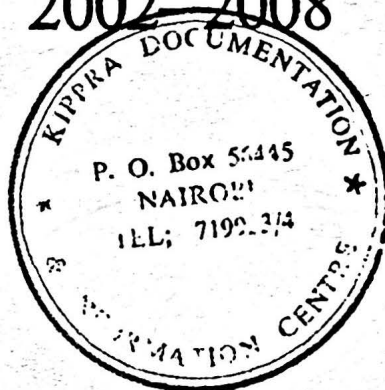




REPUBLIC OF KENYA

MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND PLANNING

**NYANDARUA
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN
2002-2008**



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

FOREWARD

The 7th Nyandarua District Development Plan (DDP) for the period 2002-2008 was prepared by the District Departmental Heads of various Ministries under the coordination of the District Commissioner (DC) assisted by the District Development Officer (DDO) and members of the District Planning Team. The Plan is a product of broad-based consultations among various stakeholders. It has been prepared in the backdrop of the theme of the 9th National Development Plan, which is "*Effective Management for Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction*".

The Nyandarua DDP articulates medium term policies and objectives, which are further translated into short-term strategies and programmes to be implemented under the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF). The latter is part of the budgetary reforms undertaken to strengthen the linkage between policy, planning and budgeting.

The Rural Planning Department of the Ministry of Finance and Planning provided the overall guidance through seminars and training workshops and was responsible for the formulation of guidelines, editing and publication of the Plan.

The Plan is divided into four chapters as follows:

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

Chapter Two: Provides a review of the performance of the 1st District Development Plan for the period 1997-2001 and insight into the major development challenges and cross cutting issues to be tackled during the 2002-2008 Plan period.

Chapter Three: Forms the core of the Plan and is prepared along the lines of the PRSP/MTEF sectors. It indicates the priorities, strategies and programmes proposed to overcome the development challenges identified in Chapter Two. The proposals are in line with the people's aspirations as outlined during the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper District Consultation Forums.

Chapter Four: Introduces implementation, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms for the 7th Nyandarua DDP. It outlines the institutional framework for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the 7-year Plan, the indicators and instruments to be used and sets out clear roles for all stakeholders.

District Planning is the cornerstone of the District Focus for Rural Development Strategy (DFRD). This strategy is currently being revamped to ensure that an effective bottom up delivery system that facilitates two-way communication between the community and development partners through the administrative hierarchy in the district as well as at the national level is established. In order for this Plan to be more effective than before, communities will be actively and fully involved in the entire project/programme planning

Information and Documentation Centre (DIDC) and District Planning Unit (DPU) playing a central role in the process. This will be actively pursued by the Rural Planning Department through the office of the DDO in collaboration with development partners.

RURAL PLANNING DEPARTMENT MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND PLANNING

The Rural Planning Department (RPD) is a key component of the Ministry of Finance and Planning. It is responsible for the development and implementation of rural planning policies and programmes. The RPD works closely with the District Planning Units (DPUs) and the District Development Officers (DDOs) to ensure that rural planning is carried out in a systematic and coordinated manner. The RPD also provides technical assistance and training to the DPUs and DDOs to enhance their capacity in rural planning. The RPD is committed to promoting rural development and improving the living standards of the rural population through effective planning and implementation of rural development programmes.

The RPD is currently engaged in a number of key activities, including the development of rural planning policies and programmes, the implementation of rural planning projects, and the provision of technical assistance and training to the DPUs and DDOs. The RPD is also working to strengthen the institutional framework for rural planning and to improve the coordination and collaboration between the RPD, the DPUs, and the DDOs. The RPD is committed to ensuring that rural planning is carried out in a systematic and coordinated manner, and that the needs and aspirations of the rural population are taken into account in the development and implementation of rural planning policies and programmes.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

FOREWORD	(iii)
TABLE OF CONTENTS	(v)
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	(vii)
LIST OF TABLES/MAPS	(ix)
CHAPTER ONE	
DISTRICT PROFILE	
1.0 INTRODUCTION	4
1.1 ADMINISTRATIVE, GEOGRAPHIC AND PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	4
1.1.1 Administrative Boundaries	4
1.1.2 Physiographic and Natural Conditions	6
1.1.3 Settlement Patterns	7
1.2 DISTRICT FACT SHEET	8
CHAPTER TWO	
MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES	
2.0 INTRODUCTION	15
2.1 OVERVIEW OF 1997 - 2001 PLAN	15
2.2 IMPLEMENTATION OF 1997 - 2001 DEVELOPMENT PLAN	16
2.3 DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN LINKAGES WITH THE 2002 - 2008 NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN AND OTHER POLICY PAPERS.....	17
2.4 MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES	18
2.4.1 Population Growth	18
2.4.2 Poverty	21
2.4.3 HIV/AIDS	22
2.4.4 Gender Inequality	23
2.4.5 Disaster Management.....	24
2.4.6 Environmental Conservation and Management.....	26
CHAPTER THREE	
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES AND PRIORITIES	
3.0 INTRODUCTION	31
3.1 AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT SECTOR	31
3.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission	31
3.1.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission	31
3.1.3 Importance of the Sector in the District	32
3.1.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector	32
3.1.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies	33
3.1.6 Project and Programme Priorities	35
3.1.7 Cross Sector Linkages	40
3.2 PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE	40
3.2.1 Sector Vision and Mission	40
3.2.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission	40
3.2.3 Importance of the Sector in the District	40
3.2.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector	41
3.2.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies	42
3.2.6 Project and Programme Priorities	43
3.2.7 Cross Sector Linkages	47

3.3 TOURISM TRADE AND INDUSTRY	48
3.3.1 Sector Vision and Mission	48
3.3.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission	48
3.3.3 Importance of the Sector in the District	48
3.3.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector	49
3.3.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies	49
3.3.6 Project and Programme Priorities	51
3.3.7 Cross Sector Linkages	53
3.4 HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT	53
3.4.1 Sector Vision and Mission	53
3.4.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission	53
3.4.3 Importance of the Sector in the District	54
3.4.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector	54
3.4.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies	54
3.4.6 Project and Programme Priorities	55
3.4.7 Cross Sector Linkages	57
3.5 INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY	57
3.5.1 Sector Vision and Mission	57
3.5.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission	58
3.5.3 Importance of the Sector in the District	58
3.5.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector	58
3.5.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies	59
3.5.6 Project and Programme Priorities	60
3.5.7 Cross Sector Linkages	61
3.6 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, SAFETY, LAW AND ORDER	61
3.6.1 Sector Vision and Mission	61
3.6.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission	61
3.6.3 Importance of the Sector in the District	62
3.6.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector	62
3.6.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies	62
3.6.6 Project and Programme Priorities	62
3.6.7 Cross Sector Linkages	63

CHAPTER FOUR

IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

4.0 INTRODUCTION	67
4.1 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR M&E SYSTEM IN THE DISTRICT	67
4.2 IMPLEMENTATION , MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX.....	68
4.2.1 Agriculture and Rural Development	68
4.2.2 Physical Infrastructure	70
4.2.3 Tourism, Trade and Industry	74
4.2.4 Human Resources Development.....	75
4.2.5 Information Communication Technology	77
4.2.6 Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order	77
4.3 SUMMARY OF MONITORING AND EVALUATION IMPACT AND PERFORMANCE INDICATORS.....	79

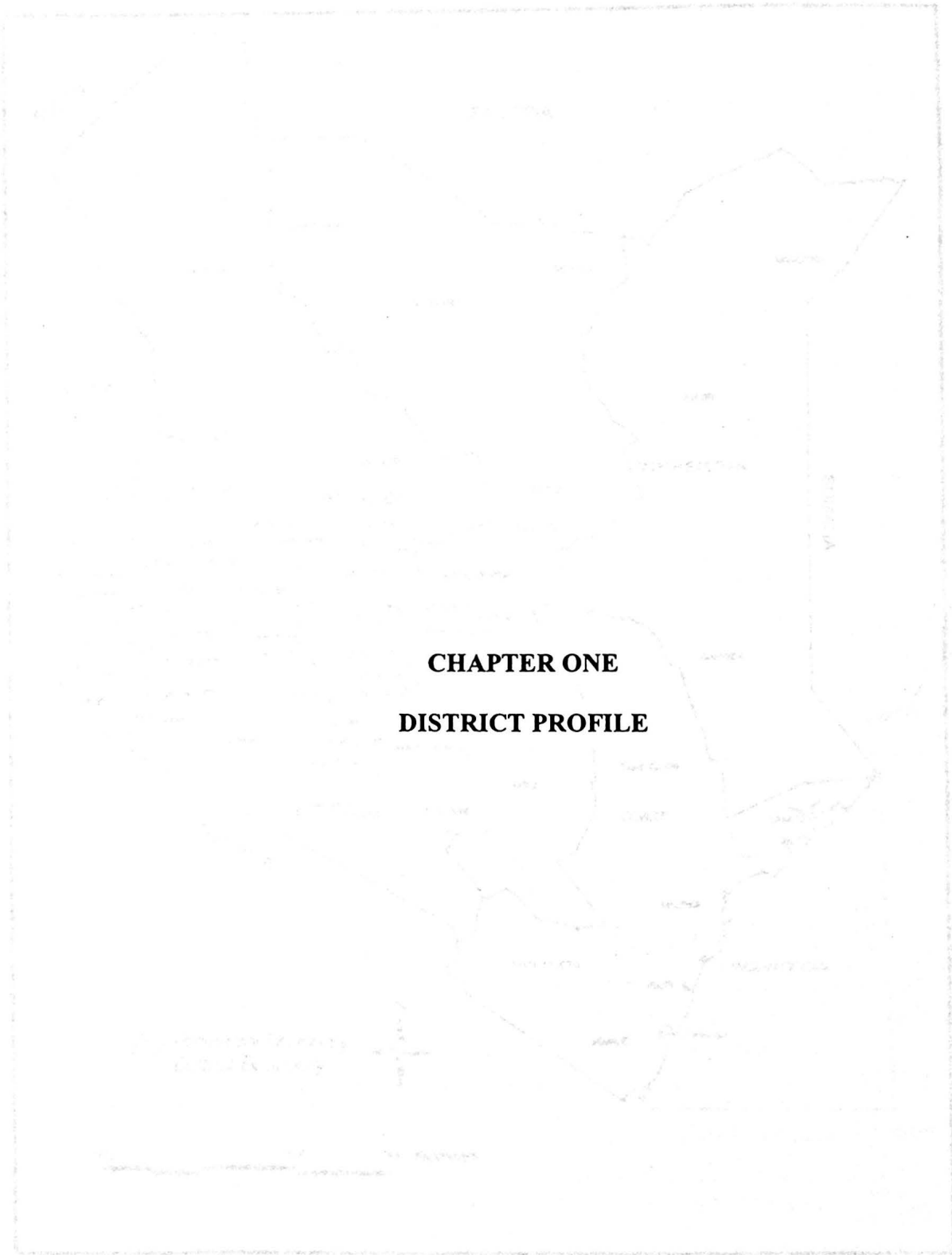
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	African Development Bank
AFC	Agricultural Finance Corporation
AGOA	African Growth Opportunity Act
AI	Artificial Insemination
AIC	African Inland Church
BOG	Board of Governors
CACC	Constituency Aids Control Committee
CAP	Community Action Plan
CBO	Community Based Organization
CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics
CHW	Community Health Worker
CNSP	Children in Need of Special Protection
DACC	District Aids Control Committee
DDC	District Development Committee
DDO	District Development Officer
DDP	District Development Plan
DHMB	District Health Management Board
DHMT	District Health Management Team
DIDC	District Information and Documentation Centre
DSDO	District Social Development Officer
DWO	District Works Officer
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
FKE	Federation of Kenya Employers
FTC	Farmers Training Centre
GoK	Government of Kenya
HIV/AIDS	Human Immuno Deficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ICDC	Industrial and Commercial Development Corporation
ICT	Information Communication Technology
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IFAD	International Fund for Agriculture Development
IT	Information Technology
KAM	Kenya Association of Manufacturers
KARI	Kenya Agricultural Research Institute
KCC	Kenya Cooperative Creameries
KEFRI	Kenya Forestry Research Institute
KFA	Kenya Farmers Association
KEPI	Kenya Expanded Programme for Immunisation
KP&LC	Kenya Power and Lighting Company
K REP	Kenya Rural Enterprise Programme
KTDC	Kenya Tourism Development Corporation
KWFT	Kenya Women Finance Trust
KWS	Kenya Wildlife Service
MENR	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources
MOA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoH	Ministry of Health
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework

N/A	Not Available
NALEP	National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme
NCCCK	National Council of Churches of Kenya
NCPB	National Cereals and Produce Board
NDP	National Development Plan
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NPEP	National Poverty Eradication Plan
NS	Not Stated
PFP	Partnership for Progress
PHC/CBHC	Public Health Committees/Community Based Health Centre
PHO	Public Health Office
PHT	Public Health Technician
PIP	Public Investment Programme
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PTA	Parent Teachers Association
SACCO	Savings and Credit Cooperatives
SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency
SISDO	Small Irrigation Support Development Organization
STD	Subscriber Trunk Dialling
STDs	Sexually Transmitted Infections
STI	Sexually Transmitted Disease
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
URTI	Upper Respiratory Tract Infections
VIP	Ventilated Improved Pit (Latrine)

LIST OF TABLES AND MAPS

Page		
Table 1.1	Area of the District and Administrative Units	4
Table 1.2	Political Units	4
Table 1.3	Population Distribution/Density by Divisions (1999)	8
Table 2.1	District Development Plan Implementation Status	16
Table 2.2	District Population Projections (1999-2008)	19
Table 2.3	Population Projections of Selected Age Groups	20
Table 2.4	HIV/AIDS Related Deaths (1999/2000)	22
Map 1	Location of the District	3
Map 2	Administrative Boundaries	5



CHAPTER ONE
DISTRICT PROFILE

Legend

Scale

LOCATION OF NYANDARUA IN KENYA



Prepared by CBS, 1999 Pop. Census

This map is not an authority over administrative boundaries

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides the background information of the district in terms of its location, area, administrative divisions, settlement patterns, and the main physical features. The information is given narratively and in a fact sheet. The fact sheet provides most of the district information in summary as at the start of the plan period.

1.1 ADMINISTRATIVE, GEOGRAPHIC AND PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

This section provides information about the district location, administrative set-up, physiographic and natural conditions and the settlement patterns in the district.

1.1.1 Administrative Boundaries

Nyandarua District is the largest of the seven districts in Central Province with a total land area of 3,304 km². It lies between latitude 0° 8' north and 0° 50' south and between 35° 13' east and 36° 42' east. The district borders Laikipia District to the north, Nyeri and Murang'a District to the east, Kiambu District to the south and Nakuru District to the west. The district is divided into six administrative divisions namely; Ndaragwa, North Kinangop, Ol Kalou, South Kinangop, Ol Joro Orok and Kipipiri Divisions.

Table 1.1 Area of the District and Administrative Units

Division	Area (km ²)	Locations	Sub-Locations
Ndaragwa	683.6	6	19
Ol Joro Orok	381.9	4	12
Ol Kalou	592.2	6	14
Kipipiri	543.8	5	13
South Kinangop	348.1	3	13
North Kinangop	475.3	2	8
Total	3,304	26	79

Source: 1999 Population and Housing Census

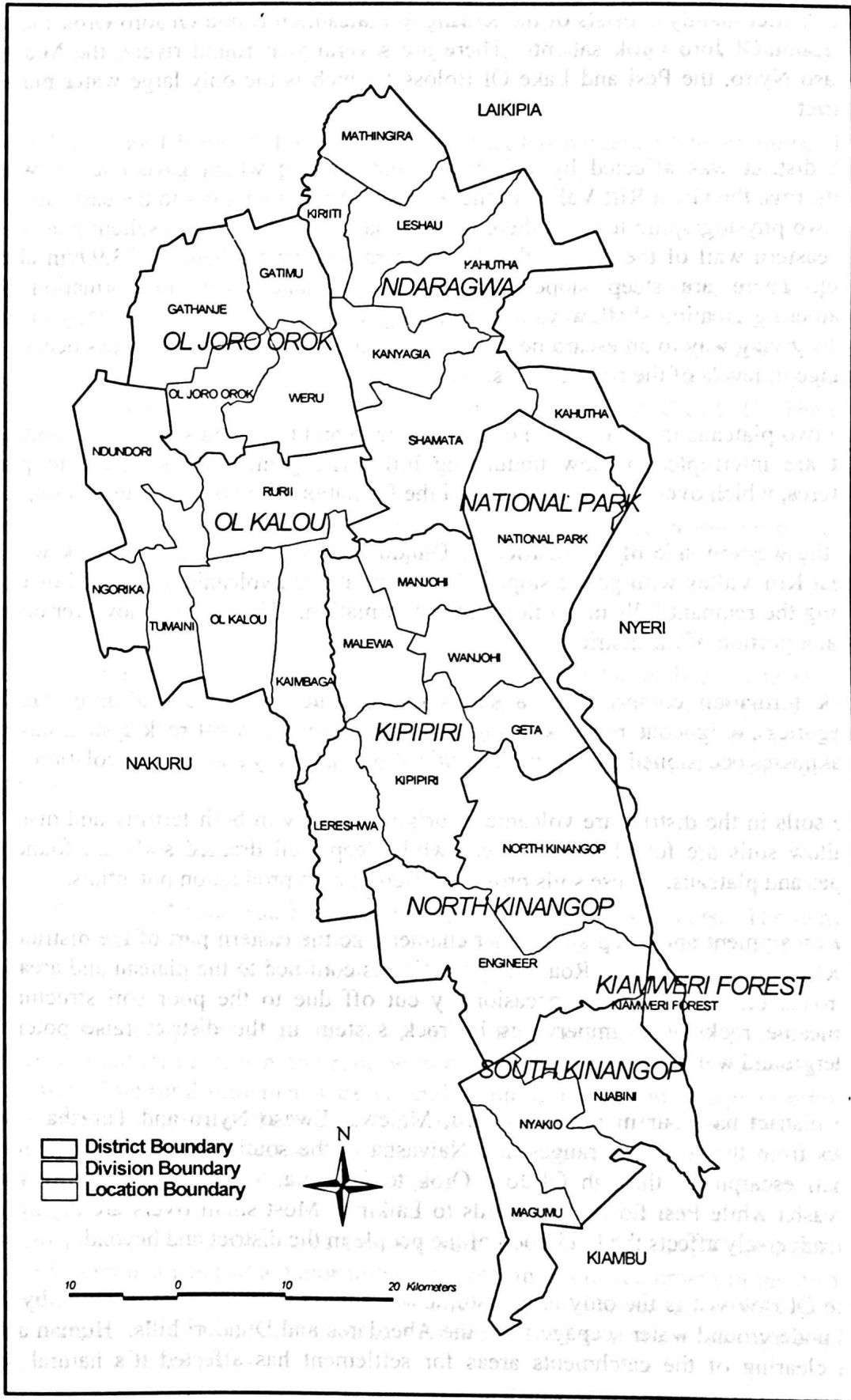
The district is divided into 6 divisions, 26 locations and 79 sub locations as shown in Table 1.1. The district has four constituencies and 26 wards with 30 councillors as shown in Table 1.2. The district has two Local Authorities namely Nyandarua and Ol Kalou both consisting of (26) electoral wards and 30 councillors. Nyandarua County Council has 19 wards and 21 councillors while Ol Kalou Town Council has 7 electoral wards and 9 councillors. The two Local Authorities have 2 nominated councillors each.

Table 1.2 Political Units

Divisions	Constituency	No. of Wards
Ndaragwa	Ndaragwa	6
Kipipiri	Kipipiri	5
North and South Kinangop	Kinangop	5
Ol Kalou and Ol Joro Orok	Ol Kalou	10
Total		26

Source: Electoral Commission, Nyahururu, 2001

NYANDARUA DISTRICT (Administrative Boundaries)



1.1.2 Physiographic and Natural Conditions

The district mainly consists of the Kinangop Plateau, Ol Kalou/Ol Joro Orok Plateau and Ol Kalou/Ol Joro Orok salient. There are several year round rivers; the Malewa, the Ewaso Nyiro, the Pesi and Lake Ol Bolossat which is the only large water mass in the district.

The district was affected by vulcanicity and faulting which gave rise to two major landforms, the Great Rift Valley to the west and Aberdare ranges to the east. In between the two physiographic features there is the Kinangop and Ol Kalou salient plateau. From the eastern wall of the district the Aberdare ranges have a height of 3,999m above sea level. There are steep slopes that have undergone great transformation through weathering creating shallow valleys and gorges. The ranges drop gradually in series of faults giving way to an escarpment that has been broken into sharp valleys occasioned by change in levels of the river courses.

The two plateaus in the district i.e. the Kinangop and Ol Kalou salient bear gentle slopes that are interrupted by low undulating hills. The gentle slopes flatten to plain-like features, which over time have enhanced the formation of marshlands and swamps.

To the western side of the district lie Dundori Hills which form the block wall of the Great Rift Valley with gentle slopes. The unweathered volcanic tuffs stand distinctively giving the remnant hills magnificent rocky formation. The plateaus however occupy the greater portion of the district.

Rock formation comprises of a series of volcanic rocks that fall into three major categories i.e. igneous rocks, volcanic ash and alluvium. Most rock system has lines of weaknesses occasioned by faulting and this allows porosity and easy percolation.

The soils in the district are volcanic in origin and vary in both fertility and distribution. Shallow soils are found in hilly areas while deep well drained soils are found on the slopes and plateaus. These soils provide different crop production potentials.

The escarpment and steep slopes that characterize the eastern part of the district hinders effective communication. Roads construction is confined to the plateau and areas served by roads on the slopes are occasionally cut off due to the poor soil structure. The permeable rocks with impervious bedrock system in the district raise potentials in underground water.

The district has four major rivers Pesi, Malewa, Ewaso Nyiro and Turasha. Malewa flows from the Aberdare ranges into Naivasha in the south. Ewaso Nyiro drains from Bahati escarpment through Ol Joro Orok to Laikipia. Turasha flows downwards to Naivasha while Pesi flows northwards to Laikipia. Most small rivers are drying up and this adversely affects the livelihood of the people in the district and beyond.

Lake Ol Bolossat is the only large natural water mass in the district. It is fed by streams and underground water seepage from the Aberdares and Dundori hills. Human activities and clearing of the catchments areas for settlement has affected it's natural refilling system and its existence is threatened.

The district falls in the highland savannah zone, characterized by few scattered trees with expansive grass cover. In elevated areas, tree cover increases forming thick forests with thick undergrowth. Most of the natural vegetation has been cleared giving way to man made environmental hazards. There are four gazetted forests which have both natural and planted strips.

General Climate and Rainfall Patterns: The district has moderate temperatures. The highest temperatures are recorded in the month of December, when the mean average is 21⁰ C and the lowest temperature is recorded in the month of July, with mean average of 7.1⁰C.

The district also experiences low temperatures with adverse effects. The cold air that is generated during clear nights on the moorlands of Nyandarua Ranges flows down the Kinangop Plateau and Ol Kalou Salient causing night frost nearly every month making cultivation of maize too hazardous. The valleys west of the plateau occasionally provide outlet to the stream of cold air. The temperatures range between 1.2⁰ C to 1⁰ C. The low temperatures lasts for some few hours before sunrise.

Rainfall in Nyandarua District decreases from east to west. Areas close to the range receives high rainfall ranging between 1,000mm to 1,400mm and decreases on plateaus. The amount received in the plateau is too minimal to support meaningful agriculture i.e. maximum of 400mm.

The rainfall pattern is varied and falls in two peak seasons. Long rains start in March to May while short rains are received between September and December. The rainfall intensity varies according to the location. Areas near the Aberdare slopes receive sufficient rainfall with the plateau receiving scanty erratic rainfall. Kinangop plateau has two rain seasons with sufficient rainfall that can least be compared with the Ol Kalou and Ol Joro Orok Plateau.

1.1.3 Settlement Patterns

Population density in Nyandarua has been increasing in the last 40 years. The density was 52 persons per Km² in 1969. It increased to 69 persons per km² in 1979 and then to 102 and 145 persons per km² in 1989 and 1999 respectively.

The current settlement patterns have historical origin from colonial times. The pattern is dichotomous in nature i.e. urban and rural with difference in both economic and spatial characteristics. The rural settlements are generally homogeneous and engage in primary production with agriculture as the predominant economic activity. Urban settlements are heterogeneous, densely populated and engage in non-agriculture economic activities such as commerce and industry and also service delivery.

The settlement schemes in Nyandarua District were initiated in late 1960's and 1970's. One of the factors that has had a major impact on settlements development in the district is the rapidly growing population without corresponding development of off-farm economic opportunities. Roads network also attract a lot of settlements along the main highways and all weather roads.

Table 1.3 Population Distribution/Density by Division (1999)

Division	Population	Density
Ol Kalou	98,806	167
Ol Joro Orok	65,229	171
Kipipiri	78,893	145
South Kinangop	84,393	242
North Kinangop	67,356	142
Ndaragwa	85,245	125
Total	479,902	145

Source: 1999 Population and Housing census

From the above table it can be observed that the highest population density is in South Kinangop Division while the lowest is in the Ndaragwa Division. Pockets of rural poverty are mostly observed in squatter villages mostly in Ndaragwa, Kipipiri and Ol Kalou Divisions.

The population distribution in the district is quite uneven. There is high population concentration in urban areas like Mairo Inya and the agricultural productive areas of South Kinangop, i.e. Magumu and Geta in Kipipiri Division. There is need therefore to improve on social amenities in these areas especially sanitation and recreation facilities. The areas with low population include Kahutha and Kanyagia Locations in Ndaragwa Division and Mikaro Sub-Location in North Kinangop. The low population has been caused by low land potential and insecurity especially in Ndaragwa close to Nyandarua/Laikipia borders. The population levels in the district has also been increasing due to life-time net migration. In 1979 there were 54,122 in-migrants and 42,130 in 1999.

The district faces the challenge of providing all the social amenities to this population especially in urban areas like Ol Kalou and Mairo Inya where high population increase during the plan period is expected.

The challenges in the current human settlement patterns include; uncontrolled subdivision of agricultural land into uneconomical sizes, reduction in agricultural production, environmental degradation, limited provision of land for public utilities, and squatting which has continued to be a problem.

1.2 DISTRICT FACT SHEET

The fact sheet below gives a summary of background information concerning the district in areas of topography and climate, population and major, socio-economic indicators.

Area (Km ²)	
Total area	3,304
Arable area	2,011
Non-arable land	1,517
Water Mass	335
Gazetted forest	347
Urban area	320
Topography and Climate	
Altitude:	
Highest	3,999 metres
Lowest	1,828 metres
Average rainfall	1050 mm
Temperature range:	
Highest	21.5°C

Lowest	7.1°
Temperature average	14.3°C
Population	
Population size(2002)	529,844
Population structure (2002)	
Females	270,331
Males	259,513
Female/male sex ratio	104:100
Total no. of youthful population (15-25) (2000)	119,930
Total population of primary school going age(2000)	126,809
Total population of secondary school going age	54,963
Total labour force	267,086
Dependency ratio	100:1.07
Population growth rate	3.3%
Density	
Highest density - S.Kinangop(1999)	242 persons per Km ²
Lowest density - Ndaragwa(1999)	125 persons per Km ²
Average density(1999)	145 persons per Km ²
Rural Population	
Start of plan period 2002	455,666
End 2008	555,439
Urban Population	
Number of towns with population 2000 – 10,000	7
Demography	
Crude birth rate	43.1/1000
Crude death rate	5.6/1000
Life Expectancy:	
Female	55 years
Male	53 years
Infant mortality rate	45/1000
Under 5 mortality rate	42/1000
Total fertility rate	6.6 children
Socio-Economic Indicators	
Total no. of households	104,401
Average household size	4.6
Number of female headed households	43,000 (41%)
Number of child headed households	Insignificant
No. of disabled	45000 (estimate)
Children needing special protection	28,999
Absolute poverty (rural and urban) (1997)	27%
Contribution to national poverty(1997)	0.9%
Average household incomes: Sectoral contribution to household incomes.	
Agriculture	75%
Rural self-employment	5%
Wage employment	10%
Urban self-employment	3%
Other	7%
No. of unemployed	133,105 (25%)
Agriculture	
Average farm size (small scale)	3.05 ha.
Average farm size (large scale)	100 Ha
Main food crops produced	Maize, wheat, beans, peas, potatoes, cabbages, carrots, kales, onion, tomatoes
Main cash crops produced	Wheat, pyrethrum, cut flowers
Total acreage under food crops	45,000 ha.
Main storage facilities (on and off farm)	On farm stores, NCPB
Population working in the agriculture sector	380,000 (72%)
Total No. of ranches	1
Average size of ranches	300 Ha
Main livestock bred	Cattle, goats, sheep, chicken
Land carrying capacity	2 livestock units/ha
Population working in the livestock sector	304,000
Main species of fish catch	Trout, tilapia, carp, codfish

Population of fish farmers	29 individuals; 17 self help groups
No. of fish ponds	46
Size of gazetted forest	34,700 Ha
Size of Non-gazetted forest	3,197.9 Ha
Main forest products	Timber, poles, fuel wood
% of people engaged in forest related activities	Saw mills 45% Furniture 20%
Cooperatives	
Number of active cooperatives by types (i.e. SACCOs, agriculture coops, unions, housing etc)	
Agriculture marketing	21
SACCOs	14
Consumers	4
Multi purpose	1
Key cooperatives, which have collapsed in last - 5 years	7
Horticulture marketing	1
Dairy	3
Consumers	2
SACCOs	1
Total registered members by type	
Agricultural marketing	11,704
SACCOs	17,273
Housing co-operatives	1,393
Multi-purpose	1000
Mining	Nil
Total turnover by type (Kshs)	
Agriculture marketing	124,230,331
SACCOs	50,602,431
Housing co-operatives	1,069,200
Multi-purpose	New
Water and Sanitation	
Number of households with access to piped water	5,203 (5%)
Number of households with access to potable water	5,907 (6%)
Number of permanent rivers	22
Number of wells	527
Number of protected springs	8
No. of operational water projects	252
No. of dams/water pans	200
Number of households with roof catchments	1,704
Average distance to nearest potable water point	2 km
Number of VIP latrines	704
Education Facilities	
Pre-Primary	
Number of pre-primary schools	1457
Total enrolment rates:	
Boys	45.3%
Girls	44.6%
Total drop out rates:	
Boys	5%
Girls	13.4%
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:26
Average years of schools attendance	2
Primary	
Number of primary schools	395
Total enrolment rates by sex:	
Boys	99.7%
Girls	99%
Total drop out rate by sex:	
Boys	5.5%
Girls	11.4%
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:32
Average years of school attendance by sex	8
Secondary	
Number of secondary schools	98

Total enrolment rates:	Boys Girls	31.4% 33.7%
Total drop-out by sex:		
Boys		5%
Girls		15%
Teacher/pupils ratio		1:14
Average years of school attendance		4 years
Tertiary		
Number of other training institutions(i.e. colleges and polytechnics)		41
Main type of training institution		Commercial colleges, youth polytechnics
Teacher training colleges		Nil
Youth polytechnic (community/church sponsored)		8
Adult Education		
Number of literacy classes		127
Enrolment by sex:		
Male(2001)		249
Female(2001)		901
Dropout rates by sex:		
Male		46%
Females		39%
Literacy levels by sex:		
Male		85%
Female		85%
Health		
Three most prevalent diseases		URTI, malaria, skin diseases
Doctor/patient ratio		1:10,000
Number of hospitals		2
Clinical officer/patient ratio		1:500
Number of health centres		9
Dispensaries		26
Nurses/patient ratio		1:6
No of private health clinics:		
Mission		9
Private		25
Average distance to health centre		5 Km
% households with access to health centres		75%
Energy		
Number of households with electricity connection		10,000
Number of trading centres with electricity		15
% rural households using solar power		1.5%
% households using firewood/charcoal		99%
% household using kerosene, gas or biogas		99%
Transport Facilities		
Total kilometres of road:		
Bitumen		141.1 Km
Gravel		192.2 Km
Earth		671.4 Km
Total length of railway line and number of railway stations		70 km; 3 stations
Number of airstrips		1
Number of public service vehicles		500
Communications		
Number of households with telephone connections		250
Number of private and public organizations with telephone connections		371
Mobile services coverage		Insignificant
Number of post/sub post offices		10
Number of telephone booths		33
Number of households without radios		43,849 (42%)
Number of cyber cafes		NIL
Trade, Commerce and Tourism		
Number of trading centres		43
Number of hotels		12

Number of tourist class hotels	3
Main tourist attraction	L. Ol Bolossat, Aberdare National Park
Number of registered hotels	7
Number of licensed businesses	159
Total number of informal sector enterprises	48
Main type of minerals	Sand, building stones
Banks and Financial Institutions	
Number of Banks	4
Volume of credit provided	Information not available
Number of other financial institutions	3
Volume of credit provided	-
Number of Micro-Finance Institutions	4

The first part of the report deals with the general situation in 1997 and a comparison of the situation in 1998. The second part deals with the development of the economy in 1998 and the impact of the major developments on the different sectors.

1.1.1. THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN 1998

The economic development in 1998 was characterized by a strong growth of the economy with the highest growth rate since 1994. The growth was mainly driven by the private sector and the services sector.

The growth of the economy was supported by a strong increase in investment and development. The increase in investment was mainly due to the expansion of the private sector and the services sector.

The growth of the economy was also supported by a strong increase in exports. The increase in exports was mainly due to the expansion of the private sector and the services sector.

The growth of the economy was also supported by a strong increase in savings. The increase in savings was mainly due to the expansion of the private sector and the services sector.

CHAPTER TWO

MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

The major development challenges and cross cutting issues are discussed in this chapter. The challenges are mainly related to the economic development and the social development.

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2.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides an overview of the last District Development Plan, 1997-2002, a review of performance in terms of plan implementation, the linkage between the 2002-2008 District Plan and other policy documents, the chapter also indicates the major challenges to be tackled during the Plan period.

2.1 OVERVIEW OF 1997 – 2001 PLAN PERIOD

The 1997-2001 District Plan focused on industrial transformation of the district with the major aim of increasing employment opportunities, increasing incomes and increasing industrial production. This was in line with the National Development Plan theme.

The Plan identified resource potential of the district, constraints to industrial development and strategies to address the impediments to industrial development with specific programme/projects to address the identified constraints:

However, the plan was over ambitious in setting industrial transformation targets. This noble objective could not be realised within the medium term. Little was achieved in implementing the planned projects and programmes.

In the Agriculture and Rural Development Sector, the major objective was to increase productivity for sustainable economic growth, food security, creation of employment and equitable income distribution. During the period, only 25 per cent of the projects were started and most of them are still on-going.

In the Cooperative Sub-sector, seven cooperatives collapsed but new ones were also formed or revived while under the Education Sub-sector, very few projects were implemented due to funding constraints. However, the local community through PTA/BOG implemented several projects under their own initiatives.

The Health Sub-sector continued with most of the routine health care provision activities but most of the proposed projects were partially implemented.

In the Infrastructure and Services Sector, the district had a poor infrastructure network at the start of the plan period and the sector put in place several projects to improve the situation. However, the El nino rains damaged the roads and ate back into the gains made. Minimal achievements were made in the telecommunication and energy provision sector.

Under Tourism, Trade and Industry the sector started with low savings and investment due to high level of poverty and hoped to promote access to credit for more investment. Credit availability was minimal due to high interest rates charged by financial institutions.

2.2 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 1997 – 2001 PLAN

Table 2.1 District Development Plan Implementation Status, 1997-2001

Department	No. of Projects Proposed	No. of Projects Implemented	% Implementation Status of Projects (Physical and Financial)
Agriculture and Livestock Development	8	1	25
Veterinary	2	0	0
Forest	1	0	0
Lands and Settlement	1	0	0
Water Development	8	3	22
Energy	1	0	0
Roads	5	4	43
Fisheries	4	3	66.8
Health	4	1	20
CBS	3	2	100
Total	37	14	-

Source: District Development Office, Nyandarua, 2001

Table 2.1 provides the 1997 – 2001 project/programme implementation status by major departments. Most of the projects and programmes implemented were mainly in Water, Roads, Agriculture and Livestock Development.

Most of the programmes in the departments are continuous programmes. However, there were other projects implemented during the Plan period, which did not appear in the Plan.

Major Constraint: Some of the major constraints encountered during implementation included shortage of technical staff, collapse of cooperatives due to mismanagement and liberalisation, poor infrastructural network especially roads, low adoption of extension messages by target beneficiaries, illegal logging and over-exploitation of forest and water resources in the Agricultural and Rural Development sector

In the infrastructure and Services Sector, major constraints were the El Nino weather phenomenon which damaged roads and bridges and lack of adequate resources for maintenance. The wet weather in most months of the year means road repairs must be done often.

Trade, Tourism and Industry was greatly affected by high interest rates which lowered investments. It was also affected by human-wildlife conflict and poor access to market information.

Security and increased cases of lawlessness were a threat to development especially along the Nyandarua/Laikipia border while the negative impact of HIV/AIDS continued to reduce positive strides that the district had made in most sectors.

Lessons Learnt: Several lessons were learned during the implementation of the 1997-2001, Plan period. One major one was the need for the involvement of stakeholders, particularly the local community in all stages of the plan implementation in order to create a sense of ownership. It also ensures issues faced such as implementation of projects outside the DDP will be avoided. Another lesson learnt is that greater community representation is required in the DDC sub-committees, one being the District Roads Committee.

It is also important that while planning, the negative impacts of HIV/AIDS should be constantly checked as they could negate all development efforts in the district.

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

Previous District Development Plans (DDPs) have been prepared for three to five year periods along side the annual District Plan Annexes. Through the District Focus for Rural Development strategy, grass root priorities are supposed to feed into the national priorities through the District Development Plan Annexes and into the budget. The current DDP 2002-2008 set out the specific district priorities in the medium term while the National Development Plan (NDP) 2002-2008 sets out the overall national development priorities which are necessary for achieving sustained socio-economic development, rapid economic growth and poverty reduction in the whole country. The National and District Development Plan theme "Effective Management for Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction".

The Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) on the other hand, cover the period 2001 – 2004 has been complete and it involved wide participation and consultations of the key stakeholders. The local community proposed and prioritised their own felt needs in poverty reduction efforts. The priorities identified through the DPRSP process have been fully incorporated into the District Development Plan priorities and translated into projects and programmes to be implemented during the plan period 2002-2008. The DDP also outlines a monitoring and evaluation framework that will ensure effectiveness and efficiency in the implementation and allocation of district and national resources (to the district) for optimal benefits in poverty alleviation initiatives.

The NDP/DDP bridges the gap between the PRSP and the fifteen year National Poverty Eradication Plan (NPEP). The NPEP (1999-2015), which is a long term policy document that proposes a fifteen year time horizon to reduce poverty by a half. The NPEP adopted the international development goals proposed in the World Summit for Social Development held in Copenhagen in 1995. The NPEP is more national in nature and the district draws from it. The National priorities are expected to guide the district poverty reduction in the district.

In Nyandarua District a long term strategic Regional Development Plan covering a period of thirty years (2001-2030) has been worked out. The overall goal of the plan is to improve the living standards of the people in the district through poverty reduction initiatives such as efficient utilization of resources, enhanced agricultural production and marketing, generation of employment opportunities, improved development of infrastructure, orderly development of human settlements, attainment of high literacy levels, improved Medicare and enhancing partnerships in the mobilisation of local resources for development. The Regional Plan takes cognisance of national policies in the NDP which must be translated into concrete programmes and projects at the district and local level through the DDP. The Regional Plan also provides a vision, mission and the long term perspective of desired growth and development patterns for the district. It is the basis and framework within which medium (7 years), short term (3 years) and annual (budgetary) action plans by various sectors shall be drawn and implemented. This

will ensure flexibility and accommodation of any necessary changes to be incorporated in the plan during different phases of the implementation process.

Side by side the DDP, other Plans like the Local Development Plan (Ol Kalou Town Council) will be implemented. The Plan has the main aim of reducing poverty through provision of infrastructure, water, markets, housing and a conducive business environment for the private sector. The Town Council will have the task of providing amenities once the District Headquarters shifts from Nyahururu to Ol Kalou Town.

Other guiding sessional papers incorporated in the DDP include Sessional Paper No. 1 of 1965 on African Socialism and its Application to Planning in Kenya; Sessional Paper No. 8 of 1970 on Cooperative Development Policy for Kenya; Sessional Paper No.10 of 1973 on Employment; Sessional Paper No. 1 of 1986 on Economic Management for Renewed Growth; Sessional Paper No.1 of 1981, revised 1994 on National Food Policy; Sessional Paper No. 2 of 1992 on Small Enterprise and Jua Kali Development in Kenya and Sessional Paper No. 4 of 1997 on AIDs in Kenya, all within the framework of the District Focus for Rural Development strategy.

Other major documents include the Forest Act, Public Health Act, Water Act, Agriculture Act, the Cooperative Act, Regional Land Act and National Environment Act.

2.4 MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

This section highlights the major development challenges the district has experienced and plans to tackle during the plan period. Addressing these challenges will lead to poverty reduction and sustainable development of the district. The major challenges that will be addressed include: high population growth, poverty, HIV/AIDS, gender and growth, disaster management and environmental conservation and management.

2.4.1 Population Growth

This section gives the population dynamics as a great challenge to the implementation of the 2002-2008 Plan. This takes into consideration the population size, structure and distribution against the district resource endowment.

Table 2.2 District Population Projections 1999 – 2008

Age Group	1999		2002		2004		2006		2008	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0 - 4	38,222	37,467	42,200	41,366	45,079	44,188	48,154	47,203	51,440	50,424
5 - 9	35,549	35,012	39,248	38,656	41,926	41,293	44,787	44,110	47,842	47,120
10 - 14	38,070	36,728	42,032	40,550	44,899	43,317	47,963	46,272	51,235	49,429
15 - 19	29,335	27,304	32,388	30,145	34,597	32,202	36,958	34,399	39,479	36,746
20 - 24	19,836	22,497	21,900	24,838	23,394	26,533	24,990	28,343	26,695	30,277
25 - 29	16,229	19,598	17,918	21,638	19,141	23,114	20,447	24,691	21,842	26,376
30 - 34	13,859	15,808	15,301	17,453	16,345	18,644	17,461	19,916	18,652	21,275
35 - 39	11,204	12,636	12,370	13,952	13,214	14,903	14,115	15,920	15,078	17,006
40 - 44	6,883	7,392	7,599	8,161	8,117	8,718	8,671	9,313	9,263	9,948
45 - 49	5,536	6,423	6,112	7,092	6,529	7,576	6,974	8,093	7,450	8,645
50 - 54	5,001	6,038	5,522	6,666	5,898	7,121	6,301	7,607	6,731	8,126
55 - 59	3,765	5,350	4,156	5,906	4,440	6,309	4,743	6,740	5,066	7,200
60 - 64	3,498	3,719	3,862	4,106	4,126	4,387	4,408	4,686	4,708	5,005
65 - 69	2,571	2,716	2,839	2,999	3,033	3,204	3,240	3,422	3,461	3,656
70 - 74	2,072	2,170	2,287	2,396	2,443	2,559	2,610	2,734	2,788	2,920
75 - 79	1,515	1,563	1,673	1,725	1,787	1,843	1,909	1,969	2,039	2,103
80 +	1,908	2,428	2,106	2,681	2,250	2,863	2,403	3,059	2,567	3,268
NS										
Total	235,052	244,850	259,513	270,331	277,218	288,775	296,132	308,477	316,336	329,523

Source: District Statistics Office, Nyahururu, 2001.

The table above shows the district population projections up to the end of the Plan period. The total population in 2002 is 529,844 the population growing at the rate of 3.3 per cent. This will mean the population will be 645,859 persons by year 2008 and additional 116,015 persons. The population projection figures show that about 58 per cent of the population is below 20 years. This implies that this population has to be provided for since in addition to the increase, they constitute more of consumers than producers. The young population will require to be fed, educated and provided with all the other basic necessities. This implies that most of the resources produced in the district will be for consumption purposes and very little if any will be saved for investment purposes. This will have negative effects on employment creation and income levels in the district. There will be pressure on the existing resources such as land, education and health facilities thereby requiring expansion to meet the needs of the high population.

The increase in population densities without commensurate increase in resources and employment creation will result in the continuation of the vicious cycle of poverty, which will be difficult to break. Efforts therefore will be geared towards controlling of population growth rate and encouraging savings for investments purposes.

Table 2.3 shows projections of selected age groups. The age groups selected indicate the expected population at school, the labour force and the female population of child bearing age. Provision of infrastructural facilities in the district as well as the creation of employment opportunities will be guided by these projections.

Table 2.3 Population Projections of Selected Age Groups

Age Group	1999		2002		2004		2006		2008	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
6 - 13	58,893	55,963	65,022	61,787	69,458	66,002	74,197	70,506	79,259	75,316
14 - 17	25,935	23,847	28,634	26,329	30,588	28,125	32,674	30,044	34,904	32,094
15 - 25	53,275	55,351	58,819	61,111	62,832	65,281	67,119	69,734	71,698	74,492
15 - 49		111,660		123,280		131,691		140,676		150,274
15 - 64	115,145	126,766	127,128	139,958	135,801	149,507	145,066	159,707	154,964	170,604

Source: District Statistics Office, Nyahururu, 2001

Age Group 6 – 13 years (Primary): In this age cohort there were 114,856 persons in 1999. The children in this age group are expected to increase to 136,809 in 2002 and 154,575 in 2008. The total enrolment rate at primary school level is 99 per cent. The provision of learning facilities has not been growing at the same rate and existing facilities have undergone a general decline in condition. This population is therefore expected to overstretch the existing facilities. To accommodate this increase, the district will strive to improve the existing facilities, equip them and encourage parents to maintain the children in school and pay school fees on time. Drop out rate by girls which is at 11.4 per cent, is higher than for boys at 5.5 per cent and this has to be addressed.

Age Group 14 – 17 years (Secondary): This population is projected to increase by an additional 17,216 people from 49,782 in 1999 to 66,998 in 2008. This calls for an increase in the number of secondary schools to absorb the projected student population. The challenge however will be the provision of equipment for the set syllabus. Many of the schools lack laboratories and workshops to teach science subjects. During the Plan period the district will undertake to improve the facilities and equip the schools as well as to continuously rationalise teaching staff to ensure even distribution throughout the district.

Age Group 15 – 25 years (Youth): This youthful population is expected to grow from 108,626 in 1999 to 146,190 in 2008. This age group is composed of youths who are in secondary schools and tertiary institutions. This is a dependent age group which is mostly unemployed. The high rate of growth of this age group calls for high investments in employment creation and expansion of tertiary institutions for skills development.

Age Group 15 – 49 years (Reproductive Age): These are females in the reproductive age group. They are projected to increase from 111,660 in 1999 to 150,274 in 2008. This means that with increasingly declining infant mortality rates, the high increase of the females in this age group will contribute to increased population in the district. This in essence calls for an increase in maternal and child health care services as well as measures to reduce the fertility rate.

Age Group 15 – 64 years (Labour force): This district potential labour force was 241,911 in 1999. This is projected to rise to 325,568 by the year 2008. This indicates

that the percentage of the district's potential labour force to the total population is approximately 50 per cent. For a district whose main economic activity is agriculture the high population of females to males (104:100) will mean that females provide labour at the farm levels while males may go out of the district in search of off-farm employment. Most of the labour force is unskilled leading to high rates of disguised employment in the farms. The lack of skills and high numbers has led to high unemployment levels in the rural areas and towns. In the Plan period, the district will strive to encourage intensive agriculture and extension services for optimum production of food and cash crops. It will also encourage the establishment of small scale industries to offer most of the employment. The Jua Kali sector is expected to play a key role in providing employment opportunities. Additional tertiary institutions will be established and the existing ones equipped and staffed to provide employment.

2.4.2 Poverty.

The poverty situation in Nyandarua District indicates that 27 per cent of the total population lives in absolute poverty. This amounts to 0.9 per cent to National poverty level. The largest proportion of the poor reside in the rural areas.

This means that about 27 per cent of the people can not meet their minimum food requirements which is set at 2,250 calories per day per adult equivalent in Kenya. 17.3 per cent of the people are so poor that even if they were to spend their entire income on food they would still not have enough to eat (i.e. the hardcore poor).

The causes of poverty, as brought out during the PRSP consultation process and Poverty Assessment Report, are poor infrastructure, i.e. poor road network, lack of electricity, water and telecommunication services; inadequate land where some people are rendered squatters while some own very small farms; inadequate and lack of access to markets for farm produce and Jua Kali products; exploitation by middlemen; collapse of cooperative societies e.g. KCC, KFA and AFC; inadequate credit facilities; consumption of illicit brews; HIV/AIDS pandemic; insecurity and high cost of farm inputs.

In many parts of the district, squatters who have settled on private and public land are most affected by poverty since they do not have land of their own to cultivate. The youth also have no land of their own to cultivate or use as collateral to secure loans. Small scale farmers produce only enough for their domestic consumption.

The ranking of the divisions in terms of levels of poverty beginning with the poorest is as follows: Ndaragwa, Oljoro Orok, Ol Kalou, Kipipiri, South Kinangop, North Kinangop. Poverty in the district has been increasing over the years as in the rest of the country.

The infrastructural facilities in the district are not well-developed especially roads where most of them are impassable during the rainy season. This hinders the marketing of agricultural products since most of them cannot reach the market due to poor road conditions. The farmers are therefore forced to sell their produce at throw away prices with adverse effects since the prices they sell their produce is below the cost of production. This cause the major cause of poverty causing many to be unable to meet even basic necessities such as clothing, health and education.

The poor infrastructure such as information technology facilities e.g. postal and telecommunications services also affect the market information such that farmers are unaware of better market for their produce and the various seasons when they could fetch good prices.

Supply of potable water in the district is a challenge since the majority of the people have no access to clean water. This is mainly because water is inaccessible due to the terrain. The major sources of water are boreholes and man-made dams, which are expensive to maintain. The occasional drought, when it comes, affects the agriculture sector negatively.

The increasing school dropout rate is a major challenge at all levels in schools. This could be attributed to poverty levels where parents are not able to raise the required money for school fees, books, and uniform to maintain their children in schools and the negative impact of HIV/AIDS. The unemployment rates have also led to high dropout rates because parents no longer regard education with the seriousness it deserved as many school and college leavers remain unemployed regardless of their skills.

2.4.3 HIV/AIDS

The first Aids case was reported in Nyandarua in 1987 and since then AIDS prevalence has been rising steadily throughout the district. HIV/AIDS prevalence in Nyandarua District is the highest in the high potential agricultural areas of Mairo Inya and Shamata in Ndaragwa Division, Silibwet Ol Joro Orok in Ol Joro Orok Division, Wanjohi and Geta in Kipipiri Division, Ndunyu Njeru and Engineer in North Kinangop and Magumu Fly Over and Njambini in South Kinangop Division.

The main causes of the spread of HIV/AIDS in the district include unsafe sexual behaviour, drug abuse especially drinking of illicit brews, high poverty levels and poor nutrition, peer pressure and ignorance of facts by the youth, family breakdowns, mothers to child transmission, and high incidence of Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs). Table 2.4 gives the HIV/AIDS status in the district in 1999 and 2000.

Table 2.4 HIV/AIDS Related Deaths 1999/2000

Month	Male	Female	Total (1999)	Male	Female	Total (2000)
January	1	7	8	6	6	12
February	6	5	11	3	3	6
March	9	7	16	19	15	34
April	5	14	19	7	10	17
May	14	11	25	9	23	32
June	2	7	9	15	18	33
July	1	6	7	4	14	18
August	9	15	24	9	2	11
September	4	9	13	10	15	25
October	8	7	15	38	16	54
November	9	10	19	9	18	27
December	10	19	29	11	12	23
Total	78	117	195	140	152	292

Source: M.O.H, Nyandarua, 2001

From the above table it can be noted that more women are dying due to AIDS than men. This can be attributed to higher poverty and vulnerability of women than men. The cultural submissiveness of women to men makes them more exposed to the disease.

In 1998, 1,515 blood donors and patients were screened for HIV and 411 cases were found positive. This represents 27 per cent of prevalence rate among the population screened. In the year 2000, out of 2,512 cases screened, 597 or 23.8 per cent were positive. The number of deaths due to AIDS is on the increase. Many deaths are unrecorded because of misdiagnosis and misreporting hence the number could be higher.

There is need to increase the number of counsellors to include field officers like P.H.T. and P.H.O. and volunteers. Many of the infected are attended to by relatives who require much education so that they can offer appropriate services, thereby calling for more community members to be trained on home based care. There is need for a multi-sectoral approach to curb the spread.

The HIV/AIDS prevalence rate in the district in general is 12 per cent. About 50 per cent of the beds in the district hospitals are occupied by people with AIDS. A large number of AIDS patients being attended to at home.

The age-cohorts most affected are the years 20-44 for both females and males with the highest cases being in ages 30 to 35 for both females and males. The socio economic impact of HIV/AIDS in the district include:- the high school drop-out rate due to lack of school fees; children headed families; loss of strong manpower; the life expectancy has reduced to less than 56 years and there is high mortality and morbidity rates; Huge amounts of money spent on treatment of opportunistic infections, home based care and care of orphans means sacrificed development benefits.

The planned intervention measures in the district include HIV/AIDS awareness campaigns, blood screening activities, condom promotion and distribution, supply of STI drugs and treatment of STI, treatment of opportunistic diseases, counselling and testing activities and care and support programmes for the infected and affected.

2.4.4 Gender Inequality

The gender disparity is very minimal in the district especially in institutions of learning. In pre-primary there is 45.3 per cent enrolment for boys and 44.6 per cent for girls. In primary education the enrolment is 99.7 per cent and 99 per cent for boys and girls respectively. In secondary school the enrolment is 31.4 per cent and 33.7 per cent for boys and girls respectively.

The enrolment levels compare favourably for boys and girls. Parents therefore give equal opportunities for girls and boys in school. In adult classes 249 males and 901 females were enrolled in 2001. The district also has high literacy level of 85 per cent for both females and males.

In the labour market more females than males are involved in agriculture related activities such as cash and food crop farming and marketing of the same. More males are involved in Jua Kali sector than females, e.g. motor and bicycle garages. In business enterprises more males are involved than female because males are able to obtain the

collateral required to secure loans, since most of the security such as land title deeds are owned by men. The area requiring intervention is to ensure that women access by credit and to land.

Statistics reveal that in tertiary learning institutions the gender disparities are minimal. The number of male and female is almost balanced. However, male students enrol for courses which are more adaptive to the informal sector such as motor vehicle repairs, electrical, engineering carpentry, etc. while female students enrol for courses which are less lucrative such as tailoring and catering.

More women participate in self-help movements than men. There are over 2,000 women groups in the district against less than 400 men groups. Women groups are a formidable force in social mobilisation and provide an entry point to community development. Women groups mobilise over 115 million a year through self-help activities such as domestic water tank construction, home improvement activities, merry-go-round and informal income generating activities.

In the informal sector, men are more actively involved than women. However women membership in Jua Kali associations has increased tremendously. For the last 4 years at least 5 women specific Jua Kali associations have emerged. The trend is anticipated to continue although women are handicapped by lack of adequate skills and enthusiasm to compete effectively with men. Presently NGOs and CBOs jointly with the government are emphasising on the importance of equal gender participation in community development for ease of sustainability and distribution of community resources. Sensitisation and awareness creation workshops have been organised in all divisions to sensitise the community on the relevance of affirmative actions and the advantages of such strategies in improving the living standards.

However, cultural beliefs still prohibit women from inheriting property like land and other fixed assets and this reduces the chances of women getting credit for investment using land as collateral. It also discourages the morale to produce as majority of the women work on farms but the proceeds go to men.

2.4.5 Disaster Management

In Nyandarua District the most prevalent disasters include:

Drought and Frost: These are the most prevalent in Kahutha, Leshau and Mathingira Locations of Ndaragwa Division, Kaimbaga and Mawingu Locations of Ol Kalou Divisions. Malewa and Lereshwa Locations of Kipipiri Division and Murungaru Sub-location of North Kinangop Division. The average annual rainfall in these areas is 500 mm. With the main activity being farming, food insecurity is the main problem affecting the people living in these areas. Frost comes mostly during the periods of drought when the problem becomes even more complicated. Food insecurity comes about as a result of insufficient food supply and nutrient imbalances especially for children under five years due to damaged crops and or total crop failures.

To manage this disaster, the Agriculture and Rural Development Sector will promote drought tolerant crops in the drought prone parts of the district. The crops include sweet potatoes, sorghum and finger millet. The sector will also train local communities on

nutritional aspects, encourage construction of water reservoirs where appropriate, promote cost effective methods of irrigation like bucket and manual pumps. The weather station at Oljoro Orok will be operationalised to monitor changes in weather patterns. An early warning system will also be put in place.

Fires: In order to manage fire disaster the Forest Department will declare fire seasons just before the start of dry seasons. Farmers will be required to alert the chiefs and the Forest Department before burning weeds on their farms. Clearing of fire breaks already established within the forests, will be done just before the dry season. The department will conduct fire patrol (policing) and get fire standby staff to deal with fire emergencies. In addition, there are fire towers in Olbolosat and Ndaragwa. The department will conduct public awareness barazas and will be prepared with fire-fighting equipments like buckets and fire beaters.

High Disease Prevalence: As already explained in the section under HIV/AIDS, the epidemic is taking a big toll on the economically active portion of the district population. The household income spent on health leaves the families of victims destitute despite eventually losing the victim. The family and social institutions are destroyed with high numbers of orphans, high dependency ratios and low production. This leads to high poverty levels and vulnerability since if one is not infected he/she is affected in a way or the other by the epidemic. Other serious diseases include pneumonia, malaria and typhoid.

Wildlife Menace: This is most prevalent in areas neighbouring the Aberdare Forest and areas surrounding Lake Olbolosat. Elephants destroy crops in the areas near the Aberdares while hippos in Lake Olbolosat do the same in areas near the lake leading to crop destruction in those highly productive areas. To reduce or eradicate the risks and vulnerabilities that lead to disasters, the district will undertake the following preventive and remedial measures:

Enhance enforcement of all existing laws, specifically the Environment Act, the Physical Planning Act, the Water Act, the Health Act to name but a few. This will promote better land use, reduce environment degradation, enforce building and highway codes to reduce accidents, to promote curative and preventive health, to conserve and regulate the use of water under the Water Act;

Strengthen the District Disaster Management Committee at every level up to sub-location. The committees will be all inclusive; that is, to comprise all Heads of Departments at each level, representatives from private sector, NGOs, media opinion leaders and other co-opted members as and when required.

Integrated scenario where specific contingency plans will be prepared in anticipation of potential disaster. Regular training, drill exercises, rehearsals and practice with members of the public on such updated contingency plans will be encouraged;

Preparation of an updated inventory of disaster response resources (human, material and equipment) both from private and GOK owned;

Preparation and implementation of comprehensive disaster awareness programmes through regular public barazas, seminars etc.

Regular submission of a summary of disaster management activities undertaken and challenges experienced by the District Disaster Management Committee. Disaster Management decisions will be based on priorities, requirements and perceptions of those at risk such as vulnerable community living in squatter villages, dangerous locations such as steep slopes prone to land slides and soil erosion. The district will adopt a flexible and adaptable management system supported by new techniques which give priority to facilitating a dynamic process of participation and dialogue in order to achieve sustainable development free from unnecessary disasters which hamper and causes set backs to any development achieved in the district.

2.4.6 Environmental Conservation and Management

The high population growth rate and landlessness has led to people settling on very steep slopes on the Aberdares and Ndunduri ranges. Poor farming methods have led to alarming levels of soil erosion and pollution by chemicals washed down by rain water. There is extensive logging of the forest. Charcoal burning is prevalent in forests and farms. Sand harvesting and quarrying are also prevalent in the district especially in Ol Kalou. These activities contribute to drought, low agricultural productivity and incomes leading to high food poverty levels in these areas.

Land Slides: This affects a small section of the district in Kipipiri Division. The land slides are caused by farming on the steep slopes aggravated by the high population density. The landslides kill people, destroy property and makes farming impossible in the affected areas. It also leads to environmental degradation. These leads to low productivity of the land, landlessness and vulnerability to poverty.

Over 80 per cent of the population in the district depend on rain-fed agriculture for their livelihood. The rapid population growth rate and high population densities in the high and medium potential areas make the farms susceptible to soil degradation and soil erosion. Numerous land subdivision and immigration have negative effects on the pollution control, soil erosion and environmental degradation due to cultivation on hill slopes, hill tops and on water catchments areas.

Land distribution and ownership is highly skewed. An average of 46 per cent of the cultivatable land is in 3-5 acres of farm sizes. This land area produces about 75 per cent of the district total value of agricultural output. This means that the farmers use high amounts of chemicals which pollute rivers and other water sources.

Illegal logging and forest fires destroy vegetation cover especially on the Aberdares which is a catchments area for rivers flowing to Eastern and North Eastern Provinces through Lake Olbolosat (Ewaso Ng'iro), Coast Province (River Tana), Rift Valley Province (River Malewa) and Central Province which is fed by many rivers and streams from the ridges.

The district intends to employ several methods to mitigate against the negative impacts mentioned above. The district has benefited from the National Soil and Water Conservation Programme. Through this programme, individual farmer extension approaches through farm visits has been applied to teach farmers on proper farming methods to reduce soil erosion and pollution by chemicals. Other extension methods

which will be applied include: group visits, field demonstrations, farmers field days, farmers exchange visits and educational tours and agricultural shows. The mass media including print media (posters, postcards, calendars, brochures, leaflets) radio messages, television broadcasts and newspapers will be encouraged and used to create awareness on conservation and management techniques.

Enforcement of the Forest Act and patrols will be intensified in the plan period to control illegal logging and indiscriminate felling of trees on farms. Agro-forestry will be emphasised in agricultural extension activities. Mobilization and participation of the entire community in environmental conservation that takes into account farmer's felt needs will take priority. Local leaders, Government departments and other development agencies will be integrated in the district environmental conservation and management efforts.

The overall goal is to realise increased production in the district in a sustainable manner with minimal damage to the environment.

The Nyandarua District Environmental Action Plan borrows heavily from the National Environmental Action Plan and the National Environmental Management and Conservation Act. During the Plan period there will be need to implement environmental management and conservation in line with the new Environmental Management and Coordination Act. There will also be need to streamline the policy, legal and institutional framework to control deforestation and excisions of forests by developing working relationships with NGOs, the private sector and the community in order to restore forest ecosystems through afforestations.

There will also be a need for improvement in planning for proper utilisation of natural resources in the district which will be done through the use of available research data to formulate appropriate interventions. Community based natural resources management Group will be encouraged for the purpose of sustainability of these interventions.

10. DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT

The district development strategy is a key document that provides a framework for the district's development. It sets out the vision, mission, and goals for the district and provides a guide for the district's development.

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- Vision statement
- Mission statement
- Goals and objectives
- Key strategies
- Implementation plan
- Monitoring and evaluation

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CHAPTER THREE

DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES AND PRIORITIES

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3.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter outlines the poverty measures that the district will undertake to achieve the objectives of reducing poverty and spurring economic growth. The chapter has been prepared in line with the MTEF sectors.

The strategies developed will address the development needs of the entire district but will also specifically target the problems facing the pockets of the poor as identified during the PRSP consultation process. The sectoral strategies addressed in this chapter have been developed under the following sector headings:-

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

The information provided includes the sectoral vision and mission, district response to the sector vision and mission, the importance of the sector in the district, key stakeholders in the sector, priorities, constraints and strategies, and finally, it indicates the projects and programmes that will be implemented during the plan period to address the challenges mentioned in Chapter Two.

3.1 AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

3.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The sector vision is “sustainable and equitable rural development for all” while the mission is “to contribute to poverty reduction through the promotion of food security, agro-industrial development, trade, water supply, rural employment and sustainable utilization of the natural resources”.

3.1.2. District Response to Sector Vision and Mission:

Nyandarua is a predominantly agricultural district and there is need for improved growth rate in the sector. This will be done by building an effective and efficient participatory extension and technology delivery service, implementing sound land-use, water and environmental policies. The sector will also strive to effectively control vector and livestock diseases by using environmentally and user friendly measures. There will also be focus on promotion of livestock products and quality control. The sector will also engage in settlement of squatters, issuance of title deeds for all land categories and ensure proper planning of urban areas to promote orderly and co-ordinated development. Improvement of development conditions by settling disputes and collecting land related revenues will be undertaken. The sector will also promote market information through co-operative societies.

3.1.3 Importance of The Sector in The District

The district is an agricultural district and 90 per cent of the population depend on it for direct employment, incomes and food. The district is also a major milk producer and provides a large proportion of raw milk for processing both within and outside the district. It also produces a considerable share of horticultural and industrial crops both for the local market and export.

The sector is also responsible for the control of animal diseases in the district. It is estimated that 95 per cent of the households derive their livelihood directly or indirectly from livestock sales and livestock marketing. Livestock sales average about Kshs.200 million per year while milk sales averages Kshs.100 million.

The sector is a major source of employment, income generation, foreign exchange and revenue in the district. It also supports other major industries in the district mainly food processing, tourism and trade by providing the required raw materials for processing and consumption.

The title deeds issuance enables land owners to use them as collateral for loans which are invested in both rural and urban areas thus generating employment. Squatters improved their standards of living and they can now fully utilize the land. Planning of centres makes land available for alienation for various uses.

The sector contributes by increasing the tree cover and participation in environmental management, catchments areas protection, conservation of soil, water and bio-diversity and improved efficiency of tree industries.

The sector is important in promoting fish farming as a complementary source of foodstuff and income.

3.1.4 Role of Stakeholders in the sector

The following are key players in the sector; farming community, NGO's, CBO's e.g. Community Squatter Settlement Committees, agro-business community and other interested development partners. The above have contributed in terms of labour supply, farm inputs, technical know how, funding, capacity building and community sensitisation.

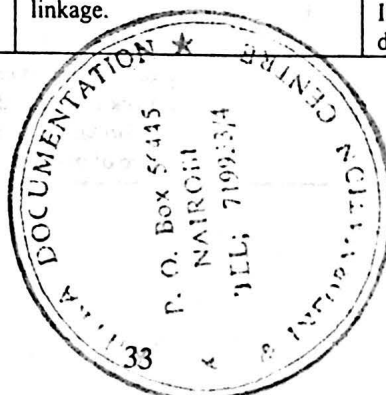
Other stakeholders in the district include: Pyrethrum Board of Kenya, Brookside Dairies, Agro-Chemical Companies, KARI, Friends of Kinangop, Farm-Reach Consultants, Kenya Seed Company.

The sector also works closely with Ol Kalou Town Council and Nyandarua County Council. The GOK plays the role of availing policy guidelines, funding and technical support. The community based organizations involved includes, dip committees, cooperative societies and self help groups. In livestock sub sector, these organizations are mainly involved in managing cattle dips and A.I. services. Individual county/municipals councils are involved in running of slaughter points and hides and skins bandas.

The GOK has also the role of research through KEFRI and KARI for improved trees and crops varieties. The donor community provides materials and monetary support for the sector related activities. In the marketing of farm produce especially milk, there are co-operative societies and private sector operators such as Brookside Dairies. Spin Knit are in floriculture and horticulture marketing in the district and nationally.

3.1.5 Sub-Sector , Priorities, Constraints And Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Crop Development	Avail quality farm inputs to farmers; Put in place an efficient marketing structure; Promote extension and service delivery.	Unavailability of certified seed/ planting materials; Low producer prices of agricultural produce; High cost of inputs; Poor road network; High post-harvest losses.	Promotion of on-farm seed production and multiplication; Encourage the formation of marketing groups; Designate market days for major trading centres; Provision of market information especially for horticultural crops; Encourage the production and use of organic fertilizer; Mobilizing local communities towards improving their feeder roads; Train local communities on post harvest management.
Food Security	Promote usage of drought tolerant crops; Provision of ration for critical malnutrition.	Insufficient food supply after prolonged drought periods; Nutrient imbalance especially for those under five years old.	Promote drought tolerant crops in the drought prone parts of the districts (sweet potatoes, sorghum, finger millets); Train the local communities on nutritional aspects and population education.
Livestock Development Dairy Cattle	Promotion of extension services; Fodder establishment and conservation; Disease and pest control; Livestock products marketing.	Poor infrastructure; Low milk price; Inaccessibility of A.I. services; Inadequate fodder supply during drought spell; Poor fodder quality; Worm investigations and diseases (cattle, goats, sheep).	Encourage self-help groups to start up A.I. services within their locations; Encourage CEO's and private sector participation in offering A.I. services; Promote on farm fodder production and conservation; Train farmers on deworming and disease control and encourage farmers to revive cattle dips by acquiring them and managing them.
Agriculture Research and Development	Develop and promote the use of suitable animal and crop varieties; Accelerate the adoption rate of research findings.	Low adoption of research output; Poor farmer extension research linkage.	Strengthen the research and extension liaison for steady flow of information to the farmers; Involve farmers in developing research agenda.



Irrigation Development	Exploit the water resources for irrigation; Develop small holder irrigation system; Extension services to irrigation farmers	Inadequate water supply; Poor roads; High capital outlay; Poor production planning.	Encourage the construction of water reservoirs where appropriate; Promote cost effective methods like bucket and manual pumps; Provision of market information and training on enterprise selection.
Environmental Conservation.	Operationalise the Environment Coordination and Management Act; Public awareness campaign on farm forestry; Promote and encourage alternative energy sources; Control forest fires.	Land degradation; Inadequate tree seeds especially for the desired seedling; Expensive materials for nursery establishment and lack of know how on the establishment and management; Land ownership problems e.g on who should plant trees; Lack of credit facilities for farm forestry development; Forest fires and inadequate budgetary allocation.	Promotion of sound land husbandry practices (physical/biological/cultural) soil and water conservation measures; Promote on farm agro-forestry practices; Encouragement to have on farm tree nursery; Farmers to be encouraged to use locally available materials for raising seedlings; Farmers to be trained on nursery establishment, management and seed handling; Provision of good quality seed by Forest Department, KEFRI; Enhance policing of all forest areas; Educate people on proper use of fires to avoid forest fires and develop and implement fire management plan.
Lands and Settlement	Settlement of people in squatter villages; Plan the squatter villages for their legal ownership; Educate the public on SFT loan requirements; Settle the land disputes; Streamline planning of urban and market centres; Create inventory of and computerize land properties.	Large number of squatters vis-à-vis little land available; Disputes over ownership of land; Displacement of some squatters in order to provide public utilities such as roads of access; Inadequate transport; Unpaid Settlement Fund Trustee (SFT) loans delay registration of land; Lack of approved development plans for various urban centres, and others which require revision, delay issuance of leases to land; Land disputes; Inadequate transport for site visits; Presence of settlements on unplanned centres; Lack of updated information on properties; Use of manual methods.	Consider the most needy first; Speed up settlement of disputes; Plan spill-over areas for relocation of the affected squatters and ensure minimal disruption of the settlements; Sensitise beneficiaries to chip in (cost sharing); Liase with the physical planning department and the councils to speed up the process; Speed up settlement of disputes; Request for facilitation from Ministry headquarters; Re-organize the settlements through planning; Strive to create a data bank on property particulars; Request for computerization.

Rural Water Supply	Rehabilitate and construct water conservation structures; Exploit ground water potential; Effective water resources management.	Scarcity of water resources due to inadequate sources and the uneven distribution of the resources both in space and time.	Construction of reservoirs for regulating river flows to synchronise them with the water demand patterns; Rehabilitation of existing water supplies; Closer collaboration with other stakeholders; Develop Water Users Associations.
Co-operatives Development	Provide management skills for commercially viable cooperatives; Encourage marketing to external markets; Mobilise and diversify savings for credit.	Mismanagement; Illiteracy of leaders; Political interference; High interest rates on credit; Inadequate markets; Uncontrolled imports of locally produced goods.	Training on management skills and enforcement of Cooperative Act; Management courses for members and managers; Control on interest rates; Produce for export; Enforcement of import duty on locally produced goods.
Fisheries Development	Community sensitisation on importance of fish; Acquire modern fishing gear; Construct hatcheries.	Cultural attitude towards eating of fish; Inadequate fishing facilities; Uncontrolled fishing from water masses.	Encourage education, training and demonstration on the importance of fish consumption; Community sensitisation and NGO's involvement in buying of the fishing gears; Desilting and restocking dams and rivers with fish.
Agriculture and Other Rural Financial Services	Establishment of affordable and accessible credit; Revive and strengthen the credit institutions; Increase income levels for savings.	Closure of formal financial Institutions; Low income levels; Collapse of agricultural financial institutions e.g. KFA, AFC; Non performing loans and bad repayments records; High interest rates on credit to the farmers; Lack of collateral.	Raising productivity for higher incomes; Creating markets for agricultural products; Training farmers on importance of savings and business management; Revive the collapsed financial institutions.

3.1.6 Project and Programme Priorities

A: On-going Projects/Programmes

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Project (NALEP) District wide	To enhance farmers/ staff and stakeholders knowledge and skills; Strengthen the extension management structure; Promote and strengthen farmer's institutions.	Increase the knowledge and skills levels by 15% per year; Revive all FTCs in the district; Improve food security by 15% per year.	Community mobilization and participation; Staff/farmers trainings; Promoting networks with the private sector.

IFAD-Central Kenya Dry Area Small Holder and Community Services Development Project	Improve household food security; Promote and support small scale income and employment generating activities.	Start and promote 20 small income generating projects per year.	Participatory development and validation of improved technology; Staff/farmers training; Promotion of environmental protection; Development of specialists/NGO partnership.
Dips Rehabilitation District wide	Enhance tick control measures.	All the 237 dips in the district.	Providing dips with acaricide after the community repairs them satisfactorily.
Eastern and Southern Africa Leather Association (Hides and Skins) Project ESALIA	Improvement of quality control to have quality hides and skins for business.	All the slaughter points and bandas in the district; 20,000 hides and skins flayed and sold per year.	Training of flayers on proper flaying techniques and banda owner's training on proper grading of hides and skins.
Promotion of Cooperatives Management and Effectiveness District wide	Register new cooperatives and revive the dormant ones to help uplift the living standards of co-operators through proper marketing channels, provision of credit facilities and creation of employment opportunities.	Hold 60 pre-cooperative education training per year throughout the district; Training the management committees and start of new cooperative societies or reviving cooperatives.	Carry out pre-cooperative education in order to sensitise people on benefits of starting cooperative societies and reviving the dormant ones.
Training District wide	Training in order to improve the management of co-operatives thus making them to be economically viable.	Hold 60 information days per year; Hold 10 committee members seminars per year.	Train the general members, management committees and the staff of co-operative societies.
Artificial Insemination Services District wide	To improve animal husbandry hence increase milk production leading to increased incomes, improved health and living standards.	Train cooperative management committees on proper delivery of A.I. services to their members; Start A.I. services in at least 20 co-operative societies in the district per year.	Organise co-operative member's information days in order to sensitise them on the importance of A.I. services.
Rural Afforestation and Extension Scheme District wide	To increase tree cover and participation of farmers in tree based cottage, conservation of soil, water and bio-diversity and improved efficiency of forest tree industries or uses.	Establish FESD tree nurseries in all six (6) divisions; to raise one million seedlings; Farmers, groups, schools and other private institutions to raise one million (1) seedlings in the tree nurseries and at least 25 woodlots.	Provision of adequate extension services to farmers; Increased seedlings production both by FESD and private farms support of organized tree forest based user groups and survey of tree based industries; Promotion of domestic energy conservation and alternative energy sources; Awareness creation by publishing pamphlets magazines, farm visits, barazas and field days.
Industrial Tree Plantation	Generate revenue	Increase hectareage	Seedling production for

Development Project	to the government; Increase wood supply to a steady level to meet industrial demand.	under industrial plantations to 7,892 hectares.	plantation establishment; Performing silvicultural operations in planted area; Firebreaks/boundary cleaning; Forest protection; Forest survey and mapping.
Natural Forest Conservation Ndaragwa, OljoroOrok, Kipipiri North Kinangop and South Kinangop Divisions	To protect and conserve the existing natural forests from destruction; Rehabilitate degraded areas; Promote non-consumptive utilization of the forest resources; Biodiversity conservation.	100ha. planted annually in degraded areas; At least three public barazas held annually in every division to sensitise the community.	Seedling production for natural forest rehabilitation and enrichment planting; Weeding and maintenance of planted areas; Boundary cleaning; Game moat maintenance; Forest policing and patrols; Creation of public awareness; Forest survey and mapping.
Ndaragwa Fish Farm and Trout Hatchery Project Ndaragwa Division	To increase fish production in the district.	Additional supply of water to the farm; Daming of Gatheru River; Produce 80,000 fingerlings for supply to farmers and stocking in the rivers and dams; Increased alternative protein production.	Construction of a Trout Hatchery facility; Construct fish rearing ponds.
Fisheries Office Block Nyahuru Town	To provide office accommodation for fisheries staff.	Completion of ceiling, wall finish; Toilet facilities; Provision of water, electricity and telephone.	Completion of the remaining works on the office block.
Settlement of Squatters District wide	To ensure the squatters are settled and issued with land ownership documents.	Every affected urban centre.	Determine the number of squatters and their location.
Issuance of Title Deeds District wide	Guarantee land ownership.	All affected parcels of land.	Register titles and leases as requested by land owners.

B: New Projects Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Foot and Mouth and Rinderpest Control Project District wide	1	Control of livestock diseases.	All the cattle population.	Vaccinations against diseases; Construction of crushes; Purchase of the necessary equipments. Justification: The disease is a big threat to the livestock industry in the district.
Construction of Administration Offices District Headquarters	2	To provide better office for the divisional and district staff.	Construct one office block	Putting up an office block in OljoroOrok and Ol Kalou Divisional headquarters. Justification: No such offices in these 2 divisional hqs.

Milk Cooling Plants Kinangop, Ol Kalou and Ndaragwa Divisions	3	To preserve milk in order to look for better market outlets; Provide a source of income, employment and improve the health and living standards of the community.	Ensure that cooling plants are installed in all the three divisions; Ensure that the vandalised cooling plants in the cooperative societies are rehabilitated and operational.	Rehabilitation of milk coolers in the few societies that own them; Acquiring land for installation of grand cooling systems; Look for finance to buy the milk cooling systems. Justification: Milk is a perishable product and needs preservation.
Milk Processing Plant Kinangop and Ndaragwa Division	4	To preserve and process in order to add value to milk through production of various milk by-products; Improve incomes, create employments.	Ensure that processing plants are constructed in the two divisions; Up-grade the milk cooling plants to milk processing plants.	Installation of milk processing plant through purchasing of shares by co-operative societies and individual members; Acquire land for putting up the milk processing plant. Justification: Raw milk fetches very low prices and processing adds value and high prices
Farm Forestry District wide	5	To increase the amount of forest products coming from agricultural lands.	Facilitation and support services to market driven farm forestry produce by forming one (1) co-operative in each division; Sustainable linkage to farm forestry activities; At least 7 farmers from each division to be linked with forest wood based industries; An effective farm forestry extension package; 3 seed vendors, 5 commercial tree nurseries and 10 large scale farmer growing trees on commercial bases in every division; At least 20 wood-lots and 2 demonstration plot in every division.	Establish a special fund facility for farm forestry development; Encourage farmers to grow trees as a cash crop through adequate extension service; Facilitate the development of innovative forest products processing technologies; Awareness creation by publishing pamphlets, magazines, farm visits, barazas and field days. Justification: Community management will ensure sustainability; Facilitate the development of innovative forest products processing technologies.
Aberdare Catchment Conservation Project Ndaragwa, Ol Joro Orok, Kipipiri, North Kinangop and South Kinangop Divisions	6	Establish plantations in cleared areas to support wood based industries; Promote farm forestry and improve the living standard of communities living next to the forest; Improve forest products at farm level to reduce pressure on the gazetted forests.	Plant 200 ha. annually; Increase tree cover on farmlands neighbouring forest by 50%; Support one micro-enterprise related to conservation in each division per year; Two CBOs trained on nursery establishment and management per division per year; Forest encroachment stopped in the first year.	Forest plantation development; Forest surveillance; Roads rehabilitation, grading, culverting or gravelling; Education and creation of awareness; Promotion of farm tree nurseries; Support conservation based micro-enterprises; Promotion of eco-tourism; Enrichment planting. Justification: Aberdare Forest serves as a catchment area for rivers flowing to Eastern, Coast and Central Provinces.
Survey of Fishery Resources and Stocking	7	To establish a resource data bank for	Survey all major permanent rivers and dams;	Survey all dams and rivers for fishery potential.

District wide		development of fisheries; To increase fish production.	Stock all the permanent rivers and dams; Educate local communities on the need for sustainable resource exploitation.	Justification: To promote fish as an alternative source of protein and income.
Establishment of Sport Fishing Camp Ndaragwa Division	8	To attract tourists; Encourage local communities on the need to maintain a sustainable resource base; Education on fisheries matters.	Construct eight camping cottages along side river Pesi and Gatheru streams; Establish sport fishing facilities and a tented camp.	Construction of semi-permanent cottages for renting to campers, anglers, education parties etc. Justification: Promotion of tourism activities in the district.
Support to Extension Services District wide	9	Improvement of technology transfer; Improvement of crop and livestock yields per unit; Environmental conservation; Improved household incomes; Employment creation.	Reach about 380,000 farmers.	Capacity building both for extension staff and farmers; Enhancement of extension/research linkages; Demand driven extension approach. Justification: Improve farming skills for higher agricultural productivity.
Milk Coolers/ Processing Plants Ndaragwa, Ol Kalou, North Kinangop Engineer Nyahururu Town	10	To ensure minimal loss of milk between farm and final consumer; Adding value of shelf life of milk; Employment Creation and enhanced household income.	5 processing/ cooling plants to cool a total of about 30 million litres per year.	Identification of co-operatives, groups and organizations handling milk that invest in the milk cooling/processing; Sites identification and installation/rehabilitation; Training of farmers groups on use of LPG as a milk preservative. Justification: The processing adds value to the milk and makes it more durable.
Potatoes Processing Plant Ol Kalou Division	11	Ensure that farmers have a ready market for produce that is not bought by merchants; Encourage competition which will eventually improve farm gate prices; Employment creation; Improve household incomes.	680 metric tones per year.	Identification of organizations that can undertake the activity; Site identification and installation of plant; Training farmers on production and grading. Justification: The district produces a lot of potatoes; Potatoes are perishable and would earn higher prices if processed.
Hides and Skins Plant and Training Nyahururu Town Ol Kalou Division	12	Adding value to hides and skins; Improvement of household incomes; Employment creation.	Two tanneries processing about 70,000kg/year.	Identification of sources of raw materials; Selection of tannery site, installation and management of effluents; Training on grading.

3.1.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The sector provides raw materials and products required for trading and industrial development activities. These include hides, skins, honey and milk required by the agro-based industries while horticultural products, maize, beans, wheat are sold at the market centres and others used for consumption. Marketing of products from this sector depend on the state of infrastructure facilities from the farms to the market centres. The infrastructure sector has as its first priority, improving of road C69 which traverses the district from Fly-over to Ndundori to tap the rich agricultural hinterland of the district.

The Human Resource Development Sector in Nyandarua supports this sector by providing skilled and unskilled labour for increased productivity through extension, education and training of farmers. Police and the Provincial Administration maintain law and order especially in Ndaragwa Division where cattle rustling is common. Law and order is paramount for overall development of the district. The sector's growth will be facilitated by growth of the other sectors as well.

3.2 PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

3.2.1 Sector Vision and Mission

For enhanced and sustainable economic growth, the sector will provide physical infrastructure through rehabilitation, improvement and effective management of the existing infrastructure facilities. In the medium term the sector will focus on measures aimed at improving both quality and quantity of facilities that are likely to generate greater economic impact in the economy. In the long run, the sector is expected to be a leading input in the country's overall goal of poverty alleviation by providing an efficient network of basic infrastructure such as roads and railways that will stimulate industrial and agriculture development.

3.2.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The sector will strive to provide accessible means of communication between major centres through construction, rehabilitation and maintenance of all weather road network and DRCs will be strengthened to achieve this.

The sector will also engage in construction and rehabilitation of large water supply schemes, rehabilitation of surface run-off dams and pans, water source development schemes both ground and surface water and roof catchment development schemes. These programs will be formulated such that they will alleviate poverty and enhance incomes when implemented.

3.2.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Being a rural agricultural district, a good road network is a prerequisite for economic growth and poverty reduction.

The sector is responsible for the maintenance, construction and rehabilitation road network in the district which is the main link to all the other parts of the country. Good road network ensures that there is proper marketing of produce, delivery of inputs and,

access to social amenities. Opening up of rural areas will reduce exploitation of farmers by middlemen, boost small scale agro-based industries and encourage further development of the tourism potential in the district.

Water is essential for life. Its availability and the level of socio-economic development of the people have a strong correlation. Income generating projects like poultry keeping, kitchen gardening, zero grazing, horticulture and the hotel industry generally require low capital to operate and are ideal for alleviating poverty in both rural and urban areas. These projects have water as their entry points. The district will therefore benefit from the development of major water supplies, including proper designing and implementation of a sewerage system for waste disposal. This sector will also play a major role in determining the development of urban centres in order to provide efficient markets for agricultural and non agricultural produce.

3.2.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

The key stakeholders in the sector include, GOK, Donors, NGOs and the civil society. In the Roads sub-sector the main stakeholder is the Government, which is fully in charge of the road network in the district. In every financial year, the government funds, implements and monitors all road maintenance work in the district.

Other major stakeholders in the road sub-sectors include donors such as BADEA (an Arab donor) and the French Government through the Roads 2000 project. The civil society plays a major role in the maintenance of the roads in the district. All labour based road maintenance activities are carried out by casuals from divisions within the district.

In the water sub-sector, the Government is playing a diminishing role in water projects and programmes. There is more involvement of the community in planning, implementing, maintenance and operations of water projects. Donors and NGO's will be involved in financial support, technical advice and capacity building.

The local authorities in the district i.e Ol Kalou Town Council and Nyandarua County Council plays a major role in this sector especially in road rehabilitation, community mobilization and sensitisation.

<p>Government</p>	<p>Donors</p>	<p>NGOs</p>	<p>Civil Society</p>
<p>Local Authorities</p>	<p>Community</p>	<p>Private Sector</p>	<p>Academics</p>
<p>Media</p>	<p>Religious Leaders</p>	<p>Business</p>	<p>Government</p>
<p>Other Stakeholders</p>	<p>Government</p>	<p>Donors</p>	<p>NGOs</p>

3.2.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints And Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Roads	Rehabilitation and maintenance of the existing road network; Upgrading of the entire road network to all weather standards; Classification of more rural roads.	Poor soils for road construction; Very wet climate; Inadequate finances and machinery; Poor terrain; Lack of suitable road construction materials in the district.	Promotion of donor, community and government participation; Poor soils would require proper budgeting and adequate allocation to cater for extra costs on soil importation; Regular maintenance of roads; Liase with Ministry of Roads and Public Works for classification; Involving local communities in rehabilitation and maintenance of access roads.
Major Water Works and Sanitation	Provision of adequate water and sewerage facilities in the urban towns: Ol Kalou, Engineer and Njabini.	Institutional weakness especially scarcity of qualified manpower and lack of skills of the water users to properly operate and maintain water supplies; Lack of proper co-ordination of the various actors in the sector; Degradation of water catchments due to catchments destruction, water pollution and inappropriate agricultural practices; Water over-abstraction leading to flow shortages, community and cross sectoral water disputes.	Encourage community and other stakeholder participation in support of the water projects; Enhance capacity; Strengthen the sector's co-functions of regulatory and monitoring roles; Entrench institutional capacity building for water sub-sector; Continue with the water Catchment source protection and conservation; Enforce the provision of the Water Act, the Environmental Act and other relevant legal provisions.
Communication	Expansion and modernisation of the telecommunication network in the district.	Inadequate and outdated communication network in the district.	Provide and expand modern telecommunication facilities.
Energy Development	Expansion and modernisation of the electrification work in the district; Diversification of energy sources.	Over-reliance on forests and charcoal; High cost of electricity; Depletion of tree cover.	Sensitise the communities on other sources of energy and promote their use (solar and biogas); Promote farm forestry.
Building	Enforce building regulations to control mushrooming of shanties and slums; Upgrading of the old estates in the district.	Lack of community participation in planning and implementation of physical and building plans.	Implementation of the strategic zoning plans developed by the Local Authorities and Ministry of Lands and Settlement; Enforcement of building by-laws and regulations by the local authorities, Public Health and Physical Planning Department; Closer collaboration with communities and donors for a successful upgrading programme.

3.2.6 Project and Programme Priorities

A: On-going Projects/Programmes

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Routine Maintenance All Divisions	To maintain the existing classified road network to motorable condition.	Grade all classified roads once a year.	Routine maintenance works i.e. grading, labour based maintenance activities on the classified road network.
Gravelling Spot/ Patching All Divisions	To improve the classified road network.	Have an all weather road done every year.	Gravelling/spot improvement of bad sections of classified roads.
Re-Classification of Classified Roads All Divisions	To open up and improve more new roads in the district.	Classify 5 roads every year.	Classification of unclassified roads, into the classified roads category.
Training of Self-Help Project Leaders All Divisions	To enable project leaders understand management and sustain community- based projects.	To increase project leader's ability to initiate projects and sustain them.	Holding of seminars and workshop for project officials.
Kitiri Water Supply N.Kinangop, Engineer Location	Increase production; Improve supply to alleviate poverty; Improve sustainability and revenue collection.	Improve water availability to 600 connections.	Rehabilitation of intake; Installation of valves; Rehabilitation of gravity main; Enlargement of distribution.
Kirima Water Supply Ndaragwa Division Kanyagia and Shamata Locations	Improve availability of water access and sustainability through revenue collection.	Improve water availability to 1,000 individual connections.	General repair of water supply lines; Augmentation of distribution lines, replacement of valves on gravity mains; Enlargement of Karurumo gravity main; Improvement of Karurumo intake.
Ol Kalou Water Supply Ol Kalou and Kaimbaga Location Ol Kalou Division	To ensure safe drinking water; Increase production.	To satisfy demand which is currently higher than supply.	Purchasing and installation of submersible pumps; Replacing of raising main; Purchase and replacement of chemical dozing equipments; Replacement of distribution line; Clearing and developing boreholes.
Kinangop Ring Main Water Supply North and South Kinangop Divisions Njambini Location North Kinangop Location Engineer Location	To curb water wastage hence access to more consumers and thereby increasing revenue earned.	Increase number of consumers from 600 to 1000 individual connections.	Replacement of defective pipes in all the parts of distribution system; Replacement of sectional valves.

Roof Catchments/ Sanitation for Self Help Groups Various Locations All Divisions	To supply the individual homesteads with portable water and improve hygiene.	About 15,000 people will benefit by having access to potable water within reach.	Construction of 25 ³ masonry tanks to store rain water harvested through roofs at individual homesteads and construct VIP latrines.
Rehabilitation of Dams Various locations All Divisions	To supply people around the dams with domestic water.	About 1000 people and their livestock to depend on each dam.	Rehabilitation of dams; Repair of spillway; Desilting.
Leshau/Karagoini Water Project Leshau, Mathingira Kiriita Locations Ndaragwa Division	To supply people, livestock, institutions and commercial centres with water.	About 75,000 people will benefit.	Equipping with pumping sets; Laying of raising main and distribution mains; Construction of storage tanks.
Mutamaiyu Water Project Engineer Location North Kinangop	To supply water to people, livestock and institutions with water.	About 4,062 people will benefit.	Laying gravity and distribution lines; Construction of storage tanks.
Kinja Water Supply North Kinangop Location North Kinangop Division	To supply water to people, livestock and institutions.	About 11,709 people will benefit.	Laying of distribution lines.
Gitei Phase II Geta Location Kipipiri Division	To supply water to people, livestock and institutions:	About 4,566 people will benefit.	Laying of gravity and distribution lines and construction of storage tanks.
Muthangira Phase II Wanjohi Location Kipipiri Division	To supply water to people, livestock and institutions.	About 5,445 people will benefit.	Laying of gravity and distribution lines and construction of storage tanks.
Mawingu Phase II Kipipiri Location Kipipiri Division	Supply water to people, livestock commercial centres and institutions.	About 3,715 people will benefit."	Construct pump House; Equip with pump set; Lay rising main, and gravity main; Construct storage tank.
Investigation, Planning and Design District wide	To carry out design on sustainable and manageable projects.	Carry out 10 feasibility and survey studies per year.	Carry out feasibility studies of proposed project; Carry out survey of the viable projects; Carry out design work.
Groundwater Survey District wide	Monitor the ground water levels and borehole production; Drilling of wells and boreholes; Assist in technical advice.	Drill 2 boreholes per year for the next seven years.	Hydrogeological survey and investigation of groundwater supplies.
Hydrometeorological Monitoring District wide	Maintain/update an accurate Hydro meteorological data base.	Daily readings of gauges to ensure that reliable water resources data is available for various uses.	Stream flow gauging; Meteorological data collection; Analysis of hydro- meteorological data.
Regulation of Water Abstraction and Catchment Conservation	Sustainable use of water resources and their conservation.	Ensure that available water; Resources are used sustainability and that their; catchments are conserved for posterity.	Issue of water permits; Monitoring of water abstractions; Participation in regulatory boards activities; Monitoring/advice on water catchment

			conservation and protection.
Grading Rural Roads and Drainage Improvement District wide	To promote milk and agricultural goods marketing; Alleviate poverty through more income.	All rural roads within Nyandarua County Council.	Grade all roads to motorable standards and open access.
Markets Development District wide	Improve food handling; Improve food marketing; Create employment and reduce poverty.	Up-grade all divisional markets.	Upgrade all markets using murrum and allow the kiosk owners put permanent structures.
Purchase of Disposal Sites District wide	To reduce water borne diseases; Improve sanitary standards.	All divisions.	Purchase of disposal sites in all divisions.
5 Year Development Plan for the Council	Draw a five year Development Plan for the Council; Come up with council priorities in the next five years; Invite the local Community in preparation of development activities.	5-year Development Plan completed.	Plan preparation.
Nyandarua District Headquarters	Current district hqs are located within Laikipia District; The new district headquarters at Ol Kalou will be more centralized and will increase efficiency of government services.	Will be constructed in phases starting with the office block when funds are available.	Construction of Civil works, sewerage, water reticulation, roads and land scraping to cater for all the departments; Staff housing and law courts will be a separate entity.
Nyandarua Institute of Science Technology (N.I.S.T.) Ol Joro Orok Division	To improve education and skills levels of school leavers; To give hope and opportunities to the youth.	An institute complete with tuition block and the necessary boarding facilities.	Completion of the institute in two phases as funds become available; Administration and boarding facilities.
Office Building Department Nyahururu Division	Provide office Space for Building Department staff.	Completion of the office block.	Complete roofing; finishes, windows, doors and electrical works.
Fisheries Department Office Block for District Headquarters	Provide office space for the Fisheries Dept. for better service delivery	Completion of the office block.	Complete finishes, windows, doors and electrical works.
Ndogino Health Centre Staff Houses Mathingira Location Ndaragwa Division	Provide accommodation for health centre staff for better service delivery.	Completion of the staff houses.	Substructure construction.
Ndogino Health Centre Mathingira Location Ndaragwa Division	Provide health facilities to the entire community.	Completion of the health centre.	Substructure and super-structure including all the finishes.
Extension of Principal Magistrate's Court Nyahururu Division	To provide spacious Law Court for the magistrates.	Completion of the Law Court.	Substructure and super-structure including all the finishes and electrical works.
Construction of Office of Registor of Persons Ol Kalou Division	To provide office space for the staff members for better service delivery.	Completion of the office block.	Substructure and super-structure including all the finishes and electrical works.
Njambini F.T.C. Dormitory Kinangop Division	To provide accommodation.	Completion of the dormitory.	Superstructure construction.

Design and Supervision of Public Schools	To assist schools in attaining well planned and built environments; To improve education standards.	Construct the following during the plan period: Ol Kalou Secondary School-Dormitory Salient Secondary School Administration Block; Ndururi Secondary School Kitchen/Dining Hall; Kangui Secondary School water tank; Nyahururu High School; Computer Room	
Provision of Electricity and Lighting Arresters in Public schools District wide	To increase electricity coverage in line with Rural Electrification Programme.	To install electricity in all the rural based schools namely Shamata secondary, Ndaragwa Girl's Secondary, and Muhotetu Girl's Secondary School	Works sponsored by the schools.
Installation of Lightening Arresters in Public Schools District wide	To ensure safety of the schools and the community.	Namely:- Ngai-Ndeithia Primary School, Ndogino Primary School, Kimaru Primary Nyandundo Primary, Kangui Secondary School and Churiri Primary	Lightening arrestors and accompanying items provided by Ministry of Education; In house installation by Ministry officials.
Routine Maintenance of Government Buildings and Houses	To sustain government buildings in good condition and reduce depreciation.	To continuously carry out maintenance exercise.	Carpentry works; Plumbing works; Masonry works; Painting/glazing.
Planning of Urban Centres District wide	To ensure optimum utilization of land resources in urban centres.	All affected centres.	Determine the centres to be planned or re-planned and collect data on the same.

B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Road 2000 Project District wide	1	To ensure a well maintained and all weather road network	Entire road network.	Improvement of rural access/minor roads by labour/capital intensive Methods. Justification: The high rainfall makes the roads impassable.
Tarmacking of C69 – Njabini –Ndundori Road	2	To have an all Weather road across the District.	Complete the 10 km tarmack by 2008.	Construction of road C69 to bitumen standards. Justification: The road traverses the district and is vital for markets and inputs.
Kisawael Water Project Gatimu Location OljoroOrok Division	3	To supply people, live-stock, commercial centres and institutions with potable water.	About 30,000 people will benefit.	Construction of intake; Laying of raising main; Laying of distribution lines; Construction of storage tanks; Pump house construction and equipping with pump set. Justification: The distance covered looking for water is long due to lack of water in the nearby area.
Migima Kiganjo Water Project Kaibaga Location	4	To supply Residents with water for	About 5,000 people will benefit.	Construct the project to completion. Justification:

Ol Kalou Division		domestic and livestock use.		The area is dry and there is no water project nearby.
Makaratumbe Water Project Kipipiri Location Kipipiri Division	5	To supply Residents with water for domestic and livestock use.	About 16,438 people to benefit.	Construction. Justification: The area is dry.
Gathuka Water Project Kahutha Location Ndaragwa Division	6	To supply Residents with water for domestic and livestock use.	About 4,835 people will benefit.	Construction of intake; Laying of Gravity and distribution lines; Construction of storage tanks. Justification: This is a gravity scheme in a dry area in Ndaragwa.
Kanyagia Central Water Project Kanyagia Location Ndaragwa Division	7	To supply residents with water for domestic and livestock use.	About 4,000 people will benefit.	Construction of intake; Laying gravity and distribution main; Construction of storage tank. Justification: The project is targeted for funding by IFAD
Karangatha Water Project South Kinangop Nyakio Location Kinangop Division	8	To supply residents with water for domestic and livestock use.	About 4816 People will benefit.	Construction of intake; Laying gravity and distribution main; Construction of storage tank. Justification: The project is targeted for funding by IFAD.
Kamitamaiyu Water Project Shamata Location Ndaragwa Division	9	To supply residents with water for domestic and livestock use.	About 1027 people will benefit.	Construct intakes; Laying of gravity mains and distribution mains; Construction of storage tanks. Justification: The project is targeted for funding by IFAD and is gravity.
Rural Roads Grading Project All Divisions	10	To promote milk and agricultural goods transportation.	All rural roads.	Grade all roads to motorable standards and open access. Justification: The wet climate damages roads and need regular repair

3.2.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The wet weather conditions in most parts of the district means that maintenance, improvement and expansion of the roads in the district must get priority in this sector. The Road C 69 (Fly-over – Ndundori) is the most important road in the district as it cuts across the rich agricultural divisions of South Kinangop, North Kinangop, Kipipiri and Ol Kalou. The sector is crucial to the transportation of farm produce and inputs to and from the market. The sector through the energy sub-sector provides an important input to the Jua kali, industrial and tourism sub-sectors. The sector is also crucial in distribution of human resources within and outside the district for appropriate skills and technology development.

3.3 HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

3.3.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The vision is “to achieve sustainable development and utilization of human resources in order to attain better quality of life for all Kenyans”, while the mission is “achievement of greater levels of human resources development through improved human capabilities, effective human power utilization and social-cultural enhancement”.

3.3.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The sector will lay greater emphasis on Public Health Committees (PHCs) and Community Based Health Centres (CBHCs) in order to reduce the burden of diseases and poverty through elevation of the health status of the community, preventive medicine and a population encouraged to promote health activities.

The sector will also strive to prepare and equip the youth, by ensuring all school age children are enrolled, and the school curriculum is implemented to the full. This will be done by ensuring that all schools are properly staffed and that adequate learning facilities and equipments are available. Proper evaluation of the curriculum will be done in all schools at all levels and stages. The sector will also respond by promoting good industrial relations and providing technical assistance to the informal sector (the “Jua Kali” sector).

The sector will strive to rehabilitate juveniles who are deviants so that they return to the society as reformed citizens. It will ensure that the children who are in need of protection (CNSP) and care are provided with all the basic needs.

The sector will also strive to mobilize and sensitise the community on social and productive activities geared towards poverty alleviation. The sector will also strive to tap talents for sportsmen and women in the district through sports activities.

3.3.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector is mandated to serve and maintain a healthy population. This will be achieved through treatment of various illnesses, health education, prevention of the spread of communicable diseases and rehabilitation of the sick. This ensures a healthy society which will provide the human resources required in all other sectors.

The sector provides these services up to the grass root level through the government, NGOs and the community. The services provided will be made available and of acceptable standards. Cost sharing through the committees will help in building, maintenance, creation of employment for revenue clerks, casuals and watchmen and also supplement the government efforts in delivery of health services especially in the PHC/CBHC activities.

The sector will also strive to encourage a constructive and adaptive attitude to life based on moral values and in inculcating the youth’s community responsibility so that to develop desirable social values and attitudes to enable them to grow into mature, self-fulfilled, useful and well adjusted members of the society.

By promoting good industrial relations, the sector will ensure increased productivity in the district and improved incomes for the workers. The training of the youth to acquire technical skills will help in their absorption in employment.

The sector will play a pivotal role in motivating the less fortunate members of the society to initiate income generating activities to improve their social well-being. The sector upholds the primary responsibility of involving the communities in identifying their social needs and drawing strategies of solving them e.g. schools, water, health, and the underlying need to sensitise the community on emerging social issues e.g. HIV/AIDS and its impact to social growth and development. It is within the same framework that the sector will undertake social measures to rehabilitate the vulnerable groups such as disabled, widows, youth, orphans and to fully integrate them into the districts development process.

3.3.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

The key stakeholders in the sector include the GOK, NGO's, private sector, county council, boards and Community Based Organizations.

The GOK offers technical support and delivers health services through its facilities and personnel. It also provides policies and regulation to all stakeholders. The private sector will play the role of infrastructural development, training and delivering health services. The Councils will assist in improvement of sanitation in the established centres and provision of potable water in towns. The boards will regulate performance of service institutions and of the health workers in general.

In the education sub-sector the GOK plays the role of training, employing and sustaining teaching staff, providing grants, bursaries and scholarships, maintaining peace and security so as to create a conducive learning environment. The NGOs and other donors will supplement in provision of physical facilities, books and scholarships.

The role of the stakeholders in education sub-sector is to inform and educate both the workers and employers in the private and public sector. This will be done through courses, seminars organized either by the government, trade unions donors and workers organizations e.g. FKE, ILO and UNICEF.

In the children sub-sector the major stakeholders are Government department, NGO's, CBO's, Donors and religious organizations and Civil Society. The community based organizations involved in this sub-sector include Shuhudia street children, Christian Ministry based in Nyahururu Town, Mount Moria Children, Home sponsored by the Gospel Evangelistic Church of Kenya, Faith Arena Children Home, Neema Children and A.I.C. Children Home.

3.3.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priority	Constraints	Strategies
Health and Nutrition	Enhance quality, accessible and affordable health care; Strengthen preventive and promotive health care;	Inadequate funding; Poor infrastructure; Inadequate facilities and equipments;	Streamline and strengthen the cost sharing system; Install and improve the infrastructural facilities;

	Strengthen curative health; Maintenance of health facilities and equipment; Prevent and manage HIV/AIDS and STI; Upgrading of dispensaries into health centres.	Inadequate capacity building on new technology; HIV/AIDS pandemic; High incidences of immunizable diseases; Poor sanitation; High incidence of malaria; Drug resistance TB/malaria; Inadequate drug supply.	Construct new facilities and equip the same; Strengthen the health information management system and training on new technology; HIV/AIDS prevention and management; Improve coverage of immunizable diseases; Control and prevention of major environmental health related diseases; Implement the national reproductive health strategy in the district.
Education and Training	Ensure affordable and equitable access to education and training; Vulnerable groups and girl child education	Inadequate learning/teaching facilities; High drop-out rate due to poverty; Poor infrastructure; Poor supervision due to in-adequate communication facilities; Low enrolment in pre-schools and adult classes and polytechnics; Poor management of youth poly-techniques.	Parents to be encouraged to cost share in improving the learning and teaching facilities; Maintain the pupils/students in schools by improving the standard of living of people through income generating activities; Improve infrastructure by encouraging community/GOK to do cost sharing; Cost sharing in learning institutions to improve maintenance; Need to train the community on importance of pre-schools education, adult education and village polytechnics.
Labour	Promote ILO working scheme.	Inadequate awareness among the stakeholders in matters of industrial relations.	Train and promote the management of youth polytechnic; Training of all stakeholders.
Population	Create employment opportunities; Reduction of population growth rate.	High rate of population growth; Increasing poverty.	More GOK,NGOS activities in offering family planning services.
Shelter/Housing	Rehabilitate street children; Settle squatters; Provide decent housing to slum people.	Quality of housing is poor; Influx of street children; Expensive construction materials; Lack of recreation facilities.	Increase people's income level by implementing the poverty reduction strategy in full; Establishment of sporting and recreational facilities with GOK, Community and private sector efforts.
Social Services	Encourage group formation; Promote social services such as sports and recreation; Encourage behavioural change especially in relation to HIV/AIDS; Change of retrogressive cultural practices.	Low community participation in development due to poverty and low incomes; Poor management among the community groups; Illiteracy; Family instability and breakages due to poverty; Impact of HIV/AIDS leading to high number of orphans and street children; Lack of sporting facilities; Retrogressive cultural beliefs e.g. FGM.	Encourage income generating activities through increased savings and production; Training of community group leaders on management skills etc; Encourage adult education classes and children to be maintained in schools; Awareness creation to curb HIV/AIDS spread; Provision of land and cost sharing in purchase of sporting facilities; Sensitisation, awareness and advocacy on dangers of retrogressive practices.

3.3.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

A: On-going Projects/Programmes

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
District Education Bursaries District wide	To ensure that all bright, needy and disciplined pupils complete their education.	Provide bursaries to 2 children per public school per year.	Distribution of funds to the needy bright and disciplined pupils.
Early Childhood Development District wide	Improvement of pre-school education; Teacher's professional development.	Train 50 teachers per year.	Recruit and train all pre-School teachers; Enhance the enrolment of all pre-school teachers.
Leshau Podo Health Centre Ndaragwa Division	House staff within the health facility for better service delivery.	Complete four staff houses.	Construction of staff houses
Baari Dispensary Kiriita Location Ndaragwa Division	Provide maternity services and staff houses.	Complete six staff houses and maternity Block.	Construction of maternity block and staff houses.
Ngano Dispensary Gathanji Location OlJoro Orok Division	Improve the health service referral system within the catchments area.	Complete the 24 bed standard health centre.	Construction of a new health centre.
Kasuku Dispensary Ol Joro Orok Division	Provide all the required health services and house the staff.	Three staff houses and completion of MCH/FP.	Completion of dispensary block and staff houses
Milangine Health Centre Ndundori Location Ol Kalou Division	Provide maternity Services.	Complete and open up the block.	Construction of maternity block.
New Geta Dispensary Engineer Location North Kinangop	Provide health services in the catchment area.	Complete the dispensary.	Completion of a dispensary.
Reproductive Health STI/HIV/AIDS District wide	Provide an integrated system of reproductive health; Reduce transmission of STI/HIV/AIDS.	Improve health of youth and mothers by 30%.	Training of health workers, improve prevention of STI, HIV/AIDS.
KEPI District wide	Raise immunization coverage	Achieve immunization coverage of 90%	Immunization of under five year olds.
Maintenance of Rural Health Facilities District wide	Enhanced community involvement.	Maintain all rural health facilities.	Training of rural health facilities Committees.
Training of Coaches and Referees All Divisions	To improve the standard of sports In the district.	All coaches and referees in the district.	Training clinics for the coaches and referees of various fields.
HIV/ AIDS Awareness Tournaments All Divisions	To reduce the HIV/AIDS prevalence in the district.	Reach out to vulnerable groups.	To hold tournaments; T-shirts with AIDS awareness messages to be given out.
Rehabilitation of Street Children All Divisions	To reduce the number of street children in Nyandarua District.	To rehabilitate the children and make them economically productive people.	Provision of food shelter, clothing, education and training skills.
Awareness Creation on the Rights of the Child All Divisions	To create awareness on the rights of the child.	To reduce the total number of the children who are in especially difficult circumstances.	Attending public barazas, visiting institutions and homes.
Ol Kalou Herbal Medicine	Promote use of indigenous medicine.	Traditional Herbal medicine men.	Seminars and workshops.

Completion of a Dormitory for Disabled and Rehabilitation of the Centre	To increase rehabilitation capacity to accommodate more learners.	Increase bed capacity to 200 from 85.	Roofing and finishing construction of the dormitory.
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B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Prosecution Training District wide	1	To ensure that all officers are conversant with Prosecution.	To finalise all the pending cases in court.	Training of all labour inspectors on prosecution. Justification: The Government loses simple cases due to lack of well trained prosecutors.
Rehabilitation of Health Facility ADB Project Gathanji Location Ol Joro Orok Division	2	Improve service delivery and reduction of preventable diseases.	Construct one health centre at Ngano in Ol Joro Orok k Division	Community based primary health care training; Malaria control; Training of artisans. Justification: Prevention of disease related to environment.
IFAD Funded Group Health Development Project	3	Improve service delivery and reduction of preventable diseases.	To construct one dispensary; Train 200 CHWs; Rehabilitate 3 dispensaries.	Build DHMT offices, dispensaries, CHW/FHC. Justification: There are very few and poorly equipped health facilities; Distance to health facilities is far.
Construction of Dispensaries District wide	4	Provide health services to the communities.	Construct 5 dispensaries.	Construction of 8 new dispensaries Justification: Many areas don't have access to health facilities.
Manpower Survey District wide	5	To provide a data base for policy formulation and projection; Create awareness on potential employment opportunities.	Produce and disseminate one manpower survey.	Data collection on employment; Provide up to date human resource data base; To establish skills on demand. Justification: There is need to establish the number of people in the labour force.
Juvenile Remand and Children's Home	6	To have a home for children in the district.	The two homes to be established during the plan period.	Construction of juvenile remand and children's home; Justification: There is no such a home in the whole district.
Provision of Mobility to Disabled Persons District wide	7	To facilitate disabled people to participate in economic activities.	To provide tools and wheelchairs to disabled persons in the district.	Assessing the Disabled ability to initiate income generating projects; Mainstreaming the disabled in development.
Community Rehabilitation of Disadvantaged and Vulnerable Groups District wide	8	To integrate the social Disabled and vulnerable groups.	To provide tool kits and wheelchairs to 50 disabled people per year.	Provision of Social amenities to the orphans and widows .
Construction of Ol Kalou Stadium, Levelling District wide	9	To have training facilities.	Construct one stadium at Ol Kalou.	Construction of a modern Stadium; Fencing of the whole stadium Justification:

				Construction of a perimeter fence round the various stadiums; Recreation helps prevent crime and HIV/AIDS spread.
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3.3.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The sector depends heavily on the Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order to ensure peace and stability. To ensure a healthy and effective human resource, the agriculture, livestock and water sub sectors will be depended upon to provide water and food. The physical infrastructure supports the activities of this sector by facilitating communication and transport to medical facilities. Good state of roads has assisted in achieving high rates of immunization coverage. Education institutions depend largely on the road network for transport of learning materials and skilled manpower. Telephone services are very crucial in relaying critical health information to save lives and exchange of ideas in learning institutions.

3.4 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, SAFETY, LAW AND ORDER

3.4.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The sector's vision is "prudent management and governance in order to maximize the welfare of all Kenyans. The sector mission is to promote social, economic and politically stable development of the country through; provision of good and democratic governance and development administration, efficient management of human resources and capacity building, visionary economic planning and prudent fiscal policies, ensuring overall macro-economic stability and the creation of an enabling environment for economic growth and development".

3.4.2. District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The sector provides overall co-ordination for all development activities in the district, through provision of security, issuance of national identity cards, registration of births and deaths, district planning and co-ordination of environmental matters as well as general administration.

The sector will strive to oversee the production of basic data, coordination and formulation of development strategies for economic and social advancement in the district. The sector will also strive to oversee Government and private sector implementation of the recommendations of poverty reduction consultations and carry out surveys to gauge the public welfare status. The sector will offer financial services and ensure adherence to the stipulated financial and supply regulations.

The probation and prisons sub-sectors will provide the aftercare services and Community Service Order. It will also facilitate the rehabilitation and moulding of inmates to become good citizens in the society after their completion of their sentence.

3.4.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector ensures that efficient field administration services, law and order is maintained by strengthening security especially in major urban centres and rural areas to step down crime. It also ensures protection of life and property of all citizens living in the district; ensures efficient operations of all government activities in the district.

The sector gathers and analyses data related to formulation of appropriate development strategies and planning policies. It also oversees the formulation of strategies, programmes and projects that supports the district strategy of rural development. It coordinates the implementation of development projects and programmes in the district. The sector enforces financial and procurement discipline in the government departments.

The civil registration sub sector is in charge of registration of births and deaths. It ensures preservation, security and custody of births and deaths records. The probation sub sector supervises offenders in the community setting and providing aftercare services to offenders who have served their term so as to resettle back in the community and contribute to development. The sub sector oversees the implementation of community service orders where offenders are released back to the community to do productive and unpaid public work as a way of reparation to the community they have wronged.

3.4.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

The main stakeholders in the Public Administration sub-sector is the community who participate and receive the administrative services and security.

Development partners, NGOS and the government work hand in hand providing finances, technical and logistical support and training services in carrying out various research and development activities.

The development partners in the district include, United Nations Centre for Regional Development(UNCRD), Family Planning Association of Kenya, National AIDS Control Council, International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), SIDA etc.

The probation sub-sector works closely with the police department and the judiciary.

3.4.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Provincial Administration and Police	Effective coordination of security and development in the district; Providing an enabling environment for better performance of the other sectors; Provide security.	Poor maintenance of buildings, vehicles and equipments; Poor infrastructure network; Location of the district h/quarters being in Laikipia District; Growing number of street children; Few police officers; Few police station and patrol bases; Anti-social and cultural practices e.g. Mungiki, illicit brews;	Increase allocation on funds for maintenance of buildings, vehicles and equipments; Improve the infrastructure network in the district; Construction of district headquarters in Ol Kalou; Rehabilitation of homes for street children; Employ more Police Officers; Create more Police Stations and elevate the Police Patrol bases;

		Lack of data storage and processing facilities; Inadequate funding.	Cultivate partnership between the Police and the public in efforts towards maintenance of law and order by promotion of community policing;
Planning	Improve planning; Facilitate integration of community into its development process; Facilitate monitoring and evaluation of planning activities; Provide accurate and timely information for planning.	Lack of inter-sectoral collaboration in the district planning process and data collection; Non-implementation of planned projects; Lack of resources and framework for monitoring and evaluation of development projects; Low coverage of birth and deaths occurring at home; Lack of awareness of registration of birth and death at the community level; Untrained registration agents; Poor record keeping; Congestion in prison.	Installation of computers for data storage and processing; Increase budgetary allocation for office operation; Improved intra-sectoral collaboration in the district planning process and data collection; Adhere to the MTEF/PRSP recommendations; Increase budgetary allocation for monitoring and evaluation; Prepare monitoring and evaluation framework for all departments.
Civil Registration Prison Department Awareness Project	Ensure registration of births and deaths is accounted for at all levels including the grassroots level; Provide national identification.	Lack of coverage of all births and deaths; Lack of awareness on importance of registration; Lack of training skills for those manning registration bureaus; Inadequate facilities resulting in congestion and outbreak of communal diseases; Lack of computers.	Encourage proper coverage of births and deaths occurring at home; Create awareness on the importance of registration of births and deaths; Train all the registration agents on the necessary skills; Encourage proper record keeping on all data; Construction of more housing facilities in prison.

3.4.6 Project and Programme Priorities

A: On-going Projects/Programmes

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
Economic Statistical Survey District wide	To facilitate writing of the Economic Survey and other publications.	Full coverage of the sampled household.	Conducting monthly, quarterly and annual Statistical surveys.
Community Based Registration System District wide	Provision of personnel, Legal documents and generation of vital statistics.	To increase registration of births and deaths from 46% to 60% in the short term and to 100% during the Plan period.	Registration of births and deaths by Asst. Chiefs and health institution personnel.
Farm and Dairy Project District wide	The same to be converted into ratio which curbs the malnutrition in inmates.	To be allocated more funds to cater for expenditure required for running of machineries, purchase of seeds, fertilizer.	The department produces food stuff and milk.
National ID Cards Project District wide	Provide ID/cards to youth attaining 18yrs;	Kenya citizens who attain the age of 18yrs.	Issue ID/cards at the nearest registration office; Give advise on cards.

Divisional Offices All Divisions	Office accommodation will provide good working conditions; Provide security to most sensitive ID/Card materials.	Reduce costs of travelling to headquarters; More members of the public will be served quickly.	Office accommodation is a problem at all divisions.
Rehabilitation of Probationers District wide	To rehabilitate, supervise and reform offenders to make them more useful in society.	All probationers are sentenced by courts.	Supervision of offenders released by courts on probation through Counselling and assisting them to undertake income generating activities.
Resettlement of Ex-inmates Mental Hospitals and Prisons District wide	Assist ex-inmates to undertake self help and income generating activities.	To supervise, rehabilitate and resettle ex-inmates from borstal institution.	Ex-borstal inmates; Ex-long term prisoners; Ex-mental hospital inmates (i.e. special category criminals).
Community Service Orders District wide	Placing offenders in public institution/agencies in order for them to perform unpaid public works.	To rehabilitate and reform offenders.	Heads of public institutions/Agencies/offenders.

B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Descriptions of Activities
District Headquarters Project Ol Kalou Division	1	To shift the district h/quarters from Nyahururu (Laikipia) to Ol Kalou.	To complete the construction of the building by the end of plan period.	Construction and equipping of a new district headquarters. Justification: The district Hqs for Nyahururu is situated in Laikipia District and needs to move.
Agricultural Production Survey District wide	2	To gather data to ascertain the real picture of this sector in the district.	Conduct the survey at least once during the plan period.	Conduct survey on agricultural production and marketing in the district. Justification: The data will assist in deciding on intervention measures in agriculture.
Welfare Monitoring Survey District wide	3	Provide both social and detailed poverty indicators e.g. expenditure patterns and housing amenities etc.	Carry-out the survey on two yearly basis, including data dissemination.	Conduct survey on various welfare indicators e.g. education, health, household incomes and expenditure. Justification: To know the poverty levels and initiate mitigation measures.
Training of Registration Agents and Community Based Leaders District-wide	4	To provide efficient continuous and self sustaining cadre of registration agents at the community level and to raise public awareness.	All the registration agents in two divisions per quarter currently involved in civil registration.	Hold divisional Seminars/workshops for chiefs and health institution Personnel. Justification: There is need to increase the registration coverage for planning purposes.
Computerisation of Civil Registry District Headquarters	5	To minimize wear and tear of the present form of records and to speed up processing and dissemination of vital statistics to planners, researchers and administrators.	This project is being undertaken by the Departmental Head office in Nairobi.	Installation of equipment and training of staff to use them. Justification: Efficient and speedy processing of data for dissemination to users.

Construction of Divisional Probation Offices Ngano, Ndaragwa Kinangop-Engineer Ol Kalou, Kipipiri.	6	To take services closer to the people.	The general public will benefit.	The offices will cater for probation and community service activities; This will improve efficiency and save operational costs of travelling. Justification: Distance to the Division Headquarters is very far and there is need for regular supervision of probationers.
Enlargement of Prison Industry	7	To ensure the running smoothly of production and give attractive quality product.	Avail more funds which will boost the process and run efficiently and ultimately will result to high quality finished goods for sale.	Replacement of defective machines and bring more powerful ones which can cater for bulky processing and run smoothly without problems. Justification: The sales will increase the revenue base for the Prison.
Prison Farm and Dairy Project	8	Introduce ranching in prison.	100 head of cattle to be provided.	To add more machineries for prison farm and introduce ranching at the farm. Justification: Add the revenue base of the prison.
Rehabilitation of Inmates	9	They do trade tests; To change them inwardly and spiritually through catechism.	Rehabilitate and train all inmates serving for more than 3 months; To give more training to the inmates; Offer them formal education through adult Literacy efforts.	Conduct training. Justification: The inmates can be turned to more useful citizens.

3.4.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order sector requires the services of the Physical Infrastructure sector in order to ease its work. The continued maintenance and improvement of roads and telecommunication network in the district will enable this sector to respond quickly and effectively to incidences of insecurity in the towns and rural areas of the district. This will create a conducive environment for development activities especially in agriculture, trade, industry and commerce.

3.5 TRADE, TOURISM AND INDUSTRY

3.5.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The sector vision and mission is to contribute to the socio-economic development of the country through facilitation of an enabling environment for sustainable growth and promotion of trade, industry, tourism and regional integration with a view to improving the welfare of Kenyans.

3.5.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The sector will strive to reduce trade restrictions so as to create a good environment for investment in order to improve commercial activities in the district. This will increase people's incomes and also increase the government's taxable income. The sector will also strive to enhance growth in small and large scale businesses to create employment opportunities thus helping in poverty reduction. The sector will also continue to encourage small and micro-enterprises through provision of loans at low interest rates through the joint loans board.

The sector will implement the Phase One of Sessional Paper No. 2 of 1997 on Industrial Transformation to the Year 2020. In areas where the district has comparative advantage, for example in milk and vegetable production, processing of these products among others will be emphasized so as to add value to the raw materials.

Foreign investors will be encouraged to enter into joint ventures with local people in the opportunities identified. During the Plan period, entrepreneurs will also be encouraged to take advantage of the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) to venture into the USA market especially in textiles, apparels and traditional artefacts among other items that are produced locally.

The sector will also promote and market Lake 'Ol Bollosat as a tourist destination.

3.5.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector plays a key role in promoting trade and industry. The sector contributes greatly in employment and income generation especially in the informal sector. There are 43 trading centres where a lot of trade and informal sector activities are carried out. The sector will continue to offer credit to small scale entrepreneurs to improve their incomes, reduce poverty, reduce unemployment and promote marketing of products within and without the district. This will be done through AGOA.

The industrial sub-sector will be the driving force for economic growth in the district. The sub-sector will be expected to add value to the raw materials through establishment of agro-based industries, to create employment and generate revenue both locally and outside the district.

The promotion of tourism in the district will generate employment and revenue for the community and provide outlets for some of their agricultural produce. This would boost development activities in the district and assist in reduction of poverty.

3.5.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

The main stakeholders in the sector are the two councils i.e. Ol Kalou Town Council and Nyandarua County Council, the Central government, community, NGOs and civil society, mainstream banks and the micro-finance institutions.

In the industrial sub-sector the government plays a major role in formulation and implementation of industrial development policies, the NGOs will liaise with the department of industries to facilitate implementation. The private sector will be the

engine of development in the industrial sector. The donors will be encouraged to provide technical expertise as well as financial resources to promote rural industrialization. The NGOs involved in the sector include KWFT, SISDO, Faulu Kenya, PFP, NCKK, K-Rep and Caritas Nyeri.

In the face of declining formal employment, the small scale enterprises will be expected to absorb quite a number of those in the labour force.

3.5.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-Sectors	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Trade	Development of a comprehensive loans disbursement system; Computerisation of trade records; Legal services; Provide adequate and timely information.	Cumbersome licensing process which is costly, irrespective of the size of the business; Poor and lack of infrastructure especially road network, electricity and telephone services; Insufficient funds to cover the district in loan supervision and distribution; Poor repayment records; Lack of legal officers to execute cases of loan defaulters; Lack of modern technology for data storage and keeping of loanees account; Distance to the working stations.	Local authorities to charge licenses according to size of business and shorten the process; Provision and rehabilitation of infrastructure facilities; Sufficient budgetary allocation from the government for loan supervision and distribution ; Provision of legal services; Install modern technology facilities; Increase staff.
Industry	Revitalisation of industries; Provide enabling environment for the private sector entrepreneurs; Provision of timely and adequate credit facilities.	Poor marketing systems; High taxation on raw materials and outputs; Inaccessibility to credit; Lack of management and technical skills; Poorly developed local materials for industrialisation; Lack of purchasing power due to poverty; Unfair competition from cheap imported products; Weak local lobby groups e.g. KFE, KAM, Chamber of Commerce and Industry.	Revival of cooperatives and prompt payments to farmers; Provision of internet services; Establishment of revolving funds for groups; Encouraged entrepreneurs to borrow off-shore where the terms of credit are favourably low; Revive agricultural sector; Lower taxes, provision of utilities and training; Enact strict rules on imports; Encourage private sector to train and encourage lobby groups e.g. KFE, KAM and Chamber of Commerce and Industry.
Tourism	Rehabilitation of tourism facilities e.g. roads; Community involvement in tourism development; Develop Lake Ol Bolossat and Aberdare National Park as tourist destinations.	Poor infrastructure; Environmental degradation; Lack of capital to develop tourist attraction sites.	Improve and maintain infrastructure; Encourage environmental conservation measures; Have budgetary allocation to develop tourist attraction sites.
Financial Services	Explore and design appropriate financial systems and services to support industrialisation; Closer collaboration	Poor access to and high cost of credit; Poor collaboration between the various stakeholders; Inadequate financial management skills.	Improve access to investment funds from funding agencies e.g. KIE, ICDC, KTDC etc; Improve the delivery of micro-finance services through closer collaboration between

	between financial institutions, local authorities, community and government.		stakeholders; Promote rural SACCOs; Training on financial management skills among entrepreneurs.
Small Scale Enterprise	Reactivate and provide an enabling environment for the further growth of the sector.	Lack of access to credit; Lack and high cost of infrastructure, e.g. jua kali sheds, electricity, water, telephones etc; Poor market for the products; Lack of access to appropriate technology.	Provision of infrastructure through enhanced collaboration; Encourage micro-finance financial institutional, e.g. K-REP, Faulu Kenya, Pride International, etc. to provide adequate and timely credit to this sub-sector.

3.5.6 Project and Programme Priorities

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Trade

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Nyandarua Joint Loans Board	To increase the stock in trade so that these small businesses can be able to borrow from other financial institutions like banks.	Small and micro-enterprises both formal and informal sectors.	Processing and issuing of small scale loans to small scale businesses.

B: New Project Proposals: Industries

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Industrialization Support Programme District wide	1	To have an inventory on raw materials available.	To come up with profile on each of raw material available.	Compilation of data of raw materials available; Ascertain the quantity and quality and make recommendations for sustainable use. Justification: Know the industrial base of the district and available opportunities.
Development of Women Small Scale Enterprises District wide	2	To initiate self sustaining manufacturing projects.	To implement at least one manufacturing unit per location.	To empower women to start small scale industries in rural areas. Justification: Mainstream gender balance in industrialization.
Development of Demonstration Manufacturing Centres All Divisions	3	To encourage use of locally available raw material and alleviate poverty.	To initiate cottage industries in every market centre.	Training local community on how to add value to the locally available raw materials. Justification: Demonstrations have a bigger impact in appropriate technology adoption.

Training of Entrepreneurs and Businessmen District wide	4	To impart technical skills; To improve on record keeping so as to improve management and increase their incomes and create employment.	To train entrepreneurs throughout the district; Organize at least 4 courses in a year.	Training entrepreneurs on better managements skills for their projects; Train these businessmen on proper business managerial skills. Justification: Management skills are vital in industrialization and business activities.
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B: New Project Proposals: Tourism

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Development of Lake Ol Bolossat and Aberdares National Park	1	To develop tourism potential of the district and establish tourist destinations; Rehabilitate and strengthen tourist facilities; Link stakeholders and potential investors to funding agents.		Seek investment assistance from KIE, ICDC, KTDC; Link stakeholders with other potential sources of funding e.g. micro finance institutions; Provide entrepreneurs with training on financial management and skills development; Promote the development of rural SACCOs.

3.5.7 Cross Sector Linkages

This sector is crucial in development of agro-based industries in the district and other non-farm activities. The sector will rely on the agriculture sector for raw materials and products for trade. The water sub sector will be relied upon in the industrial establishments. The sector will depend on the infrastructure and services sector for transport of industrial raw materials, output for trade and access to tourist sites in the district.

3.6 INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

3.6.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The sector's vision is "for Kenya to be at the fore-front in the use of ICT to improve the quality of life and competencies" while the mission is "to promote and enable the society by developing a National Information Infrastructure (NII) and skills for all Kenyans regardless of geographical or socio-economic status".

3.6.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The sector will strive to provide information to the major productive sectors in the district and the community on available productive systems, marketing and other relevant global development issues and strategies. The district will encourage and facilitate the private sector to take the lead in establishing ICT institutions such as cyber cafes and improving on mobile phone coverage and the maximisation of the use of the print media to communicate information to the district.

3.6.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector is important in the district for informing, educating and communicating relevant development information both local and global necessary for improving the standards of living of the people in the district. The sector will integrate the district into globalisation process by bringing about new opportunities and challenges through wider markets for trade, larger capital flows, improved access to new technologies and credit.

The DIDC will play an important role in providing the public with information on development activities in the district and serve as a reference centre for development-related information. The centre will provide up-to-date development information on progress of development projects and programmes in the district. It will also be a source of information on development statistics, for district and national development.

3.6.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

The stakeholders in this sector include government and private actors, e.g. media houses computer companies, Kenya National Library Service, Kenya National Archives, local newspapers and other local information services. The government disseminates information on national policies and development activities to the public using various means e.g. radios, TV, meetings etc. The Central Bureau of Statistics in the Ministry of Finance and Planning collects and disseminates data on major aspects of development in Kenya. The local newspapers and other local information services also inform the public about development activities in the district.

3.6.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Information Technology	Construction and equipping of the DIDC; Dissemination of important information for planning and research purposes to the public.	Inaccessibility to Information Technology; Lack of awareness on the available information; Inadequate training in information technology; Lack of accommodation for the DIDC; Lack of updated and relevant reading materials; Lack of equipment for data storage and processing; Lack of resources for operation of district information office.	Provision of information technology to the community at subsidized rates; Creation of awareness on the available information; Initiate training in information technology; Purchase of relevant and up-to date reading materials; Install equipments for data storage and processing; Make enough budgetary allocation for information sector.

3.6.6 Project and Programmes Priorities

B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
DIDC Project	1	To inform and disseminate information for Planning and Research purposes.	The construction work to be completed by the end of the Plan period.	Construction and equipping of a DIDC. Justification: The DIDC is housed in a small room in the DDO's office without space for readers
DIDC Equiping Project	2	Efficient processing and	The equipments to be purchased within	Purchase of computers, cataloguing machines,

		access to information.	the plan period.	photocopiers, fax machines. Justification: The DIDC lacks basic equipment for operation and sustainability
Capacity Building Project	3	To have adequate coverage of development activities, dissemination of important information to the public.	Adequate coverage of activities; Proper information dissemination.	Training of DIDC staff; Office to cover Development functions; Provide adequate budgetary allocations for office operations. Justification: Much development information and activities which are district specific go unrecorded due to lack of resources.

3.6.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The Information Communication Technology sector will promote agricultural production by linking the farmer to the national and international markets, promoting competition and efficiency, transfer of technology and enlightening the farmers on credit opportunities. The sector will help in the transfer of necessary information and skills required in key sectors such as human resource development. The Trade, Industry and Tourism sector will get information on opportunities in the market, trade, industry and appropriate technology requirements.

The study will also assess the impact of the changes outlined in Chapter Five of the Strategy on the implementation of the Strategy, and will identify the monitoring and evaluation mechanisms that will be put in place to ensure that the Strategy is implemented effectively. The study will also identify the key performance indicators that will be used to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the Strategy, and will identify the data sources that will be used to collect the data.

IMPLEMENTATION MONITORING AND EVALUATION

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CHAPTER FOUR

IMPLEMENTATION MONITORING AND EVALUATION

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4.0 INTRODUCTION

This Chapter indicates how the projects and programmes outlined in Chapter Three of this Plan will be implemented during the Plan period and defines the monitoring and evaluation mechanism that will be used. The major lesson learnt in Chapter Two is that the implementation rate of the 1997-2001 Plan was low due to lack of community participation in the implementation of the projects and programmes. Monitoring and evaluation had not been incorporated in the 1997-2001 District Development Plan. The 2002-2008 Plan has therefore incorporated Chapter Four to address the monitoring and evaluation needs of the projects and programmes proposed as well as to indicate stakeholder responsibilities.

4.1 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Monitoring and evaluation will be carried out at all levels. At the village, sub-location and locational level, the monitoring and evaluation of Community Action Plans (CAPs) and programs will be done by the CAPs Implementation Committees and Project Management Committees, with the incorporation of the community and other development partners. The monitoring will be continuous.

At divisional level, the Project Monitoring and Evaluation Committee will be composed of the District Officer of the division, Divisional Departmental Heads and NGO representatives. The monitoring will be done quarterly through frequent field visits.

At the district level the district will strengthen the District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee, which will be composed of the District Commissioner, Heads of Department and local NGOs. A system will be established for analysing, storing, retrieving and channelling of monitoring and evaluation information to all stakeholders to facilitate fast corrective measures. All Annual Work Plans will include monitoring and evaluation and resources to carry out the exercises.

There will be need to have joint monitoring by Government departments, NGOs and communities for the ownership and quicker problem solving in the project and programs. Capacity building at the above levels in monitoring and evaluation will be very important for packaging the information for decision making and feedback at all levels. The main source of information on monitoring and evaluation will be through field visits, annual reports, annual reviews, expenditures, periodic evaluation and special studies (e.g. base line surveys), to measure change quantitatively and qualitatively.

The Provincial Monitoring and Evaluation Committee through its defined mechanism will monitor and evaluate both short and medium term activities in the districts. Lastly, all the ministry headquarters will monitor and evaluate programmes and projects falling under their docket in line with the M & E structure proposed in the 2002-2008 National Development Plan.

Level	Responsible Body	Frequency	Reporting Mechanism	Key Activities
Village/Community	CAPs Implementation Committees, Project Management Committees	Continuous	Field visits, reports	Monitoring project progress, community participation
Divisional	Project Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (District Officer, Divisional Departmental Heads, NGO representatives)	Quarterly	Field visits, reports	Reviewing project progress, providing feedback
District	District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (District Commissioner, Heads of Department, local NGOs)	Annual	Annual reports, reviews	Analysing, storing, retrieving and channelling information
Provincial	Provincial Monitoring and Evaluation Committee	Annual	Annual reports, reviews	Monitoring and evaluating short and medium term activities
Ministry	Ministry Headquarters	Annual	Annual reports, reviews	Monitoring and evaluating programmes and projects

4.2 IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX

4.2.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

Project Name Location/Division	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
NALEP Project	50m	2002-2008	No. of farmers and staff trained; FTC revived.	Field reports.	MOARD; Community.	Farmers; Participation in training.
IFAD Central Kenya Dry Area Smallholder and Community Development Project	200m	2002-2008	No. of homes with food security; Levels of income and employment.	Field reports; DDC minutes	MOARD; Community.	Farmers participation in training.
ESALIA – Hides and Skins Project	1000m	2002-2008	Types of hides and skins sold.	Field reports.	MOARD; Livestock farmers.	Farmers participation in training.
Promotion of Cooperatives' Effectiveness and Management	25 M	2002-2008	No. of management skills trainings held; No. of new cooperatives registered; Volume of credit handled by SACCOs; No. of collaborative meetings held with banks, farmers, traders.	Training records; Registration records; Minutes of cooperative society meetings.	Cooperative Department; Cooperative societies; Farmers; Registrar of Cooperatives.	Give guidance on operations of cooperatives; Convene meetings and run their cooperatives; Join the cooperatives; Registration to be done by registrar.
Artificial Insemination Services	100m	2002-2008	No. of improved breeds; Levels of Milk production.	Filed reports.	Cooperative Department; Cooperative societies; Farmers; Registrar of Cooperatives.	Give guidance on operations of cooperatives; Convene meetings and run their cooperatives; Join the cooperatives; Registration to be done by registrar.
Rural Afforestation and Extension Scheme	300m	2002-2008	% of tree cover in the district; No. of tree nurseries.	Field reports; DDC minutes.	MENR; Farming community	Farmers raising of tree nurseries and planting trees on their farms.
Industrial Tree Planning Development Project	200m	2002-2008	% of tree cover for industrial use; watt supply.	Field reports.	MENR; Farming community	Farmers raising of tree nurseries and planting trees on their farms.
Natural Forest Conservation	300m	2002-2008	% of natural forest cover; No. of seedlings planted.	Field reports; DDC minutes.	MENR; Farming community	Farmers raising the tree nurseries, community policing.
Ndaragwa Fish Farm and Trout	150m	2002-2008	No. of trout hatchery and	Field reports; DDC minutes.	MENR; Farming	Community adoption of

Hatchery Project			fish rearing ponds.		community	messages for fish rearing and consumption; Availability of fingerlings by Fisheries Department.
Settlement of Squatters Project	200m	2002-2008	No. of squatters settled.	Field reports; DDC minutes.	Ministry of Lands and Settlement	Settlement Department determine the number of squatters and their location.
Issuance of Title Deeds	100m	2002-2008	No. of title deeds issued.	Field reports; DDC minutes.	Ministry of Lands and Settlement.	Land owners without titles to register.
Foot and mouth and Rinderpest Control Project	300m	2002-2008	No. of dips in operation; % reduction of animal diseases prevalence.	Field visits; monthly reports; Situation.	MOARD; Livestock farmers ILRI; Pharmaceutical companies.	MOARD to provide AE Services; Community and companies to provide resources.
Construction of Administration Offices	805m	2002-2008	Offices constructed.	Sites visits; Reports on construction works.	MOPW	Office constructed according to the design.
Milk Cooling Plants	200m	2002-2008	No. of milk cooling plant constructed; % of construction works.	Site visits and reports; DDC minutes	MOARD	Office constructed according to the design.
Milk Processing Plant	200m	2002-2008	No. of milk process plant constructed; % of construction works.	Site visits and reports; DDC minutes	MOARD	Office constructed according to the design.
Farm Forestry Project	100m	2002-2008	% of farmers practising farm forestry.	Visits and reports.	MOENR	Farmers adoption of messages and preparation of farmers.
Aberdares Catchment Conservation Project	10m	2002-2008	% of planted formerly cleared areas.	Field visits and reports.	MOENR	Farmers adoption of messages and preparation of farmers.
Fisheries Resources Survey and Stocking Project	50	2002-2008	Up-to-date resource data bank; % of increase in fish production.	Availability and contents of the data bank.	MOENR	Community fish consumption as an alternative source of protein; Fisheries department training on fish preparation and consumption.
Sport Fishing Camp Project	50m	2002-2008	No. of fishing camps; % of work done on each.	Site visits; Field reports; DDC minutes.	MOENR	Maintenance of resource base and promotion of local tourism.
Extension Services Support Project	500m	2002-2008	% Improvement of HHs	Field visit and reports.	MOARD	Farmers adoption of messages taught

			income and employment.			and adherence to environment protection.
Potatoes Processing Plant	20m	2002-2008	Gate prices for potatoes; Amount processed.	Field visits and reports.	MOARD; Potatoes Farmers.	Sale of potatoes to the processing plant by the farmers.
Hides and Skins Plant and Training	10m	2002-2008	No. of tanneries established; % of utilisation; % of improvement I HHs income.	Field visits and reports; DDC minutes.	MOARD; Livestock farmers.	Sale of skin and hides and adoption of message on training by livestock farmers.

4.2.2 Physical Infrastructure and Services

Project Name Location/Division	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Routine Maintenance	40m	2002-2008	% of classified roads in motorable conditions.	Field visits; Field reports; DDC minutes.	MOPW farming community.	Maintenance of graded roads.
Gravelling/Spot Patching	40m	2002-2008	% of improvement of classified roads.	Field visits; Field reports; DDC minutes.	MOPW farming community.	Maintenance of graded roads.
Re-classification of Classified Roads Project	80m	2002-2008	No. of km done every year to classify the unclassified roads.	Field visits; Site meetings; Field reports; DDC minutes.	MOPW farming community.	Maintenance of the roads by the local community.
Training of Self Help Project Leaders	15m	2002-2008	No. of group leaders trained; Management levels of groups.	Training reports and contents; No. of well sustained projects.	MENR; MC&SS; Community	Adoption of messages taught the leaders.
Oi Kalou Herbal Medicine Project	5m	2002-2008	No. of seminars and workshops o; % usage of herbal medicine.	Training/workshops reports; Field reports; DDC minutes.	MC&SS; Traditional herbal medicine men.	Emphasize on quality, ready to give only required reports.
Kitiri Water Supply	5m	2002-2008	Km of piping done; - % of repairs on intake and gravity main; % of members getting water.	Field visits; DDC minutes.	MOENR; WUA's for Kitiri.	Sustenance of the project by the beneficiaries.
Kirima Water Supply	7m	202-2008	% of repairs and improvements done; % of members getting water.	Field visits and reports.	MOENR; Waua's for Kirima Water Supply.	Sustenance of the project by the beneficiaries.
Oi Kalou Water Supply	15m	2002-2008	% of people getting safe	Field visits and reports.	MOENR; Oi Kalou T.C	Sustenance of the project by

			drinking water; Pipes installed; Replacement of chemical dosing and distribution links.			the beneficiaries.
Kanangop Ring Main Water Supply	10m	2002-2008	% increase of people getting water; Repair works done on pipes and sectional valves; Filed visits reports.	Field visits reports.	MOENR; Project WUA's	Sustenance of the project by the beneficiaries.
Roof Catchments Sanitation for Self. Help Groups	80m	2002-2008	% of people getting safe drinking water and have VIP latrines; No. of tanks constructed; No. of HHs with VIP latrines.	Filed visits reports.	MOENR; MC&SS	Sustenance of the project by the beneficiaries.
Rehabilitation of Dams	50m	2002-2008	No. of dams desilted, repaired.	Filed visits and reports; DDC minutes.	MOENR; Local Community	Sustenance of the project by the beneficiaries.
Leshau/Karagoini Water Project	25m	2002-2008	No. of connections made; Km of piping done; No. of storage tanks constructed.	Field visits and reports; DDC minutes.	MOENR; Local Community	Sustenance of the project by the beneficiaries.
Matamaiyu Water Project	15m	2002-2008	No. of connections made; Km of piping done; No. of storage tanks constructed.	Field visits and reports; DDC minutes.	MOENR; Local Community	Sustenance of the project by the beneficiaries.
Gitei Phase II Project	15m	2002-2008	No. of connections made; Km of piping done; No. of storage tanks constructed.	Field visits and reports; DDC minutes.	MOENR; Local Community	Sustenance of the project by the beneficiaries.
Mathangira Phase II Project	15m	2002-2008	No. of connections made; Km of piping done; No. of storage tanks constructed; No. of storage	Field visits and reports; DDC minutes.	MOENR; Local Community	Sustenance of the project by the beneficiaries.

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Mawingu Phase II	10m	2002-2008	No. of connections made; Km of piping done; No. of storage tanks constructed.	Field visits and reports; DDC minutes.	MOENR; Local Community	Sustenance of the project by the beneficiaries.
Investigation, Planning and Design	5m	200-2008	Feasibility and studies done.	Filed reports and designs available.	MENR	Cost sharing in design work.
Ground Water Survey	10m	2002-2008	No. of boreholes done.	DDC reports; Filed reports; Site visits.	MENR	Cost sharing in drilling and sustainability of the project.
Hydrometeorological Monitoring	5m	2002-2008	Daily reading of gauges and stream flow gauging.	Filed visits.	MENR	Utilisation of data analysed
Regulation of Water Abstraction and Catchment Conservation	5m	2002-2008	No. of abstractions; Observation measures done.	Field reports; Site visits; DDC minutes.	MENR	Adherence to permits.
Grading Rural Roads and Drainage Improvement	80m	2002-2008	No. of km of roads graded; No. of culverts constructed.	Site visits; Filed reports; DDC minutes.	MOPW, local community.	Maintenance of roads by the local community.
Markets Development	60m	2002-2008	No. of markets upgraded; Materials used for kiosk construction.	Site visits; Field reports on markets; DDC minutes.	Country Council	Maintenance of markets through payment of necessary taxes by kiosk owners.
Purchase of Disposal Sites Project	10m	2002-2008	No. of divisions with disposal sites; Sizes of sites; Utilisation of sites.	Site visits; Filed reports from councils and business community.	Country Council	Proper utilisation of the sites by all.
County Council Five Year Development Plan	2m	2002-2008	Availability of the development plan; Utilisation of the same.	Distribution of the development plan.	County Council.	Proper utilisation of the development plan by all stakeholders.
Nyandarua District Headquarters	2 b	2002-2008	% of work done; Adherence to design.	Site visits; Reports from implementing agency; DDC minutes.	MOPW	Cost sharing in funds required for construction.
Nyandarua Institute of Science and Technology (NIST)	500m	2002-2008	% of construction work done; Adherence to design.	Site visits; Reports from implementing agency; DDC minutes.	MOPW	Cost sharing in funds required for construction.
Building Department Office	0.7m	2002-2008	% of completed work	Site visits; Implementers reports; DDC minutes.	MOPW	Maintenance of building after construction
Ndogino Health Centre Staff Houses	1m	2002-2008	% of work done to completion; Adherence to	Site visits; Implementers reports; DDC minutes.	MOH	Maintenance of building after construction

			design.			
Extension of Principal Magistrates Court	2m	2002-2008	% of work done to completion; Adherence to design.	Site visits; Implementers reports; DDC minutes.	MOPW	Maintenance of building after construction
Construction of Office of Registrar of Persons.	2m	2002-2008	% of work done to completion; Adherence to design.	Site visits; Implementers reports; DDC minutes.	MOPW	Maintenance of building after construction
Njahini FTC Dormitory	1m	2002-2008	% of work done to completion; Adherence to design.	Site visits; Implementers reports; DDC minutes.	MOPW	Maintenance of building after construction
Design and Supervision of Schools	5m	2002-2008	% of work done to completion; Adherence to design.	Site visits; Implementers reports; DDC minutes.	MOPW	Availing funds for construction and maintain the building.
Tarmacking of Road C69 Njabini to Ndundoro	2b	2002-2008	No. of kilometres of road tarmacked.	Ministry of Roads and Public works; Reports; Completer certificates.	DWO; Donors; Community; Private sector	Provide technical expertise; Donor will provide funds; Community will participate in the construction; The private sector will acquire contracts to do the road.
Kiswel Water Project	7m	2002-2008	Km of piping done; No. of storage tanks; Connections made.	Site visits; Field reports; DDC minutes.	MENR	Maintenance of the project by beneficiaries cost sharing in construction works.
Migima Kiganjo Water Project	2m	2002-2008	Km of piping done; No. of storage tanks; Connections made.	Site visits; Field reports; DDC minutes.	MENR	Maintenance of the project by beneficiaries cost sharing in construction works.
Makaratumbe Water Project	5m	2002-2008	Km of piping done; No. of storage tanks; Connections made.	Site visits; Field reports; DDC minutes.	MENR	Maintenance of the project by beneficiaries cost sharing in construction works.
Gathuka Water Project	4m	2002-2008	Km of piping done; No. of storage tanks; Connections made.	Site visits; Field reports; DDC minutes.	MENR	Maintenance of the project by beneficiaries cost sharing in construction works.
Kanyogia Central Water Project	5m	2002-2008	Km of piping done; No. of storage tanks; Connections made.	Site visits; Field reports; DDC minutes.	MENR	Maintenance of the project by beneficiaries cost sharing in construction works.
Karangatha Water		2002-	Km of piping	Site visits;	MENR	Maintenance of

Project		2008	done; No. of storage tanks; Connections made.	Field reports; DDC minutes.		the project by beneficiaries cost sharing in construction works.
Gatamaiyu Water Project	3m	2002-2008	Km of piping done; No. of storage tanks; Connections made.	Site visits; Field reports; DDC minutes.	MENR	Maintenance of the project by beneficiaries cost sharing in construction works.
Rural Roads Grading Project	10m	2002-2008	Km of roads graded.	Site visits; Field reports; DDC minutes.	MOPW	Maintenance of the roads after they are graded by the local community.

4.2.3 Tourism, Trade and Industry

Project Name Location/Division	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Nyandarua Joint Loans Board	2.8 B	2002-2008	No. of applications processed; Volume of credit given out; No. of trainings on business management; Percentage improvement in repayment rate.	Progress reports from Trade Department; DDC minutes.	Joint Loans Board, Nyandarua; Entrepreneurs.	The Joint Loans Board approves, supervises the loans and receives repayments from entrepreneurs; Entrepreneurs invest the funds in the private sector.
Industrialization Support Programme	4 B	2002-2008	No. and quality of raw materials identified; No. of industrial enterprises with IT facilities; No. of agro-industries established; No. of groups trained on industrial relations and entrepreneurship; No. of institutions offering credit to industrial enterprises; No. of enterprises producing for export.	DDC reports; Records from financial institutions; Field visits.	Department of Industrial Development; Private sector; NGOs; Community.	The Department of Industrial Development advises and provides an enabling environment for the private sector to invest in industries; The NGOs train and create awareness on industrial opportunities like AGOA; The private and community invest in industrialization.
Development of Lake Ol Bolossat and Aberdares National Park	500 M	2002-2008	No. of tourists visiting Lake Olbolossat and Aberdare	DDC minutes; Field inspections.	KWS; Nyandarua and Ol Kalou Local Authorities;	KWS provides resources, conservation guidelines and

			National Park; No. of tourist lodges constructed; No. of other tourist sites developed; No. of tourism marketing drives conducted.		Community.	enforcement of forest conservation; The local authorities provide resources for conservation; The community manages the lake as a community wildlife sanctuary.
Development of Women Small Scale Enterprises	80m	2002-2008	No. of locations with manufacturing units; No. of women working in the units.	Site visits; Filed inspection; DDC minutes.	Industry Development; Community; Council.	Provision of land by the councils; Training by Industry Department; Community maintain the units.
Development of Demonstration Manufacturing Centres	100m	2002-2008	No. of market centres with cottage industries.	Site visits; Field reports; DDC minutes.	Industry Development; Community; Council.	Provision of land by the councils; Training by Industry Department; Community maintain the units.
Training of Entrepreneurs and Businessmen	10m	2002-2008	No. of courses held; No. of people trained.	Field reports; DDC minutes.	Trade Department; Social Services Department.	Businessmen adoption of messages.

4.2.4 Human Resource Development

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders ; Responsibilities
District Education Bursaries	30m	2002-2008	No. of bright needy students with bursaries; School drop out rates.	Reports from schools; DDC minutes.	MOE; PTA; BOG	Issuing of bursaries only to needy bright students; Identification of students.
Early Childhood Development	10m	2002-2008	No. of teachers trained; Enrolment rates of pre-school.	Reports from Ministry of Education; Site visits; DDC minutes.	"	Maintenance of teachers
Leshau Podo Health Centre	2m	2002-2008	No. of staff houses constructed.	Site visits; Reports from MOH, DDC Minutes.	MOH	Maintenance of houses constructed by the beneficiaries.
Baari Dispensary	10m	2002-2008	No. of staff houses constructed; % of work on maternity block.	Site visits; Reports from MOH, DDC Minutes.	MOH	Maintenance of houses constructed by the beneficiaries.
Ngano Dispensary	80m	2002-2008	% of work done to completion.	Site visits; Reports from MOH, DDC Minutes.	MOH	Maintenance of houses constructed by the beneficiaries.
Kasuku Dispensary	5m	2002-2008	% of work done to completion.	Site visits; Reports from	MOH	Maintenance of houses constructed

				MOH, DDC Minutes.		by the beneficiaries.
Milangine Health Centre	3m	2002-2008	% of work done to completion.	Site visits; Reports from MOH, DDC Minutes.	MOH	Maintenance of houses constructed by the beneficiaries.
New Gera Dispensary	2m	2002-2008	% of work done to completion.	Site visits; Reports from MOH, DDC Minutes.	MOH	Maintenance of houses constructed by the beneficiaries.
Reproductive Health STD/HIV/AIDS	2m	2002-2008	No. of health workers trained; STI/HIV/AIDS Prevalence rates.	Reports from health facilities; DDC minutes.	MOH	Adoption of messages taught.
KEPI	5m	2002-2008	% of immunisation coverage; Prevalence rate of immunisable diseases	Reports from health facilities; DDC minutes.	MOH	Ensuring that all under five years are immunised.
HIV/AIDS Awareness Tournaments	3m	2002-2008	No. of tournaments held; Prevalence rates of HIV/AIDS.	Reports from health facilities; DDC minutes.	MOH	Adoption of messages taught.
Rehabilitation of Street Children	50m	2002-2008	No. of rehabilitate children; Facilities available to the children.	DDC minutes; Site visits reports from Children Department.	Children Department	Maintenance of children rehabilitated.
Creation of Awareness on Rights of the Child	3m	2002-2008	No. of barazas homes and institutions visited.	DDC minutes; Site visits reports from Children Department.	Children Department	Adoption of messages.
Completion of Dormitory for Disabled and Rehabilitation of the Centre.	5m	2002-2008	% of work done to completion.	DDC minutes; Site visits reports from Children Department.	MC&SS	Maintenance of building.
Training on Prosecution	5m	2002-2008	No. of officers trained; No. of pending cases in court.	DDC minutes; Visits to the courts; Reports from labour office.	Labour Department.	Forwarding of cases to labour offices.
Rehabilitation of Health Facility	7m	2002-2008	Trainings held on PHC; Artisans trained; Prevalence rate of malaria.	Reports from Health facilities; DDC minutes.	MOH	Adoption of messages.
CADB Project/IFAD Funded Group Health Development Project	30m	2002-2008	No. of dispensaries rehabilitated; No. constructed; % of work done.	Site visits; Field reports; DDC minutes.	MOH	Maintenance of health facilities.
Construction of Dispensaries	80m	2002-2008	No. of dispensaries construction; % of work done.	Site visits; Field reports; DDC reports.	MOH	Maintenance of dispensaries by the beneficiaries.
Manpower Survey	2m	2002-2008	Availability of data base.	Filed reports; DDC minutes.	CBS	Utilisation of available data.
Juvenile Remand and Children's Home	10m	2002-2008	% of work done on remand home.	Site visits; DDC minutes.	Probation Department.	Maintenance of the home.

Provision of Mobility to Disable Persons	5m	2002-2008	No. of disabled provided with necessary tools.	Filed reports; DDC minutes.	MC&SS	Maintenance of the tools issued.
Community Rehabilitation of Disadvantaged and Vulnerable Groups	5m	2002-2008	No. of disabled provided with necessary tools.	Filed reports; DDC minutes.	MC&SS	Maintenance of the tools issued.
Construction of Ol Kalou Stadium	10m	2002-2009	% of work done on stadium.	Site visits; Field reports; DDC minutes.	Sports Department.	Maintenance of stadium.

4.2.5 Information Communication Technology

Project Name Location/Division	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
DIDC Project	10 M.	2002-2008	No. of site meetings held; Completion of the building.	Site meeting minutes; Completion certificate; DDC minutes.	DDO; DWO.	The DDO will source for resources to construct the DIDC; The DWO will supervise the construction of DIDC.
DIDC Equipping Project	2m	2002-2008	No. of information technology equipment purchased; No. of trainings held.	DDC minutes; DIDC reports	DDO	DDO will solicit for funding; Purchase the equipment.
Capacity Building	3m	2002-2008	Availability of recorded development functions; No. of staff trained.	Field reports.	Information Office; DIDC.	Utilisation of recorded reports.

4.2.6 Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order

Project Name Location/Division	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
District Headquarters Project	1.2 B.	2002-2008	No. of floors constructed; No. of departments accommodated.	Public Works inspection reports; Completion certificate.	District Works Officer; Provincial Administration; Private sector.	The District Works Officer will supervise the construction work; The DC will coordinate all departments; The private sector will take the contracts; The community will provide resources.
Computerisation of Civil Registry	10 M.	2003-2006	No. of computers installed; No. of staff trained to use the computers; Computerised	Purchase records.	Civil Registration; District Registrar of persons.	Registrar and District Register of persons will purchase and install the computers;

			records in these departments.			
National ID Cards Project	80m	2002-2008	No. of ID cards issued; No. of youths training 18 years.	Reports from District Registrar of Persons.	Civil Registration; District Registrar of persons.	Registrar of Persons to provide all the necessary materials at registration office.
Construction of Divisional Offices Project	30m	2002-2008	No. of divisional offices constructed and with registration services.	Site visits; Minutes of DDC	District Registrar of Persons.	The council Council to provide land; The DWO supervises the construction.
Rehabilitation of Probationers	100m	2002-2008	No. of probationer rehabilitated.	Reports from Probation Department; DDC minutes.	Probation Department.	Traning and supervising the probationers; Society acceptable to probationers.
Resettlement of Ex-mates	100m	2002-2008	No. of ex-inmates resettled and with income generating activities.	Reports from Probation Department; DDC minutes; Visit to the their businesses.	Probation Department	Training the ex0inmates; Provision of soft loans to ex-inmates.
Community Service Orders	1m	2002-2008	Offenders in public institutions.	Reports from public institutions; Supervision of offenders.	Probation Department	Heads of public institutions to supervise the offenders
Agricultural Probation Survey	2m	2002-2008	Availability of upto date data on agricultural production and marketing.	Survey reports; DDC minutes.	CBS	Community volunteering of required information.
Welfare Monitoring Survey	5m	2002-2008	Availability of upto date data on welfare.	Survey reports; DDC minutes.	CBS	Community volunteering of required information.
Training of Registration Agents and Community Based Leaders	8m	2002-2008	% registration coverage; No. of registrations per month per year.	Field reports; Reports from civil registration.	Civil registration; Provincial Administration; MOH.	Registration of all birth and death occurrences in the village; Availability of the required materials.
Construction Divisional Probation Offices	12m	2002-2008	No. of offices constructed; % of work done to completion.	Site visits; Field reports; DDC minutes.	Probation Department.	Maintenance of building after construction.
Enlarge Prison Industry	20m	2002-2008	No. of machines bought; Amount of processing work done; Revenue earned from the sales.	Site visits; Reports from prison; DDC minutes.	Prison Department	Maintenance of machinery once bought; Probation of quality goods to fetch high prices.
Dairy Farmers Project	3m	2002-2008	No. of cattle bought; Revenue earned from sale of	Site visits; Reports from ranches; DDC	Prison Department; Agricultural Department.	Maintenance of animals purchased; Proper record

			procue.	minutes.		keeping on ranches.
Rehabilitation of Inmates	4m	2002-2008	No. of inmates trained; Topics covered.	Reports from prison; Field reports on released ex-inmates	Prison Department; Church.	Adoption of messages by the inmates; The church to other required spiritual nourishment.

4.3 SUMMARY OF KEY MONITORING AND EVALUATION IMPACT AND PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Sector	2001 Present	2002 Mid-Term	2008 End of Plan
Agriculture and Rural Development			
Acreage under food crops	45,000 ha	55,000 ha	65,000ha
Land carrying capacity	2 livestock/unit	3 livestock/unit	4 livestock/unit
Area under forest	37,897.9 ha	39,000 ha	40,000 ha
SACCOS	14	18	25
Fish Ponds	46	60	80
Households with potable water	5,907	8,000	10,000
Average distance to nearest water point	2 km	1.5 km	1 km
No. of households with piped water	5,203	5,600	6,000
Education			
Primary school enrolment rate	99%	99.5%	99.9%
Primary school drop out rate	8.5%	6%	4%
Pupil teacher ratio	1:32	1:35	1:40
Secondary school enrolment rate	32%	45%	60%
Secondary school drop out rate	10%	6%	4%
Pupil teacher ratio	1:14	1:20	1:35
District literacy level	85%	90%	95%
Health			
Infant mortality rate	45/1000	40/1000	35/1000
Immunization coverage	76%	85%	90%
Doctor/patient ratio	1:10,000	1:8,000	1:6,000
HIV/AIDS incidence	13%	10%	6%
Average distance to health facility	5 km	3 km	2 km
Number of health centres	9	13	18
Infrastructure			
Total kilometres of road			
Bitumen	141.1 km	190 km	300 km
Gravel	192.2 km	300 km	450 km
Earth	671.4 km	800 km	950 km
Number of airstrips	1	1	1
Households with electricity connections	10,000	15,000	18,000
% households using solar power	1.5%	3.5%	6%
% households using firewood/charcoal	99%	95%	90%
Households using kerosene/gas	99%	96%	99%
Number of cyber cafes	0	10	25
Number of households with telephones	250	400	600