to provide funds; Sports organisations to continue paying fees, gate charges
Antubuchiu Unit for the Deaf/Dumb	1 M.	2002 - 2004	No. of classrooms and administration block constructed; Tools and equipment purchased.	Reports. Physical verification; Site inspection; DDC/DEC minutes.	District Education Officer, School committee.	Sponsors and the community to provide funds.: The school committee and the District Education Board to supervise implementation of the project.
Indoor Games Sports Complex	2 M.	2001 - 2005	Sports complex constructed; Equipment procured.	Reports; Physical verification.	District sports officer	Donors and sports organizations to provide the funds; District Sports Officer and Sports Organisations to supervise implementation.
Post Literacy Programme	1.4 M.	2002 - 2008	No. of adult learners.	Reports.	District Adult Education Officer	Government and NGOs to provide funds; The Adult Education Office and NGOs to implement project.
Community Learning Resource Centres	5.6 M.	2002 - 2008	No. of people trained; No. of centres established	Reports; Physical verification.	District Adult Education Officer	Government and community to provide funds and materials; Adult Education Office to provide staff.

4.2.5 Information Communication Technology

Project/ Programme	Costs (Kshs.)	Time Frame	M & E. Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
District Information and Documentation Centre (DIDC)	5 M.	2002-2008	DIDC constructed, materials procured; No. of readers visiting the facility.	Reports physical verification; Interview with DDO.	DDO	Government and donor to provide funds; DDO to implement project.
Training of Departmental Heads in Computer Skills	2 M.	2002 - 2008	Training sessions held; No. of persons trained.	Reports.	DDO	Government and donors to avail funds; Ministry of Finance and Planning to carry out training.

4.2.6 Public Administration, Safety, Law And Order

Project/ Programme	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
Construction of Divisional Offices, DO's Staff Houses, AP lines	15 M.	2002-2005	Offices, staff houses, AP lines constructed; No. of members of staff accommodated.	Reports to DEC/DDC. Physical verification; Contract award documents.	District Commissioner, District Officers Public Works.	Government and community to provide funds. Public Works department to provide technical support. DC's office to supervise implementation.
Construction of District Police Headquarters	10 M.	2002 - 2004	Police station, offices constructed; No. of staff accommodated.	Reports to DEC/DDC. Physical verification.	OCPD	Government to provide the funds. Police Department to implement.
Development Plan Monitoring and Evaluation.	560,000	2002 - 2008	No. of field visits. No. of reports on M & E prepared.	Reports on the progress of project/ Programmes forwarded to the Hqs; DMEL minutes.	DDO/DMEC.	Departments and NGOs to provide regular updates on the projects they are implementing. DDO to arrange the field visits.
Registration of Births and Deaths	700,000	2002 - 2008	No. of births and deaths registered; No. of certificates issued.	Reports. Office Records.	District Civil Registrar.	Government to provide the funds; Wananchi to co-operate by registering births and deaths.
Expansion of Law Courts Maua and Tigania	1 M.	2002 - 2004	No. of new offices constructed; No. of staff newly accommodated.	Reports; Physical verification; DDC/DEC minutes.	Principal Magistrate	The Registrar of the High Court to provide funds; Principal Magistrate to implement.
Establishment of Police posts. Tumutumu, Kilili, Kiutine, Kalimbene, Mituntu, Gaciuru, Antubeture - Kiongo	6 M.	2002 - 2008	Police posts constructed; No. of officers manning the post.	Reports to DEC/DDC; Physical verification; DDC/DEC minutes.	OCPD	Government and community to contribute funds; The OCPD to supervise implementation.
Rehabilitation of Police Stations	1.5 M.	2002-2004	No. of police stations rehabilitated.	Reports; Physical verification; DDC/DEC minutes.	OCPD	Government to provide funds; OCPD to supervise the mplementation.
CBS Data Collection	1.4 M.	2002 - 2008	Types of data collected and analysed.	Reports to DEC/DDC.	District Statistics Officer	Government to provide funds; The District Statistics Office to collect and analyse data.

Training of Civil Registration Assistants	300,000	2002 - 2008	No. of training sessions held; No. of registration assistants trained.	Reports to DEC/DDC.	District Civil Registrar.	Government to provide funds. The Civil Registrar to implement project.
Expansion of Kangeta Prison	2 M.	2002 - 2008	Buildings constructed	Reports to DEC/DDC; Contract award documents.	In charge, Prison	Prisons Department to avail funds. The officer-in-charge to implement project.
New probation /CSO office at Tigania Law Courts	0.6 M.	2002-2004	Buildings constructed; Equipment procured.	Reports to DEC/DDC Physical; verification	District Probation Officer.	Government to provide funds; The District Probation Officer to implement project and post staff.
Rehabilitation Programme for CNSP	42 M.	2002 - 2008	No. of children assisted; Buildings constructed.	Reports; Site visits.	Nyambene Child Ministry.	Nyambene Child; Ministry together with donors to avail funds; Nyambene Child Ministry to collaborate with the Children's office in implementing project.
Awareness Creation on the Rights of the Child	1.4 M.	2002 - 2008	No. of seminars and workshops, and awareness meetings held; DCAC members trained.	Reports.	District Children's Officer.	Government and donors to provide resources; Children's Department, NGOs and Civil Society to implement the project.

4.3. SUMMARY OF KEY MONITORING AND EVALUATION IMPACT AND PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

This section provides a summary of the impact and performance indicators. These indicators are useful. They will assist the District Planning Team (DPT) to access achievement and impact of projects periodically and therefore make corrective measures at the appropriate time. For each of the indicators, the present situation, mid-term situation, and the situation at the end of the plan are presented.

	2001 Present Situation	2004 Mid-Term	2008 End of Plan period
Health			
Infant Mortality Rate	40/1000	32/1000	25/1000
Doctor/Patient Ratio	1:60,000	1:40,000	1:25,000
HIV/AIDS Prevalence	15%	11%	7%
Under 5 mortality	56/1000	40/1000	32/1000
% of under 5 with stunted growth	44%	32%	24%
% of Under 5 with under weight	33%	26%	20%
% of under 5 with wasting	9%	6%	2%
% of immunization coverage	76%	85%	95%

for under 5			
Total Fertility Rate	6.0%	5.0%	4.3%
Population Growth Rate	2.76%	2.4%	2.0%
Education			
Primary School Enrolment:			
Boys	79%	85%	85%
Girls	78%	85%	85%
Secondary School Enrolment:			
Boys	12%	12%	20%
Girls	12%	12%	30%
Primary School Drop Out Rates:			
Boys	48%	30%	21%
Girls	43%	30%	21%
Secondary School Drop Out Rates:			
Boys	19%	15%	10%
Girls	19%	15%	10%
Teacher Pupil Ratio:			
Pre-Primary	1:43	1:35	1:30
Primary	1:35	1:30	1:25
Secondary	1:15	1:15	1:15
Literacy Levels			
Men	64%	2%	80%
Women	58%	72%	80%
Water and Sanitation			
% household with access to piped water	46%	56%	65%
% of households with access to portable water	49%	54%	65%
Latrine Coverage (VIP and others)	72.2%	80%	86%
Poverty			
% of Population in Poverty	47.29%	40%	32.0%

