

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

**MINISTRY OF STATE FOR PLANNING, NATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT AND VISION 2030**

**TIGANIA
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN**

2008 – 2012



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DISTRICT VISION AND MISSION

Vision

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

Mission

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

FOREWORD

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

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

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

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

The Plan is divided into four chapters as follows:

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

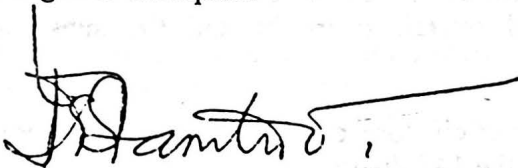
Chapter Two provides a review of the performance of the 7th DDP for the period 2002-2008 as well as an insight into the major development challenges and cross cutting issues to be addressed during the 2008-2012 Plan period.

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

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

We are grateful to the Millennium Development Goals Unit, Poverty Environment Initiative (PEI) project and GTZ-PFM Project for the supplementary financial support for the DDPs editorial, technical assistance and subsequent publication.

To all that were involved I salute you but at the same time acknowledge that the greater challenge lie in the actual implementation of the DDPs towards the achievement of our stated long-term national development strategy the Vision 2030, which our ministry is privileged to champion.



EDWARD SAMBILI, CBS
PERMANENT SECRETARY, MINISTRY OF STATE FOR PLANNING,
NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND VISION 2030

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ACU	AIDS Control Unit
ADB	African Development Bank
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ART	Anti Retroviral Therapy
ARV	Anti Retroviral
AI	Artificial Insemination
ALRMP	Arid Lands Resource Management Programme
ASAL	Arid and Semi Arid Lands
ASL	Above Sea Level
ARO	Assistant Returning Officer
BOG	Board of Governors
BCC	Behaviour Change Communication
CACC	Constituency Aids Control Committee
CBO	Community Based Organization
CDF	Constituencies Development Fund
CDTF	Community Development Trust Fund
CHWs	Community Health Workers
CIG	Common Interest Group
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DEB	District Education Board
DSO	District Statistical Officer
DPU	District Planning Unit
DDC	District Development Committee
DEAP	District Environment Action Plan
DEAO	District Adult Education Officer
DDO	District Development Officer
DDP	District Development Plan
DEC	District Executive Committee
DIDC	District Information and Documentation Centre
DMEC	District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee
DPMU	District Planning and Management Unit
DTC	District Technical Committee on HIV/AIDS
DRC	District Roads Committee
DSG	District Steering Group
DFRD	District Focus for Rural Development
EA	Environmental Audit
ECDE	Early Childhood Development Education
EPHTFP	Eastern Province Horticultural and Traditional Food Promotion
EMOP	Emergency Mitigation Operation Program
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMCA	Environment Management and Coordination Act
EMS	Express Mail Services
FBO	Faith Based Organization
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
FDA	Focal Development Area
FFS	Farmer Field Schools
FPE	Free Primary Education
FSE	Free Secondary Education

GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GJLO	Governance, Justice, Law and Order
HIV	Human Immune-deficiency Virus
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IDs	Identification Cards
IMCI	Integrated Management of Childhood Illness
ITNs	Insecticide Treated Nets
JAPR	Joint HIV/AIDS Programme Review
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
KCPE	Kenya Certificate for Primary Education
KCSE	Kenya Certificate for Secondary Education
KEMSA	Kenya Medical Supplies Agency
KEPI	Kenya Expanded Programme on Immunization
KFS	Kenya Forest Service
KIHBS	Kenya Integrate Households Budget Survey
KM	Kilometres
KNASP	Kenya National HIV/AIDS Strategic Plan
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
KWS	Kenya Wildlife Service
KESSEP	Kenya Education Sector Support Programme
KTBH	Kenya Traditional Bee Hives
KIDDP	Kenya Italy Debt for Development Program
KPLC	Kenya Power and Lighting Company
LATF	Local Authority Transfer Funds
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
MOA	Ministry of Agriculture
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MKEPP	Mount Kenya East Pilot Project
MED	Monitoring and Evaluation Directorate
MSMEs	Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MTP	Medium Term Plan
MFIs	Micro Finance Institutions
MLFD	Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries development
MW&I	Ministry of water and irrigation
NAAIAP	National Accelerated Agricultural Inputs Access Programme
NACC	National Aids Control Council
NALEP	National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme
NCAPD	National Coordinating Agency on Population and Development
NDP	National Development Plan
NEMA	National Environmental Management Authority
NIMES	National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
NMK	Njaa Marufuku Kenya
NPEP	National Poverty Eradication Plan
NWCPC	National Water Cooperation and Pipeline Company
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
OIs	Opportunistic Infections
OPEC	Organization Producing and Exporting Countries

PAS	Public Administration Sector
PITC	Provider Initiated Testing and Counselling
PLWHA	People living with HIV/AIDS
PMC	Project Management Committee
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PWDs	Persons with Disabilities
PATTEC	Pan African Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Eradication Campaign
PTA	Parent Teachers Association
RPD	Rural Planning Directorate
RO	Returning Officer
STD	Subscriber Trunk Dialling
SACCOS	Savings and Credit Cooperative Society
SMASSE	Strengthening Mathematics and Science in Secondary Education
STIs	Sexually Transmitted Infections
SWOT	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats
TBA	Traditional Birth Attendants
TWSB	Tana Water Service Board
TCB	Tissue Culture Banana
TB	Tuberculosis
UNFPA	United Fund for Population
VCT	Voluntary Counselling and Testing
VIP	Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine
V-SAT	Very Small Aperture Technology
WRMA	Water Resource Management Authority

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Tigania District is one of the districts in Eastern Province of Kenya. The district has a total area of 1,125 Km². It borders Igembe District to the North, Imenti North to the South, Tharaka District to the East and Isiolo District to the North West.

The district lies within Latitudes 0° 00' and 0° 40' North, and Longitudes 37° 50' East, with the southern boundary lying along the equator.

Administratively, the district is divided into seven divisions, which are further subdivided into twenty nine locations and eighty three sub-locations.

The district has two parliamentary constituencies; Tigania East and Tigania West. There is one local authority-Nyambene County Council which has 14 elective wards as follows:

The population of the district is projected to be 306,123 persons (at 2008). The male to female ratio is 1: 1.01 and population growth rate of 3 percent with an average life expectancy of 63.3 for females and 58.4 for males. The highest population density is estimated at 484 persons per kilometre square in Tigania Central and East and Uringu divisions due to their suitability for farming. Tigania North and Akithi account for lowest densities due to prevalent drought.

The district has no major urban centre but hosts numerous and fast growing market centres which doubles as regional livestock and cereals trading centres. These centres attract players from as far as Central and Rift valley provinces.

The nature of trading activities in these centres denied them opportunity to qualify for upgrading into urban status simply because the population and housing census was intentionally conducted at specific hours when human activity was at minimum. However, when trading is at peak, this centre depicts all the characteristics of any urban centre in the country. From the foregoing, Settlements with over 2000 people are considered urban, and they include Mukinduri, Muthara, Kianjai, Karama, Muriri, Ng'undune, Nchiru and Miathene. It is also acknowledged that these urban areas need urgent physical planning services.

There's no planned urban settlement in the district but the proposed Isiolo Airport has led to preparations of a town plan for the area. The topography of the district is determined by the Nyambene ranges and the neighbouring Mount Kenya. The two have a great bearing on the temperatures, soils and overall rainfall patterns and quantity.

Generally, the Nyambene Hills form the main catchments area in the district, with two drainage areas namely, the Tana and the Uwaso Nyiro basins. The southern part of the district has five seasonal rivers draining into the Uwaso-Nyiro River while to the southwest and south east, three permanent rivers drain into river Tana.

The district's climate is determined by topography. The highlands reduce the effect of high temperatures and the rate of evaporation. Temperatures are cool-humid to hot and dry ranging from an annual mean of 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 ranges.

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

The soils are influenced by the Nyambene range and the underlying bed rock. The upper areas of the district have loam soils, which are of medium depth in most areas and are very good for coffee and tea growing, while in lower areas the soils are clay, shallow and generally of poor quality, suitable only for cotton growing and ranching (livestock). Most of the landscape on the North and North East is punctuated by rocky outcrops that make even communication very difficult, while deposition on the valley bottoms has resulted into very fertile soils which support a wide range of crops e.g. maize, beans, pigeon peas and green grams.

The Fact sheet provides vital information on the area of the district, physical condition, population, cross-cutting issues and welfare indicators, which provide key guidance on formulation of strategies to address development challenges. More data and information per sector is also provided.

Although 62 projects were initiated during the plan period, only 42 percent of the plan was implemented. Some projects and programs scheduled for implementation during the plan period were never started while quite a number of projects which started are now stalled at various level of implementation. The main reason for this situation was mainly inadequate or lack of funds. Agriculture and livestock being the main source of income in the district managed to implement 5 projects out of nine. 4 four projects were not completed due to lack of funds. The agricultural sub-sector was able to complete the Eastern Province Horticulture and traditional food crops projects due to funding received for water projects in Tigania East and West Constituencies.

Besides the projects defined in the plan, several projects not in the plan were implemented alongside the plan during the plan period. Most of these were implemented by various government departments to respond to changing priorities while others were funded through devolved funds particularly the Constituency Development Fund (CDF) and the Local Authority Transfer Fund (LATF). Additional projects were implemented by development partners including donor agencies, Faith Based Organizations (FBOs) and Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs).

On the infrastructure sector, roads sub-sector witnessed regular maintenance of all roads throughout the period. The District saw two roads improved to Bitumen standard but out of the two, one road was not in the proposed projects in the plan but it was also given high priority in the district. Some of the roads upgraded to bitumen are Kagaene – Athi and Muriri – Isiolo both of which are ongoing.

The telephone mobile coverage improved to 90 percent and the major trading centres were connected to electricity through rural electrification programme.

During the previous Plan period, a number of constraints in the implementation of projects were encountered.

Weak monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system contributed to poor coordination of development activities. Existence of separate M&E structures for every development stakeholder weakens the District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (DMEC), which is mandated to oversee all M&E issues in the district.

Further, many stakeholders do not adhere to the District Monitoring and evaluation system.

Project duplication and overlaps due to poor coordination led to wastage of resources. This situation was complicated by project funding from CDF and LATF, whereby many small projects funded were politically motivated with no impact on local communities.

Inadequate funding to projects is another reason why most projects stalled in the district. Some of these projects suffered discontinued funding by donor due to governance reasons.

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

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

During the 2002-2008 period, the district continued to be vulnerable to crop failure due to weather conditions while the northern grazing zones were not spared spells of livestock diseases like Rift Valley Fever.

Land ownership remains a key issue that even slowed down implementation of projects. Currently, less than a third of land in the district has been adjudicated. The implementation of programmes and projects in the previous plan was characterized by duplication and overlap due to weak coordination, monitoring and Evaluation in the district.

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

The chapter three maps out priorities that the district will undertake to achieve the objectives of reducing the incidences of poverty and spurring economic growth. The

chapter outlines each sector's priorities in line with the MTEF process and it includes the relevant sub-sector in each sector. The chapter also borrowed heavily from other development guiding documents such as Vision 2030. It outlines the development path envisaged for the district for the next five years in line with the MTEF sectors. These sectors are Agriculture and Rural Development, Trade, Tourism and Industry, Human Resource Development, Physical infrastructure, Environment Water and Sanitation, Governance, Justice, Law and Order, Research, innovation and technology, Public administration and Special Programmes sectors.

The chapter Four presents the monitoring and evaluation mechanism that will be used by the district to measure the progress and effectiveness of development activities proposed in chapter 3 that will be undertaken in the district during the district plan period.

The purpose of this chapter is to provide a general overview of the district's socio-economic and geographical characteristics. It is intended to serve as a background for the development plan and to identify the key issues and challenges that the district faces.

The chapter is organized into several sections, each focusing on a different aspect of the district's profile. These sections include a general overview, a description of the district's geographical location and boundaries, a discussion of the district's socio-economic conditions, and a summary of the district's key issues and challenges.

CHAPTER ONE: DISTRICT PROFILE

1.0 Introduction

This chapter provides the background description of the district in terms of its geographical location, area, administrative divisions, and main physiographic and natural conditions critical to the overall development strategy of the district. It goes further to give settlement structures and factors influencing settlements patterns

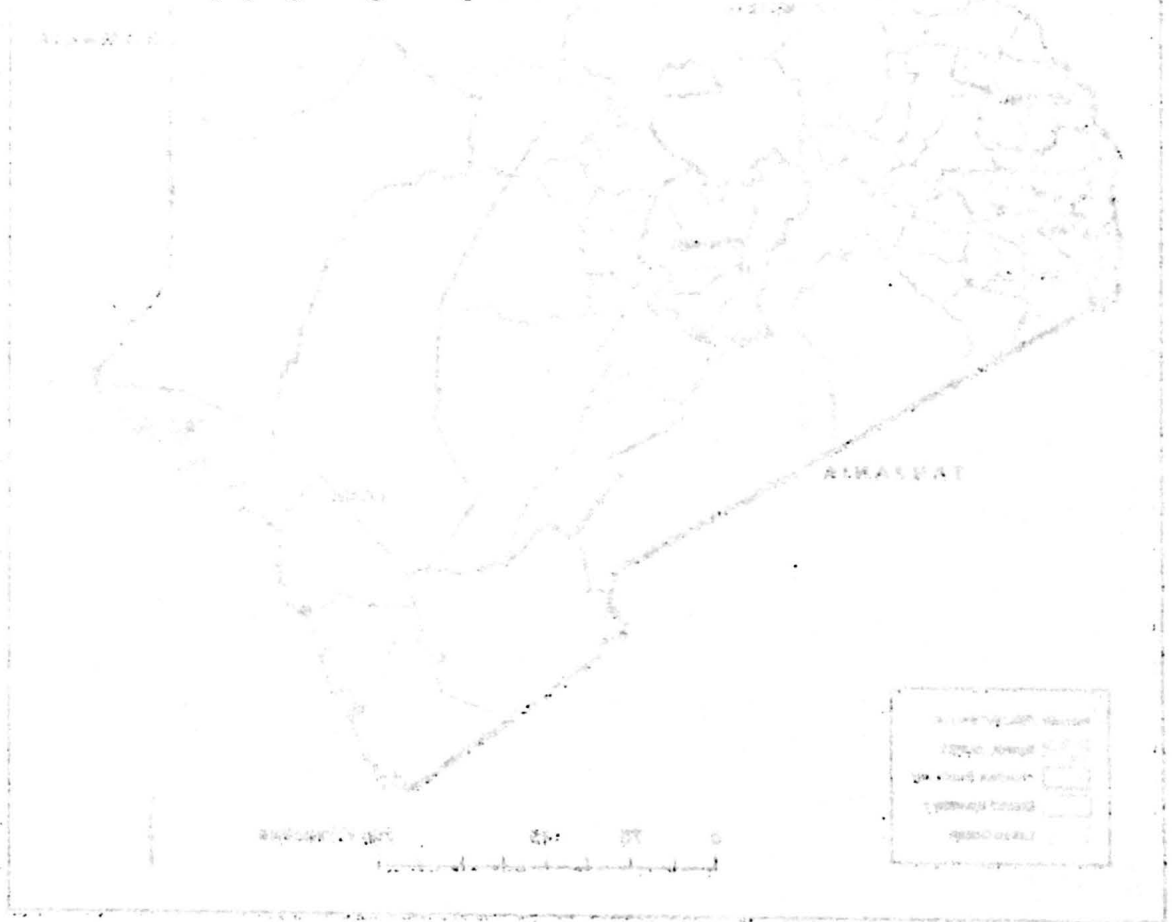
It also gives information on climatic conditions coupled with overall land and soil conditions. A detailed sector profile is provided with a sector analysis. It further contains a detailed District Fact sheet providing the existing socio-economic, infrastructural facilities and district resource potential.

1.1 Features and Settlement Patterns in the District

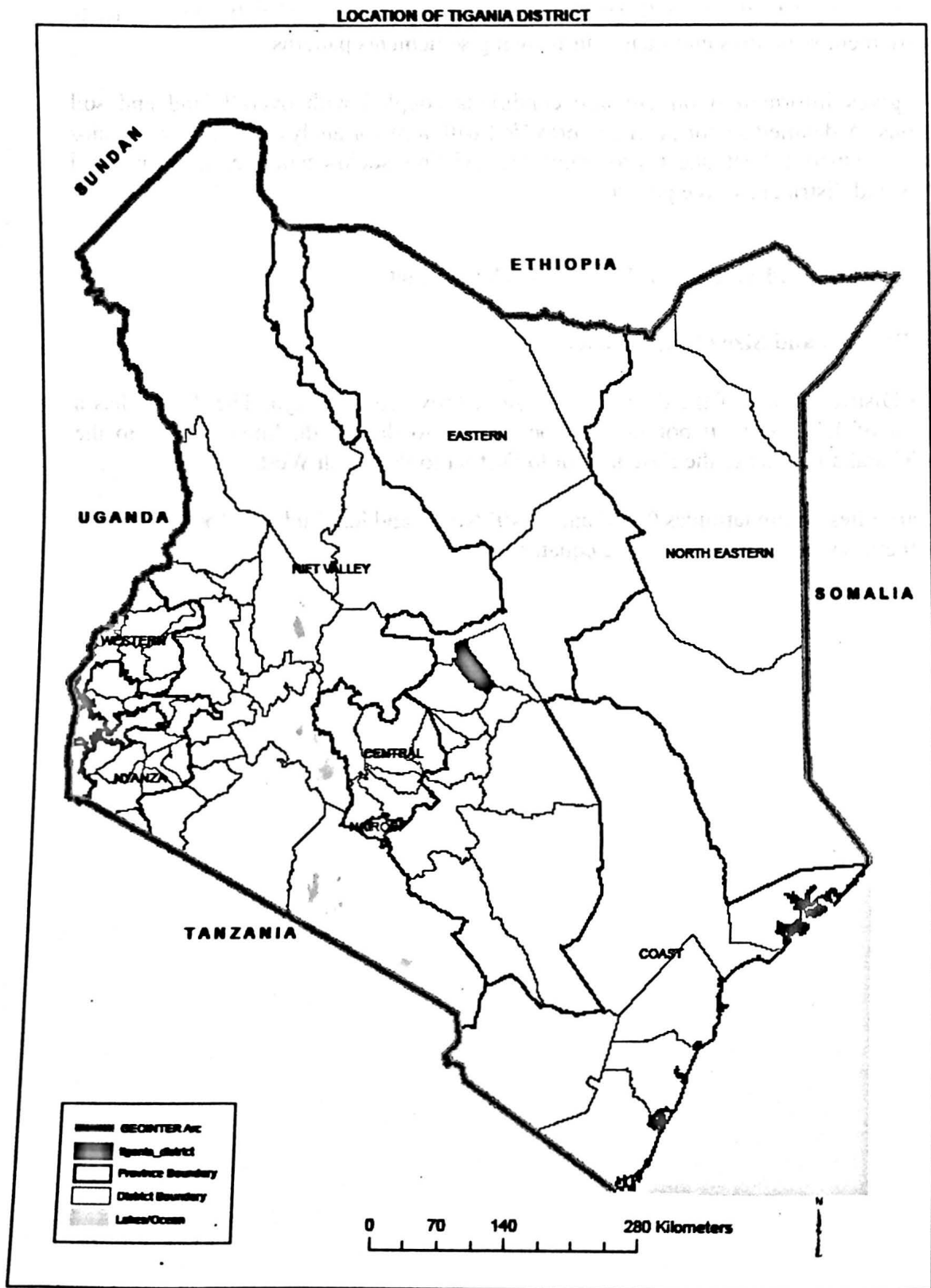
1.1.1 Position and Size of the District

Tigania District is one of the districts in Eastern Province of Kenya. The district has a total area of 1,125 km². It borders Igembe District to the North, Imenti North to the South, Tharaka District to the East and Isiolo District to the North West.

The district lies within latitudes 0° 00' and 0° 40' North, and longitudes 37° 50' East, with the southern boundary lying along the equator.



Map 1: Location of the District in Kenya



1.1.2 Administrative Units and Political Units

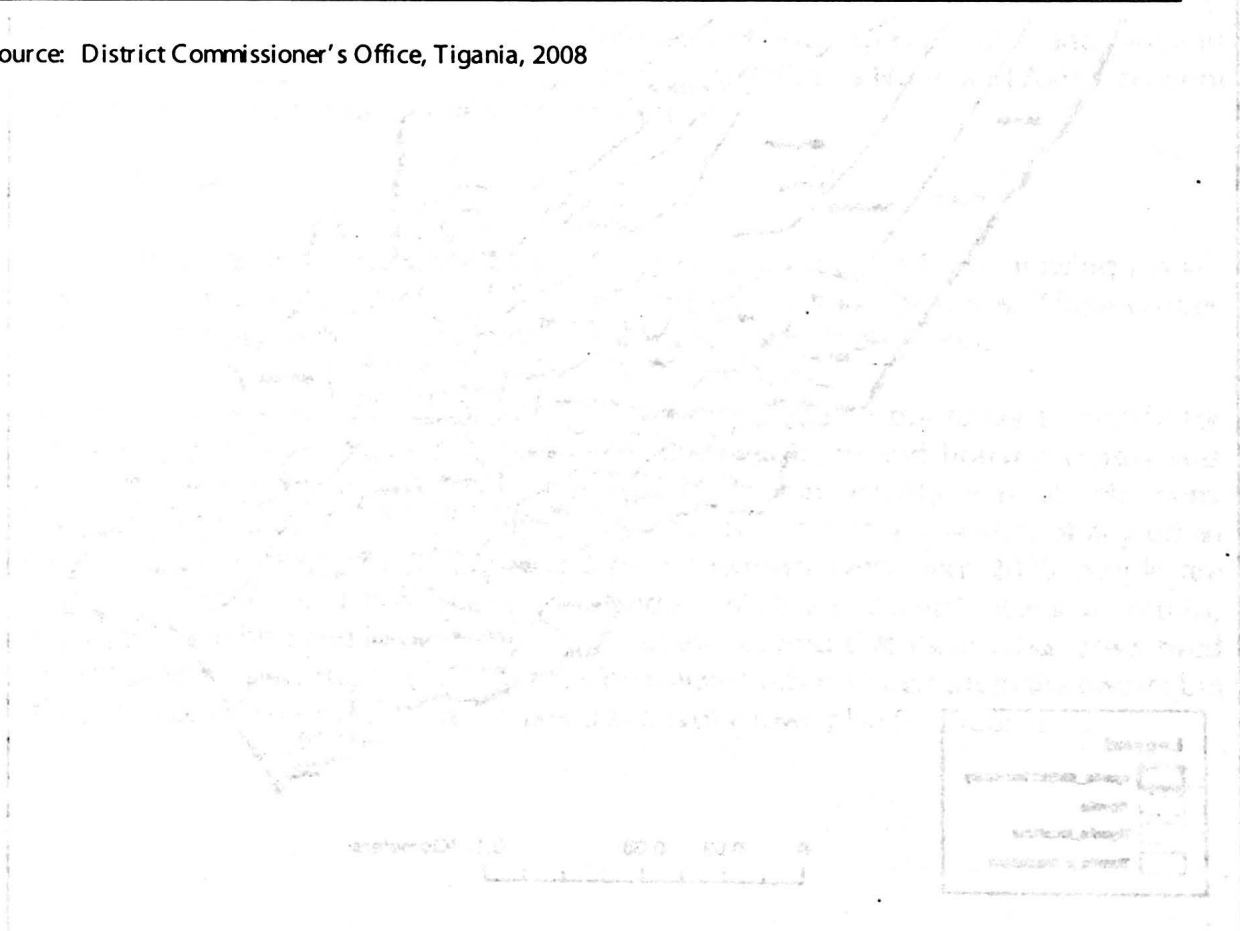
Administratively, the district is divided into seven divisions, which are further sub-divided into twenty nine locations and eighty three sub-locations.

The district has two parliamentary constituencies; Tigania East and Tigania West. There is one local authority known as Nyambene County Council which has 14 elective wards as indicated in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Area of the District by Administrative Units

Division	Area(km ²)	No. of Locations	No. of Sub-Divisions
Tigania Central	119.4	4	10
Uringu	104.4	4	13
Tigania North	495.4	6	18
Tigania West	47.6	3	8
Tigania East	108.6	4	11
Akithi	162.2	5	16
Mituntu	87.8	3	7
Total	1,125	29	83

Source: District Commissioner's Office, Tigania, 2008



Map 2: Tigania District Administrative Boundaries

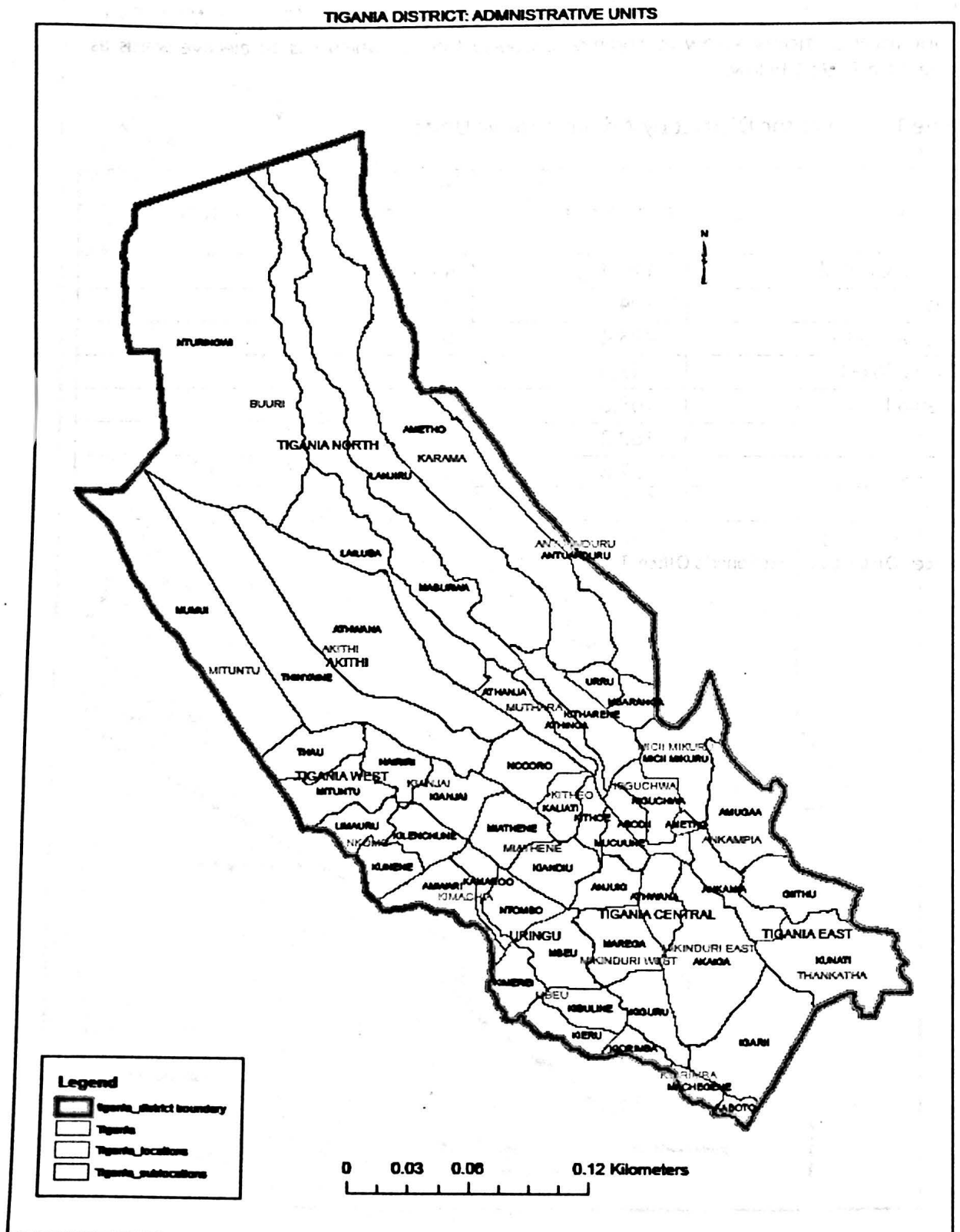


Table 2: Political Units and Wards in the District

Constituency	Divisions	No. of War ds
Tigania East	Tigania Central	3
	Tigania East	3
	Tigania North	2
Tigania West	Akithi	3
	Uringu	2
	Tigania West	2
Total		15

Source: District Commissioner's Office, Tigania, 2008

1.1.3 Settlement Patterns

The population of the district is projected to be 306,123 persons in year 2008. The male to female ratio is 1: 1.01 (100:101) and population growth rate of 3 percent with an average life expectancy of 63.3 for females and 58.4 for males. The highest population density is estimated at 484 persons per kilometer square in Tigania central and East and Uringu Divisions due to their suitability for farming. Tigania North and Akithi account for the lowest densities due to prevalent drought

Urban Settlement

The district has no major urban centre but hosts numerous and fast growing market centres which double as regional livestock and cereals trading centres. These centres attract different players from as far as Central and Rift Valley Provinces.

The nature of trading activities in these centers denied them opportunity to qualify for upgrading into urban status simply because the population and housing census was intentionally conducted at specific hours when human activity was at minimum. However, when trading is at peak, this centre depicts all the characteristics of any urban centre in the country. From the foregoing, settlements with over 2000 people are considered urban, and they include Mukindui, Muthara, Kianjai, Karama, Muriri, Ng'undunę Nchiru and Miathene. It is also acknowledged that these urban areas need urgent physical planning services. There's no planned urban settlement in the district but the proposed Isiolo airport has led to preparations of a town plan for the area.

1.2 Physiographic and Natural Conditions

1.2.1 Topographic Features

Generally, the Nyambene Hills form the main catchments area in the district, with two drainage areas namely, the Tana and the Uwaso Nyiro Basins. The southern part of the district has five seasonal rivers draining into the Uwaso-Nyiro River while to the southwest and south east, three permanent rivers drain into river Tana.

a) Terrain

The topography of the district is determined by the Nyambene Ranges and the neighbouring Mount Kenya. The two have a great bearing on the temperatures, soils and overall rainfall patterns and quantity.

b) Soils

The soils are influenced by the Nyambene Ranges and the underlying bed rock. The upper areas of the district have loam soils, which are of medium depth in most areas and are very good for coffee and tea growing, while in lower areas the soils are clay, shallow and generally of poor quality, suitable only for cotton growing and ranching (livestock). Most of the landscape on the North and North East is punctuated by rocky outcrops that make even communication very difficult, while deposition on the valley bottoms has resulted into very fertile soils which support a wide range of crops e.g. maize, beans, pigeon peas, green grams etc.

1.2.2 Climatic Information

The district's climate is determined by topography. The highlands reduce the effect of high temperatures and the rate of evaporation. Temperatures are cool-humid to hot and dry ranging from an annual mean of 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 Ranges.

a) Rainfall

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

1.3 Population Profiles and Projections

The population of the district stood at 306,123 people at the start of the plan period and is expected to grow to 323,500 in the year 2010 and 346,855 at the end of the plan period (2012).

Table 3: Population Projection by Gender and Age Cohorts

Age group	1999(census)			2008 (projections)			2010(projections)			2012(projections)		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
0-4	51,552	51,370	102,992	26,200	26,107	52,307	27,687	27,589	55,276	29,258	29,155	58,413
5-9	45,883	45,730	91,613	23,319	23,241	46,560	24,642	24,560	49,202	26,041	25,953	51,994
10-14	42,989	44,064	87,053	21,849	22,393	44,242	23,088	23,665	46,753	24,398	25,008	49,406
15-19	34,247	38,971	73,218	17,405	19,806	37,211	18,393	20,930	39,323	19,436	22,118	41,554
20-24	25,278	31,769	57,047	12,847	16,146	28,993	13,576	17,062	30,638	19,346	18,030	32,376
25-29	19,996	22,328	42,324	10,163	11,347	21,510	10,739	11,992	22,731	11,349	12,672	24,021
30-34	4,584	14,911	19,495	7,413	7,577	14,990	7,833	8,008	15,841	8,277	8,463	16,740
35-39	13,266	14,315	27,581	6,742	7,275	14,017	7,125	7,688	14,813	7,529	8,124	15,653
40-44	9,731	10,823	20,554	4,946	5,500	10,446	5,226	5,813	11,039	5,523	6,142	11,665
45-49	8,835	8,548	17,383	4,490	4,344	8,834	4,745	4,591	9,336	5,014	4,851	9,865
50-54	7,162	7,100	14,262	3,640	3,608	7,248	3,846	3,814	7,660	4,065	4,029	8,094
55-59	4,612	4,312	8,924	2,344	2,191	4,535	2,477	2,316	4,793	2,618	2,447	5,065
60-64	4,402	4,947	9,349	2,237	2,514	4,751	2,364	2,657	5,021	2,498	2,808	5,306
65-69	3,043	3,279	6,322	1,547	1,666	3,213	1,634	1,761	3,395	1,727	1,861	3,588
70-74	2,802	3,096	5,898	1,423	1,574	2,997	1,505	1,663	3,168	1,590	1,757	3,347
75-79	1,770	1,633	3,403	900	830	1,720	951	877	1,828	1,005	927	1,932
80+	2,425	2,572	4,997	1,232	1,307	2,540	1,302	1,381	2,683	1,376	1,460	2,836
Total	282,577	309,768	592,345	148,694	157,426	306,123	157,133	166,367	323,500	171,050	175,805	346,855

Source: District Statistics Office, Tigania, 2008

Table 4: Population Projections for Special Age Groups

Age group	1999(census)			2008(projections)			2010(projections)			2012(projections)		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Under 1	19973	19873	39846	5957	5984	11941	6295	6324	12619	6653	6683	13336
Under 5	60653	60394	121047	30825	30694	61519	32435	32438	64873	34423	34276	68699
Primary school age (6-13)	72395	73135	145530	36793	37169	73962	38881	39279	78160	41087	41507	82595
Secondary school age (14-17)	29456	31739	61195	14970	16130	31100	15820	17046	32866	16718	18013	34731
Youth population (15-29)	79521	93068	172589	40414	47299	87713	42708	49984	92691	45132	52820	97952
Reproductive age-female (15-49)		141665	141665		71997	71997		76083	76083		80401	80401
Labour force (15-64)	142113	158024	300137	72225	80311	152536	76324	84869	161193	77830	89686	167516
Aged population (65+)	10848	11477	22325	5103	5377	10480	5392	5682	11074	5698	6005	11703

Source: District Statistics Office, Maua, 2008

The projections indicate that the young population (0-14) would account for 45 per cent at the start of plan period while the ages 60 and above will account for 5.3 per cent of the total population. Both groups will add up to 50.3 per cent and this give a dependency of 1: 2 The large numbers of dependants will lead to low savings and strain the existing public health and education facilities.

Under 1 year: These are infants. This group currently stands at 11,941 where 5984 are girls and the remaining 5,957 are boys. These numbers are expected to increase to 13,336 towards the end of the Plan period thereby exerting pressure on the existing health and social facilities.

Under 5 years: These are the pre primary group which currently stands at 61,519 where 30,694 constitute girls and the remaining 30,825 are boys. These numbers are expected to increase to 68,699 towards the end of the Plan period thereby exerting more pressure on the existing health, education and social facilities.

Age group 6-13 (Primary): This depicts the primary school going population. According to the projections based on the 1999 population and housing census, this population stands at 73,962 in 2008 where 37,169 constitute girls and the remaining 36,793 are boys. These numbers are expected to increase to 82,595 towards the end of the Plan period thereby exerting pressure on the existing Education, Health and Social facilities. This means there is need to expand learning facilities at the existing primary schools as well construct new schools, health and social facilities to cater for the expected increase in population.

Age Group 14-17(Secondary): This is the secondary school age group. Projections place the number currently at 31,100 where 16,130 and 14,790 are girls and boys respectively. This population will increase to 34,731 by 2012. Expansion of physical infrastructure to cater for the increase and improvement of this population will be necessary. In addition, there will be need to increase the number of tertiary institutions to offer professional courses to help improve transition and enhance human resource and skills for the development of the district.

Age group 15-49 (Female fertility): This age bracket comprising of females only represents the reproductive age among women. Current projections put this population at 171,997. This population is projected to increase to 76,083 by 2010 and further to 80,401 by end of the Plan period (2012).

It is expected that this population will continually rise significantly meaning, maternal, child health care and other related services will need to be improved through establishment of adequate facilities and education.

There will also be need to curb rampant increase in population through concerted education and sensitization programs to impress on the importance of family planning and population management.

15-29 years: At the start of this plan, the total projected number of the youth were 87,713 or 28.6 % of the total population. This is a very critical group that needs to be carefully nurtured in terms of provision of quality education and skills through middle colleges so that they become good future leaders. In view of the above scenario, greater emphasis will be put in place targeting on expansion and equipping of institutions, employing teachers and educating the public on the need to enrol their children into institutions. However, for those who fail to join universities and other middle level colleges or even those who fail to join secondary school. The poor community's perception about these institutions has also contributed to their dismal performance.

Efforts shall also be instituted to train and redirect the youths to the available investment opportunities in the district particularly through the Youth Fund and the 'Kazi kwa Vijana' programme. Establishment of youth friendly resource centres complete with internet services shall also be explored. The creation of constituencies youth soccer fund under CDF is another opportunity to enable various youth to engage in the inter-soccer youth competitions which will nurture and promote their sporting skills.

Age group 15-64 (Labour Force): This is the labour force. It is the most productive group in the district. Projections indicate that currently the population is 152,536 people comprising of 80,311 and 72,225 females and males respectively. In terms of proportion, women constitute 52.7% of the total group population whilst males constitute the remaining 47.3 percent. Over the Plan period, this labour force is projected to increase to 161,193 and 167,516 in 2010 and 2012 respectively.

This group age is faced with a number of challenges including unemployment, underemployment, low education levels, and the HIV/AIDS pandemic. Concerted efforts will be applied to address issues affecting labor force during the Plan period.

An ambitious program for imparting entrepreneurial and life skills to the youthful population is crucial.

Energy and particularly the provision of cheap and renewable energy is one of the opportunities that the sector will strive to achieve as a means to alleviate poverty. This will be done through the rural electrification program in the district.

The sector will strive to make existing roads passable with works on these roads including the construction of all weather standards through Roads 2000 program. Rehabilitation to bitumen standards of Kagaene – Kiguchwa - Athi and Muriri – Isiolo Road. The sector will also increase the current bitumen roads from 28km to 100km by the end of the plan period.

1.4.4 Environment, Water and Sanitation

The district has good water supply mainly from rivers originating from Mt. Kenya forest catchments area. The water sector reforms have been implemented with establishment of Tana Water Service Board, formation of water resource users association and the licensing of water service providers with Meru Water and Sewerage Company being the largest serving the municipality. Most of water projects are small started through community initiative and mostly depending on gravitational force. There is a high demand for water especially for irrigation due to unreliable rains. The district has no sewer system.

The sector will also strive to expand the urban water and sanitation programs through continuous rehabilitation of existing works while supervising the registered water service providers in the district to reduce the unaccounted for (UFWO) water.

1.4.5 Human Resource Development

The education sector experienced an increase in enrolment with the introduction of free primary and secondary education. The district will now strive to improve the existing infrastructure in education in order to cope up with the increasing enrolment in both primary and secondary schools. This is done through CDF and OPEC funding for construction of classroom, laboratory and procurement of other school equipment. The sector is also receiving funds from the local authority LATF. In KCPE examination the performance improved from a mean score 237.43 in 2007 to 238.83 in 2008.

The sector faces a challenge in dealing with the high number of OVCs as a result of HIV and AIDS while FSE has constrained tuition facilities in schools. There is also low funding levels in both primary and secondary schools. Bursaries are skewed in favor of the well connected and not the bright and needy. For the last couple years, the district has witnessed an unprecedented growth of its rural health facilities through the CDF Kitty.

The district has 55 health facilities with 50 being government facilities, 3 mission and 2 private health facilities. The district continues to suffer long distances to the facilities, high illiteracy, retrogressive culture and poverty. However, the sectors plan to reduce HIV/AIDS prevalence from above 9 percent to 3 percent by the end of the plan period. The sector has also seen a reduction in new cases of TB while immunization coverage has increased. The health sub-sector will aim at creating an enabling environment for the provision of sustainable quality health care that is acceptable, affordable and accessible to the residents. The major priority areas in health are prevention, control of preventable

diseases like malaria, cholera, typhoid and other immunizable diseases, increasing coverage and accessibility of health services by the community.

1.4.6 Research, Innovation and Technology

The district has one full post office at Kianjai. This institution has remained in the deliverance of mails and parcels in the district after the much popular bureau services were stopped. In the landline communication, the sole service provider Telkom (K) operates under the old telephone exchange system in Kianjai. The recent spate of vandalism affecting Mt. Kenya region has not spared the district and the service is characterized by frequent lack of service where land lines have not been vandalized.

This disruption of services has highly discouraged customers from applying for more land lines connection. This has led to the stagnation of the landline services. On other hand, the district enjoys a fair coverage of Safaricom and Zain network while those based at the key centres subscribe to Telkom Wireless. This has highly improved the information flow in the district. The sector will strive to increase coverage to 99 percent for the Safaricom and Zain network and at least 80 percent for Telkom wireless.

Over the plan period, improvement measures will be pursued to ensure reliable, effective and efficient information communication flow within, into and outside the district and through covering the extreme north and south of the district where currently, coverage is erratic and weak.

The District Information and Documentation Centre (DIDC), which provides first hand information on development areas in the district, is lacking. This has been aggravated by the fact that the district lacks library services. This implies that the community lacks a central place to access books, publications and departmental progress reports.

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

1.4.7 Governance, Justice, Law and Order

This sector endeavours to promote management and governance and enhance administration of justice and law enforcement. All major security concerns are addressed through regular patrols boosted by community policing and enhanced intelligence gathering.

The prison departments seek to offer the inmate better rehabilitation programmes besides containing them in humane safe conditions in collaboration with the Probation Department. In the last few years, the inmates' population has increased considerably and this is not matched by an equal expansion of existing facilities. However, the same period has seen an increase in Access to paralegal services, Television, newspapers and radio by inmates thereby enlightening them on their rights and thereby reducing the prisons population.

The sector policy is to provide effective and efficient leadership, accountability, security, administration of justice and zero tolerance to corruption for achieving social-economic and political developments. The Provincial administration in the District will seek to provide strategic leadership, policy direction, a secure environment and set the agenda for achieving Socio-economic and Political development of the people in line with its mission

1.4.8 Public Administration

In order to realize the district goals, the department will endeavour to consolidate operational effectiveness of all District heads of department, District Officers and other stake holders to enhance co-ordination and continuously track progress of all development projects. The sector will strive to promote and sustain community mobilization and sensitisation for optimal resource utilization, sustainable development and build the momentum for realization of vision 2030.

The community involvement in the planning process will be enhanced through Barazas while the dormant district monitoring and evaluation committee and their grassroots equals will be reactivated.

1.4.9 Special Programmes

Ministry of State for Youth Affairs was formed to help develop the youth. The department has embarked on an ambitious programme of rehabilitating existing youth polytechnics through improving infrastructure and acquiring of tools and equipments. Instructors in these institutions have been offered a continuous training program.

The sector plans to introduce new training curriculum to youth polytechnics including entrepreneurial and ICT courses. This is meant to benefit the youth who forms the largest percent of the total active labour force of the total population. The sector will empower women, the disabled and the youth to realize their potential and apply the same towards contributing to their welfare and the poverty reduction.

These activities promote good leadership in project management and therefore supplementing external resources. The sub-sector also seeks to promote the productivity of the labour force by encouraging development, management and improving the general administration of sports in the district.

The Children's Department will continue to support children in rehabilitation centres while probation will continue preparing pre-sentence reports for use by courts and providing after care services.

1.5 District Fact Sheet

Information Category	Statistics
District Area:	
Total Area (km ²)	1,125
Water mass (km ²)	170,000
Gazetted forests (Ha)	8,000
National Parks/Reserves	0
Arable Land (km ²)	1832
Non-arable (km ²)	126.2
No. of towns	8
Topography and climate	
Lowest altitude (M)	610
Highest altitude (M)	700
Temperature range:	
High (oC)	24.7
Low (oC)	13.7
Rainfall(mm)	
High	2,514
Low	380
Demographic Profiles	
Population	
Male	148,694
Female	157,431
Total	306,125
Sex ratio	100:101
Mid-plan period	
Male	157,133
Female	166,367
Total	323,500
End of plan period	346,855
Infant Population	
Male	5,957
Female	5,984
Total	11,942
Population Under-five	
Male	30,825
Female	30,694
Total	61,519
Pre-school Population (3-5 yrs)	

Information Category	Statistics
District Area:	
Total Area (km ²)	1,125
Water mass (km ²)	170,000
Gazetted forests (Ha)	8,000
National Parks/Reserves	0
Arable Land (km ²)	1832
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No. of towns	8
Topography and climate	
Lowest altitude (M)	610
Highest altitude (M)	700
Temperature range:	
High (oC)	24.7
Low (oC)	13.7
Rainfall(mm)	
High	2,514
Low	380
Male	15,589
Female	15,554
Total	31,143
Primary School age group (6-13yrs)	
Male	36,793
Female	37,169
Total	73,962
Secondary School age-group (14-17yrs)	
Male	14,970
Female	16,130
Total	31,100
Youth Population (15-29yrs)	
Male	40,414
Female	47,299
Total	87,713
Labour Force (15-64Yrs)	
Male	72,225
Female	80,311
Total	152,536
Reproductive age (female aged 15-49 yrs)	71,997
Aged population (65+Yrs)	

Information Category	Statistics
District Area:	
Total Area (km ²)	1,125
Water mass (km ²)	170,000
Gazetted forests (Ha)	8,000
National Parks/Reserves	0
Arable Land (km ²)	1832
Non-arable (km ²)	126.2
No. of towns	8
Topography and climate	
Lowest altitude (M)	610
Highest altitude (M)	700
Temperature range:	
High (oC)	24.7
Low (oC)	13.7
Rainfall(mm)	
High	2,514
Low	380
Male	5,103
Female	5,377
Total	10,480
Eligible Voting Population:	
Tigania Central	17,896
Tigania East	15,317
Tigania North	17,489
Tigania West	14,591
Akithi	16,956
Uringu	15,217
Total registered voters	
Male	46,699
Female	53,726
Urban population	16,000
Rural population	
Male	145,046
Female	153,589
Total	298,634
Population Density	
Highest	484
Lowest	127
District	213

Information Category	Statistics
District Area:	
Total Area (km ²)	1,125
Water mass (km ²)	170,000
Gazetted forests (Ha)	8,000
National Parks/Reserves	0
Arable Land (km ²)	1832
Non-arable (km ²)	126.2
No. of towns	8
Topography and climate	
Lowest altitude (M)	610
Highest altitude (M)	700
Temperature range:	
High (oC)	24.7
Low (oC)	13.7
Rainfall(mm)	
High	2,514
Low	380
Crude Birth Rate /1000	45.6
Crude Death Rate /1000	10.7
Infant Mortality Rate /1000	37.3
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (NNMR)	1
Post Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (PNNMR)	1
Child Mortality Rate (CMR)	1
Under-five Mortality Rate (USMR) /1000	72
Life Expectancy (Yrs)	
Male	58.4
Female	63.3
Total Number of Households	47,627
Average Household Size	5.0
(%) Female headed Households	31.6
Physically disabled persons (No.)	None
Distribution of Population by disability type (%):	
Missing:	
Hand:	0.0
Foot:	0.0
Lame	0.0
Blind	0.0

Information Category	Statistics
District Area:	
Total Area (km ²)	1,125
Water mass (km ²)	170,000
Gazetted forests (Ha)	8,000
National Parks/Reserves	0
Arable Land (km ²)	1832
Non-arable (km ²)	126.2
No. of towns	8
Topography and climate	
Lowest altitude (M)	610
Highest altitude (M)	700
Temperature range:	
High (oC)	24.7
Low (oC)	13.7
Rainfall(mm)	
High	2,514
Low	380
Deaf	0.0
Dumb	0.0
Mental	0.0
Paralysed	0.0
Other	100.0
Poverty indicators	
Absolute poverty	
Percentage	29.9
Number	89,292
Contribution to national poverty	0.8
Rural poor:	
Percentage	29.9
number	89,292
Food Poverty	
Percentage	23.3
Number	69,582
Agriculture	239,468
Crop farming:	
Average farm size (small scale) Ha	1
Average farm size (Large scale)	2.5
Percentage of farmers with title deeds	30
Total acreage under food crops	42,894
Total acreage under cash crops	3,753
Main storage facilities:	traditional Cribs
Livestock Farming:	

Information Category	Statistics
District Area:	
Total Area (km ²)	1,125
Water mass (km ²)	170,000
Gazetted forests (Ha)	8,000
National Parks/Reserves	0
Arable Land (km ²)	1832
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Topography and climate	
Lowest altitude (M)	610
Highest altitude (M)	700
Temperature range:	
High (oC)	24.7
Low (oC)	13.7
Rainfall(mm)	
High	2,514
Low	380
Number of Ranches	
Company ranches	1
Group ranches	2
Average size of ranches (acres)	90,000
Main livestock breed	
Cattle	
Pigs	69.6
Poultry	12.0
Sheep	54.3
Goats	16.3
Beehives	31.5
Donkey	-
Camels	2.2
Rabbits	-
Land carrying capacity (Ha)	2
Total no. of ranches	3
Beekeeping apiaries	600
Bee hives	4,926
Milk production:	
Quantity (Itrs)	8,629,620
Value (Kshs.)	345,184,800
Beef production:	
Quantity (Kgs)	642,644
Value (Kshs.)	115,675,920
Mutton Production:	
Quantity (Kgs)	393,409
Value (Kshs)	118,022,700
Egg production:	
Quantity (Kgs)	85,644,000
Value (Kshs)	17,128,800,000
Poultry meat Production:	
Quantity (Kgs)	403,075
Value (Kshs.)	80,615,000
Honey Production:	
Quantity (Kgs)	139,452
Value (Kshs)	20,917,800
Pork Production:	
Quantity (Kgs)	139,452
Value (Kshs.)	27,890,400

Information Category	Statistics
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Lowest altitude (M)	610
Highest altitude (M)	700
Temperature range:	
High (oC)	24.7
Low (oC)	13.7
Rainfall(mm)	
High	2,514
Low	380
Fish farming	
Fishermen	2
fish farm families	52
Fish ponds	60
Area of fish ponds(m ²)	3,787
Main species of fish- Tilapia	
Number of landing beaches	Nil
Fishing gear: Hook and Line	Not determined
Fish harvest:	
Weight	2,927
Value	504,390/-
Mines	2
Minerals	4
ENVIRONMENT	
EIAs endorsed (No.)	7
Environment Audits executed:	2
Solid waste management sites:	Nil
Hill tops and slopes and mountain areas protected:	
	4
Rivers, lakes and wetlands protected:	Nil
Number of coastal sites protected:	Nil
Number of quarry sites renovated:	Nil
Number of climate change adaptation projects/programmes:	None.
Mines, mineral, Quarrying and estimate quantities	
Mining activities:	
Mineral Type	None
Lifespan	N/A

Information Category	Statistics
District Area:	
Total Area (km ²)	1,125
Water mass (km ²)	170,000
Gazetted forests (Ha)	8,000
National Parks/Reserves	0
Arable Land (km ²)	1832
Non-arable (km ²)	126.2
No. of towns	8
Topography and climate	
Lowest altitude (M)	610
Highest altitude (M)	700
Temperature range:	
High (oC)	24.7
Low (oC)	13.7
Rainfall(mm)	
High	2,514
Low	380
Quarrying:	
Sand (tonnes p.a)	2,000
No. of people involved	300
Ballast (tonnes p.a)	7,000
No. of people involved	500
Murram/gravel	10,000
No. of people involved	1,000
Hardcore	2,000
No. of people involved	300
Cooperatives	
Number of cooperative societies	10
Active cooperative societies	10
Dormant cooperative societies	Nil
Collapsed societies	Nil
Total registered membership	19,031
Total turn-over	72,940,724
Health	
Number of health posts:	
Hospitals (Public)	1
Provincial	Nil
District	1
Sub-district	2
Hospitals (Mission/NGO)	3
Hospitals (Private)	Nil
Nursing homes (Private)	1
Health centres (Public)	14
Health centres (Private)	1
Dispensaries (Public)	32
Dispensaries (Mission/NGO)	Nil
Private clinics	Nil
Beds capacity:	
Public Health Facilities	
District Hospitals	40
Total (Public facilities)	40
Mission/NGO Health facilities:	
Hospitals	37
Health Centres	28
Dispensaries	Nil
Clinics	Nil
Total Mission facilities	65

Information Category	Statistics
District Area:	
Total Area (km ²)	1,125
Water mass (km ²)	170,000
Gazetted forests (Ha)	8,000
National Parks/Reserves	0
Arable Land (km ²)	1832
Non-arable (km ²)	126.2
No. of towns	8
Topography and climate	
Lowest altitude (M)	610
Highest altitude (M)	700
Temperature range:	
High (oC)	24.7
Low (oC)	13.7
Rainfall(mm)	
High	2,514
Low	380
Private health facilities:	
Hospitals	23
Health Centres	5
Nursing homes	Nil
Dispensaries	Nil
Clinics	Nil
Total (Private Health) facilities	
Community distribution by Distance to the nearest Health facility (%)	
0 – 1 KM	4
1.1 – 4.9KM	56
5KM and more	40
Average distance to health facility	8
Doctor/population ratio	1:76751
Nurse/ population ratio	1:4952
HIV prevalence	7
Children vaccination	63
Contraceptive acceptance	45
Antenatal care (ANC)	68
Place of Delivery (%):	
Hospital	24.0
Health Centre	17.0
Dispensary/clinic	0.0
Maternity home	1.3
At home	58.4
Health facility deliveries	
Public Facilities	13,160
Private Facilities	15,350
Delivery Assistant (%):	
Doctor	2.4
Midwife/nurse	92
TBA	4.0
Trained TBA	2.0
Self	Nil
Other	5.1
Morbidity Rates (%):	
Male	45
Female	55
Total (District)	100
Malaria Control:	
Children under 5 who sleep under bed	20.7

Information Category	Statistics
District Area:	
Total Area (km ²)	1,125
Water mass (km ²)	170,000
Gazetted forests (Ha)	8,000
National Parks/Reserves	0
Arable Land (km ²)	1832
Non-arable (km ²)	126.2
No. of towns	8
Topography and climate	
Lowest altitude (M)	610
Highest altitude (M)	700
Temperature range:	
High (oC)	24.7
Low (oC)	13.7
Rainfall(mm)	
High	2,514
Low	380
net (%):	
Untreated net	58
Treated net	42
Five most prevalent diseases (%):	
Malaria/fever	36.0
Diarrhoea	2.0
Stomach-ache	13.7
Respiratory Diseases	
Upper	3.4
Lower	4.6
Flu, etc	6.7
Education	
Pre-school:	
No. of ECD centres	203
No. of ECD teachers	265
Teacher/pupil ratio	1 : 38
Total enrolment	10,150
Boys	4,775
Girls	5,375
Drop-out rate	27
Average years of attendance	3
Primary school:	
Number of primary school	178
Total enrolment – Public	74,376
Boys	36,129
Girls	38,247
Total enrolment – Private	2,842
Boys	1,555
Girls	1,287
Grand Total	77,218
Boys	37,684
Girls	39,534
Number of teachers (public)	1,641
Teacher-pupil ratio (public)	1:45
Drop-out rate (%)	12..2
Average years of attendance	7
Communities distribution by distance to the nearest:	

Information Category	Statistics
District Area:	
Total Area (km ²)	1,125
Water mass (km ²)	170,000
Gazetted forests (Ha)	8,000
National Parks/Reserves	0
Arable Land (km ²)	1832
Non-arable (km ²)	126.2
No. of towns	8
Topography and climate	
Lowest altitude (M)	610
Highest altitude (M)	700
Temperature range:	
High (oC)	24.7
Low (oC)	13.7
Rainfall(mm)	
High	2,514
Low	380
public Primary school:	
0-1km	20.4
1.1-4.9km	12.7
5km and above	66.9
Secondary schools:	
Number of secondary school	40
Number of teachers	307
Teacher /pupil ratio enrolment	1:40
Total enrolment	7,215
Boys	3,601
Girls	3,614
Drop-out rate %	
Average years of attendance	
Communities distribution by distance to the nearest public secondary school:	
0-1km	13.2
1.1-4.9km	22.2
5km and above	64.6
Tertiary institutions	
No. of youth polytechnics	3
No. of teachers	20
Total Enrolment	272
Boys	183
Girls	89
Teacher-pupil ratio	1:13
No. of Technical Institutes	1
No of teachers	34
Total Enrolment	154
Boys	90
Girls	64
Literacy: (Population aged 15+)	
Ability to read:	
Can Read (%)	68.6
Cannot read (%)	25.8
Ability to write:	
Can write (%)	67.4

Information Category	Statistics
District Area:	
Total Area (km ²)	1,125
Water mass (km ²)	170,000
Gazetted forests (Ha)	8,000
National Parks/Reserves	0
Arable Land (km ²)	1832
Non-arable (km ²)	126.2
No. of towns	8
Topography and climate	
Lowest altitude (M)	610
Highest altitude (M)	700
Temperature range:	
High (oC)	24.7
Low (oC)	13.7
Rainfall(mm)	
High	2,514
Low	380
Cannot write (%)	29.6
Ability to read and write:	
Can read and write (%)	65.6
Cannot read & write (%)	25.0
Water and sanitation	
Households with access to piped water	40
HH with access to potable water	33
Number of permanent rivers	10
No. of shallow wells	5
No. of protected springs	10
No. of un-protected springs	3
No. of water pans	3
No. of Dams	Nil
No. of Bore holes	10
HH with roof catchment systems	20
Mean distance to nearest water point	3
Households distribution by time taken (minutes, one way) to fetch drinking water:	
0	
1 – 4	8.5
5 – 14	15.0
15 – 29	26.7
30 – 59	14.4
60+	19.2
	16.1
Number of Water Resource User Associations (WRUA) Established	
Households with Latrines	128,735

Information Category	Statistics
District Area:	
Total Area (km ²)	1,125
Water mass (km ²)	170,000
Gazetted forests (Ha)	8,000
National Parks/Reserves	0
Arable Land (km ²)	1832
Non-arable (km ²)	126.2
No. of towns	8
Topography and climate	
Lowest altitude (M)	610
Highest altitude (M)	700
Temperature range:	
High (oC)	24.7
Low (oC)	13.7
Rainfall(mm)	
High	2,514
Low	380
Community distribution by type of main toilet facility (%):	
Flush toilet	0.9
VIP Latrine	2.6
PIT Latrine	93.6
Uncovered Pit Latrine	38.3
Covered Pit Latrine	55.3
Bucket	Nil
Other	Nil
None	3.0
Community distribution by type of waste/garbage disposal (%):	
Collected by local Authority	1.4
Collected by Private firm	0.7
Garbage pit	21.9
Burning	1.0
Public garbage heap	3.2
Farm Garden	71.5
Neighbourhood Community group	Nil
other	0.3
Energy	
Trading centres with electricity	6
Trading centres without electricity	2
Health facilities with electricity	3
Health facilities without electricity	16
Secondary Schools with electricity	18
Secondary Schools without electricity	28

Information Category	Statistics
District Area:	
Total Area (km2)	1,125
Water mass (km2)	170,000
Gazetted forests (Ha)	8,000
National Parks/Reserves	0
Arable Land (km2)	1832
Non-arable (km2)	126.2
No. of towns	8
Topography and climate	
Lowest altitude (M)	610
Highest altitude (M)	700
Temperature range:	
High (oC)	24.7
Low (oC)	13.7
Rainfall(mm)	
High	2,514
Low	380
HH distribution by main cooking fuel:	
Firewood	
Grass	87.5
Paraffin	0.6
Electricity	6.5
Gas (LPG)	0.1
Charcoal	0.4
Biomass Residue	4.8
Biogas	Nil
Other	Nil
	0.2
HH distribution by main lighting fuel	
Firewood	4.3
Grass	Nil
Paraffin	90.4
Electricity	2.7
Solar	0.6
Gas (LPG)	Not determined
Dry cell (torch)	0.6
Candles	1.0
Transport & Communication	
Road length:	
Bitumen surface	28
Gravel surface	0
Earth surface	260.8
Railway line length	Nil
Railway Stations	Nil
Sea/Lake Ports	Nil
Airports	Nil

Information Category	Statistics
District Area:	
Total Area (km2)	1,125
Water mass (km2)	170,000
Gazetted forests (Ha)	8,000
National Parks/Reserves	0
Arable Land (km2)	1832
Non-arable (km2)	126.2
No. of towns	8
Topography and climate	
Lowest altitude (M)	610
Highest altitude (M)	700
Temperature range:	
High (oC)	24.7
Low (oC)	13.7
Rainfall(mm)	
High	2,514
Low	380
Number of Telephone connections	
Mobile network coverage	90
No. of Cyber cafes	2
No. of private courier services	4
Number of Post offices	2
Number of Sub-post offices	2
Licensed stamp vendors	1
Wholesale, retail trade Trade and Industry	
No. of trading centres	8
Registered Retail traders	1,104
Registered wholesale traders	36
Industry	
Bakeries	Nil
Manufacturing industries	1
Total production by industries (kg)	4,168,567
Total consumption (kg)	4,159,246
Surplus/deficiency (kg)	9,321
Jua Kali associations	3
Jua kali Artisans	80
Tourism	
Hotels by category:	
Five Star	Nil
Four Star	Nil
Three Star	Nil
Two Star	Nil
One Star	Nil
Unclassified hotels	2
Bars and Restaurants	174
Hotel Bed capacity by category:	
Five Star	Nil
Four Star	Nil
Three Star	Nil
Two Star	Nil
One Star	Nil
Unclassified hotels	50

Information Category	Statistics
District Area:	
Total Area (km ²)	1,125
Water mass (km ²)	170,000
Gazetted forests (Ha)	8,000
National Parks/Reserves	0
Arable Land (km ²)	1832
Non-arable (km ²)	126.2
No. of towns	8
Topography and climate	
Lowest altitude (M)	610
Highest altitude (M)	700
Temperature range:	
High (oC)	24.7
Low (oC)	13.7
Rainfall(mm)	
High	2,514
Low	380
Financial Services	
Commercial Banks	1
Micro-finance Institutions	3
Building Societies	Nil
Village banks	Nil
Insurance Companies/branches	Nil
Housing	
HH distribution by main wall materials (%)	
Stone	
Brick/Block	4.4
Mud/Wood	4.0
Mud/Cement	33.3
Wood only	1.2
Corrugated Iron sheet	52.9
Grass Straw	0.4
Tin	0.5
Other	4.2
HH distribution by main floor materials (%)	
Cement	17.3
Tiles	0.2
Wood	3.8
Earth	76.1
Other	0.8
HH distribution by main Roofing materials: (%)	
Corrugated Iron Sheet	
Tiles	91.3
Concrete	0.8
Asbestos Sheet	0.7
Grass	0.7
	6.6

Information Category	Statistics
District Area:	
Total Area (km2)	1,125
Water mass (km2)	170,000
Gazetted forests (Ha)	8,000
National Parks/Reserves	0
Arable Land (km2)	1832
Non-arable (km2)	126.2
No. of towns	8
Topography and climate	
Lowest altitude (M)	610
Highest altitude (M)	700
Temperature range:	
High (oC)	24.7
Low (oC)	13.7
Rainfall(mm)	
High	2,514
Low	380
Government houses by category	
LG	35
MG	07
HG	03
Community Development and social Welfare sector	
No. of active women groups	392
No. of active SHG	456
No. of active CBOs	21
No. of community based projects	2
No. of youth groups	450



CHAPTER TWO: DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS

Sub-sector	Number of projects	Number of beneficiaries	Number of women beneficiaries	Number of youth beneficiaries	Number of disabled beneficiaries
1. Agriculture	10	1000	500	200	50
2. Livestock	8	800	400	150	40
3. Forestry	5	500	250	100	25
4. Fisheries	3	300	150	50	10
5. Handicrafts	2	200	100	30	5
6. Education	1	100	50	15	2
7. Health	1	100	50	15	2
8. Water supply	1	100	50	15	2
9. Housing	1	100	50	15	2
10. Other	1	100	50	15	2
Total	34	3400	1700	570	100

2.0 Introduction

This chapter contains a review of the District development projects and programmes implemented during the previous plan period (2002–2008). It highlights the implementation status of projects and programmes, constraints and lessons learnt. It also highlights the linkage of the DDP with the new government blue print-vision 2030, medium term plan of the Vision 2030 and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The chapter also outlines the lessons learnt from the previous planning period, the main development challenges, and a SWOT analysis for the crossing issues.

2.1 Review of the Previous Plan

The 2002 – 2008 Meru North District Development Plan focused on the theme of the 9th National Development Plan on effective management for sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction and incorporated priorities of the district Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP).

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

The plan outlined strategies and priorities to tackle the identified challenges through targeted projects and programmes within the 6 Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) sectors. These sectors are i) Agriculture and rural development, ii) Physical infrastructure, iii) Tourism, trade and industry, iv) Human resource development, v) Information communication technology, vi) Public administration, safety, law and order.

Table 6 Summarizes status of projects and programmes contained in the DDP as at December 2007

2.1.1 Implementation of the 2002-2008 Plan

Table 6: Implementation Status of 2002-2008 Plan

Department	No. of projects proposed (2002-2008)	No. of Projects Completed	No of on-going projects Physical	No of projects stalled	Total cost of project (Kshs.)
Agriculture	3	1	2	0	75m
Livestock	3	1	1	1	13m
Veterinary	3	1	2	0	7m
Lands	1	0	1	0	10m
Irrigation	1	0	1	0	
Water	3	2	1		35m
Forest	2	1	1		15m
Co-operative	2	1	1	1	6m
AFC	1	0	0	1	-
Fisheries	3	1	1	3	1m
Roads	7	2	2	1	175m

Department	No. of projects proposed (2002-2008)	No. of Projects Completed	No of on-going projects Physical	No of projects stalled	Total cost of project (Kshs.)
Housing	2	0	1		-
COUNCIL Kianjai Bus park	1	1	0	3	435m
Municipal	0	0	1	0	71m
Major Water Works	0	0	0	0	-
Energy	1	0	1	0	-
Tourism	1	0	1	4	-
Trade	4	0	0	0	-
Small/Micro Enterprises	4	0	0	0	-
Health	5	4	1	0	175m
Social services	2	2	0	0	1m
Sports dev.	0	0	0	0	0
Education	1	1	0	0	510m
Adult education	3	0	2	0	1m
ICT	1	0	1	1	-
Prov. Admn.	1	0	1	0	90m
Prosecution	2	1	1	0	15m
Judiciary	2	1	0	1	15m
Probation	1	1	0	0	2.45m
Civil registration	1	0	1	0	1.5m
Planning	2	0	2	0	10m
TOTAL	62	31			16m

Source: District Planning Office, Maua, 2008

Although 62 projects were initiated during the plan period, only 42 percent of the plan was implemented. Some projects and programs scheduled for implementation during the plan period were never started while quite a number of projects which started are now stalled at various level of implementation. The main reason for this situation was mainly inadequate or lack of funds. Agriculture and livestock being the main source of income in the district managed to implement 5 projects out of nine. 4 four projects were not completed due to lack of funds. The agricultural sub-sector was able to complete the Eastern Province Horticulture and Traditional Food Crops Project due to funding received for water projects in Tigania East and West Constituencies.

Besides the projects defined in the plan, several projects not in the plan were implemented alongside the plan during the plan period. Most of these were implemented by various government departments to respond to changing priorities while others were funded through devolved funds particularly the Constituency Development Fund (CDF) and the Local Authority Transfer Fund (LATF). Additional projects were implemented by development partners including donor agencies, Faith Based Organizations (FBOs) and Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs).

On the infrastructure sector, roads sub-sector witnessed regular maintenance of all roads throughout the period. The District saw two roads improved to Bitumen standard but out of the two, one road was not in the proposed projects in the plan but it was also given high priority in the district. Some of the roads upgraded to bitumen are Kagaene – Athi and Muriri – Isiolo both of which are ongoing.

The telephone mobile coverage improved to 90 percent and the major trading centres were connected to electricity through rural electrification programme.

2.2 Constraints

During the previous Plan period, a number of constraints in the implementation of projects were encountered during implementation amongst them weak monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system contributed to poor coordination of development activities. Existence of separate M&E structures for every development stakeholder weakens the District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (DMEC), which is mandated to oversee all M&E issues in the district. Further, many stakeholders do not adhere to the District Monitoring and Evaluation System.

Project duplication and overlaps due to poor coordination led to wastage of resources. This situation was complicated by project funding from CDF and LATF, whereby many small projects funded were politically motivated with no impact on local communities.

Inadequate funding to projects is another reason why most projects stalled in the district. Some of these projects suffered discontinued funding by donor due to governance reasons. Poor infrastructure in the district is another constraint that led to poor project implementation. Poor condition of road network hampered transportation of materials and other resources especially during rainy seasons. It also affected the implementation due to high operational costs resulting from wear and tear.

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

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

2.3. Lessons Learnt

The implementation of programmes and projects in the previous plan was characterized by duplication and overlap due to weak coordination, monitoring and evaluation in the district. Further, the District Development Committee (DDC) lacks the legal mandate to successfully enforce its decisions while the sub-DDCs are largely weak without adequate facilitation. The Plan had emphasized on a participatory M&E approach in tracking implementation progress. Setting up of an M & E system was an uphill task after the

introduction of devolved funds which weakened district systems and structures like the DDC and the DMEC. Coordination of development activities to avoid duplication and wastage of resources remains relevant for successful implementation of projects and realization of development.

2.4 Linkages with Vision 2030, First Medium Term Plan and the Millennium Development Goals

Vision 2030 is Kenya's new long-term development blue print that aims to transform the country into a globally competitive and prosperous nation offering a high quality of life for all citizens by the year 2030. The vision is based on three pillars: economic, social and political. The Economic Pillar aims at providing prosperity for all Kenyans through an economic development programme meant to achieve sustainable growth at an average rate of 10% per annum over a period of 25 years, while the Social Pillar seeks to build a just and cohesive society enjoying equitable social development in a clean and secure environment based on the transformation of eight selected social sectors namely, education and training, water and sanitation, the environment, housing and urbanization, gender, youth, sports and culture. The Political Pillar on the other hand aims to realize a democratic, issues based, people-centered and accountable political system that respects the rule of law and protects the rights and freedoms of every individual in Kenya.

The Vision will be implemented through a series of five-year Medium Term Plans (MTPs) with the first phase of the implementation of the MTP covering the periods 2008-2012. Both Vision 2030 and the MTPs are expected to contribute immensely towards the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The latter are eight internationally accepted development goals that are time bound standards for measuring the progress on poverty alleviation and development commitments by the international community by 2015.

Vision 2030 has filtered down to the district level through the District Development Plan (DDP) 2008-2012. This plan is also the first in a series of plans that undertake to actualize Vision 2030 at the district level. This will be accomplished through programmes and projects selected by a cross section of stakeholders as district priorities towards achieving Vision 2030, the MDGs and other government . These projects are prepared in line with the Medium Term Expenditure Framework sectors and therefore provide the link between planning, budgeting and implementation.

As part of its contribution to the overall aim of providing quality of life for all Kenyans, the district will therefore continue to mainstream MDGs into its planning, budgeting and implementation activities in line with Vision 2030 and the Medium Term Plan 2008-2012, thereby contributing to eradication of extreme poverty and hunger, achievement of Universal Primary Education (UPE), promotion of gender equality and women empowerment, reduced child mortality, improved maternal health, reduction of national and district HIV/AIDS prevalence rates, malaria and other major diseases; environmental sustainability and development of global partnerships.

2.5 Major Development Challenges and Cross Cutting Issues

The district faces a number of challenges which must be overcome to realize rapid economic and social development. The biggest challenge entails mobilizing sufficient resources towards implementing projects. Other challenges include high population growth, poor infrastructure, low access to credit, HIV/AIDS pandemic, unsustainable exploitation of natural resources, unpredictable weather, and underdeveloped Information and Communication Technology (ICT). High incidences of poverty, low income levels and cultural aspects greatly undermine the development process of the district.

2.5.1 Major Development Challenges

i) Poor Communication Network

Roads are important since they ensure easier movement of people, access to markets, hospitals and are vital to development of the district. The road network in the district is poorly developed and mainly consists of gravel and earth roads which are impassable during rainy seasons. To improve on the road network the district has embarked on the programme of grading the roads to all weather standards through the involvement of communities in the current roads 2000 programme.

ii) Water Shortage

Generally, the district has inadequate water for domestic, livestock, crop and industrial use. The rainfall is inadequate and unreliable while water from the permanent rivers and dams has not been fully harnessed. The ground water resources are low and saline because of the basement rock systems. Where the rocks are deeply weathered the ground water tends to be more saline. This has greatly affected agricultural and livestock production since most farmers depend on the rainfall for production. The majority of the population depends on surface and sub-surface dams which often do not hold sufficient water due to high evaporation rates during the dry seasons.

Water catchments are not protected and wetlands and springs have been occupied by private individuals for farming and are therefore drying up. The already existing water supplies systems are overstretched and cannot supply enough water for the increasing population.

To improve the water supply situation, the district will embark on the rehabilitation of the existing water schemes to increase their efficiency, drilling of boreholes and construction of earth dams and pans. The communities will be encouraged to construct shallow wells, sub-surface dams and also undertake roof catchments to harvest rainwater. Programmes aimed at protecting the water catchments areas and harnessing the water from the few available rivers will also be undertaken.

iii) Land Issues

Majority of the people in the district depend on agriculture for their livelihood. Farm holdings range from small to medium size with no large company and cooperative farms. The farmers grow a variety of both food and cash crops and livestock. The highly

productive areas in the district are along hilly terrain of the Nyambene ranges and land holdings range from 0.5-2 acres. Over cultivation has left most hilltops in the district bare, exposing them to erosion. This has in turn greatly reduced the agricultural production in the district. Areas, where mechanized agriculture can be practiced have not been demarcated and are encumbered by numerous land cases and disputes. During the plan period, much pressure will be exerted on the high potential agricultural land due to increase in the population. Land issues will be critical during the plan period. The district will therefore institute measures to facilitate the registration and issuance of title deeds.

2.5.2 Cross-cutting Issues

i) Poverty

Despite various efforts to alleviate poverty in Kenya, poverty has remained a major developmental issue. According to the 2006/2007 Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey (KIHBS), the national absolute poverty for Meru North is 29.9 per cent (using absolute poverty line of Kshs. 1,562) - making it one of the highest incidences in the country and accounts for 1.6 percent of the national poverty level.

The main form of manifestation of poverty in the district is inaccessibility to basic needs such as food, shelter, clothing, health and education. Majority of the poor households are found in the northern dry areas of the district where frequent droughts affect their livelihoods. The recurrent drought affects agricultural production leading to low yields and perpetual food shortages while in livestock production, the drought depletes pasture leading to body weight loss as animals travel for long distances to watering points. Poverty levels in the district vary across the various divisions.

It is appreciated that high poverty level limits access to education, poor health status and low productivity to majority of people. Further, high poverty level in the district is associated with increased degradation of the environment and natural resources and high incidences of HIV/AIDs thereby undermining sustainable development.

SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
<p>Availability of devolved funds such as CDF, CDTF, LATF etc; Increase in the number of donor funded projects; Availability of natural resources e.g. sand, quarry, land and forest; Revenue from LATF, Cess, business permits; Presence of a number of NGOs addressing poverty alleviation programmes; Availability of tourist attraction sites.</p>	<p>Cultural beliefs and practices like early marriage; Poor infrastructure and harsh topography Illiteracy among parents; High dropout rates in school; Inadequate financial institutions to offer credit facilities; Harsh climatic conditions; Inadequate water resources; Poor implementation status of development projects; Lack of electricity.</p>

Opportunities	Threats
Revival of Kenya Meat Commission; Establishment of community sanctuaries for ecotourism; Production of high value crops such as Gum Arabica, Aloe Vera, Neem; Vision 2030; Increased government and development partner interest in the district development; Youth Enterprise Fund; Women Enterprise Fund..	HIV/AIDs pandemic; Wide spread insecurity; poor policies towards ASALS; Marginalization of the region; Over dependence on donor assistance; Low literacy level. Environmental degradation e.g. illegal sand harvesting, deforestation, quarrying.

ii) HIV/AIDS

The district is among the districts which have registered a decline in HIV prevalence from a high of over 14 percent at the beginning of the previous plan period to a low of below 7 percent currently. Over 70-80 per cent of the rural population earns their living from agriculture with women contributing 80 per cent of the labour. HIV/AIDS is the leading killer among the productive segment (ages 15-49 years), majority of whom are women owing to the fact that they are more likely to contract it at an early age. The effect of this is that productivity in all sectors has fallen due to absenteeism, sick offs and deaths. Caring for the sick leaves less time for work and the high costs of treatment means resources are diverted to caring for the HIV/Aids patients and funeral expenses.

To address some of the issues and constraints mentioned above the Government has intensified campaign against HIV/AIDS through strengthening of District Technical Committees and the Constituency Aids Control Committees at both the district and constituency levels respectively.

The implementation of Total War on HIV/Aids (TOWA) project has already started in the district and it is expected that the fight against the scourge will be taken a note higher.

SWOT Analysis

Strength	Opportunities
Dedicated staff; Well trained community health workers; Availability of essential drugs in health facilities; Availability of ART; Presence of numerous collaborators in the fight against HIV/AIDs.; Presence of DTC and CACCs; Mobile VCT clinics; Presence of PMTCT centres.	Availability of a global Fund to boost the fight against the scourge; Improvement of services offered in health facilities through infrastructural development; Institutional capacity building of health management boards and committees; Proposed HIV/AIDs Bill in parliament; Training of health personnel on management skills; Renewed support from the development partners through initiatives such as TOWA; Numerous publicities campaign against HIV/AIDs pandemic in the media.

Weaknesses	Threat
Cultural beliefs, Ignorance of the dangers of unskilled birth attendance; Vastness of the District vis-à-vis resource allocation; Long distances to health centres; Poor road network and means of communication; Inadequate health facilities; Inadequate health personnel; High HIV/AIDS prevalence rate; High defaulting rates by HIV/AIDS patients due to weak tracking mechanism.	Limited and inconsiderate resource; allocation which don't take into account the size of the district; Difficulty in communication in case of emergency; Multi-drug resistance to certain opportunistic infections e.g. Multi Drug Resistant TB; Insecurity causing communities to abandon health facilities; Inbuilt stigma against HIV+ patients.

iii) High Population Growth

A steady rise in population without an increase in the necessary supportive infrastructural facilities and social services remains a challenge to development in the district. High population implies that the population of age groups needing targeted interventions in addressing issues affecting them has been on the rise. Both the primary and secondary schools age is expected to increase towards the end of the Plan period thereby exerting pressure on the existing Education, Health and Social facilities. This means there is need to expand learning facilities at the existing primary and secondary schools as well construct new schools, health and social facilities to cater for the expected increase in population.

There will be need to increase the number of tertiary institutions to offer professional courses to help improve transition and enhance human resource and skills for the development of the district. The population of reproductive age is expected to rise significantly meaning, maternal, child health care and other related services will need to be improved through establishment of adequate facilities and education. There will also be need to curb rampant increase in population through concerted education and sensitisation programs to impress on the importance of family planning and population management.

The labour force is the most productive group in the district. This group is faced with a number of challenges including unemployment, low education levels, and the HIV/AIDS pandemic. Concerted efforts will therefore have applied to address issues affecting labour force during the Plan period. An ambitious program for imparting entrepreneurial and life skills to especially the youthful population will be crucial.

To address the issue of HIV/AIDS, all stakeholders need take cognisance of the fact that the pandemic is a development rather than a health issue and therefore mainstreamed in all development programs. Creation of employment opportunities in the district is also emphasized in this Plan. Agriculture and livestock sub sector is the largest employer and contributor to household incomes in the district. Therefore strategies for transforming the sub sector are necessary if the district is to fully absorb its labour force

SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
Bigger pool of skilled labour force; Diverse investment opportunities in the District; Availability of resource base in the District; Unity in the diverse culture.	High illiteracy rate; Retrogressive cultural practices; High poverty levels.
Opportunities	Threats
devolved funds; Political goodwill; Government-community partnership and collaboration; Promotion of national cohesion.	Frequent droughts; Drugs and substance usage; Insecurity in the area caused by cattle rustlers.

iv) Disaster Management

Periodically the district experiences disasters that are either natural or man-made. The natural disasters experienced include drought and famine while the man made include landslides, accidents and general pollution.

Drought: Drought has become a common occurrence in the district. The semi-arid areas of the district commonly referred to as the northern grazing areas do not receive sufficient rainfall and, therefore experience drought very often. As a result, farming which is the mainstay of the district economy is greatly affected, leading to famine. Animals, which provide the main coping mechanism for the people are of low quality and do not fetch enough prices to enable the families purchase food in the market. During times of drought, the women are the most affected as they play a dual role of taking care of the family as they travel long distances in search for water for both domestic and livestock use. In order to manage the disasters, there is need to develop an early warning system to detect the droughts in good time so that coping mechanisms are put in place in good time. This would avoid diverting of resources from normal activities to manage the disaster.

The district will also promote irrigation for both livestock and agricultural production and research on drought resistant crop varieties. Opportunities will also be availed for non-farm income generating activities while the district will also increase the capacity of water dams and pans to ensure they store water for long periods.

Landslides: The district is hilly in most parts but has a very good basement rock. Agricultural and Livestock production activities have, however, destroyed the rock and made the soil very loose and prone to landslides during the rainy seasons. The vulnerability of the district to landslides is exacerbated by murram harvesting activities along the roadsides. The harvesting activities have been uncoordinated making some of the roadsides bare and causing lots of soil erosion during the rainy seasons. Where the activities have been taking place for extended periods, the road sides have formed caves and are highly susceptible to collapse occasioning loss of life.

Accidents: The Maua – Meru Highway transverses the district. Many accidents occur along the road leading to loss of life and putting a lot of burden on the non – existence health facilities where most of the victims are referred.

SWOT Analysis

Strength	Weaknesses
Well endowed with natural capital including livestock, minerals game, tourists attraction sites, rangeland, and space; Availability of emergency kitty in CDF; Presence of NGOs and development partners assisting in quick response to emergencies.	Rampant conflict over dwindling internal resources; Weak human capital base due to low investment in education; Poor or non-existence of physical infrastructure; such as roads, factories, hospital and telecommunication services; Poor land tenure systems; Cultural practices that render uptake of new ideas; Bad/impassable roads during rainy season.
Opportunities	Threat
Drive for peaceful co-existence with other communities in the region; Value addition from livestock product; Commercial production of medicinal plant such as Aloe Vera.	Rampant insecurity in the region; Endemic poverty and rising population ; HIV/AIDS; Predominance of livestock monoculture. Low interest to private sector investment ; Rapid herd growth ; Growing frequency of climatic shocks; Lack of system to protect indigenous intellectual property rights.

v) Gender Inequality

The domestic and social burden heavily falls on the woman as culturally, the district being mainly agricultural; women provide most of the agricultural labour and undertake all the domestic chores like fetching water, firewood and looking after the children. The women have an added burden of feeding their families. Despite all this responsibilities, they do not have any control or access to the benefits realized from the sale of crops.

Land ownership in the district, like other parts of Kenya is mainly a preserve of men and women have little say over what happens in the farms. Land is highly valued and commonly acceptable as collateral in case of a loan and this further disadvantages women. Culturally, a woman is not supposed to own land and cannot make decisions pertaining to matters of land. This is however changing fast with the increase in gender awareness campaigns being carried out by various groups allied to the government, churches and civil society in the district.

The government has gone a step further to address the issue through devolving of bursary kitty to the constituency where it is supposed to assist the bright and needy pupils not to drop out of school. As a result, the districts school enrolment rate indicates that 53 per cent, 51 per cent and 50.1 per cent of those enrolled in pre-primary, primary and secondary schools are girls respectively. The drop-out rate for girls is lower than for

boys but their performance is poorer. The high drop out for boys especially after class four is now a major district concern and is currently slated to feature prominently in any district leaders' forum. This is attributed to the fact that boys leave school in search for casual employment especially in the Miraa plantations and trade. The low performance of girls is due to the fact that the girl child performs household chores alongside the mother after school, leaving her little time for studies.

SWOT Analysis

Strength	Weaknesses
high level of awareness on social sector on development; Presence of donor programmes addressing women issues; Presence of CBOs.	High dependence on donor assistance; High illiteracy; Retrogressive cultural practices; Insecurity.
Opportunities	Threats
Women Enterprise Fund; Youth Enterprise Fund.	HIV/AIDs; Political instability; Drought.

2.6 Analysis of Issues and Causes

This section provides the analysis of the Major development issues and their causes which will need to be addressed during the plan period. This includes; Food insecurity, water inaccessibility, poor health status, poor infrastructure, low literacy levels and Environmental degradation.

Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objective	Strategies
Food Insecurity	Lack of market information; Non practice of value addition techniques; Growing of undated crops; Few opportunity of non farm income; Inadequate and unreliable rainfall;	Ensure food security (we have enough food) by 2012.	Promote drought tolerant and well adapted crops; Promote modern crop and livestock husbandry production practices; Introduce alternative non-farm livelihood sources; Promotion of income generating activities (IGAs); Diversification of farming activities; Introduce	Encourage more private agro-vets and use of certified seeds; Introduce a variety of drought resistant crops and livestock breeds; Promotion of conservation agriculture including agro forestry; Carry out feasibility studies on alternative means of livelihoods;
	Poor post harvest management; Low soil fertility; Poor farming practices; Low yielding		irrigation schemes and modern irrigation methods.; Promote environmental protection and soil	Attract micro-finance institutions and training communities on various income generating activities; Start and encourage

Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objective	Strategies
	crop seeds and livestock breeds; Crop pests and diseases; Low incomes; Large family sizes.		conservation; Increase funding to livestock related activities; Control crop and animal pests and diseases;	group and individual based irrigation schemes;
	Frequent droughts; Lack of bee keeping, poultry and small stock rearing techniques; Few extension staff; Inadequate funding;		Raise farm productivity; Promoting the idea of 'farming as a business'; Formation and strengthening of marketing ;groups/cooperative societies based on CIGs	Train community on modern water harvesting and water saving techniques for irrigation ie drip irrigation;
	High cost of livestock inputs; Low producing breeds;		Improve roads infrastructure; Enhancing market information flow;	Bring pesticides in time and license and encourage private agro-vets ;
	Poor pasture; Veterinary Inadequate vaccines;		Introduce post harvest handling, value; addition and marketing. Livestock Promote use of artificial insemination (AI); Increase extension through Improved funding for extension;	Create awareness on the linkages between environment, agricultural and livestock production, and food security; Train farmers on use of AI and encourage groups and individuals to start up same. Initiate bee keeping, poultry and small animal keeping groups; Training farmers on feed production and conservation
	Lack of extension staff; Lack of transport for technical staff; Reliance on rain-fed agriculture and late planting; Exploitation by middlemen ; Lack of collective bargaining power Inadequate market information.; High cost of		Promote Consumption of safe animal products; Introduce subsidy in livestock inputs; Provide clean adequate water for livestock use; Train on beekeeping, poultry and animal husbandry.	Train farmers on drying, dusting and construction of improved storage facilities; Intensify and train more individuals on meat inspection; Assist farmers procure breeding bulls/bucks, set up milk processing/information centres, crushes and loading ramps ;

Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objective	Strategies
	transportation Poor/low quality products.			
Poor health status	Low access to health care services due to financial constraints; Long distances to health facilities; Lack of adequate health facilities; Inadequate knowledge on available services; Retrospective cultural believes; High rate of family breakdown; Inadequate sanitation;	Ensure High standards of Health	Veterinary Encourage private vet. Practitioners; Provide more extension staff; Provide transport for technical staff.	Encourage and promote establishment of co-operatives and marketing groups.; Monitor and disseminate product market information; Train and encourage group and individual private AI; Train and license individual meat inspectors; Encourage and License private agro-vets Train groups and individuals on modern methods of feed production and conservation.
	Inadequate supply of portable water; Poor homestead hygiene; High rate of malaria, and intestinal infestation; High prevalence of HIV/AIDS; Lack of youth friendly centres; High incidence of teenage pregnancy; Lack of job opportunities; Community strategy not in place; Ignorance by mothers on importance of immunisation; Lack of awareness and enforcement of children's act; Poor homestead hygiene and waste disposal.		Improvement the quality of health services; Increase the number of fully equipped health facilities; Increase adequate staffing of health facilities; Increase immunization coverage; Improve sanitation and home hygiene; Increase access to safe water for domestic use; To scale up public health education ; Increase behaviour change communication (BCC) to reduce ;HIV/AIDS prevalence	Post qualified and motivated staff; Construct and equip health facilities; Sensitize and educate communities on ways of controlling water borne and other diseases through continuous trainings and public barazas; Construction and sensitisation on use of VIP latrines; Print and distribute IEC materials on HIV and AIDS; Identify and train community champions of change to spearhead The fight against HIV and AIDS; Provide nutrition information and education to communities and especially PLWHAs; Encourage households to provide most of their nutritional needs through farming 2012;

Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objective	Strategies
			Awareness creation on the effects of HIV/AIDS; Discourage retrogressive cultural believes Reduce incidences of malaria.	Start, equip and staff youth friendly centres; Initiate and intensify nutrition and balanced diet programs; Provide adequate drugs to all health facilities; Initiate and intensify immunization campaigns; Initiate production and distribution of IEC materials on diseases and general health
Water Inaccessibility	Inadequate knowledge and skills on water harvesting and storage; Frequent droughts; Inadequate water facilities;	Ensure clean portable water.	Increase funding for water projects by 50%; Increase awareness on modern water harvesting and storage techniques; Formation and capacity building of community water groups and management committees;	Construct more water projects, earth dams/pans and distribution line; Sink more and rehabilitate all existing boreholes; Construct rock catchments which have a large capacity;
	Long walking distance to water points; Poor operation and maintenance of water points;. Settlement and cultivation of wetlands and hilltops.		Embark on an ambitious program of a forestation; Protect all water catchments areas.	Train communities on new water harvesting and storage techniques; Increase piped water coverage Eject all individuals and revoke all allocations of hill tops and other sensitive water catchments.
Poor road infrastructure	Inadequate funding of roads; Floods due to loss of vegetation and soil erosion; Shoddy jobs by contractors on maintenance works; Ignorance on importance of roads; Many unclassified roads; Hilly terrain; Inadequate technical staff; Encroachment	Ensure we have proper roads network (Infrastructure).	Increase the level of funding to road projects; Ensure proper maintenance of existing road networks; Upgrade existing classes of roads and classify more roads.	Post qualified supervision staff; Upgrade more roads to bitumen; Construction of drifts, drainage channels and bridges; Installation of culverts; Open up new roads; Undertake routine gravelling and spot improvement;

Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objective	Strategies
	on the road reserve.			
Low literacy levels	Low primary and secondary enrolments; Few learning institutions; Inadequate staffing; Low transition and retention rate; Inadequate funds for literacy education;	Ensure that the community gets a good education.	Increase primary enrolment from the current 77218 to 81079 by 2012 and secondary enrolment from the current 7215 to 7576 by 2012;	Complete and equip; ongoing classroom and lab projects; Initiate a literacy awareness campaign; Intensify field supervision and assessments;
	Low awareness on the importance of literacy; Inadequate number of literacy classes; Inadequate number of adult literacy tutors.		Improving existing education institutions and starting up adult learners classes; Enhancement of bursary fund; Double the funds currently used in support of literacy education.	Increase in service courses for teachers; Improve on existing physical facilities and put up new ones.
Environmental degradation	Soil erosion Poor waste disposal; Charcoal burning; Cultivation on hillsides and hilltops; Endemic poverty Cultivation on wetlands; Lack of required professional skills and experience;	Ensure that our environment is well conserved and health.	Increase the area under tree cover by 50% by 2012; Reduce loss to vegetation and tree cover; Protection of water catchments; Undertake range rehabilitation; Ensure proper waste disposal.	Range re-seeding; Intensify and promote agro forestry practices; Trainings on Soil conservation measures; Discourage overgrazing and overstocking; Initiate river bank and water catchments protection; Initiate proper waste disposal and sanitation.
High unemployment	High level of Illiteracy; Limited employment opportunities; Competitive job market. Low level of technology; Lack of entrepreneurship to undertake new business ventures. High rate of	Unemployment Ensure that OVCs are cared for and protected.	Increase the level of self employment - jua kali, small and medium enterprises; Promotion of income generating activities and diversification of income sources; Increase access to vocational training; Increase the amount of youth funds by 50%; Make loans from	Hasten rural electrification; Sensitize community to establish micro-enterprises e.g. honey production, cyber cafes vegetables and fruits businesses, market research, organize IGA groups ; Construct and equip youth polytechnics; Training on business management; Introduce motivation

Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objective	Strategies
	HIV/AIDs; High HIV/AIDs related deaths; Inadequate knowledge on available services;		banks and micro-finance institutions (MFIs) more affordable and friendly; Collateral through Land registration.	awards and recognition Increase staff and equipment for land adjudication for speedy land registration process.
Orphans and vulnerable children	Retrogressive cultural believes; High rate of family breakdown; High level of poverty; Inadequate knowledge on relevant government policies.		Ensure proper care and protection for OVCs; Ensure that OVCs get access to education, health care, vital certificates.	Increase public awareness on child rights and all relevant legislations; Enforce children's Act; Increase poverty reduction funds and initiatives; Increase access to ARVs and PMCTs.

CHAPTER THREE: DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES AND PRIORITIES

3.0 Introduction

This chapter maps out priorities that the district will undertake to achieve the objectives of reducing the incidences of poverty and spurring economic growth. The chapter outlines each sector's priorities in line with the MTEF process and it includes the relevant sub-sector in each sector. The chapter also borrowed heavily from other development guiding documents such as Vision 2030. It outlines the development path envisaged for the district for the next five years in line with the MTEF sectors. These sectors are Agriculture and Rural Development, Trade, Tourism and Industry, Human Resource Development, Physical infrastructure, Environment Water and Sanitation, Governance, Justice, Law and Order, Research, innovation and technology, Public administration and Special Programmes.

3.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

The sector covers departments of Agriculture, Livestock Development, Cooperative Development, Lands, Forestry and Wildlife and Fisheries Development.

3.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: An innovative, commercially – oriented and modern Agriculture and Rural Development Sector

Mission: To improve livelihoods of Kenyans through promotion of competitive agriculture, sustainable livestock and fisheries sub - sectors, growth of a viable cooperatives sub-sector, equitable distribution and sustainable management of land resources, appropriate forestry resources management and conservation of wildlife.

3.1.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The sector will strive to improve agriculture and livestock production in order to reduce poverty among communities in the district. The measures that will be employed to realize this objective include proper utilization of resources in a sustainable manner with special emphasis on conservation of forests and water catchments areas, reducing soil erosion, promotion and development of agro based industries like milk and meat processing and honey refineries in order to increase employment and therefore income generation activities; growing and rearing of improved varieties of crops and animals will greatly reduce the annual food deficit and make the district self reliant in food.

Policies and programs tailor made to boost livestock production in the district will be emphasized and special focus on provision of water and fodder, improved extension services, appropriate and efficient disease control measures, improved animal husbandry practices among others will be employed to increase productivity of the livestock sub-sector in order to meet the envisaged increase in local demand and export for the livestock and their products.

Efforts will be focused on hastening land registration process so that farmers are able to make permanent investments in their farms as well as have collateral for development loans.

The ongoing maintenance, improvement and expansion of the existing infrastructure will be sustained as this is essential for the sector to thrive.

3.1.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The productive sector mainly comprises of the land put under food and cash crops as well as livestock production and this forms the largest source of employment and livelihood in the District.

It is expected that this sector will continue to dominate the economy over the plan period as it continues to create both on-farm and off-farm employment in trading, processing and marketing of food and agro-based industries. Over 80 per cent of the people in the district depend on either agriculture or livestock related activities for their livelihood. Crop farming in the district is mainly for subsistence purpose though horticulture farming is taking prominence in the just completed Kiorimba scheme where irrigation infrastructure was laid by the EPHTFCP.

The sector ensures some degree of food security and helps a large proportion of the people of the district break the famine cycle that is persistent all over the country. The sector helps local populace undertake some savings out of crop and livestock sales that can be used for investment. It is expected that the trade and industry sub-sector will be able to create favourable environment that will help the local people to efficiently invest this surplus capital.

The co-operative sub-sector is very crucial for the marketing of farm produce and mobilization of members' small savings - the sub sector will be revamped during the plan-period in order to spur development in the district.

3.1.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Roles
Kiorimba multipurpose	Community mobilization; Input supply.
Meadow veg./Meru green	Promotion of TCB growing; Marketing.
Nyambene County Council	Development of trade centres and rural access roads.
Provincial administration	General Administration; Community Mobilization and administration.
MOA, MOLFD, Coops, MOGCSS	Livestock Extension, Agriculture extension, Mobilization of rural groups; Enforce co-operatives Act, Guidance and advise on co-operative matters and policy.
KARI	Research on crops; Provision of certified planting material.
Community	General projects management; Monitoring and evaluation.

3.1.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Description of Activities
Agriculture	Ensure food security; Increase crop production; Promote commercial farming.	High cost of farm inputs; Unreliable weather conditions; Unpredictable produce prices; High incidences of pests and diseases; Poor and inadequate storage facilities; Lack of adequate and reliable credit.	Promote and facilitate use of certified and high yielding; Planting materials; Promote access to affordable credit; Promote market and product development; Promote conservation of environment and natural resource management; Diversify options for food consumptions.
	Promote production and marketing of food crops; Diversify food crop production and consumption.	Inadequate and Unreliable rainfall Poor and inadequate storage facilities; Dependency on maize and beans as the only source of staple food.	Diversify the feeding habits Train producers/farmers on proper handling and storage Conserve/preserve livestock feed and Increase food production through irrigation
	Provision of credit at affordable terms and conditions; Training farmers on better management of funds.	Low financial capital base hence lending power is low; Very low savings; Poor management especially in SACCO Banks.	Encourage micro financial institutions Improve on management of borrowed funds through regular training of farmers; Improve of management of SACCO societies.
Livestock Development	Improvement in nutrition and disease control; Improve availability of high quality breed; Improve marketing and value addition of livestock products.	Inappropriate land tenure system - sub-division of range areas; Poor livestock breeds ; Deaths due to drought, Poor breeding programs and theft; Lack of proper marketing channels for livestock products.	improve beef quality by enhancing animal husbandry; Provision of proper feeds, adequate water and upgrading of breeds; Ensure that the land tenure system of the NGA is properly addressed to stop subdivision; Check cattle rustling and Provide proper marketing channels.
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; Construct demonstration ponds/fingerlings multiplication centres; Training of farmers and staff on fish farming.
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; Corruption of some Land adj. committees.	Increase personnel in lands office; Elect credible elders in adjudication committees; Provide enough vehicles, tools and equipment.
Co-operative	Training of farmers and staff on new roles in liberalized co-operative environment;	Leadership Wrangles, mismanagement causing split of	Train members and management committees on managerial skills, groups

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Description of Activities
	Reviving dormant co-operative societies and Strengthening the active ones.	societies; Huge debts to new societies; Inadequate training and education of society members; Patronage and lack of Loyalty of members	dynamics; Encourage societies to allocate more funds on training and diversify societies' activities to reduce risks.

3.1.6 Project and Programme Priorities

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Crop Development

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
National Agriculture and Livestock Program District Wide	Promotion of demand driven extension	5 location per year in the whole district	Increase agriculture production for increase farm income, employment, food security, poverty reduction.
Orphan Crop Development District Wide	Provide high quality and high yielding planting materials	3 Divisions Per Year	Bulking of the planting materials and retrieving some for redistribution to other beneficiaries.
Tissue Culture Banana And Ground Nut Promotion District Wide	Provide improved and better planting materials	2 Divisions Per Year	Demonstration on better husbandry practices for crop development.
Cotton development District Wide	Increased farmers income	5 location per Div. year in the whole district	Provision of cotton seeds, demonstration of husbandry practices and market linkages.
Environment Conservation District Wide	Provide water for domestic, livestock and crop production Conserve farm land for agriculture production	5 location per year in the whole district	Excavation of water pans and construction of soil and water conservation structures.
Promotion of Drought Tolerant Irish Potatoes District Wide	Provide improved and better planting materials	3 Divisions Per Year	Bulking of planting material Training on husbandry practices.
Njaa Marufuku Kenya District Wide	Ensure food security	5 location per year in the whole district	Provision of community grants Purchase of planting materials for demonstrations; Training the farmers groups on husbandry practices.
National Accelerated Agriculture Input Access Programme District Wide	Increased food security	500 farmers per year	Provide grants to community for purchase of farm inputs; Training on husbandry practices; Establishing cereal banks for joint community marketing.

B: New Project Proposals: Agricultural Development

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activity
Construction Of District Agriculture	1	To improve effectiveness in the provision of	One district office block by 2012	Office Construction; Purchase of office equipment.

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activity
Office		services		
Construction Of 4 Divisional Agriculture Office Uringu, Akithi, T/ North And West	2	To improve effectiveness in the provision of services	One Division office block, store by 2012	Office Construction; Purchase of office equipment.
Banana Production And Marketing In Uringu And Kiorimba	3	Ensure self sufficiency in food production ; Income generation; Employment creation; Improve health and standards of living hence	1000 farmers 1 shed 1 Marketing committee by 2010	Formation of Banana production and marketing groups in Uringu and Kiorimba; Establish banana seedlings; Construct banana collection sheds.
Promote And Organize Grain Marketing In Akithi	4	Income generation; Employment creation; Improve health and standards of living	Community storage 500 farmers trained by 2010	Establish sheds; Conduct training.
Promote Aloe Vera, Nerica Rice, Emerging Crops And Organize Marketing District Wide	5	Income generation; Employment creation; Improve health and standards of living	500 farmers trained by 2010	Trainings on value addition Community storage
Promote Water Harvesting And Natural Resource Management District Wide	6	Income generation; Employment creation; Improve health and standards of living	Establish 10 water pans-2 per Division by 2010.	Drilling of water pans
Establish Community Cereal Bank District Wide	7	Improve marketing for Income generation; Employment creation; Improve health and standards of living	Community storage 500 farmers trained by 2010	Establish one shed per each agriculture committee; Conduct training.
Promote Legume Production And Revive Pyrethrum Industry District Wide	8	Income generation; Employment creation; Improve health and standards of living	500 farmers by 2010	Establish sheds; Conduct training.

B: New Projects Proposal: Veterinary

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction And Equipping Of District Veterinary Office	1	To improve effectiveness in the provision of services	One district office block by 2012	Office Construction; Purchase of office equipment.
Construction Of 4 Divisional Agriculture Office District Wide	2	To improve effectiveness in the provision of services	4 divisional Office blocks, by 2012	Office Construction; Purchase of office equipment.
Provision Of Motorized Transport	3	Mobility of the DVO and field staff	One vehicle Six motorbikes by 2012	Purchase of vehicles and motorcycles
Tsetse Survey And Control In Tigania East And Central Divisions	4	Reduce livestock and Trypanosomiasis and control tsetse numbers	12 traps and 100 t blood samples from cattle	Tsetse trappings, lab analysis and disease surveillance
Training Of Community Health Workers In Akithi And Tigania North	5	Assist animal keepers in the marginal areas	2 trainings of 10 people per Division	Training of CBAHWs
Training Of Community Health Workers In Akithi And Tigania North	5	Assist animal keepers in the marginal areas	2 trainings of 10 people per Division	Training of CBAHWs
Veterinary Public Health	6	Ensure meat consumed is wholesome	Acquire 10 AHAs	Acquire /training of 10 AHAs as meat inspectors
Trainings On Artificial Insemination	7	Assist animal keepers in the marginal areas to ensure improved breed	Acquire 10 AHAs	Acquire semen And do trainings

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Forestry

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Green Zone Dev. Support Project (National Projects)	Promote conservation and Rural livelihood of communities bordering forest ecosystems	11,000ha of degraded land by 2012	Rehabilitate degraded sites in natural forest; Promote woodlot planting; Partnership with other stakeholders.
Farm Forestry Development District Wide	Promote tree farming as an economic enterprise	2,000ha of land under tree cover by 2012	Tree nursery for high value seedlings; Capacity building.

B: New Projects/ Proposals: Forestry

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Office Accommodation	1	Strengthen Forest patrols	1 office block 2 F.G Camps	Construction of Office block and forest guard camp in Ngaia; Forest Station.
Rehabilitation	2	Rehabilitate degraded sites in	200ha of land	Formation of

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Project For Northern Grazing Area		Ngaia	by 2012	community associations; Undertake promotion of N. as gums/Resins.

A: On-going Projects: Land and Settlement

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Land registration District Wide	To register the parcels	Complete 80% of the pending cases by 2012	Sensitization and collection of S.F.T. revenue; Checking and solving map versus ground queries.
Land Adjudication District Wide	To ensure accuracy of the records	To clear all the cases in the ongoing sections covering 70% of each section area.	Hearing land objections; Handle filed queries; Check the adjudication registers; Demarcation and survey.
Land Adjudication District Wide	Ensuring that all land is properly demarcated and registered by.	Complete the eighteen sections to finality by 2012	Adjudication sections at various stages of adjudication; Opening new adjudication section and solving all land petitions.

B: New Project Proposals: Land and Settlement

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Land Adjudication	1	Ensure more farmers have title deeds	Finalize all declared sections by 2012	Adjudication work; Finalise Maps; Hear all objections.

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.

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.

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

Security is paramount to the investment in this sector. Articulate planning and policy guidelines are necessary for accelerated growth of the sector.

3.1.8 Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross-cutting Issues

The sector has continuously addressed environmental issues through introducing farming technologies which have reduced tillage on the farms and thereby reducing soil erosion and pollution of surface water. These methods are coupled with agro-forestry which has diverted the dependency of farmers from the existing forests. All the proposed projects have undertaken Environmental Impact Assessment for the projects.

Mainstreaming of HIV/AIDs messages in trainings and demonstrations to highlight the causes, effects and impacts of HIV/Aids to the communities will continue to be given prominence while the affected and infected who have declared their status will continue to be incorporated in trainings for empowerment and other sectoral activities.

The district's other critical issues affecting performance of the sector include high Poverty and unemployment, Gender Inequalities, Disaster and Environment Management, Natural Resources Degradation and Pollution. Appropriate strategies to mainstream these concerns have been identified. The youth and women funds will constitute a big factor in ensuring access to credit by the two groups addressing poverty concern while projects will be encouraged to ensure women representation.

3.2 Trade, Tourism and Industry

3.2.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: A harmonious and globally competitive industrial and investment society that thrives as a destination of choice with citizens operating freely across borders.

Mission To facilitate sustainable tourism, diversified trade and investment, vibrant industrial base, regional integration and preservation of national heritage and culture for sustainable development

3.2.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

More focus will be on encouragement of the growth of the informal sector which includes activities such as carpentry, masonry, tailoring, shoe-shining and bicycle repairs, among others. The informal sector has great potential for job creation.

The district has a high potential on tourism development, with unique *Njuri Ncheke* (council of elders) which deals with conflict management and other major societal issues. At Nchiru there is *Njuri Ncheke* hall of unique architectural design and an arboretum surrounding it. This will attract both local and international tourist. The DDC will give priority to development of the hall into museum and also conservation of sacred forest around the site. Also traditional songs and dances performed by cultural groups during festivities could attract tourist.

Miraa industry especially its growing is also a unique opportunity and if well exploited can attract a lot of cultural tourism.

3.2.3 Importance of the Sector to the District

The sector, particularly, trade contributes significantly to the income generated in the District. The growth of industries in the District will provide employment opportunities to the local people thus leading to increased incomes. The agro-based industries will provide ready markets for locally available raw materials.

The jua kali sub-sector will continue to provide employment and cheap agricultural inputs. Tourism will also contribute to employment and income generation once necessary infrastructure is put into place.

3.2.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Role
Government	Provision of enabling environment to the private sector.
Private sector	Conduct business both in industry, trade and tourism.
NGOs and CBOs	Provision of entrepreneurial skills.
Other stakeholders	Facilitation in providing infrastructure and financial services.

3.2.5 Sub-Sector Priorities and Constraints

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.
Industries	Increasing the number of industries in the District; Reviving the dormant factories; Provision of	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;

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	electricity.		Rehabilitate dormant factories; Provide electricity.
Tourism	Promotion of tourism through provision of tourism sites and provision of tourist facilities such as lodges and improved roads.	Tourism sites not currently developed; Isiolo resort city is not yet complete.	Improve tourism sites; Complete Isiolo resort city; Promote domestic tourism; Improve infrastructure such as lodges, energy, roads
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.

3.2.6 Project and Programme Priorities

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Tourism

Project Name	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Bio-Diversity Conservation Nchiru Njuri Ncheke Shrine	Biodiversity conservation	Develop and conserve Nchiru Njuri Ncheke Shrine by 2012.	Survey the shrine to establish actual area; Gazettement as a conservation area; Renovation of existing unique Njuri Ncheke building and constructing others; Fencing of the area.
Tourist Resort, Hotels and Camps Isiolo Resort City	To promote tourism.	Make the city a tourism destination by 2012.	Construction of resort city and development of tourist camps in the city.

B: New Projects 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 by 2012	Training to equip traders with managerial skills to improve trading activities and thus boost incomes and employment opportunities.
Counselling and Consultancy to Traders District Wide	2	To help the traders to overcome common problems.	To reach 500 traders per year.	Provision of advisory services to the traders to reduce cases of collapse of business enterprises.
Construction of	3	To provide market	Construct market	Construction of market

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Market Stalls District Wide		facilities	stalls in all trading and market centres by 2012.	stalls in all trading and market centres to reduce cases of contamination and improve the working environment.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Trade Tourism and Industry

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 by 2012.	Formation of Jua Kali association and training the existing ones.
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 by 2012.	Provision of land connecting roads and installation of water, sanitation and electricity.
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 by 2012.	Formation of SACCOs and starting revolving fund, encourage financial institutions to lend favourably.
Provision of skills to Jua Kali Artisans District wide	4	To ensure high quality of products	To train all artisans, and all employees by 2012.	Training of Artisans to boost incomes and raise employment opportunities.

3.2.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Provision of well-maintained infrastructure is crucial for the overall development of this sector. It is therefore vital that the road network and electricity is provided to generate employment and to facilitate the development of tourism and industrial activities in the district. Human resource development will also ensure the provision of trained, skilled labour to enable the district to exploit its resources more economically. The ICT sector will also assist the sector to market itself and reach a wider market, locally, regionally and internationally.

3.2.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

The ICT sector is vital in disseminating all development related data and information, environmental conservation messages and gender related issues. It offers an opportunity to learn and compare what is happening in other areas and is vital for information sharing and replication of best practices.

The sector addresses the social needs of the community through provision of basic information to enable people make informed economic and political decisions.

Mostly people require to access markets for their products while they also seek to know the availability of social amenities such as health and education facilities. This will ensure maximum returns for products and reduced exploitation by middlemen hence higher incomes.

3.3 Physical Infrastructure Sector

3.3.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: Provide cost effective, world class infrastructure facilities and services in support of Vision 2030.

Mission: To provide efficient, affordable and reliable infrastructure for sustainable economic growth and development through construction, modernization, rehabilitation and effective management of all infrastructure facilities.

3.3.2 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, the on-going tarmacking of Kagaene – Athi and Muthara – Isiolo roads will be completed. The drainage systems of all classified roads will be improved to prevent damages from rain water while in the long term, Kianjai – Miathene road will be improved to bitumen standards. The roads in security areas, areas with high potential in agriculture, and the upcoming horticulture producing areas in Kiorimba will also be improved to all-weather status.

Energy Department will focus on expanding rural electrification to cover all the remaining market centres, institutions and main community projects. This will be expected to spur development in these markets in form of medium, small scale and jua kali industries.

The district's priority during the plan period will be to complete the rehabilitation of existing water works and putting in place new ones as demand increases. The sector will address the water supply problem in the major and upcoming urban centres by increasing supply to meet the demand of the increasing population. The local authorities will improve their services in garbage collection and enforce the newly introduced environmental act to ensure proper disposal.

3.3.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Provision of well maintained physical infrastructure is the key to economic growth, employment creation and poverty reduction. An extensively well-maintained all weather road networks has a big bearing on the cost of production in practically all the sectors through faster delivery of inputs to the production sites and the outputs to the markets. Extension and other vital services will be reliable and accessible at low costs.

An efficient energy sub sector will attract investors from far and wide to set up processing industries, thereby spurring other investments in the service sector. The availability of electricity in the urban as well as rural centres will help stimulate economic activities especially in the small scale and jua kali sector. It helps create self employments, thus helping in the fight against poverty.

3.3.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
GOK/ Public works	Solicit for funds from donors for road works; Maintenance of classified roads and ensure construction works are of good quality, provide plans and supervision for public projects.
District Roads Committees	Prioritisation, monitoring and evaluation
Water board	Maintain and operate major water projects, and extend water to new consumers.
Local Authorities	Maintenance of rural access roads and Urban infrastructure maintenance and development; Undertaking physical planning to ease the establishment of facilities; Formation of bylaws for sustainable and save use of the facilities.
Local community	Provision of required labour in the project areas; Provision of security to road furniture by avoiding vandalism.

3.3.5 Sector/Sub-sector 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 2013; Repair and maintenance of both classified and unclassified roads in the district; Completion of the ongoing paved roads projects and opening up more areas.	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 and upgrading projects.	Solicit for increased funding to purchase adequate equipment, plant, machinery and tolls to be used on road improvement projects- approximately Kshs. 9.8 billions required for period 2009-2013; Timely issuance of funds; Repair and maintain the classified and unclassified roads in the district each year; Complete the ongoing 20km of paved roads projects; Open up 60km of inaccessible agriculturally-rich areas by end of 2012; Improvement to bitumen standards of 30km tea roads open Miathene District hospital by end of 2012; Capacity building of labour-based contractors; Opening up 80km of inaccessible security roads in the Northern Grazing Area and the proposed Isiolo Airport by end of 2012.

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
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; Complete the stalled government building projects;
Energy	Connect electricity in the market centres and hinterland attract investors, boost small-scale and Jua Kali activities;	Inadequate allocation of funds to the Rural Electrification Programme; Lack of a Kenya Power and Lighting office in the district.	Expand the electricity coverage to the rural areas and market centres; Kenya Power Company to open a Branch at Kianjai for effective supervision and management.

3.3.6 Projects and Programme Priorities

A: On-going Project/Programmes: Roads and Bridges

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
D485 Muriri – Isiolo	Open the agriculturally high potential Tigania East division and northern grazing zones	Bitumen standard of 30 kms by 2012	Upgrading to Bitumen standard
D482 Meru-Mikinduri-Athi	Open the agriculturally high potential Tigania west division	39 kms by 2012	Upgrading to Bitumen standard
Roads 2000 program District Wide	Provision and maintenance of quality road for access to market and all weather road	As prioritised by stakeholders from time to time during the plan period.	Manual Reshaping and drainage, Culvert and drip installation , Spot gravelling
Periodic and Routine maintenance of roads District wide	Make farming, grazing areas and markets accessible	1000Kms by the end of the plan period.	Grading, Culvert and drip installation Spot gravelling

B: New Projects Proposal: Roads and Bridges

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
E812 Mulika-Karatina-Ngage-Rurii	1	To improve to all weather road for accessibility.	20kms during the period of the plan	Gravel Patching
D484 Mikinduri-Gatithine	2	To improve to all weather road for accessibility; Provision and maintenance of	24kms during the period of the plan	Heavy Grading; Culvert installation; Heavy Bush Clearing; Cut to spoil in Hard Material;

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
		quality road.		Gabion installation.
UR A3 Ngundune- Laciathuriu	3	To improve to all weather road for accessibility; Provision and maintenance of quality road.	13kms during the period of the plan.	Heavy Grading; Culvert installation; Heavy Bush Clearing; Gravel Patching; Gabion installation.
UR Ngundune-Karii- Miathene	4	Provision of access to market and all weather roads.	6kms during the period of the plan .	Culvert Installation; Heavy Bush Clearing; Gravel Patching; Gabion installation.
RAR Mbaranga-Thuuria- Chalulu	5	Provision of access to market and all weather roads.	6kms during the period of the plan .	Heavy Grading; Culvert installation; Heavy Bush Clearing.
Muthara-Lanyiru- Mabulwa	6	Provision of access to market and all weather roads.	20kms during the period of the plan.	Gravel patching, Grading Cut to spoil in Hard Material
UR A7 Kiliene-Ngage- Rurie	7	Provision of access to market and all weather roads.	20kms during the period of the plan.	Heavy Grading, bush clearing, Culvert cleaning
UR A2 Kinoria - Isiolo	8	Provision of access to market and all weather roads.	4kms during the period of the plan.	Culvert cleaning; Heavy bush clearing; Gravel Patching.
UR Kiolo-Irindiro- Ngutu	9	Provision of access to market and all weather roads.	12kms during the period of the plan.	Culvert Installation; Heavy Grading.
UR Karama mkt- Lanyiru	10	Provision of access to market and all weather roads.	6kms during the period of the plan.	Gravel Patching; Heavy Grading; Culvert installation; Heavy Bush Clearing.
RAR 34 Kiandiu-Chalulu	11	Provision of access to market and all weather roads.	9kms during the period of the plan.	Heavy Grading; Heavy bush clearing; Culvert cleaning.
UR Githu Factory- Thangatha Bridge	12	Provision of access to market and all weather roads.	7kms during the period of the plan.	Heavy grading; Culvert Installation; Gabion Installation.
URA Karama-Mbaranga- Kirima	13	Provision of access to market and all weather roads.	10kms during the period of the plan.	Heavy Bush clearing; Gravel patching; Heavy grading; Culvert Cleaning.
UR Kianjai-Mituntu	14	To maintain Bitumen; Provision of access to market and all weather roads.	14kms during the period of the plan.	Gabion installation; Gravel patching; Heavy grading; Heavy bush clearing.

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
RAR 3 Kagaene- Miomponi	15	Provision of access to market and all weather roads.	20kms during the period of the plan.	Heavy grading; Culvert Cleaning; Heavy bush clearing.

A: On-Going Projects: Energy

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Rural Electrification Program	To provide power to institutions and promote small scale industries	Light all market centres and institutions by 2012	Installation of power lines, transformers and substations.

A: On-Going Projects: Housing And Buildings

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Construction of Bus Park Kianjai Town	To facilitate organized parking and promote trade and investments	Construct one bus park by 2009	Construction of Bus Park and market stores.

3.3.7 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

3.3.8 Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross-cutting Issues

The sector has promoted gender equity through encouraging women participation in contraction of ongoing works and routine maintenance of roads. This has led to emergence of women merchant in construction works. Through labour based work more women are expected to participate in routine maintenance of roads, housing and rehabilitation of piping systems.

The water sub-sector undertakes Environmental Impact Assessment to establish the effects of such projects to environment. This has ensured that projects which are being implemented are of little effect to the environment. The sub-sector undertakes training of community groups in management of water resources and routine maintenance of roads the community has been empowered to voice on projects which have negative impact to the environment. In all this trainings, HIV/AIDS messages are imparted to the trainees.

3.4 Environment, Water and Sanitation

3.4.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: Ensure a clean and secure environment, sustainably managed mineral resources, irrigation development, access to clean and affordable water and sanitation for all.

Mission: To promote conservation and protection of the environment, in order to support exploitation of mineral resources, integrated water resource management for enhanced water availability and accessibility as well as quality sanitation for national development.

3.4.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The district will endeavour to conserve the environment, water catchments areas and promote sustainable local resource exploitation.

3.4.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The provision of proper waste disposal and sewerage systems avails a clean environment for the residents and reduces the occurrence of water borne diseases. The district will focus on conservation of environment, particularly protecting the hilltops and wetlands; with a view to improving the living conditions of the local people. Environmental conservation in the district is considered to be a very important issue because of the negative effects it has had so far in soil fertility and availability of water in the entire district. Farming and occupation of hilltops and wetlands has caused immense destruction of water catchments areas and accelerated soil erosion." Environmental degradation will be mainstreamed through appropriate farming methods and management of farms, capacity transfer and trainings aimed at sustainable farming and livestock management. Mining will also be done in a sustainable manner applying techniques that ensures that abandoned land is rehabilitated and trees planted.

Investment a decision on location of processing and manufacturing industries is greatly affected by availability of good and working water and waste disposal systems. Availability of adequate safe water and sanitation also attracts high calibre human resource, which would offer their expertise to the development of the district.

3.4.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Role
Kenya Water Institute (KEWI)	Training of personnel.
Northern Water Service Board	Coordination of water services.
Water Resource Management Authority (WRMA)	Management of water resources.
Water Services Trust Fund (WSTF)	Funding community water projects.

3.4.5 Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Water	IMETHA water and sanitation Construction of new intakes and pipeline. Rehabilitation of existing water supplies and pans. Drilling of boreholes. Conserve and preserve water catchments areas. Sourcing of water to the District from Nyambene hills;	Inadequate funds. Inadequate road network; Vastness of the district; Ignorance on the part of the community in water management; Harsh environmental conditions; Poor ground water yields; Frequent drought which leads to poor water yields.	Provide adequate funding Strengthen water management committees. Open up strategic watering points; Streamline security in the district Promote modern water harvesting methods in the district; Lack of alternative sources of water from outside the district.

3.4.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

A: On-going Project/Programmes: Rural Water Supply

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Rehabilitation of Tigania Water Supply in Tigania North, Akithi, Tigania West and Uringu Divisions.	To improve management, conservation and control of water use.	Reliable water to reach all connected consumers by 2012.	Rehabilitate pipeline by replacing PVC with GI pipes; Installation of consumer meter, air valves and sectional control valves.

B: New Project Proposals: Rural Water Supply

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Tigania Rural Water Supply, Boreholes, Pans And Dams In Tigania West And Uringu	1	To supply more water for both domestic and irrigation purposes	Construct and complete the project to reach un-served residents by 2012.	Intake construction, Constructions of storage tanks, Sink boreholes and construct pans and dams, Laying of main and distribution lines
Feasibility Studies, Planning And Design	2	To determine the spatial distribution and availability of water resources to ensure rational utilization.	All areas with high potential for water exploitation should be covered by 2012.	Carry out investigations and keep an inventory; Surveying and design; Ground water assessment
Training On Management And Conservation District Wide	3	To enhance community capacity in maintenance and management of water schemes.	All community water groups by 2010.	Training

A: New Project Proposals: Irrigation

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Identification, Survey and Design of New Projects District Wide	1	To increase food production; Create employment; Improve health and living standards of the community.	2 schemes Marega and Muguna Murimi irrigation projects by 2010.	Implementation of the two schemes.
Marega and Muguna Murimi Irrigation Project Kambogo Irrigation Project Implementation	2	Ensure self- sufficiency in food production; Income generation; Employment creation; Improve health and standards.	Implementation of Marega, Muguna Murimi and Kambogo projects by 2012.	Survey, design, implementation and training of beneficiaries.
Feasibility Studies Planning and Design District Wide	3	To determine the spatial distribution and availability of water resources to ensure rational utilization.	All areas with high potential for water exploitation by 2010	Survey, design, implementation and training of beneficiaries.
Training of Community Water Groups District Wide	4	To enhance community capacity in maintenance and management of irrigation schemes.	All community irrigation groups by 2010.	Training

B: New Project Proposals: Environment

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Environmental Awareness Programme, District Wide	1	Develop skills to manage the environment.	To carry out awareness to 2 groups and 2 schools/ colleges per year	Train the communities on environmental assessment and reporting; formulate localized environmental awareness programmes for schools/ colleges.
Pollution/ Waste management – District Wide	2	Reduce pollution and minimize volumes of wastes, to encourage waste recycling and re-using.	Prepare environment management plans for 15 industries and 2 local authorities per year.	Promote the use of cleaner production strategies by industries; implement standards on air, water and land.
Prepare Environment Management Plans for quarrying and mining activities.	3	Promote sustainable management and utilization of the natural resources.	Prepare environment management plans for 2 quarrying societies and 1 mining society per year.	Create awareness on the Environment Management and Coordination Act.
District Environment Action Plan (DEAP). District Wide	4	To integrate environment concerns into the district development.	1 plan for the next 5 years	Prepare a DEAP.

3.4.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Revenue generated from Agriculture and Rural Development can be used to improve water availability, protection of catchments areas and environment in the district. The sector depends also on the availability of good road network. Public Administration, safety, law and order: It's an important sector for mobilizing human resources to develop the district and by providing security for successful implementation of projects in the sector.

3.4.8 Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross-Cutting issues

The water sub-sector undertakes Environmental Impact Assessment to establish the effects of such projects to environment. These has ensures that projects which are being implemented are of little effect to the environment.

The sub-sector undertakes training of community groups in management of water resources and routine maintenance of roads the community has been empowered to voice on projects which have negative impact to the environment. In all this trainings, HIV/AIDS messages are imparted to the trainees.

Environmental degradation remains a key concern of the District. To address this concern, the sector will work closely with the forestry department and NEMA to ensure that cases of degradation are reduced and environmental management is observed. Cases of illegal logging and charcoal burning will be eliminated and culprits who engage in such severely punished.

3.5 Human Resource Development

3.5.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: To have a globally competitive, quality, effective, healthy and well educated human resource for sustainable development.

Mission: To provide, promote and coordinate integrated human resource policies and programmes to meet the requirements of a rapidly industrializing economy and the global labour market.

3.5.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

This sector aims to increase the enrolment and retention rates in both primary and secondary schools. This will be achieved through maintenance of existing facilities and investments in expanding new facilities. In particular, efforts will be made to ensure that, the quality of education offered at the pre-primary and primary school level is of high standard as this lays the required foundation for secondary and other levels. High quality education will be achieved through the provision of adequate teachers, textbooks and physical facilities.

The government has introduced free primary and secondary education to ensure that all children attaining school age go to school. Secondary school fees have been slashed

substantially to make it affordable and bursary funds will be used to keep as many children as possible in school.

The district leadership has come in to ensure that physical facilities are put in place to facilitate a conducive learning environment. Other tertiary institutions like computer training bureaus are being provided by stakeholders and are helping to upgrade skills of the people in the district while the Government is set to support polytechnics to impart technical skills to school leavers.

The success of all other sectors depends on a well trained and healthy people. The human resource development sector will aim to create an enabling environment for the provision of sustainable quality health care that is acceptable, affordable and accessible to the residents.

The ministry of health will achieve this through first rehabilitation and expansion of health facilities and putting up new ones care services in the district. The sector will contribute to the health of human resources by intensifying activities aimed at preventing, controlling and eradicating preventable diseases such as malaria, cholera, typhoid and other immunizable diseases; increasing coverage and accessibility of health services, providing adequate and effective diagnostic and rehabilitative health services in the district.

The sector will also strive to combat HIV/AIDS scourge which currently has a prevalence of 7 percent. To achieve this, the district has put in place Constituency AIDS Control Committees at the community level and District Technical Committees in the district level to co ordinate prevention and control efforts by all stake holders to ensure impact is realized. Over the plan period the district intents to bring the prevalence rate down to below 4 percent.

3.5.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector has a major responsibility of ensuring the community is healthy and able to produce and develop. The health needs of the children are also key in determining a sustainable future supply of the labour force. The HIV/AIDS epidemic has re-emphasized the importance of the sector due to the threat it poses on achievements so far realized in the human related field. The pandemic has placed a huge burden in the economy at the expense of all other development related expenditure.

The sector also provide education to the public on disease prevention and health promotion, provide curative services for the sick conduct immunization for preventable diseases, provide health facilities with staff, and promote home based care for HIV/AIDS patients.

The education is the main determinant of the quality of the available human resource in the district. The sector ensures that the human resource is trained to undertake all development and investment tasks in the district.

A well-educated professional populace will appreciate development policies, adopt and apply modern technologies in extension and all sectors that are expected to drive the economy. It is the level of education that determines the effectiveness with which investment opportunities are identified.

The education sector therefore plays a very significant role in economic growth and poverty reduction by improving on human potential to maximize returns from the economic activities being undertaken. Through this sector many institutions have been put in place to develop the human resources in the district

3.5.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
GOK/HEALTH DEPARTMENT	Construction and equipping of health facilities. Formulation of Policies and provision of trained personnel
CDF	Building and Equipment of Health Facilities
Pathfinder/Ripples/Samaritan purse/Save the children/Aphia II/AMREF/EGPAF	Provide HIV/AIDs and other health campaigns, OVC support, Youth friendly Services; Construction and equipment of health facilities.
Community	Proper maintenance of health facilities, Monitoring and Evaluation.
Ministry of Education	Policy formulation and Provision of trained personnel; Supervision, Research, monitoring and evaluation; Funding for free primary and secondary education.
Devolved Funds	Provision of bursaries to needy students and physical facilities to schools.
Kenya National Union of Teachers	Supervision of education programmes and related activities.
PTA/BOG/Sponsors/School Committees	Management and supervision of development activities in schools.

3.5.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
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;	Inadequate funding; High incidence of diseases Inadequate medical personnel; Insufficient health facilities and equipment; Ignorance by the local population to observe proper preventive measures.	Complete ongoing facilities at the district hospital and others on the selected health centres; Increase the number of health personnel; Provide enough drugs, medical supplies and equipment to all health facilities; Establish enough community pharmacies; Promote the consumption of balanced diet.

ector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
ducation and raining	Increase pry. School enrolment by 1 percentage point each year from 77,218 in 2008 to 77,990 in 2012 and reduce pry. Dropout rate from current 7 to 5 percent in 2012	Inadequate teaching personnel and classrooms; Lack of vehicles, tools and equipment; High incidence of child labour and CNSP; Poverty.	Solicit for increased bursary fund for needy students; Sensitize the local people on the importance of education Sensitize community on children's; Increase textbooks, laboratory and other equiOpment.
Adult Education	Provide adult education in all corners of the district Serve all the adult and out of school youth for further advancement in education.	Lack of enough adult teachers and learning facilities.	Sensitize the community on the need of voluntary teaching; Encourage other NGOs/FBOs assist in educating adults; Post more adult teachers.

3.5.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Health

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of Miathene District Hospital	To bring health services closer / improve accessibility to health care.	Complete theatre, X-ray block and mortuary by 2009.	Completion of theatre; Completion of the X-ray block Completion of the Mortuary.
Completion of health facilities Viz. Kunati, Mulika, Kigucwa, Igarii/Mutethia, Ankamia, Lailuba, Kimachia, Limoro, Kibiru, Kitheo, Mweronkanga	To bring health services closer to the community.	Complete the Facilities and operationalise them by 2010.	Construction of the health facilities; Equipping the health facilities. Renovation of the health facilities; CDF Funded.
Malaria and Disease Control programmes District. wide	To reduce mortality and morbidity due to malaria and diarrhoea	To give priority to mothers and children during the plan period.	Offering health education on preventive measures, improving environmental sanitation and use of treated nets.
Completion of health facilities Mutionjuri H/C, Kunene and Mituntu Dispensaries	To bring health services closer to the Community.	Complete the Facilities and operationalise them by 2010.	Construction, equipping and renovation of the health facilities.

B: New Project Proposals: Health

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of Incinerator and Expansion Of CCC	1	Make District Hospital fully operational and offer Improved maternal and neonatal health.	Construction and equipping by 2012.	Construction of female medical wards.
Construction of Maternity and Twin Ward Storey	2	Make District Hospital fully operational and offer Improved maternal and neonatal health	Construction and equipping by 2012	Construction of male medical wards.
Construct and Equip Administration and Records Block	3	Make District Hospital fully operational and offer improved maternal and neonatal health.	Construction and equipping by 2012.	Construction of new and expanded and equipped MCH.
Construction and Equipping of Kitchen and Laundry and Septic Tank	4	Make District Hospital fully operational and offer improved health services to the people.	Construction and equipping by 2012	Construction of kitchen Equipping of kitchen.
Mbeu RHDC	5	Make Rural facility operational and offer Improved Health services.	Construction and equipping by 2012.	Construction and electrification of theatre, x-ray and CCC blocks.
Muthara Health Centre	6	Make Facility fully operational and offer Improved health services.	Construction and equipping by 2012.	Construction of twin ward storey, theatre, staff houses, x-ray block, mortuary and a comprehensive care centre.
Mikinduri Health Centre	7	Make Facility fully operational and offer Improved health services.	Construction and equipping by 2012.	Construction of twin staff house, theatre, x-ray block, comprehensive care centre and renovation of Kitchen and Laundry.
Mutionjuri Dispensary	8	Make Facility fully operational and offer Improved health services.	Construction and equipping by 2012.	Construction of a maternity block; Electrification; Fencing.
Amugaa Dispensary	9	Make facility fully operational and offer Improved health services.	Construction and equipping by 2012.	Electrification; Completion of a maternity block, Kitchen and Laundry; Construction of staff houses.
Karama Dispensary	10	Make Facility fully operational and offer Improved health services.	Construction and equipping by 2012.	Construct of staff houses, maternity block, Kitchen, Laundry; Electrification.
Kitheo Dispensary	11	Make Facility fully operational and offer Improved health services.	Construction and equipping by 2012.	Construction of an OPD block and staff houses; Electrification.

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Kunene Dispensary	12	Make Facility fully operational and offer Improved health services.	Construction and equipping by 2012.	Construction of staff houses and modern maternity; Renovation and completion of waiting bay; Electrification.
Mituntu Dispensary	13	Make Facility fully operational and offer Improved health services.	Construction and equipping by 2012.	Completion of staff houses Construction of a Kitchen and a Laundry Renovations
Charuru Dispensary	14	Make Facility fully operational and offer Improved health services	Construction and equipping by 2012	Construction of staff houses and additional OPD rooms Electrification
Kunati Dispensary	15	Make Facility fully operational and offer Improved health services.	Construction and equipping by 2012.	Construction of staff houses and a twin ward; Completion of the Kitchen and Laundry; Equipping of maternity ward; Electrification.
Uringu Dispensary	16	Make Facility fully operational and offer Improved health services.	Construction and equipping by 2012.	Renovations; Electrification; Supply of water; Fencing.
Kimanchia Dispensary	17	Make Facility fully operational and offer Improved health services.	Construction and equipping by 2012.	Construction of staff houses; Expansion of OPD block; Electrification.
Mweronkanga Dispensary		Make Facility fully operational and offer Improved health services.	Construction and equipping by 2012	Completion of maternity block; Construction of staff houses.
Limoro Dispensary	18	Make Facility fully operational and offer Improved health services	Construction and equipping by 2012.	Construction of staff houses; Fencing; Electrification.
Lailuba Dispensary	19	Make Facility fully operational and offer improved health services.	Construction and equipping by 2012.	Construct staff houses; Completion of OPD block; Electrification; Fencing.
Limauru Dispensary	20	Make facility fully operational and offer improved health services.	Construction and equipping by 2012.	Construction of staff houses and additional OPD rooms; Electrification; Fencing.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Education

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Free Primary Education District Wide	Increase access to education.	Have around 95% school age going children	Disbursement of F.P.E. funds; Buying of instructional

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
		6 - 13 years in 9 divisions access education by 2010.	materials; Monitoring of F.P.E. implementation.
Bursary Disbursement District Wide	Increase retention in secondary schools.	Increase retention of bright students from poor families in boarding secondary school by 90%.	Identification of the beneficiaries and disbursement of the funds.
Infrastructure Development District Wide	Improvement of physical facilities Improve quality of education.	Schools with inadequate facilities to become centres of excellence by 2012.	Disbursement of funds; Construction; Monitoring.
Provision of Laboratory Equipment Funds District Wide	Improved performance in Science subjects in secondary schools	Laboratory Equipment project for 5 secondary schools by 2010	Identification by D.E.O.; Disbursement; Monitoring.
GOK/OPEC – Projects District Wide	Improvement of physical facilities Improve quality of education.	670,000 in phase I Total sum Ksh 2.1m Tigania North and Mituntu Divisions.	Disbursement of funds; Construction; Monitoring.
CDF Projects for Construction of Schools District Wide	Improvement of physical facilities Improve quality of education.	Complete all ongoing classes, dormitories, laboratories and libraries from CDF by 2012.	Disbursement of funds; Construction; Monitoring.

B: New Projects Proposals: Education

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of District Headquarters	1	Provide conducive working environment.	Put up Administration, Inspectorate, ECD(DICECE) and TSC unit Offices by 2010.	Construction of an Office Complex.
Free Secondary Education	2	To improve access and retention in Secondary Schools.	Increase retention of all secondary school age 14 - 18 children by 2010.	Disbursement of funds and monitoring.
Infrastructure GOK/OPEC-	3	To improve access and retention in Secondary Schools.	6 Primary and 1 secondary schools by 2012	Construction Works.

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Laboratory Projects Uringu and Tigania North	4	To improve access and retention in Secondary Schools.	Kimachia Sec St. Mary's Mbaranga by 2010.	Construction and Equipping of the laboratory.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Adult Education

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Community Learning Resource Centres and Programme Supervision	Instil a learning culture; Provide classes for adults and out of school youth in all areas; Provide a community facility for development activities.	Encourage the community to offer their facilities; Establish and equip one resource centre per location by 2010.	Encouraging, establishing and equipping.
Adult Education Offices	Enable officers to plan and render services from a centralized place with conducive customer care environment.	Build a permanent district and 9 divisional offices by 2012.	Building and equipping. Seeking for funding from government organizations and agencies to build offices.

B: New Project Proposal: Adult Education

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Office Accommodation District/Divisional	1	To improve effectiveness in the provision of services.	One district and seven division Offices by 2012.	Construction and equipping.

3.5.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Agriculture and Rural Development is vital for the provision of adequate food to increase the mental capabilities while also strengthening the body defence mechanism. Physical infrastructure sector increases accessibility to facilities such as health services and other social amenities. Governance, Safety, Law and Order ensures Peace and stability and promotes a good environment for learning while prevention of crime ensures there is good physical and mental health.

Tourism, Trade and Industry sector leads to improved incomes and standards of living of the people thus making them afford the costs associated with human resource development. Information Communication Technology 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.

3.5.8 Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross-cutting Issues

The sector has been in the forefront in the fight against HIV/AIDS. In the prevention of further infections the sector has rolled out several programs which have seen the reduction in the prevalence. The rolling of PMTCT in every centre which offers antenatal care supported by frequent awareness creation encouraging mothers to seek antenatal services and delivery at hospital has seen a reduction of the mother to child infection.

Establishing of more Voluntary Counselling and testing (VCT) and youth friendly centres in all facilities is expected to impart change of behaviour among the youth and therefore reducing the prevalence rates. The infected has also benefited from provision of ARVs and treatment of opportunistic diseases and home-based care programs.

On mainstreaming of gender issues, the sector will involve women and youth in health issues by implementing the presidential directive of reserving a third of the leadership positions for various management committees to women. The sector will also seek to involve women and youth in community trainings and community health services.

The sector will work with the productive sector to ensure that the environment is conserved through regulations to protect hilltops, water catchments and wetlands from contamination, ensure liquid and solid waste disposal is up to the required standards and mitigation measures are put in place to reduce any harmful effects arising. The health sector has designed waste disposal methods which are environmental friendly particularly the incinerators, trough burning and septic tanks for disposal of liquid waste.

The sector endeavours in promoting gender parity in all level giving special attention to the girl child and cultural practices have continuously interfered with gender participation and progression of girls' education. Advocacy on cultural practices that have influenced the education will be mounted to ensure communities discard such practices.

The sector has encouraged integration of special educations in schools by establishing the special units to help integration with normal classes and referrals of needs requiring medical attention for rectification. In implementation of school curriculum HIV/ Aids has been tackled through integration of it in the syllabus.

Information Communication Technology has been rolled out in secondary schools with the introduction of computers by the ministry. Teachers have also been trained on how to train the students on ICT. Though the programs have not been rolled in primary schools it is expected over the planning period ICT will trickle to that level.

The education sector addresses key cross-cutting by imparting knowledge to the youth ensuring they become competitive and have the necessary skills for both formal and informal employment. The revival and equipping of polytechnics and vocational training centres is expected to absorb the students who drop out of school for various reasons and enable them acquire skills for productive work.

Tree planting in schools is as old as the schools and this activity ensures the forest cover in the district is maintained to a minimum. Environmental conservation will be taught in schools through environment clubs formed in the institutions to boost environmental conservation.

3.6 Research, Innovation and Technology Sector

3.6.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: Excellence in creation and provision of technology, information and knowledge

Mission: To improve quality of life of Kenyans through research, innovations and technology

3.6.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The sector will strive to adopt the modern concepts and applications of information and communication technology (ITC) to improve the quality of life for the residents. The district will continue to encourage and promote coverage of telecommunication infrastructure. With almost all trading centres having been provided with electricity, the growth of bureau services has been spurred to a new height and all markets are expected to have cyber cafes by 2012.

The provision of computers in schools and zero rating of same in the markets have made this dream even more realistic in the medium term. The district intends to ensure that the information technology is within reach to the majority of the local population and 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.

The circulation of the daily newspapers has been intensified while mobile telephone providers have covered 99% of the district. There are currently three cyber cafes that have been opened offering Internet services.

It is also expected that in the medium term the district information and documentation centre (DIDC) will be strengthened through providing more relevant reading materials to the general public and offer the necessary data and information for planning. The improvement will entail the reconstruction of the building and installation of modern technology like computers. The necessary training will also be undertaken to equip the staff with modern data and information management systems.

3.6.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector enables people to access information, empowers them to make informed decisions and influences them to form opinions. Information is vital for sensitization, education and entertainment. It is recognized as a tool to fight social injustices, encourages debate and promotes alternative viewpoints.

The development of the 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. Learning institutions will have a good source of information exchange at a

lesser cost while public and private office will be more accessible at a lower time and monetary cost. However, the sector's contribution to the district's economy is still minimal because it is still in its early stages.

3.6.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
GOK	Policy formulation on ICT and its guidelines; Provide funds to construct and equip the DIDC.
DIDC	Use ICT to provide necessary information and data for general public.
Private sector	Train public on ICT and provide commercial internet access to the public.
Telkom Kenya	Increase access to and penetrations of telephone services in the rural areas.
Mobile telephone providers	Increase the districts access to the outside.
IT service providers	Increase interpersonal and inter district access in the rural areas.

3.6.5 Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
District Information and Documentation Centre	To provide a resource centre for information and data in the district.	Old, dilapidated and tiny building; High cost of installation operation and maintenance.	To Construct and equip the DIDCs; Train Staff.
Information Communication and Technology	Formulate an IT policy in the district; Promote use of IT in the district.	High costs involved in purchase of IT equipment; Lack of an IT policy.	Involve stakeholders in developing the IT policy.
	Build IT Capacity	Lack of IT training facilities	Promote institutions offering IT curriculum.
Communication	Provision of enough telecommunication services in all divisions.	Insufficient Telkom wireless coverage; No reliable telephone Exchange thus affecting communication with areas within and outside the district.	Extend the wireless telephone coverage district wide; Mobile phone companies to be encouraged to expand operations in the district; Telkom (K) to put up new exchanges for efficiency and effectiveness.

B: New Project Proposal: Information Communication Technology

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Purchase of Equipment District Headquarters	1	To offer better services.	2 video cameras 2 computers 1 sound system by 2012.	Procurement of modern equipment.

3.6.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Physical Infrastructure is a prerequisite for a well - functioning information communication technology. Thus what are required are good telecommunication networks, latest electronic machines and buildings. Governance, Justice, Law and Order ensures we enjoy Peace and stability which are important for this sector to prosper. Human Resources Development is vital for information communication technology to thrive. It ensures the people are well educated and willing to venture into new grounds. Business enterprises and Industries are needed to invest money in research and development to ensure continued technological advancement.

3.6.8 Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross-cutting Issues

The ICT sector is vital in disseminating all development related data and information, environmental conservation messages and gender related issues. It offers an opportunity to learn and compare what is happening in other areas and is vital for information sharing and replication of best practices. The sector addresses the social needs of the community through provision of basic information to enable people make informed economic and political decisions. Mostly people require to access markets for their products while they also seek to know the availability of social amenities such as health and education facilities. This will ensure maximum returns for products and reduced exploitation by middlemen hence higher incomes.

3.7 Governance, Justice, Law and Order Sector

3.7.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: To achieve a secure, just, accountable, transparent, and conducive environment necessary for a globally competitive and prosperous Kenya

Mission: To ensure effective and efficient leadership, accountability, security, administration of justice and zero tolerance to corruption, management of elections and funding and regulation of political parties for achieving social-economic and political development.

3.7.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The district intends to create a favourable environment for growth by curbing cattle rustling, border squabbles and controlling incidences of assault and robbery. The key activity will involve construction of Tigania District headquarters to coordinate general development while in recognition of the role livestock plays; the security of the northern grazing areas will be given a high priority.

The public will be fully involved in the decision making process by ensuring that participatory methods to planning are employed by all sectors while deliberate efforts will be made through Barazas to introduce participatory monitoring and evaluation at sub-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.

The public will be involved in strengthening community policing and strengthening the community service order programme at the same time.

3.7.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

All productive sectors in the district rely on governance, justice, Law and Order Sector to create an enabling environment to perform effectively and efficiently through provision of security and curbing of cattle rustling in the north. Security is not only important for peace but actually determines the level and nature of investments in the district. Potential investors will only commit their resources if there is prevailing peace and where effective systems are in place to deal with threats to security, law and order. The penal institution (prisons) generates income and revenue through agricultural and industrial production within the prisons while probation department reforms offenders through probation rehabilitation and Community Service Order.

The administration of justice will be enhanced through smooth and speedy dispensation of local petty cases and strengthening of the local arbitration system while forwarding those complicated ones to the courts a fair, just and humane justice system will enhance the community's confidence to life, hard work and saving for investment in order to get rewards in future. The sector will also reign on insecurity by curbing cattle rustling and border squabbles on Tigania Tharaka and help in curbing incidences of assault and robbery.

The key activity will include construction of Tigania District headquarters to coordinate development activities while in recognition of the role livestock plays; the security of the northern grazing areas will be given a high priority. The public will be involved in strengthening community policing and strengthening the community service order programmes at the same time.

3.7.4 Role of the Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Roles
Probation	Supervise non custodial orders, conduct social enquiries and submit reports to courts and identify viable CSO work.
Prisons Department	Keep in custody and or remand and rehabilitate inmates with a view of making them better citizens.
Community	Provide feedback on effectiveness of policy and participate in maintenance of law and order through community policing.
CDF	Building of facilities.
Registration of persons	Registration of persons who attain 18 years or above by issuing them with IDs.

3.7.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Public Prosecution	Construction of police lines and Upgrading of police patrol bases into fully-	Inadequate personnel; Communication problems; Lack of transport and	Upgrade to fully fledged police stations the patrol bases; Procure additional reliable vehicles for every new police

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	fledged police stations;	adequate housing and poor state of the existing buildings.	station proposed; Procure good communication (radio) network for the stations and Provide adequate housing for staff in all police stations.
Administration of Justice	Ensure that there is smooth dispensation of justice; Expansion of the existing law courts and establishment of additional one.	Lack of enough personnel and office space; Unnecessary court injunctions.	Expand Tigania law courts, and establish courts at Mikinduri market Non-custodial sentencing of minor offenders.
Probation	Enhancing the guidance and counselling and encourage non-custodial sentencing of offenders to decongest prisons;	Shortage of personnel especially for the community service order; Inadequate funding;	Provision of tools and equipment; Awareness creation and provision of additional staff.
Civil Registration	Raise registration coverage in the district to 99 percent	Lack of public awareness on need to report birth and death; Laxity and lack of training on the part of the registration assistants;	Provide transport; Create awareness; Undertake refresher training for registration assistants; Create a reliable district database on population and demography.
Registration of Persons	Sensitize Wananchi on the importance of acquiring ID card; Encourage people to replace old ID cards with the new second generation ID cards.	Ignorance; Illegal registration; Inadequate funding and divisional office accommodation; Inadequate storage facilities, equipment and furniture.	Sensitisation on the need to register; Train chiefs on procedures for registration and their duties and responsibilities in this exercise; Construct and equip divisional offices.
Children's Support	Provision of support and care to all Children in Need Of Special Protection (CNSP).	Ignorance on Child acts and neglect; Inadequate district and divisional office accommodation	Provide vocational training to CNSPs; Create awareness on the rights of the child through public barazas, seminars and workshops.
Provincial Administration	Maintenance of law and order; Address local disputes; Curbing of cattle-rustling and Coordinating development activities.	Lack of enough staff and equipment; Inadequate funding and allocation of resources; Ignorance among the local population.	Hold public awareness campaigns at all levels; Sensitise the <i>wananchi</i> on development; Resolve border squabbles and curb cattle rustling in the North.

3.7.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Administration of Justice – Tigania Law Courts

Project Name Location/ Division	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Office Renovations and Partitions	Have extra sitting space for staff.	One office block renovated by 2010.	Partitions, Plastering Paintings.

B: New Project Proposals: Administration of Justice

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Courtroom Construction	1	Have spacious courtroom to accommodate Resident Judge.	One Courtroom By 2012.	Construction

B: New Project Proposals: District Commissioners Office

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Construction of Modern District Headquarters	1	Have spacious and comfortable working environment for staff.	70 rooms at Urru by 2012.	Construction and equipping of offices.
Construction of Modern District Commissioners Residence	2	Have spacious and comfortable Living Quarters.	One Residential House; Two Support staff houses by 2012.	Construction and equipping of offices.
Construction of Divisional Headquarters	3	Have spacious and comfortable working environment for District Officers.	3 rooms each at Tigania Central Tigania East, Akithi, Mituntu by 2010.	Construction and equipping of offices.
Construction of Locational Headquarters	4	Have spacious and comfortable working environment for Chiefs.	3 rooms each at Two selected locations by 2010.	Construction and equipping of offices.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: National Registration Bureau

Project Name Location/ Division	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Issuance of Identity Cards District Wide	Identify citizens of 18 years and above.	Increase the present issuance of identity cards by 20%	Issuing and processing of registration forms.
Rehabilitation of the current Registration Offices	Avail a favourable environment for working.	Renovate 2 rooms per year.	Renovation of the offices.

B: New Project Proposals: National Registration Bureau

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Office Construction District Headquarters	1	Have spacious and comfortable working environment for staff.	6 rooms at Urru by 2012.	Construction and equipping of offices.
Office Construction Divisional Headquarters	2	Have spacious and comfortable working environment for staff.	3 rooms each at seven priority divisions by 2012.	Construction and equipping of offices.

B: New Project Proposal: Registration of Persons

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Construction of District Registration Office - Urru and Divisional Offices District Wide	1	To improve effectiveness in the provision of services.	1 district level and 7 divisional offices by 2012.	Office construction - Justification will lead to better provision of services to Wananchi.

B: New Project Proposals: Kenya Police

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Office Construction Divisional Headquarters	1	Have spacious and comfortable working environment for staff.	Administration, stores, armoury, cells, crime by 2012.	Construction and equipping of offices.
Kenya Police Living Quarters	2	Have spacious and comfortable Living environment for staff.	Mikinduri Police Lines by 2012.	Construction and equipping of Living quarters.

3.7.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Agriculture and Rural Development ensures People are well fed to ensure peace and stability. Human Resources Development promotes the saying that 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 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 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 can help increase efficiency in administration of justice and security. The various bodies both the government and other organizations should set up a database for various uses.

3.7.8 Strategies for Mainstreaming of Cross-cutting Issues

The sector holds Barazas with the community from the sub-location level to the district level with standard procedure to highlight on causes, implications and prevention of HIV/AIDS. This has created awareness of the scourge and its continuity is expected to contribute in reducing new infection.

3.8 Public Administration

3.8.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: To be a leading sector in public policy formulation, implementation, coordination, supervision and prudent resource management

Mission: To provide leadership and policy direction in resource mobilization and management for quality public service delivery

3.8.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The district intends to create a favourable environment for growth and involvement of public in the decision making process, by ensuring that participatory methods to planning are employed by all sectors at all levels while deliberate efforts will be made through Barazas to introduce participatory monitoring and evaluation methods down to the sub-locational levels. At the district level, the large district monitoring and evaluation committee will be operationalised to oversee and act on reliable reports from the locations. To ensure a well-coordinated development planning process, all stakeholders will be fully involved and regularly consulted.

3.8.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

All productive sectors in the district rely on public administration for coordination, monitoring and evaluation of development projects and programmes. The Sector will strive to create an enabling environment to perform effectively and efficiently through provision of security and curbing of cattle rustling in the north. This will encourage potential investors to commit their resources with the assurance of prevailing peace and effective and working administration systems. The sector will also harness locally generated revenue through a fair cess system and ensure that the same is ploughed back to provide services for the benefit of commerce and industry. The sector is also vested with the responsibility of ensuring that all births and deaths are registered and that a current databank is well maintained.

3.8.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Role
GOK	Formulation of policies; Financial support for development projects and administration of services; Leadership in policy dissemination and implementation.
Local Government	Formulation and implementation of local by-laws; Cess collection and utilization of same to support development of facilities and administration of services.
Community	Provide feedback on effectiveness of policy and participate in maintenance of law and order through community policing; Implementation of policies, monitoring and evaluation.
CDF	Building of facilities.
Registration of Persons	Registration of persons/ Issuance of births and death certificates.

3.8.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Finance	Instil proper financial management; Mobilize local	Inadequate skilled personnel.	Carry out training of departmental heads so as to enhance effective management of financial resources.

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	financial resources for development.		
Local Authorities	Capacity building of the management staff; Debt resolution.	Inadequate funding; Inadequate personnel and weak revenue base.	Follow-up on Fuel Levy; Broaden the revenue base so as to cover more businesses and increase collections; Solicit for increased allocation of funds from LATF and follow-up on Fuel Levy; Broaden the revenue base so as to cover more businesses and increase collections.
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.	Procure a computers and vehicle; Carryout seminars and workshops for implementers on importance of district data base, regular monitoring and evaluation of projects programmes; Analysis of data collected and dissemination to stakeholders.

B: New Project Proposal: District Treasury

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Construction of Tigania District Treasury District Headquarters	1	Have spacious and comfortable working environment for staff and secure storage for cash and accountable documents.	Administration . Vote book, Cash office, Examination, Achieves, Audit, Fencing by 2012.	Construction and equipping of offices and other sections.

A: New Project/Programmes: Planning Services

Project Name Location/ Division	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Equipping / Materials for District information documentation centres	To provide a resource centre for information and data in the District	To equip the DIDC with books periodical journals and government policy papers by 2012.	To purchase and source books, periodical journals and government policy papers.

B: On-going Project s/Programmes: Planning Services

Project Name Location/ Division	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Construction of the District	Have spacious and comfortable working	Administration; Store;	Construction and equipping of offices and Store.

Project Name Location/ Division	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Development Offices	environment for staff.	Statistics; Population; Achieves by 2012.	

B: New Project Proposal: Planning Services

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Construction and Equipping DIDC	1	Offer policy documents, reference material, and research facility to the residents of Igembe.	One DIDC Library at Urru One Office for Librarian One Store by 2012.	Construction and Equipping Of DIDC.

A: On-going Projects: County Council of Nyambene

Project Name Location/ Division	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Office block	Have spacious sitting and working environment for accounts / Salaries staff.	One office block by 2012.	Construction and equipping of offices.
Kianjai Mkt Murruming and sanitation	Improve accessibility status within the Municipality Promote trade.	Murram all bad sections by 2009.	Murruming and gravelling of town roads Upgrading to all weather standard.
Ntombo and Kamaroo foot bridges	Improve accessibility status within the locations.	Two foot bridges by 2009.	New Construction of bridges.
Roads Grading in all wards	Improve accessibility status within the locations in the District.	88km at Kshs. 2,026,677 by 2010	Murruming and gravelling.
Culverts and Bridges Installation	Improve accessibility status within the locations in the District.	8 Culverts and 4 Bridges in 10 wards at Kshs. 1,371,142 by 2012	Culverts and Bridges Installation.
Environment conserve. At Mea, Ithai hills and Ura pry Catchment	Environmental conservation.	47,800 seedlings at Kshs. 901,488 In 5 hills by 2010.	seedling Planting
HIV/AIDs care and support	Care and support to orphans and vulnerable children.	Provide food, farm implements and blankets worth Kshs. 855,000 all wards by 2009.	Provide food, farm implements and blankets.
School Bursaries	Assist bright and needy pupils.	Provide Ksh.1.8m to 1,331 students by 2009.	Give Bursary.

(A) New Project Proposals: County Council of Nyambene

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Road Grading and Murruming District Wide	1	Improve road accessibility within the District	Road Grading and Murruming during the plan period.	Murruming and gravelling of town roads.
Water distribution	2	To provide safe	Water distribution	Construction,

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
District Wide		and clean drinking water	during the plan period.	installation and equipping of water facilities.
Market Planning and Fencing District Wide	3	Have a secure and well planned market	Market Planning and Fencing by 2012.	Undertake planning works; Procure and fence the towns.
Market Murruming and Sanitation District Wide	4	Improve road accessibility within the municipality	Market Murruming and Sanitation by 2012.	Murruming and gravelling of town roads; Construction and equipping of waste facilities.
Survey of Markets District Wide	5	Have a secure and well planned market.	Survey of Markets by 2010.	Undertake survey works
Renovation of Stores and Staff Quarters	6	To provide ample storage space and good living environment.	Renovation of Stores and Staff Quarters by 2010.	Construction and renovation works.
Construction of Bus Park	7	Have adequate and well organized parking to promote trade.	Construction of Bus Park by 2011.	Construction and renovation works.
Construction of County Offices	8	To provide ample office space and good working environment.	Construction of County Offices by 2012.	Construction and renovation works
A Forestation District Wide	9	To provide hygienic living environment and a good place for the future generations.	A forestation by 2010.	Plant seedlings and distribute to transplant sites.
Disposal Sites	10	Have a secure, Hygienic and well planned market.	Disposal sites by 2011.	Construction and renovation works.
School Bursaries District Wide	13	Improve education status of the poor and give them equal opportunities in learning.	School Bursaries during the plan period.	Allocate funds and distribute to needy cases.
HIV/AIDS District Wide	14	To provide comfort and secure future for the affected and infected.	Reach out to around 90% by 2012.	Allocate funds, procure items and distribute to needy cases.
Purchase of 1 Double Cabin Vehicle	15	Ensure efficient and faster means of communication.	One vehicle by 2010.	Allocate funds and do procurement.
Office Equipment and Furniture District Wide	16	To provide ample and good working environment.	Office equipment by 2010.	Construction and equipping.

3.8.7 Cross Sector Linkages

A healthy and well-educated citizens 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. A good road network is a necessity for quick deployment of security and administration personnel to reach the trouble spots in the community in times of trouble.

People need to be well fed to ensure peace and stability. Agriculture and rural development sector can lead to increased incomes and employment opportunities and thus reducing the rate of crime and increase the people's participation in governance and decision making process. An improved information exchange network can help to increase efficiency in administration of justice and security. The various bodies both the government and other organizations should set up a database for various uses.

3.8.8 Strategies for Mainstreaming of Cross-cutting Issues

The sector will initiate projects and programmes aimed at promoting peace, security and social integration. The problem of insecurity will be addressed through community policing programmes, upgrading and strengthening existing stations and setting up more police stations in rural areas. This will enhance security and curb rural-urban migration to attract investment and therefore create employment opportunities. The sector will address the drug abuse and HIV/AIDS issues that continue to affect the youth. This will be achieved in conjunction with other sectors such as education by ensuring the children are taken to school and that cases of child abuse are eliminated.

Overall, the sector will continue to promote peaceful co-existence with the goal of making the District an investment hub in the region and create employment to the youth.

3.9 Special Programmes

3.9.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: Sustainable and equitable socio-economic development and empowerment of all Kenyans.

Mission: To formulate, mainstream and implement responsive policies through coordinated strategies for sustained socio economic development of the country and empowerment of vulnerable and marginalized groups.

3.9.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The district is fully committed to rehabilitating and upgrading youth polytechnics and equipping them with tools, equipments and other relevant facilities. In the medium term, the current polytechnics will be expanded to cater for the increasing number of youth not joining secondary school while in the long run more will be established.

The youth's capacity to manage viable and sustainable projects especially in agriculture and small- scale trade will be enhanced. Further, the need for self-reliance will be imparted on the youth alongside encouraging and inviting other players like NGOs to partake in supporting the development activities and capacity building of the youth.

Over the plan period, the district intends to increase the number of youth centres to a substantial number, to encourage and increase the number of enrolled adult learners and engage the youth in sports, extra curriculum and other relevant activities that promote integration and sharing of ideas.

The sector will aim at making sport activities within the district more attractive and use the gatherings as venue to disseminate information on development, HIV/AIDS and other messages. Use of sports as leisure will improve on the general well being of the human resources while the empowerment centres will promote and popularise sports as a vehicle for social integration and economic development.

3.9.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector will endeavor to promote the empowerment of women, the disabled and the youth to realize their potential and apply the same towards contributing to their welfare and the poverty reduction. It addresses the needs of the disabled through vocational rehabilitation centers, which impart self supporting skills while using women and the youth fund to cater for their needs. The sector is important in capacity building and creating a sense of pride and self-esteem among the various groups in the district.

It supports and carries out gender sensitisation to create self-sufficiency among women and promotes local resource mobilization through the self –help movement. These activities promote good leadership in project management and therefore supplementing external resources.

The sub-sector will seek to promote the productivity of the labour force by encouraging development, management and improving the general administration of sports in the district. Sports are recognized as vital in facilitating positive interaction and integration and particularly in disseminating information on HIV/AIDS and other development and social issues.

3.9.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Applied technology Department	Policy formulation and Coordination of jua kali sub-sector, encourage enrolment in the polytechnics, encourage skills and provide trainers for the polytechnics.
Social Services Department	Mobilize communities through groups, registration and training of groups and disbursement of grants to groups and disabled persons.
Adult Education Department	Establishment of adult education centres, provision of teachers for the adult learners, development of low cost learning materials and inspection.
NGOs / FBOs / CBOs	Bursaries, Physical facilities and funds for development Community mobilization and training.
Community	Management, administration, monitoring and evaluation Provision of physical facilities; Support to development activities through contributions; Support in construction, maintenance and sustainability of health facilities.

3.9.5 Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Youth Development	Advocacy and employment; Policy harmonization; Capacity building and entrepreneurship development.	Lack of enough personnel, funds and apathy among the youth.	Strengthen youth enterprise development funds; Youth market days/exhibitions; Annual business plan competition.
	Improve management in youth polytechnics; Curriculum review; Youth polytechnics; Infrastructure improvement.	Lack of enough personnel, Funds and training equipments.	Employment qualified personnel, encourage corporate ownership of polytechnics; Develop & implement new curriculum..

3.9.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Youth

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Disbursement of the National Youth Development Fund	Empower youth to be self reliant, visionary and good future leaders.	Fund 1000 small scale youth enterprises by 2012.	Disburse 1m per constituency with minimum of 20,000 and max. 200,000.
Equip Youth Polytechnics	Create good learning environment.	Make the two institutions fully equipped to impart skills to the youth by 2012.	Disburse 1m each to Kianjai and Muthara; Construct and equip Muthara workshop at 4.6m.

B: New Project Proposals: Youth Development

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construct and Equip An Empowerment Centre.	1	Provide youth with alternative recreation and library services.	Construct office block, ICT room, and recreation and library rooms by 2012.	Construction and equipment.
Tree for Jobs Project District Wide	2	Promote a forestation through giving incentives to the community.	Plant 2000 trees per Division by 2012.	Planting and distribution of seedlings.
Reviving of Youth Polytechnics District Wide	3	Empower youth to be self reliant, visionary and good future leaders Create good learning environment.	Construct and rehabilitate Athwana, Kagaene and Mituntu youth polytechnic by 2010	Rehabilitation, construction and equipment of polytechnics.
Renovate Urru Stadium and Kiorimba Sports Ground	4	Provide youth with alternative sports and recreation; Provide community with meeting and celebration venue.	Reconstruction of Dias, Repair of offices and Fencing Provision of balls, Nets, rackets and uniforms by 2010.	Reconstruction of Dias Repair of offices – Compound Fencing Procurements of sports equipments.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Social Services

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Women Enterprise Fund	To Empower women groups to access loans for development by initiating small scale enterprises for income generation.	2,000 beneficiary groups by 2009.	To assisting women in accessing loans from the constituency women enterprise fund and micro-finance banking institutions.
Dissemination of the Disability Act District Wide	To create awareness and familiarize communities with the contents of the document.	200 Barazas; 100 group meetings; 5 workshops by 2010.	To hold dissemination forums and awareness creation campaigns in order to reduce stereotype cultural beliefs of the communities.
Disbursement of Grants to Community Groups	To assist community groups with grants that can help in meeting their targeted objective.	4 DSDC meetings per year.	Deliberation on groups qualifying for assistance from Government grants.

B: New Project Proposal: Children's Department

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Office Construction District Headquarters	1	Have spacious and comfortable working environment for staff.	3 rooms at Urru division by 2012.	Construction and equipping of offices.

3.9.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Agriculture and Rural Development: The provision of adequate food increases the mental capabilities while also strengthening the body defence mechanism. Physical infrastructure sector increases accessibility to facilities such as educational institutions, health services and other social amenities. Governance, Safety, Law and Order ensures Peace and stability and promotes a good environment for learning while prevention of crime ensures there is good physical and mental health.

Tourism, Trade and Industry sector leads to improved incomes and standards of living of the people thus making them afford the costs associated with human resource development. Information Communication Technology 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.

3.9.8 Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross-cutting Issues

Social Services have incorporated HIV/AIDS in the training of groups during implementation of projects and programmes. In empowering women, the sub-sector has endeavoured to terminate cultural practices which put women and men at the risk of contracting HIV/AIDS. This has enhanced the participation of women, disabled and the youth in management and other socio-economic activities.

The sector will mobilize the community in environmental conservation and messages on conservation issues will be factored in all community trainings and capacity building.

CHAPTER FOUR: IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX

4.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the monitoring and evaluation mechanism that will be used by the district to measure the progress and effectiveness of development activities proposed in chapter 3 that will be undertaken in the district during the district plan period.

4.1 Institutional Framework for Monitoring and Evaluation in the District

The overall technical coordination of development projects and Programmes implemented in the district will be the responsibility of the District Planning and Management Unit (DPMU). To achieve proper project implementation, the DPMU will prepare a quarterly work Programme for project coordination. The formulation of the work plan will not only take into consideration problems encountered in the course of project implementation in the preceding quarter but also will emphasise on the linkages with appropriate bodies at the district (DEC and DDC) and sub-district levels in addressing project implementation problems.

The broad purpose of M&E activities at the District level is to monitor and evaluate the implementation and effectiveness of Programmes of political, social and economic development at the community level (from the grass-root level to the district level) and to provide feedback for the improvement and further development of appropriate policies and Programmes. Monitoring is a process that involves the continuous collection and analysis of information on day-to-day project activities so as to take stock on the progress of ongoing activities as laid down on the project implementation schedule and in order to allow the taking of corrective measures when problems occur.

Monitoring of projects and Programmes proposed in the plan will be done in line with the National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (NIMES) which has two levels, namely, the National and the Devolved level. At the devolved level, monitoring is undertaken at both the district and community levels.

At the community level, the Project Management Committees (PMCs) will follow-up on daily basis the implementation of project activities based on the already formulated Implementation Schedule or Physical and Financial Implementation Plan. Based on the work plan, the PMCs should prepare and submit on a monthly basis to their respective Community Development Committees (CoDCs) the Community Project Monitoring Report (CPMR) that shows the progress, problems/issues, action taken/recommendations implemented under their responsibility. The CoDCs shall compile all PMC Community Project Monitoring Reports into one Community Project Monitoring Report. The consolidated reports shall then be submitted to the LDC on a monthly and quarterly basis, with a copy availed to the office of the District Development Officer (DDO).

The LDC, with the assistance of the Community Development Committees (CoDCs), should compile all M&E reports and feed the information into the Monthly (Quarterly) Physical and Financial Progress Report and Work Plans for information and necessary of members. Information on the financial accomplishments, including the itemised cost of materials delivered and received by the PMCs, is provided by the implementing Officer to the CoDC. In the case of funds being transferred to the PMC, financial accomplishment is culled from the CPMR. The completed Physical and Financial Progress Report and Work Plan are forwarded to the DMEC on a monthly basis.

Monitoring at the district level will be the work of DPMU. This will involve consolidation and analyses of the Physical and Financial Progress Reports and Work Plan coming from CoDCs. This has to be done under guidance of the DDO. The consolidated Physical and Financial Progress Reports and Work Plan will then be submitted to the DMEC on a monthly and quarterly basis for discussion and recommendations on dealing with identified implementation problems and issues. The DMEC reports will then be submitted to the DDC for action.

Finally, the Monthly (Quarterly) Physical and Financial Progress Reports and Work Plans are forwarded to the PPO and the Head, RPD.

4.2 Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix.

4.2.1 Agricultural and Rural Development Sector

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Agriculture							
National Agriculture And Livestock Extension Program (NALEP)	28M	2008-2012	No of trainings; CIGs formed; No of beneficiaries.	Reports; Site visits.	MOA, MOLFD	GoK Donor Community	Capacity building; Contribute finances; Provide training venues and sites.
National Accelerated Agriculture Input Access Program	3.4M	2008-2012	No of groups formed; No of beneficiaries trained; No of cereal stores established.	Reports; Site visits.	MOA	GoK Donor Community	Provision of agriculture inputs; Provision of agriculture credit; Market for agriculture produce.
Construction of District Agriculture Office	5m	2008-2012	No of Offices Constructed; No of office equipment purchased.	Reports; Site visits.	MOA Mo F	GoK Donor Community	Government to provide funds; Community provide plot; MoA to provide skills.
Construction of 4 Divisional Agriculture Office Uringu, Akithi, T/ North and West	4.8m	2008-2012	No of Offices Constructed; No of office equipment purchased.	Reports; Site visits.	MOA Mo F	GoK Donor Community	Government to provide funds; Community provide plot; MoA to provide skills.
Banana Production and Marketing in Uringu and Kiorimba	2m	2008-2012	No of trainings; -No of groups formed; No of demonstrations held.	Reports; Site visits.	MOA Mo F	GoK Donor Community	Government to provide funds; Community provide plot; MoA to provide skills.
Promote and Organize Grain Production and Marketing in Akithi	2.5m	2008-2012	No of trainings; No of groups formed; No of beneficiaries; No of demonstrations held.	Reports; Site visits.	MOA Mo F	GoK Donor Community	Government to provide funds; Community provide plot; MoA to provide skills.
Promote Aloe Vera, Nerica rice, Emerging Crops and Organize Marketing	3.5m	2008-2012	No of groups formed; No of beneficiaries; No of demonstrations held.	Reports; Site visits.	MOA Mo F	GoK Donor Community	Government to provide funds; Community provide plot; MoA to provide skills.
Promote Water Harvesting and Natural Resource	5m	2008-2012	No of trainings; -No of beneficiaries; No of water pans built.	Reports; Site visits.	MOA Mo F	GoK Donor Community	Government to provide funds; Community provide plot;

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Management							MoA to provide skills.
Establish Community Cereal Bank	2.5m	2008-2012	No of trainings; No of groups formed; No of Cereal banks formed.	Reports; Site visits.	MOA Mo F	GoK Donor Community	Government to provide funds; Community provide plot; MoA to provide skills.
Promote Legume Production and Revive Pyrethrum Industry Tigania North and Akithi	200,000	2008-2012	No of trainings; No of nurseries formed; No of beneficiaries; No of demonstrations held;	Reports; Site visits.	MOA Mo F	GoK Donor Community	Government to provide funds; Community provide plot; MoA to provide skills.
Veterinary							
Construction and Equipment of District Office block	5m	2008-2009	No of Offices Constructed; No of office equipment purchased.	Reports; Site visits.	DVO/ICT	GoK Donor Community	Government to provide funds; Community provide plot.
Divisional Veterinary Uringu, Akithi, T/ North and West	3.5m	2008-2012	No of Offices Constructed; No of office equipment purchased.	Reports; Site visits.	DVO	GoK Donor Community	Government to provide funds; Community provide plot.
Provision of motorized transport	3.5m	2008-2012	Vehicles/Motorcycles purchased.	Reports; Site visits.	DVO/ ILRI	GoK Donor Community	Government to provide funds; Community provide plot.
Tsetse survey and control in Tigania East and Central Divisions	2.5m	2008-2012	No of traps set; No of animals sampled.	Reports; Site visits.	DVO	GoK Donor Community	Farmers to attend trainings; GOK to provide technical support Donor to co - finance.
Training of community public health workers, CBAHWs	7.8m	July 2008 – June 2012	No of AI done; No of calves born; No of CBAHWs and meat inspectors trained.	Reports; Field visits.	DVO/ ILRI	GoK Donor Community	Communities to attend training, extension staff to provide technical backstopping.
Livestock							
Beef and Dairy Improvement and Provision of Water	10m	2008 - 2012	No. of new boreholes, earth dams , water pans constructed/Rehabilitated; No. of livestock by type purchased.	Reports; Site visits	DLPO/DVO/ALRMPII /ENNRMP	GoK Donor Community	GoK/Donors/ENNDA and community to Fund; -Min. to supervise implementation.
Livestock Marketing Project	6m	2008-2015	No. of information centres, crashes, loading ramps established. No. of farmers and butchers trained.	Reports; Site visits	DLPO/ DVO, ALRMPII, ENNDA	GoK Donor Community	GoK/Donors and community to provide funds; -Ministry of livestock and fisheries to implement.
Fisheries							
Fish Seed Production	1.5m	2009 – 2012	No. of fish farmers engaged in production; No. of fish seeds produced per year.	Reports Field visits	DFO	GOK Donor Community	Communities to attend training; GoK to provide technical backstopping.
Forestry							
Increase of Farm Forestry/Industrial Plantation Products	600,000	2009 - 2010	No. of ha under farm forestry.	Reports	KFS Council (Community)	GOK Donor Community	Communities / GOK to Plant trees; Dev partner to co-fund.
Rehabilitation of Degraded Sites	750,000	2009 - 2010	No. of sites rehabilitated.	Reports	KFS Council (Community)	GOK Donor Community	Communities / GOK to Plant trees; Dev partner to co-fund.

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Tree Seedlings Production	500,000	2009 - 2010	No. of tree seedling produced per year.	Reports	KFS Council (Community)	GOK Donor Community	Communities / GOK to Plant trees; Dev partner to co-fund.
Sustainable forest Conservation and Protection	648,000	2009 - 2010	No. of ha under forest conservation.	Reports	KFS/DAO WARMA PA/KFS	GOK Donor Community	Communities / GOK to Plant trees; Dev partner to co-fund.
Lands Administration, Survey and Human Settlement							
Land Adjudication	4m	2008 - 2012	No of cases completed: No. of titles issued.	Reports	DLASO Community	GOK Donor Community	DLASO to avail evidence in courts and facilitate in case settlement.
Land Registration	14m	2008 - 2012	No. of Parcels fully registered.	Reports and records	DLASO	GOK/Donor Community	Community to avail land for registration

4.2.2 Trade, Tourism and Industry

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Training and Extension for Traders	7m	2009 - 2015	No. of traders trained: No. of traders visited.	DEC/DDC Reports:	District Trade Development Officer.	GOK	Government and donors to provide funds; Trade office to implement project.
Joint Loans Board	42m	2009 - 2015	Volume of loans disbursed: Repayment rate: No. of traders given loans.	DEC/DDC reports:	District Trade Development Officer.	GOK	Government and donors to provide funds; District joint Loans Board to disburse funds and make recovery.
Tourist Resort Hotels and Camps	To be discussed	2009 - 2015	No. of hotels and camps completed and in use: Income for the KCC.	DEC/DDC reports: Hotel/Camp records: Completion certificates.	MOTT	GOK	GoK to facilitate project construction; KCC to provide and community to be actively involved in construction and implementation and provide market source for hotel (agriculture and livestock produce).
Jua Kali Association Formation	200,000	2009 - 2015	No. of Associations formed: No. of association leaders trained.	Reports	District Applied Technology Officer	GOK	Government and donors to provide funds; Jua Kali artisans to cooperate
Provision of infrastructure for Jua Kali Development	6m	2009 - 2015	Plots allocated; Basic infrastructure	Reports: Physical verification.	District Applied Technology Officer	GOK	Local Authorities to provide land; Government and donors to provide funds; Applied

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
			provided per plot.				technology Officer to supervise implementation.
Financial Support to Jua Kali Enterprises	1m	2009 - 2015	No. of SACCOs formed; Volume of credit disbursed; Repayment rate.	Reports.	District Applied Technology Officer	GOK	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	3.4m	2009 - 2015	No. of Artisans trained; No. of employers trained.	Reports.	District Applied Technology Officer	GOK	Government and donors to provide funds; Applied technology Officer to supervise implementation.
Counselling and Training of Traders	9m	2009 - 2015	No. of traders counselled No. of traders trained.	Reports.	District Trade Development Officer	GOK	Government and donors to provide funds and logistics; Trade Office to implement project.
Construction of Market Stalls	5.4m	2009 - 2015	No. of market stalls constructed; No. of trading centres with markets stalls.	Reports. Physical verification.	Nyambene County Council.	County Council	Government and donors to provide funds; Local Authorities to implement project.

4.2.3 Physical Infrastructure

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
E812 Mulika-Karatina-Ngage-Rurii	10.2m	2009 - 2011	No. of km constructed And culvert / drifts installed.	Field visits and reports.	DWO	EEU KRB Community	GOK to assist in resource provision.
D484 Mikinduri-Gatithine	11.380m	2009 - 2011	No. of km constructed And culvert / drifts installed.	Field visits and reports	DWO	EEU KRB Community	GOK to assist in resource provision.
UR A3 Ngundune-Laciathurij	7.801m	2009 - 2011	No. of km constructed	Field visits and reports.	DWO	EEU KRB Community	GOK to assist in resource provision.
UR Ngundune-	3.364m	2009 -	No. of km constructed	Field visits and	DWO	EEU KRB	GOK to assist in resource

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Karii-Miathene		2011		reports.		Community	provision
RAR Mbaranga-Thuuria-Chalulu	0.68m	2009 - 2011	No. of km constructed	Field visits and reports.	DWO	EEU KRB Community	GOK to assist in resource provision
Muthara-Lanyiru-Mabulwa	3.840m	2009 - 2011	No. of km constructed And culvert installed.	Field visits and reports.	DWO	EEU KRB Community	GOK to assist in resource provision.
UR A7 Kiliene-Ngage-Rurii	8.180m	2009 - 2011	No. of km constructed And culvert drifts installed.	Field visits and reports.	DWO	EEU KRB Community	GOK to assist in resource provision.
UR A2 Kinoria Isiolo	10.448m	2009 - 2011	No. of km constructed And culvert installed.	Field visits and reports.	DWO	EEU KRB Community	GOK to assist in resource provision.
UR Kiolo-Irindiro-Ngutu	6.356m	2009 - 2011	No. of km constructed And culvert installed.	Field visits and reports.	DWO	EEU KRB Community	GOK to assist in resource provision.
UR Karama mkt-Lanyiru		2009 - 2011	No. of km constructed And culvert installed.	Field visits and reports.	DWO	EEU KRB Community	GOK to assist in resource provision.
RAR 34 Kiandu-Chalulu	7.671m	2009 - 2011	No. of km constructed And culvert installed	Field visits and reports.	DWO	EEU KRB Community	GOK to assist in resource provision.
UR Githu factory-Thangatha bridge	0.78m	2009 - 2011	No. of km constructed And culvert installed	Field visits and reports.	DWO	EEU KRB Community	GOK to assist in resource provision.
URA Karama-Mbaranga-Kirima	7.384m	2009 - 2011	No. of km constructed And culvert installed	Field visits and reports.	DWO	EEU KRB Community	GOK to assist in resource provision.
UR Kianjai-Mituntu	2.172m	2008 - 2012	No. of km constructed And culvert installed	Field visits and reports	DWO	EEU KRB Community	GOK to assist in resource provision
RAR 3 Kagaene-	7.884m	2008 -	No. of km constructed	Field visits and	DWO	EEU KRB	GOK to assist in resource

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Miomponi		2012	And culvert installed	reports		Community	provision.
Transport & Communication							
Sensitisation of customers	1m	2008-2012	No. of customers sensitized.	Reports.	Posta	GOK	POSTA
Addition of Private Letter Post Office	500,000	2009-2012	Letter boxes.	Reports.	Posta	GOK	POSTA
Re-opening of Sub-Post Offices	500,000	2009 - 2011	Post offices opened.	Reports.	Posta	GOK	POSTA

4.2.4 Environment, Water and Sanitation

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Judiciary							
Construction of Courtroom	2.5m	2009 - 2015	Office block	Reports Visits	Tigania Law Courts	Judiciary	Department of Public Works
Construction of Office Block District Headquarters	2m	2009 - 2015	Office block	Reports Visits	Children Dept	GoK	Department of Public Works
Construction of Offices District/Division	4.5m	2009 - 2015	Office blocks	Reports Visits	Registration of Persons	GoK	Department of Public Works

4.2.5 Human Resource Development

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Health							
Construct/ Equip Female Ward, X-Ray, Mortuary And Laundry	15m	2009 - 2012	Building/Equips in place; No. staff deployed.	Reports; Site Visits	MOH EU Ministry of Works	MOH EU Public Works Community	MOH to provide technical advice. E.U to provide financial support. Ministry of health to provide staff Community to provide land
Construct and Equip Wards, Theatre and Store Miathene Hospital	8m	2009 - 2012	Buildings /Equipments in place Staff deployed.	Completion certificates' reports Visits.	MoH, CDF/ AMREF/ CAP MoPW	MOH EU Public Works Community	MOH to provide technical support. CDF to provide finances. Community to provide land E.U to provide financial support.

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Construction of Health Centres and Dispensaries.	20m	2009 – 2012	Buildings /Equipments in place Staff deployed	Completion certificates reports Visits	CDF MOH	MOH CDF Public Works Community	MOH to provide lead role CDF to provide funding MOW to provide technical support in buildings
Disease Control Programme	5m	2009 – 2012	Staff trained Equipments/ drugs supplied.	Training curriculum. Reports Site Visits	CDF MoH ICDC	MOH EU Public Works Community	- MOH to provide the lead role and technical advice. - EU to provide financial support for the programme.
Reproductive Health Programme District Wide	4m	2009 – 2012	No. of health workers trained. No of women attending ANC	Tally sheets. Registers Summary sheets	Family Care International / MOH	MOH EU Public Works Community	- MOH to Provide lead role/technical support. FCI to provide financial support.
Upgrade Selected Health Facilities. All Constituencies.	7m	2009 – 2012	Additional facilities put up. Health workers trained. No. of nets treated and distributed.	No of facilities constructed/ Upgraded Delivery notes	MOH Global funds/ PSI	MOH CDF Public Works Community	- MOH to provide technical support and trainings. - PSI and Global fund to provide nets.
Education							
Free Secondary Education	1b	2008 – 2012	Enrolment, retention rates	Reports	DEO Community	GoK/ Donor Community	Parents to avail pupils. GOK to provide finances /teachers
Infrastructure Development	14.7 m	2008-2010	No. of classes, lab. Completed and equipped.	Reports Infrastructure. visits	DEO Public Works	GoK Donor Community	Parents to provide locally available materials. CDF to avail funds.
Lab Equip Project	200,000 per school	2009 - 2010	No. of labs equipped	School visits	DEO/BOG	GoK/Donor Community	PTA to provide lab rooms. Dev. Partners to equip lab.
Facilities Development (CDF)	14.7m	2008-2010	No. of classrooms and labs completed and equipped.	Reports Infrastructure. School visits	DEO Public Works	GoK Community	Parents to provide locally available materials. CDF to avail funds.
Education Bursary	1 b	2008 – 2012	No. completing primary / Sec. educ.	. Reports Infrastructure. School visits	DEO	GoK Community	Parents to avail pupils. GOK to provide finances, teachers to cover the desired syllabus.

4.2.6 Research, Innovation and Technology

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M&E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
Information							
Purchase of communication Equipment District Headquarters	2.2m	2009-2010	Equipment installed.	Visit and reports.	DIO	GoK/Donor Community	Provision of equipment and finances by GOK or other donors.
Construction and, Equipping of the DIDC with modern technology	3m	2009-2010	Rooms completed Equipments installed.	Visit and reports.	DDO	GoK Donor Community	Provision of equipment and finances by GOK or other donors.

4.2.7 Governance, Justice, Law & Order

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
Project Name	Project Cost (Kshs.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency(ies)	Source of Funds	Stakeholder Responsibility
Judiciary							
Construction of Courtroom	2.5 million	2009 - 2015	-Office block	Reports; Visits.	Tigania Law Courts	Judiciary	Ministry of Public Works.
Construction of Office Block District Headquarters	2 million	2009 - 2015	-Office block	Reports; Visits.	Children Dept	GoK	Ministry of Public Works.
Construction of Offices District/Division	4.5 million	2009 - 2015	-Office blocks	Reports; Visits.	Registration of Persons	GoK	Ministry of Public Works.
Police Department							
Construction Of Living Quarters	2.5 million	2009 - 2015	Police Lines	Reports; Visits.	Kenya Police	GoK	Ministry of Public Works.
Probation Department							
Office block extension, toilet and fencing	2m	2008 - 2011	-No. of Offices	Reports and visits.	GOK	GOK	Supervision; Provision of equipment and finances.
District Commissioners Office							
Construction of Modern District Headquarters	100m	2008 - 2011	No. of offices and % of physical completion.	Reports and visits	GOK	GoK/Donor Community	Supervision; Provision of equipment and finances.
Construction of Modern District Commissioners Residence	4m	2008 - 2011	No. of offices and % of physical completion.	Reports and visits	GOK	GoK/Donor Community	Supervision; Provision of equipment and finances.
Construction of Divisional Headquarters	4m	2008 - 2011	No. of offices % of physical completion.	Reports and visits	GOK	GoK/Donor Community	Supervision; Provision of equipment and finances.
Construction of Locational Headquarters	2m	2008 - 2011	No. of offices and % of physical completion.	Reports and visits.	GOK	GoK/Donor Community	Supervision; Provision of equipment and finances.

4.2.8 Public Administration

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders responsibilities
Civil Registration							
Train all rural Registration Assistants (Asst. Chiefs) (RAs)	312,800	2009-2012	No. of RAs Trained	reports	District Civil Registrar	GoK/Donor Community	Funding; Actual training.
District Treasury							
Construction of Tigania District Treasury	5m	2008 - 2011	No. of Offices and % of physical completion.	Reports and visits.	GOK	GoK/Donor Community	Supervision; Provision of equipment and finances.
District Development Services							
Construction of Modern District Headquarters		2008 - 2011	No. of Offices and % of physical completion.	Reports and visits.	GOK	GoK/Donor Community	Supervision; Provision of equipment and finances.

4.2.9 Special Programmes

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Source of Funds	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Social Services							
Training And Sensitisation District Wide	6.5m	2008 - 2012	No. of groups trained.	Reports.	DSDO	GoK community	GOK/ donors to provide funds
Devolved Grants The Support Community Group Initiatives	2.5m	2008 - 2012	No. of groups supported.	Reports.	DSDO	GoK Community	GOK and other donors to provide extra funds for support.
Devolved Revolving Loan To Women Groups	30m	2008 - 2012	No. of women groups who benefited from the loan.	Reports.	DSDO	GoK Community	Provision of extra funds by GOK and other donors.
Youth Development							
Construct And Equip Empowerment Centres District Wide	9.5m	2008 - 2012	No. of empowerment centres constructed and equipped.	Reports; Field visits.	DYO	GoK Community	GoK to provide funds for; Construction and equipment.
Tree For Jobs Project District Wide	3m	2008 - 2012	No. of Trees planted.	Reports; Field visits.	DYO	GOK community	GOK to provide funds; Community to provide land.
Reviving Of Youth	18m	2008 - 2012	No. of youth polytechnics	Reports; Field	DYO	GOK community	GOK to provide funds;

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Source of Funds	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Polytechnics			revived.	visits.			Community to provide land.
Renovate URRU Stadium And Kiorimba Sports Ground	5m	2008 – 2012	No. of stadium and sports ground renovated.	Reports; Field visits.	DYO	GOK community	GOK to provide funds; Community to provide land.

4.3 Summary of Monitoring and Evaluation Performance Indicators

SECTOR	Indicator/Milestone	2008 Present Situation	2010 Mid –Term Period	2012 End of Plan Period
Agriculture	Total acreage under food crops Ha	42,894	42,894	43,894
	Total acreage under cash crops Ha	3,753	3,853	3,953
	Total acreage under soil/ land conservation Ha	351200	351700	352,200
	Total acreage under farm forestry Ha	41,070	41,170	41,270
	Total acreage under organic farming Ha	23	28	33
	Livestock farming:	Bee apiaries	600	700
Bee hives		4,926	5,026	5,126
Milk production Lts		8,629,620	8,729,620	8,829,620
Beef production: Kgs		642,644	652,644	662,644
Mutton production Kgs		393,409	398,409	403,409
Egg production trays		85,644,000	85,744,000	85,844,000
Poultry meat production Kgs		403,075	413,075	423,075
Honey production Kgs		139,452	149,452	15,452
Pork production Kgs		20,000	21,000	22,000
Forestry	Number of gazetted forests	2	3	4
	No. of people engaged in forestry	100,000	110,000	120,000
	Seedlings production (millions)	2	2.5	3
	Quantity of timber produced tones	212.2	252.2	300
	Cooperatives			
	Active cooperative societies	100	110	120
	Total registered membership	55,572	56,572	57,572
	Total turn-over	360,925,326	380,925,326	400,925,326
	Physical infrastructure	Roads upgrading to bitumen	28	58
Gravel surface		0	30	60
Earth surface		260.8	360	460
Energy	Households with electricity connection	5,800	6,500	8,000
	Trading centres connected with electricity	40	45	50
Health	Beds capacity	133	200	500
	Doctor/patient ratio	1:76751	1:38375	1:19188
	Nurse/patient ratio	1:4952	1:3952	1:2000
	HIV prevalence	7	4	2
	Average distance to health facility	8	6	2

SECTOR	Indicator/Milestone	2008 Present Situation	2010 Mid -Term Period	2012 End of Plan Period
	km			
	Antenatal care (ANC)	68	72	80
	Health facility deliveries%	41.6	50	70
	Contraceptive acceptance%	45	55	70
	Children vaccination%	63	75	90
	No. of CHWs, CBD, 300	250	300	400
HIV/AIDS:				
	Number of VCTs	9	14	20
	Number of trained counsellors	20	30	40
	Crude Birth rate/1000	45.6	35.6	30.5
	Crude Death rate/1000	10.7	8.7	6.5
	Infant Mortality rate (IMR) /1000	37.3	35.3	33.3
	Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (NNMR) /1000	32	31	30
	Post Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (PNNMR)/1000	11.9	118	117
	Child Mortality Rate (CMR) /1000	29	28	27
	Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR) /1000	72	69	65
	Life expectancy/1000	61	65	70
Education				
	Pre- primary			
	Teacher/pupil ratio	1:38	1:35	1:30
	Total enrolment	10,150	10,250	10,350
	Drop-out rate%	27	24	20
	Primary			
	Teacher/pupil ratio	1:45	1:40	1:35
	Total enrolment	77,218	78,218	80,000
	Drop-out rate%	12.2	10.2	9
	Secondary			
	Teacher/pupil ratio	1:40	1:35	1:30
	Total enrolment	7,215	8,215	9,215
	Drop-out rate%	3.8	3	2
	District literacy level%	65.6	70	75
	Population growth rate%	2.8	2.7	2.5
	Poverty levels%	29.9	27	25
Water and sanitation				
	Households with access to piped water%	40	60	80
	Households with access to potable water%	33	50	70
	No. of shallow wells	10	15	20
	No. of protected springs	5	10	15
	No. of un-protected springs	10	6	2
	No. of water pans/earth dams	3	5	7
	No. of Sub-surface dams	19	25	30
	No. of Bore holes	11	16	20
	Households with roof catchment's systems%	20	40	60
	Average distance to nearest water point km	3	2	1
	Households with latrines%	70	80	90
	Number of Water Resource (groups) Users Associations (WRUA) established	4 200 persons (WRUA) at formation	10	20

SECTOR	Indicator/Milestone	2008 Present Situation	2010 Mid -Term Period	2012 End of Plan Period
		station		
	Water quality	Fair	Fairly good	good
Communication				
	Mobile coverage %	90	95	99
	Cyber cafes	2	10	20
	Post offices	1	2	4
	Sub Posta	2	6	10
Financial Services				
	Commercial banks	1	2	4
	Micro finance institutions	2	4	6
	Insurance Coy/branches	0	2	4

