



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND PLANNING

KIAMBU
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN
2002–2008

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

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FOREWORD

The 7th Kiambu 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 assisted by the District Development Officer and members of the District Planning Team. The Plan is a product of broad-based consultations among various stakeholders undertaken in the district. 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 DDP articulates medium term policies and objectives, which are further translated into short-term strategies and programmes to be implemented under the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF). The latter is part of the budgetary reforms undertaken to strengthen the linkage between policy, planning and budgeting.

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

The Plan is divided into four chapters as follows:

- Chapter One: Provides the background description of the district in terms of its area, administrative divisions and main physical features as well as a summary of data essential for making informed choices while planning.
- Chapter Two: Provides a review of the performance of the 6th Kiambu 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 Kiambu DDP. It outlines the institutional framework for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the 7-year Plan, provides project/programme activities, targets 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 planning process from selection, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. However, this requires huge

investments in training and capacity building, particularly on participatory methodologies for the communities, and effective delivery of services closer to the people. In this regard, district information systems will be put in place, with District Information and Documentation Centre (DIDC) and District Planning Unit (DPU) playing a central role in the process. This will be actively pursued by the Rural Planning Department through the office of the DDO in collaboration with development partners.

RURAL PLANNING DEPARTMENT MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND PLANNING

The Rural Planning Department (RPD) is the lead agency for the development of the District Development Strategy (DDS) and the District Information and Documentation Centre (DIDC). The RPD is also responsible for the development of the District Planning Unit (DPU) and the District Information and Documentation Centre (DIDC). The RPD is also responsible for the development of the District Information and Documentation Centre (DIDC) and the District Planning Unit (DPU).

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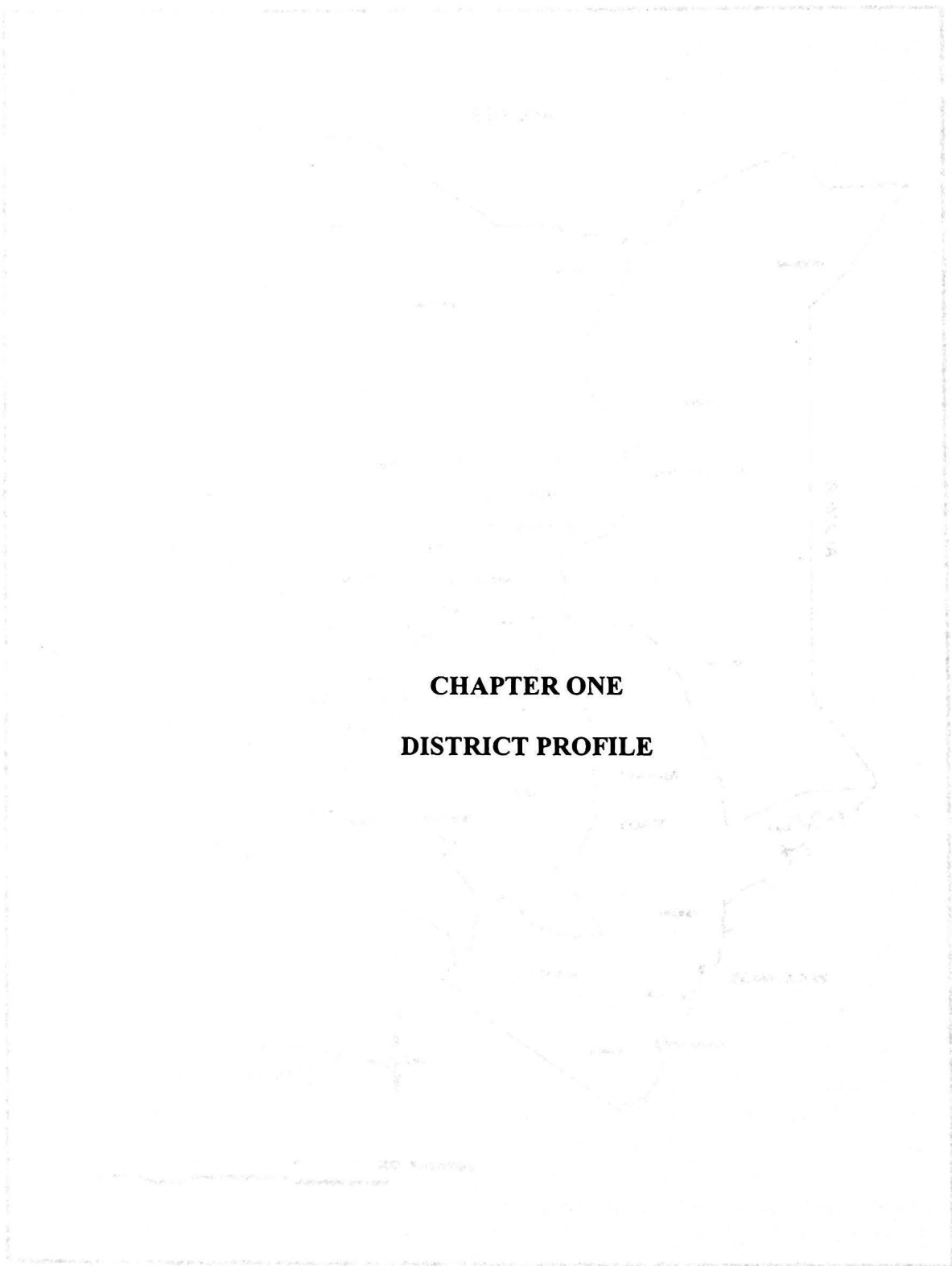
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AAK	Agro-chemistry of Kenya
ACK	Anglican Church Of Kenya
ADPK	Association For Disabled Persons In Kenya.
AGOA	African Growth Opportunity Act
AIC	African Inland Church
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ANPPCAN	African Network for the Prevention and Protection Against Child Abuse and Neglect
BOG	Board Of Governors
CACCS	Constituency Aids Control Committees
CBNP	Community Based Nutrition Programme
CNSP	Children In Need Of Special Protection
COMESA	Common Market For East and Southern Africa
DACC	District AIDS Control Committee
DALEO	District Agriculture and Livestock Extension Officer
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agencies
DC	District Commissioner
DCAC	District Children's Advisory Committee
DDC	District Development Committee
DDO	District Development Officer
DDP	District Development Plan
DEC	District Executive Committee
DFRD	District Focus for Rural Development
DIDC	District Information And Documentation Centre
DNET	District Monitoring and Environment Team
DPU	District Planning Unit
ECD	Early Childhood Development
GOK	Government of Kenya
HIV	Human Immune Deficiency Virus
ILRI	International Livestock Research Institute
IT	Information Technology
KAPPA	Kenya Agriculture Promotion for Poverty Alleviation
KARI	Kenya Agricultural Research Institute
KHADREP	Kenya HIV/AIDS Disaster Response Project
KOF	Kenya Organic Farming
KPLC	Kenya Power And Lighting Company
KREP	Kenya Rural Enterprise Programme
KTDA	Kenya Tea Development Authority
LATF	Local Authority Transfer Fund
LADP	Local Authority Development Plan
MENR	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources
NACC	National AIDS Control Council
NALEP	National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
NPEP	National Poverty Eradication Plan
PCEA	Presbyterian Church Of East Africa

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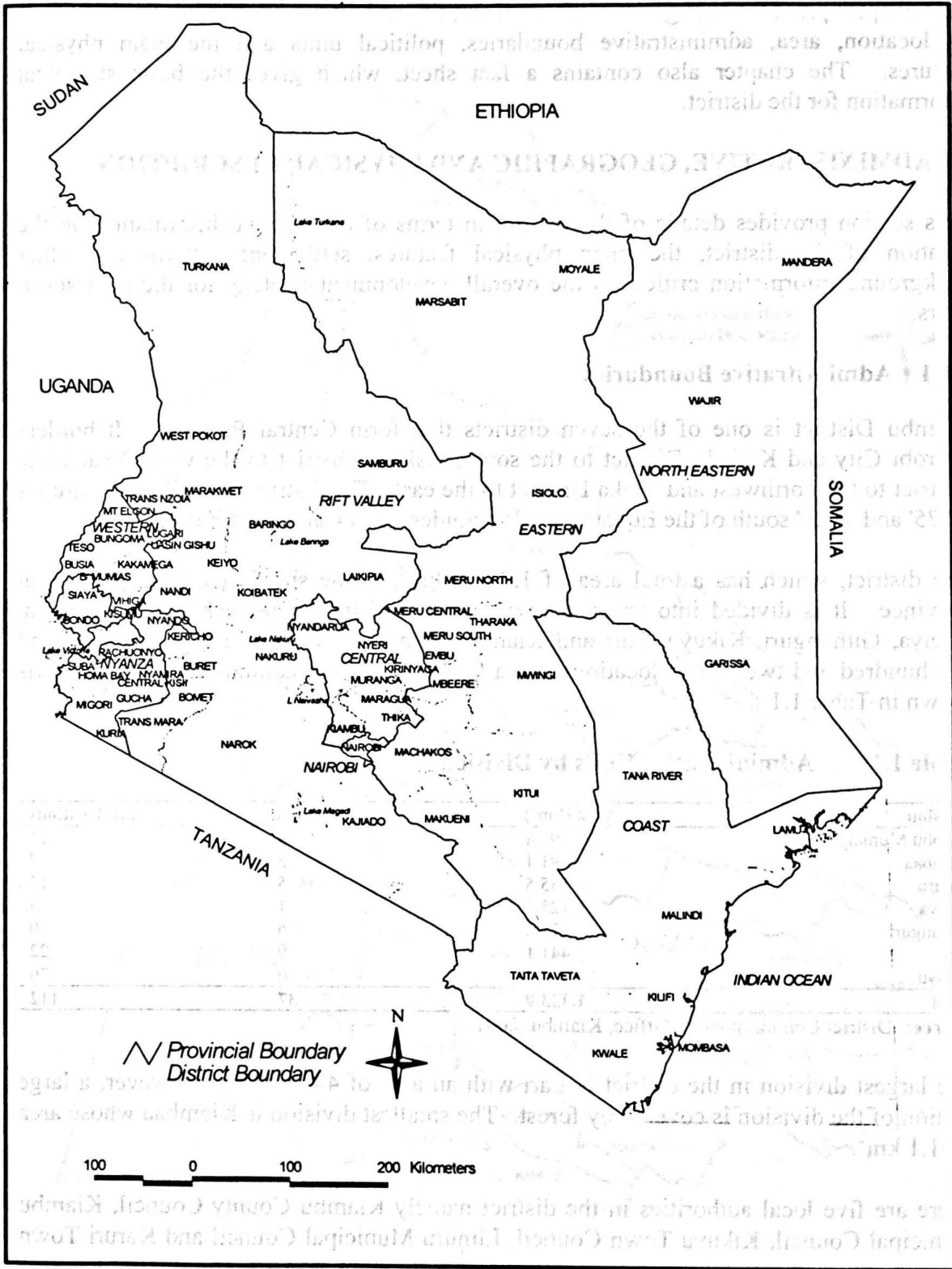


CHAPTER ONE
DISTRICT PROFILE

10. DISTRICT PROFILE

10. DISTRICT PROFILE

LOCATION OF KIAMBU IN KENYA



Prepared by CBS, 1999 Pop. Census

This map is not an authority over administrative boundaries

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides background information of Kiambu District. It describes details of its location, area, administrative boundaries, political units and the main physical features. The chapter also contains a fact sheet, which gives the basic statistical information for the district.

1.1 ADMINISTRATIVE, GEOGRAPHIC AND PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

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

1.1.1 Administrative Boundaries

Kiambu District is one of the seven districts that form Central Province. It borders Nairobi City and Kajiado District to the south, Nakuru District to the west, Nyandarua District to the northwest and Thika District to the east. The district lies between latitudes $0^{\circ} 75'$ and $1^{\circ} 20'$ south of the Equator and longitudes $36^{\circ} 54'$ and $36^{\circ} 85'$ east.

The district, which has a total area of $1,323.9 \text{ km}^2$, is the smallest district in Central Province. It is divided into seven administrative divisions namely Kiambaa, Limuru, Ndeiya, Githunguri, Kikuyu, Lari and Kiambu Municipality, thirty-seven locations and one hundred and twelve sub locations. Area for each of these administrative divisions is shown in Table 1.1

Table 1.1 Administrative Units by Division

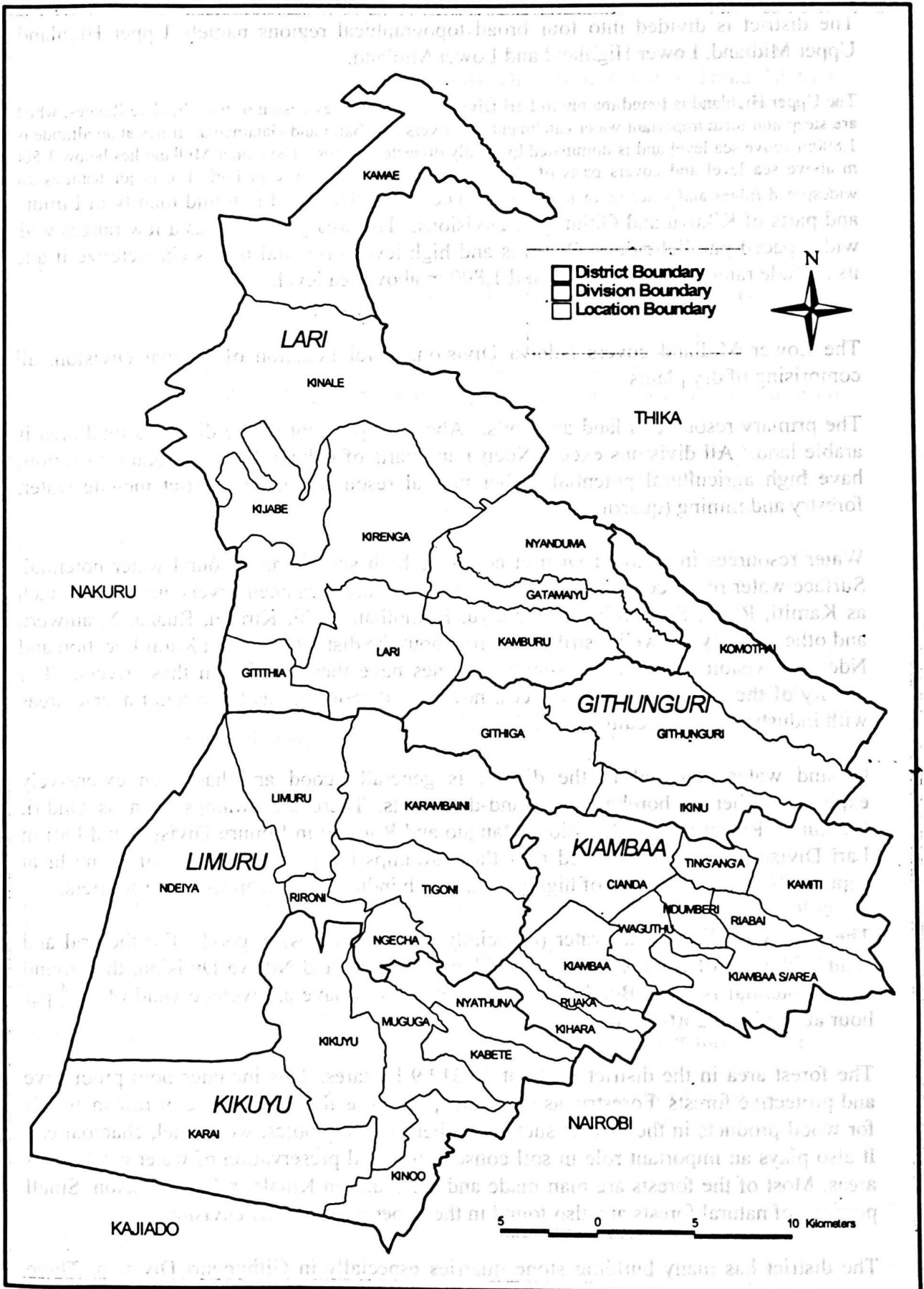
Division	Area (km^2)	Locations	Sub-locations
Kiambu Municipality	99.4	5	11
Kiambaa	91.1	5	17
Limuru	155.5	5	12
Ndeiya	125.2	1	4
Githunguri	175.2	6	20
Lari	441.1	9	22
Kikuyu	236.4	6	26
Total	1,323.9	37	112

Source: District Commissioner's Office, Kiambu, 2001

The largest division in the district is Lari with an area of 441.1 km^2 . However, a large portion of the division is covered by forest. The smallest division is Kiambaa whose area is 91.1 km^2 .

There are five local authorities in the district namely Kiambu County Council, Kiambu Municipal Council, Kikuyu Town Council, Limuru Municipal Council and Karuri Town Council. These local authorities have a total of forty-eight wards. The district has five constituencies; Kiambaa, Limuru, Githunguri, Lari and Kabete. The boundaries of these political units do not wholly correspond to those of the administrative divisions. Kiambaa Constituency embraces Kiambu Municipality and Kiambaa Divisions whereas Limuru Constituency comprises Limuru and Ndeiya Divisions. Kabete Constituency covers Kikuyu Division while Githunguri and Lari Constituencies cover Githunguri and Lari Divisions respectively.

KIAMBU DISTRICT (Administrative Boundaries)



1.1.2 Physiographic and Natural Conditions

The district is divided into four broad topographical regions namely Upper Highland, Upper Midland, Lower Highland and Lower Midland.

The Upper Highland is found mainly in Lari Division. This is an extension of the Aberdare Ranges, which are steep and form important water catchments for rivers like Bathi and Gatamaiyu. It lies at an altitude of 1,800m above sea level and is dominated by highly dissected ranges. The Upper Midland lies below 1,500 m above sea level and covers parts of all divisions in the district, except Lari. The major features are widespread ridges and volcanic or footbridges. The Lower Highland is found mainly in Limuru and parts of Kikuyu and Githunguri Divisions. The area generally has a few ranges with wide spaced parallel ridges. Plateaus and high-level structural plains characterize it and its altitude ranges between 1,500 and 1,800 m above sea level.

The Lower Midland covers Ndeiya Division, Karai Location of Kikuyu Division, all comprising of dry plains.

The primary resource is land and soils. About 90 per cent of the district's total area is arable land. All divisions except Ndeiya and parts of Kikuyu Division (Karai Location) have high agricultural potential. Other natural resources in the district include water, forestry and mining (quarries).

Water resources in Kiambu District comprise both surface and ground water potential. Surface water resources in the district consist of many permanent rivers and springs such as Kamiti, Riara, Kiu, Ruiru, Gatamaiyu, Komothai, Bathi, Kiruiru, Ruaka, Nyamweru and others. They are well distributed throughout the district except in Karai Location and Ndeiya Division. Many water supply schemes have their sources in these rivers. The quality of the surface water resources, however, deteriorates as the rivers traverse areas with industrial and agricultural activities.

Ground water potential in the district is generally good and has been extensively exploited either as boreholes or hand-dug wells. There are swamps such as Ondiri, Nyakumu, Riu in Kikuyu Division, Manguo and Roromo in Limuru Division and Lari in Lari Division. Boreholes drilled near these swamps have average yields of 30 m³/hr at depths 60-100m. These are of high yields, which indicate the richness of the aquifers.

The quality of the ground water (especially from boreholes) is good. For the arid and semi-arid areas of Karai Location, in Kikuyu Division and Ndeiya Division, the ground water potential is poor. Boreholes in these two areas have an average yield of 3m³ per hour at depths of 250-300m

The forest area in the district is about 26,312.9 hectares. This includes both productive and protective forests. Forestry, as a resource, serves as the main source of raw materials for wood products in the district such as timber, building poles, wood-fuel, charcoal etc. It also plays an important role in soil conservation and preservation of water catchments areas. Most of the forests are man-made and are found in Kinale in Lari Division. Small portions of natural forests are also found in the upper parts of Lari Division.

The district has many building stone quarries especially in Githunguri Division. There also exists a large quantity of natural gas at Kereita forest in Lari Division, which is being

exploited by Carbacid Company limited. Diatomite deposits are found in parts of Ndeiya and Karai Locations.

Altitude is the major factor-influencing climate in the district. The lower areas around the eastern parts of Githunguri and Municipality Divisions, towards Thika District, receive 500 mm of rainfall. This increases to 1,500mm in the upper regions of the district. The rainfall regime is bimodal and reliable. Long rains occur between April and May while the short rains fall from October to November. However, the El-Nino phenomenon experienced in 1998 drastically affected the climatic pattern with reduced rains experienced in the years 1999 and 2000. The mean temperature in the district is 26°C. Average temperatures range from 20.4°C in the Upper Highlands to 34°C in the Lower Midlands of Karai in Kikuyu Division. July and August are the months during which the lowest temperatures are experienced, whereas January through March is the hottest months.

The district has three broad categories of soils, that is, soils on high-level uplands, volcanic footbridges and plateaus. Soils on high-level uplands are developed from volcanic rocks and are generally well-drained, reddish brown or grey silty clay looms. They are found in Lari Division and are of high fertility. Most of the areas with these soils are either under forest or horticultural farming mainly on cabbages, kales, carrots and potatoes.

Soils on volcanic footbridges are of moderate to high fertility and are found in most parts of the district. They are well drained, red to dark brown friable clays. These soils cover major cash crops like coffee, tea and pyrethrum.

Soils on plateaus are found on the western part of the district, in Ndeiya and Karai, which are semi arid. They are of variable fertility and are either sandy or clay loams which are poorly drained. The area has potential for ranching and growth of drought resistant crops such as soya beans and sunflower.

1.1.3 Settlement Patterns

The district is quite densely populated except for the semi arid areas of Ndeiya Division and Karai Locations, (Kikuyu Division). These locations also have the highest poverty levels in the district. Kiambaa, which is the smallest division, has the highest population density of 1,375 persons per km² whereas Ndeiya Division has only 204 persons per km². Other divisions with high population densities include Kikuyu, Githunguri and Kiambu Municipality. Table 1.2 presents population densities by division. Although Lari Division has a low population density of only 272 persons/km², the actual density could be higher (vis-a-vis the settled area) as a large part of the division is under forest cover.

These settlement patterns (especially in the densely populated parts of Kiambu) have been influenced by various factors such as rural urban migration, well-developed infrastructure and close proximity to Nairobi city.

Table 1.2 Projected Population Distributions and Density by Division

Division	Area(Km ²)	Population 1999	Density	Population 2002	Density
Kiambu Municipality	99.4	71,928	724.0	77,595	781
Kiambaa	91.1	116,127	1,275.0	125,276	1,375
Limuru	155.5	89,870	577.9	96,950	623
Ndeiya	125.2	23,708	189.4	25,576	204
Githunguri	175.2	136,554	779.4	147,312	841
Lari	441.1	111,302	252.3	120,071	272
Kikuyu	236.4	194,521	822.8	209,845	888
Total	1,323.9	744,010	562.0**	802,625	606**

Source: District Statistics Office, Kiambu, 2001

** District Density for 1999 and 2002

Due to the high population density in most parts of the district, land has been fragmented into small pieces resulting in a decline in productivity. In the less densely populated areas such as Ndeiya Division, households are settled in larger parcels of land and are therefore relatively sparsely populated.

There are five major urban towns/areas in Kiambu District viz; Kiambu Town, Kikuyu, Karuri, Limuru and Githunguri. The towns have several economic activities, which attract migrant workers and job seekers from other parts of the country. Due to their close proximity to Nairobi City, these urban areas attract people who work in Nairobi, as they prefer to live in the outskirts of the city.

1.2 DISTRICT FACT SHEET

The District Fact Sheet provides information on the district at a glance. It gives basic statistical information of Kiambu District on a number of socio-economic variables, which includes data on size, population, administrative units and socio-economic indicators, among other statistical information.

Area	
Total area	1,323.9km ²
Arable area	1,194.9 km ²
Non-arable land	129 km ²
Water surface	2 km ²
Gazetted forest	26,312.9 ha
Urban area	Not available
Topography and Climate	
Altitude	Highest Lowest
	2,591m above sea level 1,500m above sea level
Rainfall (three stations)	Uplands (Lari) – 1,404 mm Mabronkie (Limuru) – 1,328 mm Kabete (Kikuyu)
Rainfall by season:	
Long rains: April – May	1,275 mm
Short rains: October - November	150 mm
Average annual rainfall	1,239.6 mm
Temperature range:	
Highest	34 ^o C
Lowest	20.4 ^o C
Temperature average	26 ^o C
Demographic and Population Profile	
Population size (2002)	802,625
Population projection (2008)	936,785

Population structure	
Males	398,180
Females	404,445
Female/male sex ratio	1:0.98
No. of youthful population (15 – 25)	186,769
No. of primary school going age group (6-13)	153,909
No. of secondary school going age group (14-17)	73,094
Total labour force (15-64)	468,624
Female reproductive age group (15 – 49)	211,887
Dependency ratio	100:71
Population Growth rate	2.56%
Population Density (2002)	
Highest density – Kiambaa Division	1,375 persons/km ²
Lowest density Ndeiya Division	204 persons/km ²
Average population density	660 person/km ²
Rural Population	
Rural population at the start and end of plan period: (2002)	412,204
Rural population - (2008)	481,108
Urban Population at: start of plan period 2002	390,421
End of plan period 2008	455,588
Number of towns with population of 2000 above	5 (Kiambu, Kikuyu, Limuru, Karuri and Githunguri)
Crude birth rate	39 per 1,000
Crude death rate	9 per 1,000
Average Life expectancy rate	64
Males	66 years
Female	
Infant mortality rate	7 per 1,000
Total fertility rate	6
Socio-Economic Indicators	
Total No. of households	189,706
Average household size	4
No. of children headed families	N/A
No. of female headed households	31,681
No. of women groups	236
Women group membership	7,462
No. of youth groups	30
Youth membership	624
No. of disable groups	6
No. of self-help group	801
Self-help membership	12,070
Children needing special protection (2000)	324
No. of child labourers (10-18 years)	29,489
Absolute poverty (District figure)	25.08%
Contribution to national poverty	1.48%
Average Household Incomes	
Sectoral contribution to household income:	
Agriculture	17.4%
Rural/urban self-employment	19.0%
Wage employment	63.6%
Others	Nil
No. of unemployed (1999 census)	35,641
Agriculture	
Average farm size (small scale)	0.8 Ha
Average farm size (large scale)	21.3 Ha
Main food crops produced	Maize, beans, Irish potatoes
Main cash crop produced	Coffee, tea, pyrethrum, horticultural products
Total acreage under food crops	39,168 Ha
Total acreage under cash crops	11,549 Ha
Main storage facilities (on and off farm)	Indoors, granaries
Population working in the agriculture sector	70%
Total No. of ranches	Does not exist
Average size of ranches	N/A

Main livestock bred	Cattle, goat, poultry, pigs
Main livestock products	Milk, eggs, beef, poultry, bacon, pork
Land carrying capacity	Not available
Population working in the livestock sector	70%
Fisheries	
Main species of fish catch	Tilapia, trout
Number of fish farmers	116
Number of fish ponds	214
Number of fish dams	16
Number of fishing camps	1
Forestry	
Size of gazetted forest	26,312.9 ha
Main forest products	Timber, charcoal, firewood
% of people engaged in forest related activities (saw mills, furniture works etc)	Not available
Cooperatives	
No. of active cooperative societies by type	
Agricultural	27
Housing	5
SACCOs	85
Unions	1
Others	3
Key cooperatives which have collapsed in the last 5 years	
Union	1
Agricultural	1
Total registered members by type	
Agricultural	74,871
Housing	3,655
SACCOs	30,155
Unions	28
Others	524
Share capital by type (million Kshs.)	
Agricultural	73.3
Housing	108.6
SACCOS	805.7
Unions	87.9
Others	2.9
Turnover by type (million Kshs.)	
Agricultural	122.3
Housing	66.3
SACCOs	2.0
Unions	109.6
Others	2.1
Water and Sanitation	
Number of households with access to piped water	93,173
Number of households with access to potable water	144,453
Number of piped water supplies systems	9
Number of permanent rivers	16
Number of wells	43,842
Number of protected springs	12
Number of boreholes (drilled)	923
Number of dams	36
Number of households with roof catchments	176,866
Average distance to nearest potable water point	2.3 km
% of people using VIP latrines	2%
% of people using pit latrines	87.6%
% of people using pit latrines with sewerage connections	6.6%
Education	
Pre-Primary:	
No of pre-primary schools	711
Total enrolment rates by sex:	
Boys	16,702 (98%)
Girls	16,703 (98%)

Teacher pupil Ratio	1:23
Primary:	
No. of primary schools	316
Total enrolment rates by sex:	
Boys	73,362 (89.5%)
Girls	72,979 (89.0%)
Total drop-out rates by sex (District overall)	30%
Teacher pupil ratio	1:36
Average years of school attendance	7
Secondary:	
Number of secondary schools	113
Total enrolment rates by sex	
Boys	16,379 (46.38%)
Girls	20,131 (53.28%)
Total drop-out rate by sex (District overall)	25%
Teacher pupil ratio	1:17
Average years of school attendance by sex	3.8
Tertiary	
No. of other training institutions (e.g. college, universities, polytechnics)	21
Main type of training institutions	Universities - 2, college - 4 and polytechnics -15
Adult literacy	
Number of adult literacy classes	86
Enrolment by sex	
Male	161
Female	522
Dropout rate by sex	Not constant
Literacy levels by sex	
Male	94.1%
Female	91.8%
Non-formal education (2001)	
Number of centres	8
No. of boys registered	280
No. of girls registered	244
Health	
Doctor patient ratio	1:25,000
Three most prevalent diseases	Respiratory tract infection (RTI), Malaria and Intestinal worms
No. of hospitals/nursing homes	8
No. of health centres	11
No. of dispensaries	30
No. of private clinics	197
Average distance to nearest health facility	5 km
HIV/AIDS prevalence rate	34%
Energy	
No. of trading centres with electricity connections	60
Cooking fuel:	
% households using firewood	66.8
% household using charcoal	11.7
% households using paraffin	16.8
% households using gas	2.7
% households using electricity	0.7
% households using others	1.3
Lighting fuel:	
% households using firewood	0.8
% households using charcoal	0.2
% households using gas	0.0
% households using generator	0.5
% households using electricity (main grid)	13.5
% households using paraffin	84.3
% households using others	0.7
Transport Facilities	

Total length of roads by surface type (Km)				
Division	Bitumen	Gravel	Earth	Total
Githunguri	78	60	58	196
Kikuyu	90	80	80	250
Lari	66	100	45	211
Limuru	100	50	45	195
Nderiya	-	25	25	50
Kiambaa	140	25	25	190
Municipality	39.1	15.2	21.1	75.4
Total	513.1	355.2	299.1	1,167.4
Total length of railway line	80 km			
Number of railway stations	6			
No. of ports	None			
No. of airports/airstrips	1			
No. of waterways	None			
No. of public service vehicles	500			
No. of bus parks	5			
Communication				
Number of households with telephone connections	6,456			
Number of private and public organisations with telephone connections	1,982			
Number of telephone booths	192			
Mobile service coverage	60%			
Number of post/sub-post office	21			
Number of cyber cafes	5			
Number of households without radios	N/A			
Trade, Commerce and Industry				
No. of trading centres/markets centres	431			
No. of eating houses	587			
No. of tourist class hotels	1 (Ken-mcre Hotel)			
Main tourist attractions	2 (Gatamaiyo Fishing Camp & Paradise Cost)			
No. of licenced businesses	6,844			
Total number of informal sector enterprises	2,220			
No. of jua kali associations	22			
No. of industrial activities	29			
Banks and Financial institutions				
Number of banks	11			
Number of other financial institutions	9			
Number of microfinance institutions	6			
Total volume of credit provided	N/A			

2.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter looks at the major development challenges and cross cutting issues in the district. It begins by providing a broad overview of the last Plan (1997-2001) and attempts to assess whether the expectations of the Plan were met. It also analyses the achievements, constraints and lessons learnt. The chapter then looks at the linkages between the 2002-2008 District Development Plan, the National Development Plan and other Sessional Papers. Finally it looks at the major development challenges and cross cutting issues the district is likely to face during the implementation of the 2002-2008 District Development Plan.

2.1 OVERVIEW OF 1997 – 2001 DISTRICT PLAN

The theme of the 1997-2001 District Development Plan was “Rapid Industrialization for Sustainable Development”. The 1997-2001 Kiambu DDP identified a number of constraints, which were likely to hinder the realization of the theme. The major constraints identified were; poor and inadequate infrastructure facilities; inaccessibility to credit facilities; underdeveloped human resources; poor marketing systems; unplanned urban land; inadequate and poorly developed local raw materials for industrialization; and environmental degradation. The DDP also spelt out strategies for addressing these constraints and to create an enabling environment for rapid industrialization for sustainable development. Such strategies entailed improvement of infrastructural facilities, improvement of accessibility to credit and development of human resources. Other strategies embraced improvement of marketing systems, proper urban planning and development of local raw material for industrial use and conservation of environment.

At the end of the Plan period, however, many of the projects that had been proposed in line with the set strategies had not been implemented. The implementation rate was less than 38 per cent. A favourable environment for industrial transformation was, therefore, not created. Little or no improvement was recorded in telecommunications, energy and accessibility to credit. The main constraints to implementation were lack of financial resources and, in some cases mismanagement of funds where the funds had been availed. Despite these constraints some notable progress was recorded in roads, water facilities, and human resource development.

2.2 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 1997-2001 DISTRICT PLAN

As already noted in section 2.1, the implementation of the projects contained in the 1997-2001 DDP was less than 38 per cent. Table 2.1 shows the implementation status for the projects proposed in the 1997-2001 District Development Plan. A total of 140 projects were reflected included in the DDP. These included 53 on-going projects carried forward from the previous Plan (1994-1996) period and 83 new projects proposed for the first time. About 54 per cent of the on-going projects and 38 per cent of new projects were implemented with varying levels of completion.

Table 2.1 Implementation Status for the Projects and Programmes Proposed in the 1997-2001 Plan

Departments	No. of Projects Proposed during the 1997-2001 Plan Period		No. of Projects Implemented		% Implementation Status of Projects (Physical)		No. of Projects to be carried forward to Next Plan (2002-2008)
	On going	New	On-going	New	On going	New	
Agriculture & Livestock	4	6	3	-	60	0	7
Cooperatives	4	8	3	1	100	100	8
Fisheries	4	1	2	-	70	-	3
Water	3	5	3	-	40	-	5
Forestry	0	0	0	0	N/A	0	-
Roads	14	16	7	4	40	80	12
Karuri Town Council	2	5	1	1	40	50	4
Kiambu County Council	2	2	1	1	60	50	1
Kiambu Municipal Council	2	7		2	60	50	5
Health	1	7	0	1	0	80	7
Children's	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
Social Services	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
Adult Education	0	1	0	0	N/a	0	1
Education	19	23	11	22	100	90	9
Total	57	83	31	32			

Source: District Planning Unit, Kiambu, 2001

The implementation of projects and programmes over the Plan period was characterized by mixed performance with some sub-sectors performing very well while others recorded a dismal performance. Under Physical Infrastructure Services sector some notable improvement was recorded in roads following the establishment of the District Roads Committee and the allocation of funds to the committee. Local authorities also contributed to the improvement of some unclassified roads through the Local Authorities Transfer Fund (LATF). There was little improvement in the energy sector, as major market centres were not connected to the electricity grid as planned. This left Jua Kali sheds in Githunguri, Kiambu and Limuru Towns without electricity and hence the performance of small-scale agro-based industries did not improve in these towns as was anticipated. There was also minimal improvement in the telecommunications sub sector.

In Agriculture and Rural Development sector, the agriculture sub sector production was inconsistent over the plan period mainly due to adverse weather conditions. For most of the seasons, rainfall was insufficient. However, there were rains during the 1997 short rains and the 1998 long rains when the El-Nino phenomenon was experienced. El-Nino rains however, affected the crops negatively thus resulting in low yields. Nevertheless, there was improved provision of water facilities. The number of boreholes increased from 609 in 1997 to 932 in 2001. The number of dams also increased from 11 in 1997 to 36 in 2001.

In Financial Services sub-sector, there was little improvement in the provision and access to financial services. This was despite the fact that the number of financial institutions increased in the district during the Plan period. The problem was that many entrepreneurs were not able to obtain credit from the many micro credit organizations

that came up due to the tough terms and conditions attached. Many entrepreneurs, therefore, relied on the cooperative sector for credit.

At the beginning of the plan period, there were 76 SACCOs and 2 UBS (Union Banking Sections) providing credit to their members. These increased to 94 SACCOs and 5 UBS branches by the end of the Plan period. The societies gave out loans amounting to Kshs.600 million (to 15,000 people). Other institutions which provided credit during the plan period included Agricultural Finance Corporation, Family Finance Building Society, churches and NGOs such as PLAN International, Promotion of Rural Initiatives and Development Enterprise (PRIDE), Kenya Rural Enterprise Programme (K-REP), Kenya Women Finance Trust, Faulu Kenya among others. Most of the NGOs provided credit to women, self help and youth groups to either initiate or expand income-generating projects.

Some progress was made in the Human Resources Development sector. Although the number of health institutions remained constant during the plan period, the doctor patient ratio, improved from 1:30,000 at the beginning of the 1997 - 2001 plan period to 1:25,000 by the end of the Plan period. Enrolment in pre-primary, primary and secondary schools went up over the Plan period. However, the dropout rate for boys increased as boys dropped out of school to become child labourers in various sub sectors such as tea, coffee, transport and trade. The teacher pupil/student ratio remained constant at 1:36 (for primary) and 1:17 (for secondary).

During the plan period, the Department of Social Services trained 280 women group leaders, 400 self help group leaders and 120 youth group leaders on various socio-economic issues. These included training on the preparation of action plans, sourcing of funds and self-reliance. Other community members were also trained in other issues such as HIV/AIDS through seminars, workshops, and barazas.

There were mixed results as regards improvement of marketing systems. Two key cooperative institutions collapsed during the period under review. Kiambu Coffee Union and Dagoretti/Karai Coffee Growers Cooperative Society collapsed. This reduced the number of marketing channels for the coffee sector while the dairy cooperative sector increased its membership enrolment. Most dairy farmers market their milk through cooperative societies and there was a marked improvement in the turnover realized from dairy products over the last five years. The volume of marketed milk increased from 27,302,603kg in 1997 to 31,129,678kg in 2000. Several small-scale milk processors were also established in Limuru, Kiambaa and Githunguri Divisions.

The poor implementation of projects and programmes during the 1997-2001 Plan period, was due to a number of constraints such as lack of funds or inadequate funding levels; drought, which affected production in the agricultural sector; lack of monitoring and evaluation of projects; inadequate facilitative equipment e.g. vehicles, plant and equipment and inadequate staffing levels in some sectors.

An important lesson learnt during the previous Plan period (1997 -2001), was that there is critical need to provide adequate funds for projects and programmes so that they can be implemented fully. The District Planning Team also noted that there were many projects, which were implemented over the five year plan period, yet they were not proposed in the District Development Plan. Annual Work Plans and Budgets were prepared by various

sectors but they were not adhered to. This calls for the need to harmonize all plans by all the organizations/stakeholders in the district, and at the same time synchronize the budgetary requests with the plans.

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

The 2002-2008 Kiambu District Development Plan whose theme is "*Effective Management for Sustainable Growth and Poverty Reduction*" addresses the twin challenges of increasing poverty and declining economic growth in the district. This DDP has adopted an integrated approach to address these challenges. All sectors within the district will be expected to play complementary roles towards the realization of the Plan goal. The successful implementation of this plan will, however, depend on how best the linkages between the District Development Plan and other relevant guiding policy documents are forged. Critical linkages exist between the DDP and the National Poverty Eradication Plan (NPEP), Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP), National Development Plan (NDP) and other long term and short-term policy documents both at the national and district levels.

The National Poverty Eradication Plan (1999 – 2015) is a long term plan which focuses on poverty eradication, reduction of unemployment, social integration and the creation of an enabling economic, cultural and legal environment for social development. It also proposes intervention measures and sets out specific targets to be met. The NPEP targets a 50 per cent poverty reduction by 2015. It provides the framework for targeting poverty. Targets set in this DDP have, therefore, been set in line with those in the National Poverty Eradication Plan.

The Kiambu District Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) was prepared in consultation with various stakeholders, a reflection of the February 2001 District PRSP consultative forum discussions. The forum provided an opportunity for stakeholders and leaders to give their views on causes of poverty, possible solutions and proposed strategies. This was a build up from previous meetings and discussions held in the year 2000 that culminated into the preparation of the District Poverty Assessment Report. The District Development Plan provides the linkage between the long term NPEP and the three-year PRSP. These documents aim at effective management for sustainable socio-economic growth and poverty reduction.

The theme of the 2002-2008 DDP is derived from the theme of National Development Plan (2002-2008) and both documents have a medium term perspective of seven years. The DDP translates the broad NDP objectives to the district specific strategies, programmes and projects as provided in Chapter three of this Plan.

The DDP has also taken cognisance of the various sectoral policies and plans that will be implemented at the district level by various agencies. These include the National Water Policy Document and the National Water Master Plan, Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme and the Kenya Forest Master Plan, among others. To address issues related to environmental conservation and management, the district shall rely on the National Environmental Action Plan and the Environmental Management and Coordination Act of 1999. Where applicable, projects proposed in the District Development Plan will be considered for Environmental Impact Assessment.

There are many parallel structures at the district level, which have their own development plans. For example, Kiambu County Council has its five year Local Authority Development Plan (2001 – 2005) whose main objective is to ensure improvement of service delivery and financial management. Other local authorities having LADPs include Karuri Town Council and Kikuyu Town Council. These Plans will contribute to the DDP objective of poverty reduction through the achievement of their objective of improving service delivery. The implementation of these plans, will contribute to increased commerce and trade, employment opportunities and provision of infrastructure. The DDP therefore endeavours to harmonize the issues addressed in various planning documents.

2.4 MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

Kiambu District envisages a number development challenges that it will have to address over the Plan period. The major challenges and cross cutting issues include rapid population growth, high rural and urban population densities, absolute and food poverty, high prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS, gender inequality, poor disaster management awareness, environmental management and conservation issues, child labour and insecurity.

2.4.1 Population Growth

Population Size: The demographic profile of the district indicates that there were 575,968 (including the then Gatundu and Thika Divisions) persons in Kiambu District in 1989. Growing at a rate of 2.56 per cent, the population increased to 744,010 persons in 1999 with Gatundu and Thika Divisions having been hived off to form part of Thika District. The district's population is projected to reach 802,625 persons in 2002 and to 936,785 persons in 2008 as shown in Table 2.2.

Table 2.2 Population Projections by Age Cohorts, 1999-2008

Age Groups	1999	2002	2004	2006	2008
0 - 4	103,475	111,626	11,416	123,783	130,286
5 - 9	85,885	92,651	97,456	102,741	108,138
10 - 14	90,206	97,313	102,359	107,910	113,579
15 - 19	84,880	91,567	96,315	101,539	106,873
20 - 24	82,878	89,407	94,043	99,144	104,352
25 - 29	72,682	78,408	8,2472	86,947	91,514
30 - 34	56,388	60,830	63,985	67,455	70,998
35 - 39	42,851	46,227	48,624	51,261	53,954
40 - 44	27,480	29,645	31,182	32,873	34,600
45 - 49	23,144	24,967	26,262	27,686	29,141
50 - 54	20,181	21,771	22,900	24,142	25,410
55 - 59	13,172	14,210	14,945	15,757	16,585
60 - 64	10,744	11,590	12,192	1,2853	13,528
65 - 69	7,747	8,357	8,791	9,267	9,754
70 - 74	6,410	6,915	7,274	7,668	8,071
75 - 79	4,955	5,345	5,623	5,928	6,239
80+	8,024	8,656	9,105	9,599	10,103
NS	2,908	3,137	3,300	3,479	3,662
Total	744,010	802,625	844,246	890,032	936,785

Source: District Statistics Office, Kiambu, 2001

*NS Age not stated.

A major cause of population growth in Kiambu District has been the migration of people from other districts to the urban areas of the district. The high population growth rate has put pressure on the limited natural resources and infrastructural facilities available in the district. Population growth in Kiambu has further led to the subdivision of land into small and un-economic units thus hampering development in the rural areas, especially in the agricultural sector. This has increased the demand for forestland, which people perceive to be idle. The great demand for land has also increased the number of land buying speculators and squatters resulting in drastic appreciation in the value of land in the district. High population increase has become a major challenge to environmental conservation, as it has led to massive environmental degradation. The growing population, causing soil erosion and lowering the water table, has cut down many trees to provide more land for use. Food demand has increased due to population growth and with the continuous sub-division of land and change of land use, food security in the district has been threatened. The change of land use has also reduced production in the coffee sub-sector where Kabete/Muguga and Dagoretti/Karai Coffee society have been affected.

In the urban areas, population growth has led to the creation of slums, which have hampered the administration of a well-coordinated urban land planning and development. There has been an increase in demand for social services and facilities like education, health, housing, water and sanitation.

Population Structure: The population structure of the district indicates a fairly balanced sex ratio. The overall female male ratio for the district is 1:0.98. Although females slightly out-number males on aggregate, the sex ratios tend to vary with specific age cohorts and in some cases males out number females. For example, males population out-number female populations in between the ages 0-9 and 30-54. The high population of males as compared to females in ages 30-54 can be attributed to migration of male population into the district in search of employment from the nearby Nairobi City and also from within the country. Table 2.3 provides the district Population Projections by sex and age cohorts during the Plan period.

Table 2.3 Population Projections by Age and Sex, 1999-2008

Age Cohort	1999		2002		2004		2006		2008	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0 - 4	52,184	51,291	56,295	55,332	59,214	58,201	62,426	61,357	65,705	64,581
5 - 9	43,271	42,614	46,680	45,971	49,101	48,355	51,763	50,977	54,483	53,656
10 - 14	44,956	45,250	48,498	48,815	51,013	51,346	53,779	54,131	56,604	56,974
15 - 19	40,562	44,318	43,758	47,810	46,027	50,289	48,523	53,016	51,072	55,801
20 - 24	39,387	43,491	42,490	46,917	44,693	49,350	47,117	52,027	49,592	54,760
25 - 29	35,927	36,755	38,757	39,651	40,767	41,707	42,978	43,969	45,236	46,278
30 - 34	29,400	26,988	31,716	29,114	33,361	30,624	35,170	32,285	37,018	33,981
35 - 39	22,279	20,572	24,034	22,193	25,281	23,344	26,652	24,610	28,052	25,902
40 - 44	14,511	12,969	15,654	13,991	16,466	14,716	17,359	15,514	18,271	16,329
45 - 49	11,824	11,320	12,756	12,212	13,417	12,845	14,145	13,320	14,888	14,253
50 - 54	10,583	9,598	11,417	10,352	12,009	10,889	12,660	11,479	13,325	12,082
55 - 59	6,323	6,849	6,821	7,389	7,175	7,772	7,564	8,193	7,961	8,624
60 - 64	4,920	5,824	5,308	6,283	5,583	6,609	5,886	6,967	6,195	7,333
65 - 69	3,534	4,213	3,812	4,545	4,010	4,781	4,228	5,040	4,450	5,305
70 - 74	2,798	3,612	3,897	3,897	3,175	4,099	3,347	4,321	3,523	4,548
75 - 79	2,107	2,848	3,018	3,072	2,391	3,232	2,521	3,407	2,653	3,586
80+	3,015	5,009	164	5,404	3,421	5,684	3,607	5,992	3,796	6,307
NS*	1,520	1,388	1,497	1,497	1,725	1,575	1,818	1,660	1,914	1,748
Total	369,101	374,909	398,180	404,445	418,828	425,418	441,541	448,490	464,736	472,049

Source: District Statistisoffice, Kiambu, 2001

*NS- Age Not Stated.

Table 2.4 shows the Population Projections by Selected Age Groups, which include primary and secondary school age cohorts represented by ages 6 – 13 and 14 – 17 respectively. It also shows the number of women in the reproductive age group (15 – 49) and the number of persons who form the labour force (15 – 64 years).

Table 2.4 Population Projections for Selected Age Groups

Age Group	1999		2002		2004		2006		2008	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Pri. (6 – 13)	71,500	71,169	77,133	76,776	81,133	80,757	85,533	85,137	90,026	89,609
Sec. (14 – 17)	32,729	35,026	35,308	37,786	37,138	39,745	39,152	41,900	41,209	44,101
Female Rep.(15 – 49)		196,413		211,887		222,875		234,961		247,304
L/Force (15 – 64)	215,716	218,684	232,711	235,913	244,778	248,146	258,053	261,603	271,575	275,346

Source: District Statistics Office, Kiambu, 2001

Primary School Age (6-13): In 1999, the population of this age group was 142,669. This population is projected to be 153,909 at the beginning of the plan period and 179,635 at the end of the plan period. With 137,635 pupils enrolled in primary school, there is an indication that the district has a participation rate of 89 per cent. Though this is an improvement compared to the beginning of the previous plan period, the district will need to invest in the provision of additional education facilities to cater for the growing number of children in this age group.

Secondary School Age (14-17): The population of the secondary school going age at the start of the Plan period is estimated to be 73,094 and this is projected to be 85,310 in 2008. Many children drop out of school after the primary level of education due to the high cost of education and the limited number of places in secondary schools. About 50 per cent of the children in this age group end up in the labour market, youth polytechnics and the informal sector. This is, therefore, a major challenge for the development of the district as there is great need to expand educational facilities for secondary education and vocational training. The most affected gender in this age group is the male child. Out of about 35,308 boys falling within this age group, only 16,379 are enrolled in secondary schools.

Female Reproductive Age (15-49): The female population in the reproductive age group makes up 26.4 per cent of the district's population. They are projected to increase from 211,887 at the beginning of the plan period to 247,304 by 2008. The increase in population of this age group calls for increased and improved maternal and child health care services, as well as improved nutrition standards in areas where the nutrition status is poor.

Labour Force (15 – 64): The labour force in the district is increasing rapidly as shown in Table 2.4. The potential labour force stands at 468,624, which comprises 232,711 males and 235,913 females. This will further increase to 271,575 males and 275,346 females by the end of the Plan period. With the steady growth of the labour force, there is a major challenge for creation of job opportunities. Most of these job opportunities will have to be created in the informal sector as employment opportunities in the formal sector

have been dwindling. A large portion of the labour force, however, comes from outside the district.

Dependency Ratio: Since the age groups 0 – 14 and above 64 years are considered to be dependent on the labour force, then the district has 334,001 dependants with a dependency ratio of 100:71.

Urban Population: There are five major urban centres in the district viz: Karuri Town, Kikuyu Town, Kiambu Town, Limuru Town and Githunguri Town. These have many commercial activities, which attract migrant workers, traders and job seekers from neighbouring districts and other parts of the country. Due to their close proximity to Nairobi City, the towns also attract people who work in Nairobi but prefer to live in the outskirts of the city for various reasons such as lower house rents. These towns have experienced tremendous population increase over the last decade, especially Karuri and Kikuyu Towns.

Table 2.5 Urban and Rural Population by Division, 1999

Division	Urban Population	Rural Population	Total
Kiambaa	61,475	44,652	116,127
Municipality	60,605	11,323	71,928
Limuru	68,326	21,544	89,870
Lari	-	111,302	11,302
Githunguri	5,370	131,184	136,554
Ndeiya	-	23,708	23,708
Kikuyu	156,131	38,390	194,521
Total	361,907	382,103	744,010

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Nairobi, 2001

Note: Only urban areas with more than 2,000 persons have been captured.

As indicated in Table 2.5, there are several divisions in the district, which have a large part of population residing in the urban areas. Municipality and Kikuyu Divisions have 84 per cent and 80 per cent respectively of their population living in the urban areas. Limuru and Kiambaa Divisions have a large percentage of urban population, viz; 76 per cent and 53 per cent respectively. This rapid urbanization however, does not correspond with the availability of infrastructural facilities and social amenities. Table 2.6 shows rural population projections by division. This population is also showing a rising trend and strategies need to be put in place for provision of services and generation of employment to curb rural-urban migration.

Table 2.6 Rural Population Projections By Division, 199-2008

Division	1999	2002	2004	2006	2008
Kiambaa	44,652	48,170	50,668	53,415	56,222
Kiambu Municipality	11,323	12,214	12,849	13,543	14,257
Githunguri	131,184	141,519	148,858	156,930	165,174
Limuru	21,544	23,240	24,447	25,772	27,126
Ndeiya	23,708	25,576	26,902	28,361	29,851
Lari	111,302	120,070	126,299	133,146	140,141
Kikuyu	38,390	41,415	43,562	45,924	48,337
Total	382,103	412,204	433,585	457,091	481,108

Source: District Statistic Office, Kiambu, 2001

2.4.2 Poverty

Poverty is a situation where one fails to attain a level of well being considered by the society as a reasonable minimum standard of living. In Kiambu District, poverty is seen as the inability of an individual or household to afford basic necessities such as food, clothing, decent shelter, health and education. There are various forms of poverty in the district, which include rural poverty, urban poverty, absolute poverty and food poverty.

The Welfare Monitoring Survey II report of 1994 indicates that in 1992, 32.6 per cent of the district's population was living below the poverty line. This had decreased to 29.3 per cent and 25 per cent in 1994 and 1997 respectively. Currently, it is estimated that 25.08 per cent of the district's population is poor. This implies that there are 198,598 poor persons in Kiambu District. The district's contribution to the national poverty is 1.48 per cent.

The poverty situation in Kiambu is manifested in various forms such as inaccessibility to education and inadequate education facilities. Though primary school enrolment has been increasing over the last few years, the completion rates in the primary education sector have been declining. The average dropout rate of 30 per cent is attributed to poverty in various parts of the district. Children drop out of school due to several factors including the requirement that parents have to purchase school uniforms, text books, exercise books and high school fees. High dropout rates are also caused by child labour in the tea and coffee growing zones. Children opt to work on these farms to supplement incomes earned by their poor families. Poverty is also manifested in inaccessibility to health services. Despite the availability of health services in most parts of the district, many residents of Kiambu find the cost sharing fees unaffordable.

There are varying degrees of the situation of poverty across the divisions as the following analysis indicates:

Kiambaa/Municipality Divisions: About 10 per cent of the total population in the division are considered to be poor with Kihara Location having the highest number of poor people. In many parts of Kiambaa Division, land is fragmented into 'small' uneconomical farm sizes thus affecting productivity in the agricultural sector. The division has several coffee estates with a large number of casual labourers, who are grossly underpaid. In the urban areas of Karuri and Kiambu Towns there are pockets of low-income earners.

Githunguri Division: It is estimated that 10 per cent of the population is poor and Ikinu Location is considered to be the poorest as most people are landless.

Kikuyu Division: About 20 per cent of the population are regarded as poor. Kikuyu Division has both urban and rural poor. Most of its rural poor are in the semi-arid parts of the division, especially Karai Location. People living in these areas often receive famine relief food. The division, which has a large urban population, is also dotted with urban slums where most of the urban poor are located.

Ndeiya Division: Due to the semi-arid nature of the division, the area usually relies on famine relief food. The division is also hard hit by shortage/inadequate supply of clean

and safe water. The average distance to the nearest potable water point in Ndeiya Division is 7 km (dry season). It is estimated that 60 per cent of the population is poor.

Limuru-Division: 20 per cent of the population is estimated to be poor. Being a tea-growing zone, the division has a large number of casual labourers. The jobs are seasonal and the wages paid are low.

Lari Division: 30 per cent of the population live below the poverty line. The division is ranked as the second poorest in the district despite the fact that horticultural crops and tea are grown within the division.

There are many causes of poverty in the district which include:

Poor Marketing System: Following liberalization of the dairy sector, many cooperative societies collapsed due to their inability to compete in the market. Coffee is mainly marketed through cooperative societies, most of which are mismanaged. Other sectors e.g. poultry and the informal sector, lack proper organized marketing.

Inaccessibility to Credit Facilities: Most credit institutions are based in the urban areas and are, therefore, inaccessible to people living in the rural areas. The terms and conditions placed by credit institutions (e.g. interest rates and collaterals) are beyond the reach of the common man.

Adverse Impact of Economic Reforms and Structural Adjustment Programmes (SAPS): SAPs led to the reduction in the provision of basic services and loss of jobs. The introduction of price decontrols and reduction/removal of some government subsidies have had a negative impact on production in the agricultural sector.

Poor and Inadequate Infrastructural Facilities: The district has poor and inadequate infrastructural facilities e.g. road network, water supply and energy supply. This has affected adversely the gains from the agricultural sector and other economic activities.

Adverse Climatic Conditions: The prevailing climatic conditions in some parts of the district have contributed towards poverty as areas with low and unreliable rainfall (Ndeiya and Karai Locations) have low agricultural production hence leading to high food and absolute poverty levels.

Therefore, the way forward is that the district, in line with the theme of this plan shall endeavour to institute programmes, which will address issues related to poverty. This calls for an integrated approach towards poverty reduction as reflected in Chapter Three of this plan.

2.4.3 HIV/AIDS

The first HIV/AIDS cases in the district were recorded in 1987 when a total of 18 patients were hospitalised in various hospitals in the district. This gradually increased to 1,093 in 1993. Currently, the HIV/AIDS prevalence rate is 34 per cent implying that about 250,000 people are infected. In a survey carried out in 1999, it was established that most of those infected are between 19 and 34 years of age. It was also established that HIV/AIDS is high in the coffee and tea zones of the district.

Table 2.7 shows the recorded number of patients with HIV/AIDS at Kiambu District Hospital in 2001. Age group 25-34 years had the highest number of casualties with the highest percentage being female. It should be noted that HIV/AIDS mortality figures are very low for those in 54 and above years bracket and those in the 15 years and below bracket.

Although the cases reflected in Table 2.6 are those screened at Kiambu District Hospital, they reflect the general trend in the district. Other cases are screened at Kijabe Hospital, Kikuyu Hospital and Nazareth Hospital. Most of the patients screened in these hospitals come from the local area and Nairobi. About 30 per cent of the blood donated is infected with the Human Immuno-Deficiency Virus. With regard to bed occupancy, about 60 per cent of hospital patients with HIV/AIDS related diseases occupy beds.

Table 2.7 HIV/AIDS Mortality (District Hospital)

Age Group	F	M	Total	Remark
15 - 25	2	1	3	Outpatient
15 - 25	5	5	10	Died in-patient
25 - 34	11	7	18	Outpatient
25 - 34	30	9	39	Died in-patient
35 - 44	10	5	15	Outpatient
35 - 44	9	13	21	Died in-patient
45 - 54	2	2	4	Outpatient
45 - 54	2	10	12	Died in-patient

Source: Ministry of Health, Kiambu, 2001

HIV/AIDS has had a severe socio-economic impact in the district. In the agriculture sector, which is the mainstay of the district economy, there has been a reduction in the work force. It has had a negative impact on the number of both skilled and unskilled labour as a large proportion of those infected and affected comprise the prime productive age group. A lot of time is taken to take care of the sick and to attend burials.

Many children who have lost their parents through AIDS lack basic necessities like food, shelter and clothing. Data is, however, not available on the number of children whose parents have died of AIDS. The traditional family set up (i.e. extended family) has not always been able to cope with the increasing number of orphaned children. Orphaned children who are not able to afford education have been forced to drop out of school. This has led to increase in child labour, prostitution, early marriages and street children.

The HIV/AIDS pandemic has highly increased the number of non-performing loans in the district. Some of the loanees pass away before they clear their loans. This situation has made some financial institutions to perform poorly, and they are hesitant to give credit. Where title deeds have been used as security for loans and land subsequently auctioned, families have sometimes been subjected to living in abject poverty or rendered homeless. Because of this situation, some financial institutions have started taking insurance cover on loans granted.

At the household level, family income has also been affected. With deteriorating health or death, there is reduced income for families. There is also increased expenditure on health services, drugs, food and reduced expenditure on investments.

HIV/AIDS poses major challenges in the district. The district will need to come up with programmes and solutions on how to cope with the increasing number of orphans and child headed households. There is a strong need to protect widows and orphans and ensure that they inherit their properties. The most challenging aspect of HIV/AIDS however, is to change the behaviour and attitudes among residents of Kiambu District.

The District-AIDS Coordination Committee and Constituency AIDS Coordination Committees have been formed. These committees will deal with all issues and activities related to HIV/AIDS. A multi-sectoral approach of planning and implementation will be used in dealing with various issues. Public awareness will be promoted through learning institutions, barazas, print media, electronic media, women groups, religious gatherings, among others.

2.4.4 Gender Inequality

Population figures for the district indicate that there is gender equality in the number of males and females in the district. However, there is gender inequality in certain aspects of the district's economy causing a fundamental challenge in the development of the district and growth of certain sectors.

In the Agricultural and Rural Development Sector, women perform most of the duties on the ground and there is a strong need to place them at higher levels of decision making. However, this has not been the case as women have been seen more as labourers rather than agents of development. There has been no equal representation in decision making bodies which are male dominated e.g., cooperative societies, project committees, land boards and land dispute tribunals.

Women, though not discriminated by any written law, are given unsatisfactory rights (rights of use only) over land. Land is normally registered in the man's name even if acquired by both. This has affected women's participation in cooperative societies especially where ownership of property is concerned e.g. coffee societies. Proceeds from coffee sales (boom) go to men since they own the title deeds thus rendering women as mere farm workers and hence affecting their morale and active participation. Land policies should be formulated to allow women inherit and own land. Affirmative action should be taken to favour qualified women to sit in land control boards and land dispute tribunals.

Most women do not have access to credit due to lack of collaterals; they therefore do not participate fully in national development. There should be direct allocation of land to women and title deeds issued in their names as this will empower them to borrow money from financial institutions for development purposes, thereby alleviating poverty in their households.

Women and children are the ones who usually fetch water in the rural areas. They suffer most when water is not readily available or if they have to walk long distances in search of water. This has left women with less time to be involved in other socio-economic activities. There is need to include them in water project management committees so as to enable them articulate gender issues and concerns.

Collection of firewood has been a woman's preserve at subsistence level as 66.8 per cent of the households in the district use firewood as a source of cooking fuel. There is need to promote alternative sources of energy at the household level, which will reduce the time spent by women in fetching firewood.

Though enrolment rates for boys and girls in educational institutions is almost equal, it has been noted that boys' enrolment is lower than that of girls. The dropout rate for boys in primary education is higher than that of girls as many of them become child labourers in the tea plantations and coffee estates. A programme to fight child labour and return children to schools is needed. Facilities for boys' education, especially at secondary school level, are also limited.

2.4.5 Disaster Management

A disaster is a serious disruption of the normal functioning of a community inflicting widespread human, material or environmental loss. It can also cause damage that goes beyond the ability of the affected community/society to cope with using its own means or resources.

The most prevalent disasters in the district are: HIV/AIDs pandemic; fire outbreaks; food insecurity (in some parts of the district); drought; livestock movement; road traffic accidents; water pollution; occupational hazards in factories and on farms; street children; illicit brews and environmental degradation.

These disasters may arise due to various factors such as prolonged dry period, which may cause food insecurity (especially in the semi arid parts of the district), drought and possible fire outbreaks in the forest areas. A disaster may also occur when "migrant" livestock come into the district in search of pasture thereby spreading livestock diseases. Road traffic accidents, frequently occur along the Nairobi-Nakuru Highway, due to over-speeding vehicles and poor visibility during bad weather. The increasing number of street children in the urban areas of the district poses a potential disaster if mitigation measures are not put in place. Security in Kiambu is also of major concern.

Disasters are known to have a negative impact on any progress made in previous periods and on future development. They result in great and sometimes unmanageable losses with prolonged recovery periods. Drought, fire and floods have had a negative impact on agricultural production during the recent past. To curb the prevalence of potential disasters the matrix below shows the possible solutions and contingency measures that have been identified: -

Table 2.8 Contingency Measures to Curb Disaster in Kiambu District

Issue/Item	Action/Activity
1. Road Traffic Accidents	Powerful Traffic lights need to be installed at Kinale to improve on visibility during bad weather. This will minimize accidents; Public Transport Vehicles (PSVs) should be installed with fire extinguishers.
2. Buildings and Structures	All buildings must conform to existing legally approved procedures; No petrol station should be erected on road reserves or interfere with existing service lines e.g. water, power, telephone etc.
3. Food Security	Promote use of certified seeds; Encourage planting of drought resistant crops;

	Promote drip irrigation. a pilot project on drip irrigation has been established in Kikuyu and Ndeiya Divisions; Encourage persons living within drought stricken areas to use their own resources to combat hunger.
4. Fire Fighting	Establish 3 fire fighting stations in Kiambu, Limuru and Kikuyu Towns; All Local Authorities should acquire fire fighting equipment.
5. Forest Fires	Install fire hydrants in all urban areas to ensure ease of water collection in case of firebreaks. Install fire extinguishers in buildings; Procure Hire earth mowers, helicopters, power saws etc. for forest fires; Provide early warning systems through signposts and media on the possibility of forest fires.
6. Security	Intensify security; Financial institutions sometimes take security measures by taking insurance cover for the money on transit.
7. Safety Awareness	Intensify Public Awareness; Conduct seminars workshops on disaster management activities (for all stakeholders); Heads of institutions have been sensitised on safety precautions e.g. not locking dormitories from outside to avert fire disasters; installation of fire extinguishers in dining halls and laboratories for safety.
8. Environmental Degradation	Cultivation along river banks should be controlled by enforcing the existing legislation; Encourage re-forestation programmes;
9. Kiosks	Kiosks operators to be located in designated sites.
10. Drowning	Back-fill all man-made dams; put proper fencing around swamps; cover and lock all wells.
11. HIV/AIDS	Establish outreach stations and provide counselling services.
12. Overall Disaster Management	Plan and budget for Disaster Management activities; Mobilize and utilize available local resources for disaster management.

Source: District Planning Unit, Kiambu, 2001

2.4.6 Environmental Conservation and Management

Environmental destruction has been rampant in the district. Massive felling of trees leaves the land bare and at risk of soil erosion and desertification. Pollution, especially from industries, tea factories and coffee enterprises is a real danger to the numerous rivers in the district. This has affected fish production and has caused serious water borne diseases. Widespread use of insecticides and other disinfectants in large farms and estates has led to air pollution, which cause respiratory diseases. The principle of "polluter pay" should be used to ensure that polluters are fined heavily and are also made to clean up the waste and litter. Local authorities should be encouraged to maintain a clean and healthy environment in their areas of jurisdiction with the public being sensitised on the importance of environmental conservation and management.

2.4.7 Child Labour

About 29,489 children between the ages of 10-18 years are estimated to be "working children". An estimated 80 per cent of these children are engaged in agricultural activities especially in the tea and coffee growing zones in the district. Most child labourers work to augment their household income as the majority of working children come from low-income group (poor) families. A small insignificant proportion of child labourers tend to drop out of school because their parents think that education is irrelevant.

Despite the magnitude of child labour, the district lacks comprehensive data on the size and structure of child labour in the district. Consequently it is difficult for the District Planning Team to highlight the nature, causes and effects of child labour. It is, however, anticipated that a comprehensive study/survey on child labour will be conducted at the beginning of this Plan period. This will enable all stakeholders to find ways and means of reducing child labour in the district. Child labour in this context does not, however, include children who work as unpaid family workers on family farms, in family businesses or their homes.

2.4.8 Insecurity

Maintenance of law and order is a major challenge as there has been widespread insecurity in the district. Moral decay in the society, lack of employment opportunities, poverty, rural-urban migration and rapid population increase has all aggravated the problem. Insecurity may discourage potential investors in the district, hence leading to increased unemployment and persistent vicious cycle of poverty. There is thus need to improve on security.

3.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The vision of this sector is to ensure a peaceful and safe environment for all citizens and to ensure that the district is a hub of economic activities and development. The sector's main objective is to ensure enhanced security of life and property for all citizens. The sector will ensure that the district is a hub of economic activities and development. The sector's main objective is to ensure enhanced security of life and property for all citizens.

3.1.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

Given the location of the district and its proximity to Nairobi City, there has been a lot of migration of people to the district in search of employment or business. This has resulted in a large increase of population and has brought about a lot of social problems such as conflict and crime. There have been increased cases of crime and conflict in the district. Crime emanating from the city centre sometimes spills over to the district.

In response to the sector vision and mission, the district has drafted this sector strategy. The District Development Committee as its top priority sector. The district therefore intends to enhance productivity and security through maintenance of law and order.

3.1.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector ensures maintenance and enforcement of law and order for stable economic and social development. It ensures for all and makes efforts to ensure rehabilitation of adults and children in conflict with the law. It makes provision to segregate people who cannot be punished within the community by providing a healthy for essential services. The sector also enables the government to have a record and trend for its citizens through

3.0 INTRODUCTION

Given the prevailing socio-economic conditions and the major development challenges, Kiambu District has mapped out priority measures that will be undertaken in order to reduce the incidence of poverty and spur economic growth. The district has its own unique problems, advantages and disadvantages. It shall, therefore, identify the locally available resources; devise ways of harnessing and utilizing them for "Effective Management for Sustainable Growth and Poverty Reduction". This Chapter, therefore, outlines the major constraints identified and the strategies that the district will pursue to promote sustainable development and hence reduce poverty by sector. These sectors are as indicated in the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper and the National Development Plan. The sectors have been ranked in order of priority. The district's strategy in order of priority is to address Public Safety, Law and Order followed by Agriculture and Rural Development, Human Resource Development, Physical Infrastructure, Trade, Tourism and Industry, Public Administration and Information Technology.

3.1. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, SAFETY, LAW AND ORDER

The sector's main objective is to ensure enhanced security of the local community. The Government and other stakeholders are directly or indirectly involved in the security systems geared towards obtaining safety and justice. This sector's main concern is to safeguard life, protect property, preserve peace and maintain law and order.

3.1.1. Sector Vision and Mission

The vision of this sector is to ensure a peaceful and safe society that will enhance progress and development while the mission is putting the safety of the community as a priority by ensuring a healthy and enabling environment for prosperity in every area of their being.

3.1.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

Given the locality of the district and its proximity to Nairobi City, there has been a lot of migration of people to the district in search of employment or residence. This has resulted in a large increase of population and thus congestion. As a result, social problems such as conflict and crime have increased posing a great challenge to this sector in the district. Crime emanating from the city centre sometimes spills over to the district.

In response to the sector vision and mission, the district has declared this sector (through the District Development Committee) as its top priority sector. The district, therefore, intends to enhance productivity and security through maintenance of law and order.

3.1.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector ensures maintenance and enforcement of law and order for stable economic and social development. It pursues for all and makes efforts to ensure rehabilitation of adults and children in conflict with the law. It makes provision to segregate people who cannot be punished within the community by providing a facility for custodial sentence. The sector also enables the government to have a record and trend for its citizens through

CHAPTER THREE

DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES AND PRIORITIES

the registration of births, deaths and persons. This sector plays a major role in the district, as security is one of the major challenges faced.

Public Safety, Law and Order Sector contribute towards overall development by focussing on the community. The sector also provides both skilled and unskilled labour to community projects (through Community Service Orders).

Within the district, there are four (4) penal institutions, which rehabilitate offenders (both adult and children). These include prisons, Kiambu Juvenile Remand Home, Kirigiti Approved School and Kabete Approved School. In addition, there are law courts in Kiambu, Githunguri and Limuru; Kenya Wildlife Service in Limuru and several children's homes which are run by NGOs and the private sector.

3.1.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Police Department	Ensure prevention and detection of crime, apprehend criminals and enforce law and order.
Judiciary	Ensure administration of justice.
Prisons Department	Make provision for custodial sentence of offenders.
Probation Department	Rehabilitate the offenders within the community, place offenders in community projects, through the Community Service Order (CSO), where they will contribute labour during implementation of projects. Provide after-care service in a bid to resettle the offenders into the community.
Children Homes	Take care of Children in Need of Special Protection (CNSP) within the district, i.e. children who have been neglected, abused abandoned or orphaned.
NGOs/Churches/Private Sector	Manage most of the children's homes; Provide financial/and/or technical support.
Children's Department	Make interventions on all matters relating to the welfare of children in need of special protection (including rehabilitation).
Juvenile Institutions* (Kiambu Juvenile, Remand Home, Kirigiti and Kabete Approved Schools)	Handle children who are in conflict with the law.

* These handle children from other parts of the country as well.

3.1.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies.

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Probation Services	Promote probation services and community service programme; To transform offenders into productive community members; Create awareness on alternative "jail terms".	Lack of proper implementation of probation services; Ignorance and lack of awareness of probation services and Community Service Programme; Lack of proper mechanism for supervising offenders; Negative attitude towards probation sentence by the community.	Encourage proper liaison between probation services, police department, provincial Administration and the community; Sensitise the community and create awareness on the availability of probation services and the community service programme; Institute an efficient mechanism for supervising offenders and proper implementation of community services orders; Sensitise the community on the importance of probation sentences.
Penal Institutions	Training for in-mates.	Inadequate training facilities;	Provide adequate facilities and tools;

		<p>Lack of variety in courses offered within penal institutions;</p> <p>Lack of continuity in education and training after one is discharged from penal institutions.</p>	<p>Encourage NGO's like Undugu Society and RODI to provide training tools;</p> <p>Establish libraries within penal institutions;</p> <p>Establish vocational training in institutions that lack them; expand vocational training and diversify courses so that inmates may select courses suitable for them;</p> <p>Encourage children who have been discharged from penal institutions to continue with their education;</p> <p>Strengthen training in prisons to enable inmates complete their courses within their period of confinement.</p>
	<p>HIV/AIDS awareness;</p> <p>Moral guidance;</p> <p>Reduction of number of people committed to penal institutions;</p> <p>Enhance efficiency.</p>	<p>Possibility of HIV/AIDS infection for those with long confinements;</p> <p>Inadequate counselling services;</p> <p>Inadequate space;</p> <p>Lack of adequate housing units for staff members.</p>	<p>Strengthen HIV/AIDS campaigns in penal institutions;</p> <p>Employ more social workers to counsel in mates;</p> <p>Encourage courts to commit petty offenders to community service orders rather than institutions; categorise and separate inmates;</p> <p>Construct new housing unit for staff members so as to boost their morale.</p>
Children in Need of Special Protection	<p>Child protection;</p> <p>Elimination of child labour;</p> <p>Enhanced efficiency in provision of services to CNSP.</p>	<p>Loose family ties which lead to neglect and abandonment of children;</p> <p>Children have been rendered destitute and some made orphans due to HIV/AIDS;</p> <p>Easy and readily available options for children who cannot be contained in school (i.e. child labour, street children);</p> <p>Inadequate personnel.</p>	<p>Encourage the community to take care of children in need of special protection;</p> <p>Encourage the community to adopt or foster orphans;</p> <p>Reduce the level of child labour and the number of street children;</p> <p>Collaborate with NGO'S on these issues;</p> <p>Intensify efforts to retain children in school;</p> <p>Recruit volunteer children officers.</p>
Administration of Justice and Legal Services	<p>Accessibility to legal services.</p>	<p>Ignorance of the legal system by the public.</p>	<p>Educate members of the public on the legal system and its processes;</p> <p>Create awareness through various agents e.g. mass media, barazas, Drama etc.</p>
Enforcement of Law and Order	<p>Protection of community and property;</p> <p>Maintenance of Law and Order.</p>	<p>Increase in sophisticated crimes and lack of proper training to cope with them;</p> <p>Lack of adequate funds, vehicles, equipment and staff houses.</p>	<p>Put more emphasis on training;</p> <p>Conduct seminars on various topics, computer skills and disaster preparedness, etc;</p> <p>Provide adequate funds, transport equipments and residential accommodation.</p>

3.1.6 Project and Programme Priorities

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Public Safety, Law & Order

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Mucii Wa Thayu Rehabilitation Programme Municipality Division	To rehabilitate street children.	300 children.	Rehabilitation and Training of children living on the streets of Kiambu Town.
Electrification of Staff Quarters Municipality Division	To increase efficiency.	2 institutions.	Electrification of staff quarters both at Kirigiti Approved School and Juvenile Remand Home.

B: New Project Proposals: Public Safety, Law and Order

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Patrol Bases Nyathuna Location Kikuyu Division	1	To improve on security.	To complete 3 patrol bases.	Establish more patrol bases in Nyathuna and other areas. Justification: The area is densely populated and the nearest patrol base is several kilometres away. The area is prone to crime.
Ndeiya Police Station Ndeiya Division	2	To improve on security in Ndeiya Division.	To establish 1 Police Station.	Upgrade Ndeiya Police Post to a fully pledged Police Station. Justification: There is need to improve on security in the area; The division lacks a police station.
Police Lines Nachu, Ndeiya and Nyathuna Locations	3	To improve on security.	To complete 3 Police Lines.	Construct staff houses. Justification: Personnel posted to the new police posts will need accommodation so as to provide 24 hour security.
Rehabilitation Centres, Limuru, Githunguri, Kiambaa, Kikuyu Divisions	4	To rehabilitate street children; Provide temporary shelter.	Complete 4 Rehabilitation Centres.	Establish rehabilitation centres for children on the street, provide temporary shelter, train and reintegrate street children into family set ups. Justification: The number of street children is increasing at an alarming rate. There is need to rehabilitate them.
Vocational Training for Prisoners	5	To rehabilitate prisoners and give them required skills to make them self reliant (upon their discharge).	To provide 5 different courses; tools.	Provide vocational training in different type of skills (for prisoners); Acquire training tools. Justification: Providing prisoners with skills which will reduce their temptation to go back to crime.
Community Service Order	6	Promote the Programme.	To cover 7 divisions.	Create public awareness on the programme. Justification: Offenders will provide labour to projects.
Capacity Building	7	To enhance efficiency.	10 training courses.	Train personnel in this sector on various issues. Justification: This will provide various

				stakeholders with modern skills so as to improve on services provided.
Prisons Staff Houses	8	To enhance efficiency.	10 housing units.	Construct staff houses for Prisons Department. Justification: Prisons staff lack adequate housing.
Rehabilitation of Office Block (Children's Department)	9	To provide better services.	To complete 1 office block	Renovate and repair office for Children's Department. Justification: The offices are dilapidated, during the rainy season, it rains on staff and clients.
Purchase of Vehicles	10	To enhance efficiency.	6 vehicles.	Improve transport facilities for Probation and Police Departments. Justification: To enable officers carry out their duties effectively.

3.1.7 Cross Sector Linkages

This sector is closely linked to all other sectors as activities in the other sectors cannot be implemented without proper maintenance of law and order. The Information Communication Technology sector will provide this sector with modern communication equipment for proper enforcement of law and order. The Physical Infrastructure sector will provide a well-developed road network and offices (buildings) to facilitate deliveries of these sectors' services.

3.2 AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

The Agriculture and Rural Development Sector comprises sub-sectors such as crop and livestock development, rural water supply, management of forests, land administration and human settlements, exploitation and utilization of fisheries resources, cooperative development and environmental management. It is expected to play a critical role in achieving poverty reduction and economic growth within the district over the plan period.

3.2.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The sector's 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".

3.2.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

To realize the objectives contained in the vision and mission of the sector, the district shall endeavour to encourage all actors in this sector to play an active role in the implementation and management of various programmes within this sector. The sector has also adopted an integrated approach in provision of various services and activities.

3.2.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Kiambu District is predominantly agricultural therefore the Agriculture and Rural Development sector is considered as the main productive sector in the district. It is a rich agricultural district with diverse agro-ecological zones, which include forest, tea and coffee zones.

Production: Though production levels in the district are high, Kiambu is a net "importer" of food from other districts such as Nyandarua. The main food crops grown are maize, beans and Irish potatoes, whereas the major cash crops are coffee, tea, pyrethrum, horticulture and flowers. (see Table 3.1)

Tea is grown under both small scale and large estate farming and two Kenya Tea Development Agency (KTDA) factories serve them namely Kagure and Kambaa and three other tea factories - Mabroukie, Karirana and Ngorongo. Coffee is grown both by the cooperative sector (small scale farmers) and the estate sector (large scale farmers). The total area under coffee growing is 11,392 Ha. The coffee industry has, however, been faced with the serious problem of low payments in the world market. As a result, farmers are beginning to neglect the crop so as to invest in other more paying agricultural enterprises like dairy and horticulture. Pyrethrum production has been increasing due to improved world prices. Horticulture production is also fast growing and is highly commercialized.

The main livestock enterprises are dairy, cattle, poultry, pigs and sheep. Production trends for livestock and livestock products have been increasing over the last few years. This sub-sector has been encouraged by a ready urban market (both in Kiambu and Nairobi) and the availability of local food processing factories such as Farmers' Choice Ltd, Kenchic Co. Ltd and Limuru Dairy Processors.

Kiambu District has several rivers and dams, which provide a favourable environment for fishing activities. Fish farming has continued to show an upward trend in recent years, as people become more aware of the importance of this low cost healthy food.

Forestry production has also witnessed a general increase in agro-forestry. This has been due to the support given by non-resident cultivators who plant trees.

Employment: About 70 per cent of the district's population relies on agriculture for their livelihood and most of those engaged in agriculture practice small-scale farming. With 174,165 smallholdings in the district, there is an indication that the number of persons employed in small-scale farming is many. In addition, there are 442 large-scale farms, which employ many farm labourers (though on casual basis). It is also estimated that there are 6,104 personnel providing veterinary services.

Other activities in this sector such as forestry, cooperatives, and rural water supply and fisheries development provide employment opportunities to many persons, even though there is paucity of statistics in this area.

Income: Agriculture and Rural Development Sector has earned the district a lot of income both at the household and institutional levels. As an indicator of income earned in this sector, the Table 3.1 shows some commodity production statistics and their values (total earnings) during the year 2000.

Table 3.1 Production and Earnings in Agriculture, 2000

Commodity	Production (Metric Tonnes)	Value in Kshs.'000
Maize	11,443.5	216,155.00
Beans	3,465	92,400.00
Irish potatoes	733,500	733,500.00
Tomatoes	5,320	400,000.00
Cabbages	52,383	785,740.00
Pears	2,576	25,760.00
Plums	5,760	57,600.00
Tea	26,742.7	14,503,816.68
Pyrethrum	32	60,599.86
Coffee	23,587	2,111,741.90
Flowers	1,130 million stems	1,200,000.00
Dairy	75,000,000kg.	1,500,000.00
Poultry (eggs)	2,400,000 trays	288,000.00
Poultry (broilers)	134,240 birds	24,163.20
Poultry (indigenous)	65,010 birds	13,002.08
Pig Enterprise	56,802 No.	333,995.76
Sheep Enterprise	26,099 No.	104,396.00
Goat Enterprise	9,210 No.	36,846.00
Honey Production	51,380 kg	10,276.00
Rabbit Enterprise	6,468 kg	1,293.60
Fish Harvest	662 kg	80,880.00
Total Earnings		22,580,166.08

Source: District Planning Unit, Kiambu, 2001

There are also private veterinary services, tea and coffee factories and milk processing plants, which generate income both for the entrepreneurs and employees.

3.2.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

This sector encourages participation of all stakeholders for increased productivity and enhanced service provision.

The following are the stakeholders and their responsibilities in the sector over the plan period.

Stakeholder	Role of the stakeholder
Coffee co-operative societies	Provision of farm-inputs, credit and marketing.
Dairy co-operative societies	Provision of farm-inputs, credit and marketing.
Private veterinary surgeons	Livestock disease control.
Stockists	Provision of farm-inputs.
Agrochemical companies	Provision of agrochemicals.
Kenya Organic Farming (KIOF)	Extension in organic farming.
Kenya Tea Development Agency (KTDA)	Provision of inputs and extension services.
Pyrethrum Board of Kenya	Extension and marketing services.
Plan International, Kiambu	Provision of farm inputs and extension in sustainable agriculture and energy conservation water harvesting
International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI)	Research;
Kenya Agricultural Research Institute (KARI)	Provision of credit and farm inputs.
	Research in crop development, floriculture, soil and water conservation, soil fertility improvement and animal production;
	On-farm trials.
Kenya Agriculture Promotion for Poverty Alleviation (KAPPA)	Provision of credit and farm inputs;
Ministry of Environment & Natural Resources (Water Department)	Greater emphasis in drip irrigation.
	Provision of water in the rural areas of the district.

M.E.N.R. (National Environmental Secretariat)
 Fisheries Department
 Veterinary Department

Lands' Department

Environmental conservation and management.
 Fisheries development.
 Policy development;
 Extension and supervision of livestock development.
 Land administration, adjudication & settlement.

3.2.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints, and Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priority	Constraints	Strategies
Land Administration	To administer Government trust land and private land efficiently and effectively; Enhance efficiency and effectiveness in land information and management; Enhance revenue generation, collection and A.I.A; To raise public awareness on land matters.	Lack of enough funds; Insufficient title deeds, Inadequate local forums to handle lands issues at the local level; Low levels of law enforcement; Lack of storage space for land information; Lack of enough stationery (like Kalamazoo) for recording and filing land records; Delay to services & searches; Lack of adequate transport for field inspections; Lack of maps and plans for easy identification of property to be inspected; Inadequate transport facilities to attend barazas; Lack of funds.	Avail enough funds and facilities to officers and elders for field work, Land Control Board and land dispute tribunal management; Avail enough stationery for preparation of title deeds; Have more local fora for various stakeholders; Strengthen law enforcement institutions and systems; Expand the existing archive/strong room; Provide stationery; Computerise land information; Provide adequate transport facilities; Avail maps and plans; Avail enough transport for public barazas; Provide enough funds.
Crop Development (Food Crops)	Provision of Food Security; Production of high quality produce; Improved yield.	Non availability of quality seeds and planting materials; High costs of farm inputs in relation to poor produce. e.g pesticides; Over dependence on maize as the staple crop in Ndeiya and Karai; Unfavourable weather conditions High dependence on rain fed production; Inappropriate production technologies; Low quality of inputs; Prevalence of pests and diseases in major food crops; Inadequate rural infrastructure; Small landholdings due to land sub-division and population pressure; Lack of credit facilities for small scale farmers.	Avail clean planting materials to farmers through bulking; Promote early maturing and drought tolerant crops in semiarid areas; Discourage over reliance on maize as the main staple crop in the semi arid areas; Encourage appropriate irrigation farming by promoting small scale wheat production; Promote irrigation; Train farmers on proper technologies; Improve on inspection and quality control of inputs; Emphasise on disease control measures; Improve on provision of infrastructure; Discourage further sub-division of small holdings; Promote affordable credit facilities for small scale farmers.
Crop Development (cash crops)	Increase in crop production; Production of high quality cash crops; Improved tea production; Improved coffee	Non-availability of quality, clean seed/planting materials; Inappropriate production technologies; Lack of defined marketing channels;	Improve inspection and quality control of farm inputs; Improved technology; Encourage producers to form crop based, registered marketing groups; Explore avenues of bulk buying

	production;	<p>Inadequate flow of market information;</p> <p>Inadequate research in horticultural crops;</p> <p>High freight and packaging expenses;</p> <p>Low yields, due to the existing old clones in the fields;</p> <p>Poor roads, impassable during the wet season;</p> <p>Poor telephone communication;</p> <p>Low payment to tea farmers demoralizes them;</p> <p>Lack of land for expansion due to small land holdings;</p> <p>Seasonal fluctuation sometimes leading to factory over capacity.</p> <p>Untimely/delayed payments;</p> <p>Poor coffee payments.</p>	<p>farm inputs as groups to take advantage of economies of scale;</p> <p>Encourage setting up of agro-processors and cottage industries;</p> <p>Explore ways of strengthening research in horticulture;</p> <p>Strengthening farmer organizations to lobby for friendly policies;</p> <p>Establish nurseries for new high yielding clones in the factories to be availed to farmers;</p> <p>Formation of a farmers union to check unnecessary exploitation;</p> <p>Re-tarmacking of the roads in difficult terrain;</p> <p>Improve communication by installing computer interlinked with other companies and internet;</p> <p>Enact more strong laws to govern the tea industry;</p> <p>Improve on coffee payments.</p>
Environment	Environmental conservation.	<p>Soil erosion has continued to affect soil fertility resulting in low crop yield;</p> <p>Interference of natural watersheds/catchments;</p> <p>Riverbank erosion, as a result of increased cultivation along the river banks;</p> <p>Extensive tree cutting has caused soil erosion and reduced rainfall.</p>	<p>Greater sensitisation on required simple soil conservation measures;</p> <p>Soil fertility improvement through use of inorganic and organic manures;</p> <p>Re-gazettement of hilltops forested areas, and wetlands;</p> <p>Afforestation programmes in devastated areas;</p> <p>Avoid further degazettement of forest areas for settlement purpose;</p> <p>Establish community based enforcement programmes.</p>
Rural Water Supply	Provision of clean and safe water.	<p>Inadequate water supply in the district both for domestic use and irrigation;</p> <p>Costs of constructing water harvesting structures is high;</p> <p>The ground water is very deep in some areas;</p> <p>Poor maintenance of springs and wells.</p>	<p>Water harvesting to be encouraged;</p> <p>Construction of dams, water pans, roof catchments and drilling of boreholes;</p> <p>Protection of existing sources of water e.g. swamps, springs and wells;</p> <p>Involve all stakeholders in project implementation;</p> <p>Rehabilitate existing water supplies;</p> <p>Identify and train community based water supply groups.</p>

Livestock Development	To produce enough livestock products for domestic consumption and surplus for sale; Improve marketing channels; Improve quality of livestock products; To provide farmers with quality stocks that are free of preventable diseases; To provide farmers with quality stocks that are free of preventable diseases.	Poor infrastructure; High costs of inputs; Inaccessibility to affordable credit facilities; Lack of organized market for livestock products especially eggs; Lack of processing facilities; Poor infrastructure that makes veterinary services difficult and expensive; Lack of funds (by GOK) to compensate farmers where destruction of livestock is necessary for disease control; Lack of diagnostic facilities of lower levels; Lack of effective surveillance.	Initiate and encourage provision of micro financiers; Encourage establishment of cooling and small scale processing plant; Encourage formation of egg marketing groups/cooperatives; Encourage establishment of animal feed millers; Improve on infrastructure; Establish a fund for farmers' compensation; Establish diagnostic facilities at different levels; Establish surveillance teams.
Fisheries	Promote fish farming.	Competition for land use between fish farming and other agricultural activities.	Promote fish farming for sport recreation and consumption.
Co-operative Development	Improved management of co-operative societies; Improved marketing of agricultural products.	Mismanagement of cooperative societies; Interference by external forces; Competition owing to liberalisation; Squabbles over management of some co-operatives.	Reduce external interference in cooperative societies; Reduce internal wrangling; Campaign for cooperative societies to continue with their own activities; Hold meetings for members to decide who manages the projects before initiating them.

3.2.6 Project and Programme Priorities:

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Crop and Livestock Development

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
National Agricultural and Livestock Extension Project (NALEP – SIDA Project), District wide	To provide efficient extension services.	7 divisions 2,800 farmers per year.	Develop Community Action Plans (CAPs) for the focal areas; Develop Farm specific Action Plans for the individual farmers in the focal area; Train farmers through demonstration and field days.
Livestock (Pig) Development Project District wide	To increase the incomes of smallholder pig producers and processors.	2,000 pig farmers.	Holding of meetings, Holding of field days, Demonstrations, Training (both farmers and staff).
Farmers field School Project Githunguri Division, Kikuyu Division, Kiambaa Division	Improve and safeguard the livelihoods of small scale farmers and other stakeholders.	3 divisions	Farmer training through field schools.
Dairy Goat Project (GTZ/PES) District wide	To increase farmers' (pastoralists) productivity and incomes.	12 farmers groups per year.	Encourage group approach in extension delivery services.
Safe Use Project (AAK)	Train farmers on proper use and	28 field days per year.	Hold residential courses. Hold farmers field days.

District wide	handling of pesticides.		
Napier Grass Project. Limuru and Githunguri Divisions	To determine suitable varieties of animal feed (Napier and kowkandy); To determine the effect of diseases.	2 divisions	On farm experiments in Limuru and Githunguri Divisions.
Poultry Waste Project District wide	To evaluate the nutritive value of poultry waste.	7 divisions	Processing poultry waste Trials on synthetic gunny bags as storage methods.
Maize Production Technologies	To have trials on improved maize technologies.	2 sub-locations.	Adoption of improved maize technologies.

B: New Project Proposals: Crop Development

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Mbako Self Help Irrigation Scheme Kijabe Location. Lari Division	1	Provide adequate domestic and irrigation water.	Put an area of 439ha under horticultural crops to benefit a population of 1600 persons.	Construction of inlet on Gatamaiyu river; Construction of the storage and break-pressure tanks; Laying out of the pipes. Justification: This project will enable an increase in agricultural production; This will raise income levels of the community.
Mbariki Self Help Irrigation Scheme Nyanduma Location Lari Division	2	Provide adequate water for domestic and irrigation purposes; Provide adequate water for 4,000 animals (cattle & goats).	Horticultural and floricultural enterprises will be undertaken on 225ha directly benefiting a population of about 800 persons.	Construction of an inlet on Sugumi River; Lay out pipes; Construction of the storage and break-pressure tanks. Justification: This will boost production and thereby increase income to the community.
Drip Irrigation Project Kikuyu Division	3	To provide irrigation water.	Increase the capacity of the dam from 6000m ³ to 10,000m ³ .	Rehabilitation and promotion of drip irrigation technology. Justification: The area lacks adequate water supply especially in the drier parts; The project has high returns and a low cost of implementation.
Drip Irrigation Project District wide	4	Create awareness of the technology to the farming community.	Increase area under drip irrigation from the present 45ha to about 215ha by 2008.	Introduce the technology by holding field days, Demonstrations and farmers tours; Offer all the required technical advice. Justification: The technology is cheap and affordable

				yet has high returns.
Karaya Self Help Irrigation Scheme.	5	Get assurance of reliable water supply for both domestic and irrigation purposes; Farmers will start practicing irrigated agriculture.	It is anticipated that an area of about 180ha will be irrigated; The horticultural enterprises will raise the standard of living of 700 beneficiaries.	Construction of inlet on Karatina river; Layout pipes; Construction of the storage and break-pressure tanks. Justification: This will boost agricultural production and hence income for the farmers.
Coffee Milling Plant. Githunguri Division	6	Provide a local processing plant and reduce the distance for coffee farmers.	Milling plants at a cost of about 12 million each for Gitutu coffee Growers Co-operative and Komothai Coffee Growers Society Ltd.	Conduct a feasibility study; Present the findings of study to Co-operative Bank for funding and implantation. Justification: This will reduce milling expenses incurred by farmers.

B: New Project Proposals: Livestock Development

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of a rock catchment Ndeiya Division.	1	Provide the local community with water for the livestock and some small scale irrigation.	Avail water for about 1,500 animals (cattle and goats).	Construction of the catchments wall; Storage tank; Fence the site to control contamination. Justification: The area is semi-arid and lacks adequate water.
Dairy Improvement Project District wide	2	To increase milk production; To add value to milk through processing.	Hold 21 farmers field days annually; Hold 4 farmers workshops annually; Hold 4 demonstrations annually; Encourage putting up of 7 cooling facilities; Encourage putting up of 7 small-scale processing plants.	Training of farmers; Encourage establishment of milk cooling facilities; Encourage small scale processing plants. Justification: To reduce wastage/spoilage of milk and thus avail more milk for marketing.
Poultry Improvement Project	3	To increase egg and white meat production; To promote consumption of white meat.	Hold 21 field days annually; 10 Farmers' workshops annually; Hold 14 demonstrations; annually; Establish one hatchery.	Training of farmers; Encourage establishment of a new hatchery; Encourage formation of marketing groups/Cooperatives for eggs and broilers. Justification: The poultry industry lacks facilities, which could increase production and provide market opportunities.

Pig Development Project District wide	4	Increase pork production; Promote consumption of white meat.	Holding 21 field days and 5 farmers' workshops annually.	Training of farmers and staff; Encourage establishment of pig processors. Justification: This will boost pig production.
Breeding Improvement Programme District wide	5	Reduce/or eradicate breeding diseases to increase calving intervals.	Breed-able population to achieve a 365 day calving interval i.e. each cow/heifer to produce a calf per year.	Introduce a breeding disease sampling and treatment and advise programme; Ensure that A.I. is available in all areas and is affordable by strengthening the service providers. Justification: This will improve the quality of livestock in the district.
Disease Prevention & Control Programme District wide	6	Prevent introduction of diseases from outside.	Introduce the activities in each division within 2 years.	Introduce small laboratories in every division for prompt diagnosis of some diseases; Introduce animal Movement Surveillance Teams. Justification: This will improve the quality of livestock in the district.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Research and Development

Project Name Location/Division	Objective	Targets	Description of Activities
Potato Research Project District wide	Improve on potato Production.	All smallholder potato growers.	Trial of new KARI seeds; Identify and train seed growers on seed production.

B: New Project Proposals: Rural Water Supply

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Kijabe Water Supply Kijabe Location Lari Division	1	Increase food production in the dry areas of escarpment; Increase area under irrigation.	Construct 2 dams; Increase area under Irrigation; Ensure availability of potable drinking water to the residents.	Investigations, survey, planning and design of two proposed dams; Compensation for people's land that may be used up by construction of the dams; Laying of gravity mains; Conservation and protection of catchment areas. Justification: The project will ensure availability of potable drinking water to the

				residents for domestic use and irrigation; It will also create employment opportunities in the area.
Kiambaa Water Supply Kiambaa Location Kiambaa Division	2	Provide clean drinking water to the local residents of Kiambaa Location; Provide water for industrial development in Karuri trading centre; Create employment.	Increase No. of households served with clean drinking water; Industrial Development of Karuri Trading Centre.	Revisit the existing design with a view updating it; Acquiring the dam site land that has already been compensated for; Construction of Ruaka Dam; Installation of a water supply infrastructure. Justification: The area is densely populated with a fast growing population it lacks adequate water supply.
Muchatha Water Supply Kiambaa Division	3	Provide clean drinking water to the residents; Create employment.	Provide water to 30,000 residents.	Installation of electric pumping equipment; Lay distribution network pipeline; Construct storage tanks. Justification: The project is located in a high potential area with a dense population and with no other source of water.
Gichungo Farmers water Supply Githunguri Division	4	Provide clean drinking water to the residents; Create employment.	Provide water to 20,000 residents.	Drill a borehole; Installation of electric pumping equipment; Lay distribution network pipelines; Construct storage tanks. Justification: The project is located in a high population zone, which does not have piped water.
Magina Gichiengo Water Project Kijabe Location Lari Division	5	Provide clean drinking water to residents; Establish an independent water schemes (due to inadequate supply from other water schemes); Create employment.	Increase no. of households served by 10,000.	Drill and equip two boreholes; Lay rising main pipeline to storage tank. Justification: To supplement water from Bathi Dam. The project will serve a market centre and two primary schools.

Roromo Water Supply Limuru Division	6	Provide clean water to the residents; Create employment.	Provide water to 150,000 residents.	Equip drilled borehole with pumping equipment; Lay rising main pipeline; Constriction storage tank; Lay distribution pipeline network. Justification: To supplement water from Limuru Water Supply whose total production does not meet even half of the demand.
Investigations, Planning and Design of Water Projects (IPD) District wide	7	Ensure proper design and costing of projects; Update our existing water supplies to much with the Increasing water demand; Provide useful information for adequate operation and maintenance of water supplies.	Carry out IPD for 5 new projects; 7 existing water supplies to be augmented or rehabilitated.	Carry out feasibility studies of new project proposals; Carry out design work for new project proposals; Carry out investigations, planning and design on existing water supplies that have completed their design period; Up date documentation on existing water supplies. Justification: To improve the implementation of water projects in the district.

A: On-going Projects/Programme: Rural Water Supply

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Karai Water Supply Kikuyu Division	Augment the capacity of Karai water supply to serve larger areas.	Rehabilitate one water project; Train one water supply management group.	Drill and equip two boreholes at Riu Swamp & Mai-mahiu; Prepare the community to take over the management of the water supply.
Komothai Water Supply Gatamaiyu Location Githunguri Division	To increase the capacity of the water supply; Provide clean drinking water to households.	Rehabilitate one water supply.	Rehabilitate and extend water project; Identify and train a community based water supply management group.
Bathi Water Supply Limuru, Ndeiya and Lari Divisions	To augment the water supply capacity to ensure availability of clean drinking water to residents; Implement the National Water Policy; To create employment opportunities.	One water project rehabilitated.	Purchase and install a standby pumping unit; Drill and equip 15 boreholes to augment water supply to Upper Lamuru and Ndeiya; Rehabilitate water project.
Upper Githiga Water Supply Githiga Location,	Alleviate the perennial water shortage within the project area.	Increase water production from 42 litres per day to 60 litres;	Laying of 160mm dia. PVC gravity main line; Construct 225m' ground

Githunguri Division		per day.	masonry storage tank; Lay distribution pipeline network; Train community in water supply management.
Thogoto Self Help Water Project Kinoo Location Kikuyu Division	Augment water supply.	One water supply augmented.	Site, drill and equip two additional boreholes; Rehabilitate the existing reticulation pipe network; Construct one ground masonry storage tank 135m ³ capacity; Construct one ground masonry storage tank – 50m ³ capacity.
Githirioni Self Help Water Project Lari Location Lari Division	Provide availability of potable water to residents of Githirioni sub location; De-link Githirioni residents from the inadequate Bathi water scheme.	Increase water production from 30 litres per day to 60 litres per day.	Drill and equip one borehole; Lay rising main pipeline; Construct a 225m ³ ground masonry storage tank; Installation of a 45m ³ elevated steel tank; Rehabilitation of existing Bathi scheme reticulation pipe network; Lay additional distribution pipe network.
Ngecha Water Project Ngecha Location Limuru Division	Ensure availability of portable water to residents of Ngecha sub location; Relieve women the burden of fetching water from as far as 2 km; Reduce potential for water pollution at Gitongu Spring.	Increase water production from 23 litres to 35 litres per day.	Installation of 2 No. pumping units at Gitangu springs; Rehabilitation and equipping existing borehole No. C129; Integrate the two sources of water; Survey, plan and design the integrated distribution pipeline network; Construct additional storage capacity.
Ndeiya Location Self Help Water Supply Ndeiya Location Ndeiya Division	To increase capacity of water project; Reduce potential for water pollution at Gitengu Springs.	Increase access to portable water to 45l ³ /day a day from 30l ³ /day a day; Reduce walking distance from 7km to 1 km.	Increase capacity of water project; Drill and equip 8 new boreholes; Survey planning and design of reticulation pipe network; Integrate the new boreholes into the existing network.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Cooperative Development

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Co-operative Merchandise Association (Dairy) District wide	To promote agro-based industries in the dairy sector.	4 processing plants established.	Processing of mala, yoghurt and other milk products e.g. butter & cheese.
Co-operative Merchandise Association (inputs) District wide	To improve and increase production through affordable and qualitative animal feeds and farm inputs.	One cooperative association formed.	Acquisition of animal feeds & farm inputs for sale to co-operative members.
Kiambu Teachers SACCO Front office District wide	To improve the living standards of the members through provision of affordable	Encourage over 2,000 teachers to save and borrow.	Provision of deposit facilities, saving, facilities and credit facilities to members.

	deposit conditions.		
Kiambu Tea SACCO Front Office District Wide	To improve the living standards of the members.	Encourage 3,998 members to save and borrow.	Provision of deposit facilities, savings facilities and loan facilities to members.
Kagwe Christian SACCO Front Office Kagwe Location	To improve the living standards of the members.	1,000 members.	Provision of deposit facilities, savings facilities and loan facilities to members.
Githunguri Dairy Processing Plant (District Wide)	To promote agro-based industries in the dairy sector	4 processing plants.	Processing of curded milk, yoghurt and other milk products e.g. butter & cheese.
Karirana SACCO Posho Mill Karirana	To increase income for members.	One posho mill.	Milling maize and other products for sale to the public.
Kikuyu Cooperative Vet Services Kikuyu Division	To improve dairy production through provision of affordable and reliable veterinary services.	Three co-operative societies.	Provision of Artificial Insemination Veterinary services to dairy farmers.
Kiambaa Dairy Milk Processing Plant Kiambaa Division	To promote agro-based industries in the dairy sector.	4 dairy co-operative societies.	Pasteurisation of milk and packaging for easy marketing.

B: New Project Proposals: Cooperative Development

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objective	Targets	Description of Activities
Kiambu Dairy Ltd. District wide	1	To promote agro-based industries in the dairy sector.	Set up a district wide milk processing plant to cater for all the 15 dairy societies.	Processing of mala, yoghurt and other milk products e.g. butter & cheese. Justification: Increase income of the farmers.
Kiambu Dairy Union - - Animal Feeds Processing Plant District wide	2	To improve livestock & dairy production through provision of affordable and reliable animal feed.	Set up animal feeds processing plant to cater for the needs of the 15 dairy co-operative societies and the public.	Manufacture animal feeds for sale to member societies and the public. Justification: Increase income to community.
Kiambu Dairy Union Horticultural Processing Plant District wide	3	To develop & improve horticulture industry with a view to making it more competitive and profitable.	Establish a single horticultural processing plant to cater for all horticultural products in the district.	Processing and marketing of horticultural products. Justification: Increase the value added for horticultural products.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Forestry

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Industrial Plantation Development District Wide	To increase are under commercial trees to sustain timber industry.	Plant 600Ha (5Ha annually).	Planting of all areas within plantations.
Rehabilitation of Upland Forest Lari Division	Rehabilitate damaged indigenous forest areas.	Plant 1,000 (130 Ha annually).	Planting of selected indigenous tress.
Nursery Establishment District wide	Increase tree cover.	Involve 100 farmers.	Rehabilitation and construction of tree nurseries.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Fisheries

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Office Accommodation Kiambu Municipality	To provide office accommodation for the fisheries staff.	Provide a suitable working environment for fisheries staff; Fish farmers and the general public will benefit from technical advice.	Construction of an office block whereby all fisheries activities in the district can be co-ordinated from.
Gatamaiyu Fishing Camp Lari Division	Provide a central point for anglers wishing to fish in the trout rivers; Provide a sport fishing and recreation facility.	Have a standard fishing camp of international acclaim; Increase revenue collection.	Construction of camping bandas for visitors.

B: New Project Proposals: Environment

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Conservation and Protection of the 9 Major Swamps Kikuyu, Ndeiya, Limuru and Lari Division	1	Conserve the swamps as important aquifers for present and future ground water exploitation.	Gazettment of 9 swamps as water catchment areas. i.e. Ondiri, Riu, Kiriri, Manguo, Muikamba, Nyakumu, Nduma, Roromo and Lari Swamps.	Demarcation of the extent of each swamp; Compensation of individuals settled there; Fencing; Uprooting of blue gum trees; Stop further cultivation; Stop polluting effluent getting into swamps. Justification: There is need to protect these swamps as they are major sources of water.
Ground Water Resources Management Programme District wide	2	For effective geo-surveying; Guarding against over abstraction; Monitor aquifer potential and possible occurrence of depletion.	Compile a data base on existing hydro geological data; Inspect 10 boreholes per month.	Acquisition of geo-physical instruments; Periodic monitoring of water abstraction in existing boreholes; Monitoring of water levels in existing boreholes; Acquisition of a motor bike. Justification: There is need for proper management and conservation of ground water resources.
Surface Water Resources Management Programme District wide	3	To establish data for accurate assessment of surface water resources; To ensure continued availability of water resources both in quantity and quality; To of sediment load in the river systems; To determine the level of soil erosion in the catchments areas; To monitor land degradation within the district;	To make accurate monthly reports; Purchase one motor bike; 10 water catchments areas gazetted; 10 river banks cleared of cultivation and demarcated; To make accurate seasonal sediment load reports regularly; 4 No. automatic RGS established.	Monitor river flows through established regular gauging stations; Conservation and protection of catchments areas and river banks; Compensation of owners, if land is privately owned and move settlers out; Acquire a motor bike; Acquire sediment sampling equipment; Carry out frequent sediment load sampling at established points in the

		To monitor flood flows and low flows within the major rivers; To establish a reliable data bank at the district.		river systems; Establish four automatic river gauging stations (RGS) at the following RGS; Riara – 3BB10 Ruaraka – 3BA18 Ruiru – 3BC7 Bathi-3BC9. Justification: To protect existing surface water resources.
Water Quality Monitoring and Pollution Control District wide	4	To ensure rapid assessment of suspected pollution of water bodies; To ensure safe drinking water for communities; To establish natural quality of major rivers; To establish pollution levels of river/water bodies.	To establish one mobile Lab. testing unit; Establish a data bank for the existing water bodies.	Acquire a mobile laboratory testing unit; Acquire a motor bike; Monitor water schemes according to population served. i.e. those serving; 10,000 people and over – daily, 5,000 to 10,000 – weekly, 1,000 to 5,000 – monthly, below 1,000 – half yearly; Train personnel; Monitor water quality at upper catchments of major rivers; Monitor water quality at certain points sources of pollution; Monitor water quality at downstream of such sources. Justification: There is great need to control water pollution, especially in the areas having a lot of agricultural and industrial activities.

B: New Project Proposals: Fisheries

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Fish Farming Demonstration Ponds District wide	1	To promote fish farming.	Have 2 complete ponds with poultry units; Encourage farmers and have at least 60% of fish farming potential areas under ponds.	Construction of integrated fish farming units i.e. fish ponds and poultry pens. Justification: The ponds will serve as demonstration facilities to the public.
Fisheries Training and Extension Programme District wide	2	Increase nutritional standards by availing cheap nutritional meat.	Have one training per month in 7 divisions to train farmers on fish farm management.	Train farmers in every division on viable commercial fish farming; Hold seminars and workshops. Justification: There is need to promote fish as a healthy alternative to red meat.

3.2.7 Cross Sector Linkages

To boost production in the Agriculture and Rural Development Sector, certain services will be required from other sectors. To transport agricultural inputs for farmers, there is need for a good road network that is well maintained. Farmers also require a good road network to transport produce to the market and also to transport tea, coffee and milk for processing. This shows the linkage between this sector and the physical infrastructure sector. Other linkages with the physical infrastructure sector include supply of water to boost agricultural production especially in the semi arid areas (through irrigation) and provision of an efficient telecommunication system.

From the Trade, Tourism and Industry Sector, the agriculture sector requires credit for investment and purchase of inputs; provision of agro-chemical inputs and promotion of agro based industries and ready market for the agricultural produce. The industry sub-sector is also expected to add value to agricultural produce through offering processing opportunities.

For efficient and effective land administration, the sector relies heavily on other sectors for example g. the Public Administration Sector (more specifically Local Government) is the manager of land resources as they administer trust land in consultation with this sector. This liaison reduces the number of cases having double land allocations or even allocation of public utility land.

This sector also relies on the Public Safety, Law and Order Sector for conflict resolutions in land disputes (judiciary) and boundary disputes (provincial administration).

Human Resources Sector, through social services enable the agriculture sector to mobilize and train farmers' groups, water project committees etc.

3.3 HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

3.3.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The sector 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 resource development through improved human capabilities, effective human power utilization and social – cultural enhancement.

3.3.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

In the district, it is recognised that a high quality labour force is an important prerequisite for sustainable development. A properly developed human resource should be healthy, well educated, gainfully employed and living in a clean environment.

Kiambu District is fairly well served with various educational facilities. It has a total of 711 pre-primary, 316 primary and 113 secondary schools. Other institutions of learning include one teachers' training college, one farmers' training centre, 15 youth polytechnics and Kiambu Institute of Advanced Technology. There are also various private

commercial colleges. The district also has 86 adult education centres and eight (8) non-formal education centres.

In the health sub-sector, the district endeavours to provide proper health services to the residents of Kiambu. The district has 6 hospitals, 2 nursing homes, 11 health centres, 30 dispensaries and 197 private clinics. There are 30 doctors and other different categories of medical personnel.

3.3.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Human Resource Sector is very crucial for the development of the sector. Investment in this sector enables members of the community to participate in development through its various sub-sectors such as education and health.

The sector contributes towards production in the district both directly and indirectly. Through education and training, the sector provides a skilled labour force which contributes towards productive sectors such as agriculture, industry etc. The health sub-sector enables the community to have a healthy labour force, which enhances productivity in various activities. It is also important that the nutritional status of the district remains high, as an unhealthy population will require an increase in health facilities, medical personnel, medical expenditure and reduced man-hours.

If the education sector achieves its goal of universal primary education and retains children in school, then the number of CNSP (child labourers, street children and hawkers) will reduce.

The sector also provides employment to a number of people. Most of the employed persons are in the public sector and they include 8,060 teachers, 30 doctors' 139 lecturers (Thogoto Teachers Training College and Kiambu Institute of Science & Technology). Others employed in this sector include nurses, clinical officers, other medical staff, education officers and non-teaching staff.

3.3.4 Role of stakeholders in the sector

Stakeholder	Role
Ministry of Health	Provision of Health facilities and services.
Churches: PCEA, ACK, AIC, Catholic	Provision of health and education. HIV/AIDS programmes.
Ministry of Education	Provision of Education.
Colleges and Technical Institutes	Provision of tertiary education.
UNICEF	Child Labour and HIV/AIDS Programmes.
National AIDS Control Council	HIV/AIDS activities.
DANIDA	Community Based Nutrition Programme.
Department of Social Services	Training of Self Help Groups.
Registered Children's Homes	Care and support of CNSP.
ANPPCAN	Child Labour Activities and Child Rights.
Department of Culture	Cultural Promotion.
Department of Sports	Recreation and sports.
Local Authorities	Provision of sports facilities and other infrastructure.
Golf clubs/sports clubs	Provision of sports facilities.
Department of Fisheries	Recreation (sport fishing).
Private Sector	Recreation and cultural promotion (Lioki Cultural Centre).

3.3.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Education and Training	<p>Guidance and counselling; Improvement on performance in national examinations; Regional equity in access to Education; Provision of affordable education; Gender equity; Reduction of drop out rates; Control of private schools.</p>	<p>Some schools have been faced with unrest and indiscipline; Performance has been either constant or poor; Teachers do not want to be deployed to hardship areas of Ndeiya and Karai; Lack of adequate educational facilities in the same areas; High cost of education requirements e.g text books, fees; Low enrolment, high dropout rate and low transition to Secondary schools due to poverty; Low enrolment of male pupils/students; Inadequate facilities for boys at secondary school level; High drop out rate for boys at primary school level due to child labour; Negative attitude that even if one is educated they shall not get jobs; Inability to pay school levies; Child labour Children being asked to repeat (several times); Private schools lack adequate facilities.</p>	<p>Provide guidance and counselling in all institutions; Have district prize giving days where more teachers and students are given prizes for their performance, so as to motivate them; Employ teachers who reside in the said areas; Provide adequate educational facilities; ensure strategic location of facilities; Establish a central system for procurement of books eg. at school level or zonal level; Establish a bursary fund; Provide funds for poverty reduction programmes; Encourage male students to enrol in schools; Increase the number of boys' secondary schools and expand number of classes in existing boys' secondary schools; Increase retention rate, especially for boys, fight child labour; Encourage students to go to school, even if they shall be self-employed; Encourage non-formal education; Reduce child labour; Avoid class repetition; Ensure that private schools have required facilities; Ensure that quality education is provided; Ensure safe physical facilities.</p>
Health and Nutrition	<p>Reduce malnutrition and improve nutrition standards; Provision of better health services and facilities.</p>	<p>Some areas have concentrated on cash crop production and neglected food crops; Poverty – some people are not able to afford proper food requirements; Inadequate health facilities in some areas; Inadequate facilities in some health institutions; Some people cannot afford cost sharing fees.</p>	<p>Intensify the Community Based Nutrition Programme; Have awareness campaigns; Encourage poverty reduction programme; Provide health facilities in areas lacking health facilities; Provide and expand on facilities in health institutions.</p>
Shelter and Housing	<p>Provide decent and affordable shelter and housing.</p>	<p>Fast mushrooming of residential buildings in urban areas where safety standards are ignored; Influx of Nairobi residents to the district has brought about an increase in house rents and congestion; Increase poverty and unemployment has brought about unplanned settlements</p>	<p>Ensure safety standards; Local authorities to implement their by-laws; Various stakeholders e.g. local authorities to provide affordable housing units; Encourage low cost housing; Strengthen housing coop societies; Reduce the increase of slums; Seek donor funding or</p>

		(slums).	alternative resources for provision of shelter and housing.
Culture Recreation and Sports	Provide recreational sport facilities; Promotion of culture.	Inadequate funds to provide the said facilities; Inadequate land in some areas; Lack of sports facilities especially for the youth; Inadequate cultural centres.	Encourage in door games; Encourage institutions having sport facilities to avail them to outsiders; Establish more cultural centres.
HIV/AIDS	Reduce of HIV/AIDS prevalence; Awareness creation.	Lack of behavioural change; Negative attitudes; Stigmatisation; Inadequate funds to implement planned activities; Some people are not aware of the danger of HIV/AIDS.	Promote change of behaviour and attitude; De-mystify HIV/AIDS; Encourage open discussions on taboo subjects; Seek funds from NACC and other donors; Utilize available resources; Implement work plans and proposed projects; Have awareness campaigns.
Population	Reduce child labour; Creation of employment opportunities.	Lack of employment opportunities; Lack of capital for self employment; Lack of managerial skills.	Promote small scale and jua kali activities; Encourage people to be self employed and not to depend on white collar jobs; Provide affordable credit facilities; Provide training and capacity building to various groups of people.

3.3.6 Project and Programme Priorities

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Health and Nutrition

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Kiambu District Hospital Municipality Division	To increase capacity of existing mortuary; To provide water to the hospital.	1 mortuary established; 1 complete and operational borehole.	Construction of a new mortuary; Drilling of a borehole.
Kihara Health Centre Kihara location	To provide better medical services.	Completion of 4 units; Establishment of mortuary and administration block.	Complete construction of wards, theatre, x-ray centre and medical stores. Start and complete administration block and mortuary.
Community Based Nutrition Programme District wide	Reduce malnutrition rates; Enhance capacity of communities to plan and implement projects towards improvement of nutrition standards; Improve capabilities of stakeholders at district and divisional level.	Training of 1 district team, 5 divisional teams, 15 communities; 15 village development committees from 15 VDCs.	Data collection; Awareness creation; Training of all stakeholders; Development of Community Action Plans.

B: New Project Proposals: Health and Nutrition

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Kiambu District Hospital Municipality Division	1	Improve on the services available.	One physiotherapy unit expanded; Provision of equipment.	Expansion of physiotherapy department; Provision of equipment. Justification: The physiotherapy department is inadequate and it has been operating without basic equipment.
Tigoni Hospital – Limuru Division	2	To provide facilities in a densely populated area and an area with many road traffic accidents (Nairobi-Nakuru highway).	One mortuary, One laboratory, One office block.	Construct a new mortuary, laboratory and office block. Justification: The facility is located in a densely populated area; It is surrounded by busy roads, which occasionally have high rates of road accidents.
Kinale Helath Centre Lari Division	3	To improve on medical facilities in a newly settled area.	4 staff houses constructed; 1 ambulance bought.	Construction of staff houses; Purchase of ambulance/vehicle. Justification: The facility is located in a newly settled area; It is expected to be a referral centre for nearby health facilities.
Gathanga Health Centre Kiambaa Division	4	To provide better services in a densely populated area.	1 borehole sunk; 1 ambulance purchased; 1 maternity unit constructed.	Construction of a maternity unit; Rehabilitation of borehole; Purchase of an ambulance. Justification: The facility is located in a densely populated area; Maternity services are not available within easy reach.
Githunguri Health Centre Githunguri Division	5	To provide better services	Construct 1 maternity wing; Construct 4 staff units; Purchase 1 ambulance; Erect 4 storage tanks; Renovate all buildings.	Renovation of existing buildings; Provision of water storage tanks; Construction of a maternity wing; Construction of staff houses; Purchase of one ambulance; Justification: There is no maternity services within a radius of 10km; The catchments area is densely populated
Githiga Health Centre Githunguri Division	6	Provision of electricity.	To improve on maternity services.	Procurement of one transformer; Electricity connected to health centre.. Justification: The facility lacks electricity, which is crucial for emergency.
Nyathuna Health Centre Kikuyu Division	7	To provide water supply to the health centre.	1 borehole rehabilitated.	Rehabilitation of one borehole. Justification: The facility has major problems with water supply.

Kigumo Health (Borehole) Githunguri Division	8	To provide water supply to the health centre.	1 borehole rehabilitated.	Sinking of one borehole. Justification: The facility lacks water supply.
Wangige Health Centre Kikuyu Division	9	To provide water supply to the health centre.	1 borehole drilled.	Sinking of one borehole. Justification: The facility lacks water.
Karuri Health Centre (Wards) Kiambu Division	10	To improve on in-patient facilities at the Health Centre; To upgrade the health centre to a sub-district hospital.	1 sub-district hospital established; 3 new wards constructed.	Construction of 3 wards for males, females and children. Justification: The area is densely populated but lacks certain facilities.

A: On-going Projects/Programme: Education and Training

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Wangunyu Secondary School Wangunyu Location	To cater for increasing students and provide better facilities.	Complete remaining 50% of project.	Completion of laboratory construction.
Senior Chief Koinange Kiambaa Division	Provide accommodation for more students	Complete remaining 40% of project.	Completion of dormitory.
Lari Secondary School Lari Division	To facilitate the lunch programme.	Complete remaining 25%.	Complete construction of dining hall.
School Improvement Programme District wide	To improve on the education sub-sector.	7 – laboratories; 1 – school bus; 4 – dormitories; 3 – Dining halls; 5 – Administration blocks; 2 – Water projects; 1 – Provision of electricity; 4 – Units of staff houses; 10 – classrooms.	Provide educational facilities in different schools.
Early Childhood Education and Development District Wide	To provide education to children below 6 years; To improve nutrition status.	610 ECD centres; Implement annual work plans.	Mobilising and Sensitising communities on Early Childhood Education Development; School feeding programme.

B: New Project Proposals: Education and Training

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objective	Targets	Description of Activities
Mugongoiya Secondary School	1	To provide better facilities.	Construct 3 units.	Construction of laboratory, home science room and library. Justification: To facilitate teaching of technical subjects.
Gathirimu Secondary School	2	To provide better educational facilities.	Purchase 1 bus.	Purchase of school bus. Justification: To improve the student's welfare.
Kiambu high School Municipality Division	3	Provide better facilities.	Establish one computer room and one sanatorium.	Establish a computer room; Establish a sanatorium. Justification: To enhance performance and improve on the student's welfare.
Mirithu Secondary School	4	Provide better facilities.	1 laboratory constructed.	Construction of a laboratory. Justification: To enable the school to provide effective lessons in

				science subjects.
Alliance Boys School Kikuyu Division	5	Construction of a dormitory.	1 laboratory constructed.	Construction of a dormitory. Justification: To cater for the increasing school population.
Boy Child Education Programme District wide	6	To improve child education.	To cover 7 divisions.	Construction of more boys schools. Child labour activities. Justification To improve boys' education.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: HIV/AIDS

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
KHADREP District wide	To reduce HIV/AIDS prevalence rate.	Reduction of HIV/AIDS prevalence rate from 34% to 25%; Training of: 1 District Committee, 5 Constituency Committees, 150 Community Health Workers) 100 Home Based Care Providers; Prevalence rate from 34% to 25%.	Data collection; Awareness creation; Training of all stakeholders; Development of Community Based Organisations.
UNICEF Programme (HIV/AIDS) District wide	Reduce prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS.	Reduce HIV/AIDS.	HIV/AIDS activities; Development of Community Action Plans; Training of all stakeholders; Awareness creation.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Population

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Child Labour Programme ANPCANN	To reduce child labour. To increase School retention rate.	Reduce child labour. 16 Primary schools.	Child Labour Activities Training of all Stakeholders; Child Labour Committees; Income generating projects in 16 Primary Schools.
UNICEF Programme	To reduce child labour. Create awareness.	Reduce child labour from 20,000 to 5,000.	Child Labour activities; Training of all stakeholders; Awareness creation.

B: New Project Proposals: Culture, Recreation and Sports

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Divisional Stadia District wide	1	Generate revenue from gate collection; Provide recreational facilities.	Establish 7 stadia.	Construction /establishment of one stadium in every Division; perimeter fencing. Justification: To keep the youth occupied and fit. Could reduce HIV/AIDS cases.
Cultural Centres District wide	2	To promote local culture both at local and international level.	Construct 3 centres.	Establish some cultural centres. Justification: To portray the culture of the local community.

Office Block – department of Social Services Municipality Div.	3	To provide office accommodation for Dept. of Social Services.	1 office block.	Construction of office block. Justification: This will improve on efficiency. The ministry currently renting private offices.
Kiambu Social Development Multipurpose Centre Municipality Division	4	To provide a facility for training youth in vocational trades; To provide a demonstration centre for women products; To provide training facility for self helps groups and community leaders.	Establish 1 social centre.	Construct a multi-purpose block (2 halls, 15 boarding rooms, 1 dining room, 4 offices, 1 kitchen). Justification: The district lacks a facility for providing training on community activities.

3.3.7 Cross Sector Linkages

There is linkage between the Human Resource Sector and the Agricultural Sector as agriculture provides food and rural water supply to the labour force. The training institutions need to have adequate and accessible infrastructure mainly quality road network, electricity, communication system and buildings. For delivery of services the physical infrastructure comes in handy to provide an enabling environment. All other sectors rely on Physical Infrastructure and Services for the transport of inputs and outputs.

To absorb the skilled labour force and the youth out of school, the Tourism, Trade and Industry sector must be flourishing. Revenue from the sector is required for the development of the training institutions and support in development of other income generating activities for the vulnerable groups.

Adequate security is necessary for human resource development while the review of legal and regulatory framework in view of dismantling outdated repressive and inappropriate laws is necessary for the growth of the Human Resource Development Sector.

3.4 PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

3.4.1 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 impacts 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, railways and ports that will stimulate industrial and agricultural development.”

3.4.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

By implementing various policies and programmes, the district will mobilise both local and national financial resources for the management and development of physical

infrastructure in the district. This will ensure equitable provision of adequate infrastructure both in qualitative and quantitative terms.

The planned rehabilitation/augmentation of existing water supply and sanitation schemes in the urban areas; the planned upgrading and expansion of communication services and the plans to improve the general condition of the road network within Kiambu District are all in line with the medium term mission.

3.4.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The Physical Infrastructure Sector is a major player in the development of the district. At the recently concluded Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper District Consultative Forum, the sector was ranked as the third most important sector in the district. The sector incorporates sub-sectors as roads, major water works and sanitation, buildings, transport and communication.

In terms of production, the sector contributes both directly and indirectly to cost of production and production levels (output). Over the last few years, the poor infrastructure in the district has led to increased production and transport costs. This has subsequently affected output in other sectors such as agricultural production. Delivery of tea leaves; impassable roads hamper coffee and milk to processing factories and to marketing outlets, especially during the rainy season. This tends to delay collection of agricultural produce from collection centres thus leading to heavy losses in terms of quality and quantity.

Lack of electricity in some parts of the district has had a negative impact on the establishment of small-scale industries, promotion of Jua kali sector and other self-employment activities hence the importance of this sector.

The presence of certain infrastructure has, on the other hand, boosted development in key sectors in the district. The provision of electricity in certain areas has boosted production in the tea industry, Jua kali sector and other commercial activities. With twenty nine (29) industrial activities in the district, there is need for adequate transport and communication facilities. This has been provided through the provision of six railway stations (i.e Kikuyu, Lari, Muguga, Kijabe, Matathia & Limuru) and the existing 1,167.4 km of road network. Most bulky commodities for the industrial sub-sector are transported via the railway line. This portrays the importance of the sector in the production process of other sectors.

In terms of employment, the sector has a large number of people engaged in various activities. There are many people who are engaged in the roads sub-sector either as casual labourers, full time employees or contractors. The transport and communication sub-sector also has a large number of persons working within it, for instance, there are 500 public service vehicles in the district. Therefore, the transport sector employs a large number of drivers, touts, stage managers, parking attendants etc. The "matatu" business is increasingly becoming a major "employer" in the district just like the jua kali sector. Income earned and revenue collected from this sector plays a key role in the district's economic performance. Between 1997 and 2000, various water schemes in the district earned revenue amounting to Kshs.59,469,627. Bus parks also generated revenue for the local authorities in the form of parking fees. Other sources of revenue in this

sector include telephone sales, petroleum sales (including road maintenance levy), market fees, revenue earned from slaughterhouses and fuel consumption cost(s).

3.4.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Department of Water Development	Endeavour to handover major water works and sanitation schemes (in urban areas) to autonomous bodies created by the local authorities.
Kiambu Municipal Council and the Nation Water Pipeline Corporation	Ensure continued supply of water within Kiambu Town.
District Roads Committee through the Kenya Roads Board	Guide on the prioritisation and implementation of road projects; Sub-contract maintenance works especially of lower class roads (i.e class D and E) and unclassified roads to local communities who will use labour intensive methods as this is expected to create employment to them.
Buildings Department (Public Works and Housing), Local Authorities and Housing Research Development Unit	Educate and sensitise local communities on erection of decent houses using cheap locally available materials and technology; Supervise and give guidance during construction of buildings. Local Authorities to provide housing units/estates within the district.
Ministry of Energy and Kenya Power and Lighting Company Ltd.	Accelerate implementation of the Rural Electrification Programme.
Telkom (K) Ltd, Safaricom and Kencell	Continue to provide telecommunication services during the seven-year plan period.
Postal (K) Ltd.	Provide postal services together with the other agencies that are coming up currently in this area, e.g. courier services and public service vehicles.

3.4.5 Sub-sector, Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Roads	Improve on quality of road network; Increase road network; Improve accessibility to the rural areas; Streamline co-ordination and implementation of road activities; Create employment opportunities through labour intensive roads maintenance; Reduce transportation costs.	Poorly maintained roads which are impassable during the rainy seasons; Lack of proper coordination and organisation among implementing agencies; Inadequate sensitisation of the local community on their role on road maintenance and construction; Lack of adequate funds for road works.	Provide routine maintenance of the road network; Provide spot improvement of unpaved feeder roads and rural access roads; Strengthen District Roads Committee; Encourage liaison between implementation agencies; Create awareness among the local community; Provide job opportunities through labour intensive methods of road maintenance; Sub-contract, to local communities, the maintenance works of lower class roads (D & E) and unclassified roads.
Railways	Increase usage of rail transport.	Use of old rail technology.	Seek for adequate funds for sustenance of the road network; Collaborate with various agencies; Encourage Kenya Railways to use modern technology.
Communication	Improve communication channels; Expand communication network; Improve performance of	Frequent vandalism thus inhibiting the expansion of the mobile telephone coverage; The physiographic and	Telcom (K) Ltd. Will introduce a wireless phone system so as to avoid vandalism of cables; Various telephone exchanges will be expanded and upgraded;

	communications sub-sector.	natural conditions of some parts of the district affect signals for mobile coverage i.e. too many trees, many hills and valleys; Postal services face stiff competition from other agencies operating in a similar line; Competition from internet service providers due to high costs of mailing letters and the amount of time mail takes; Lack of sensitisation and information on the availability of individual letter boxes e.g. school churches etc).	Promote the use of alternative sources of energy where viable e.g. solar, generator etc; Expand the Rural Electrification Programme; Encourage mobile service providers to widen their coverage in the district; Posta (K) will have to improve on their services; Implement the programme on automation of postal services; Promote the use of individual letter boxes; Create awareness on the service offered.
Major Water Works and Sanitation	Improve on quality and quantity of water supply; Rehabilitate and augment water scheme; Establish more sewerage schemes; Hand over water schemes to autonomy bodies.	Inadequate water supply and sewerage schemes to meet the increased demand; Lack of existing capacity to manage water and sanitation schemes.	Call upon all stakeholders (including the private sector) to finance the programme and project; Rehabilitate/augment existing water and sewage schemes so as to meet current demand especially in the urban areas; Hand over major water works and sanitation schemes (in urban areas) to autonomous bodies created by local authorities.
Energy	Provide electricity to small scale industries; Promote alternative sources of energy.	Lack of electricity in some areas has hindered the establishment of certain facilities e.g. milk cooling plants, jua kali sheds e.t.c; Wide spread use of wood fuel (i.e. charcoal and fire wood has led to environmental degradation.	Call upon Ministry of Energy to provide electricity to the major market centres; Promote the use of alternative sources of energy (for cooking, production etc).
Buildings	Establish decent housing for residents; Ensure safety of buildings; Promote use of local materials in buildings; Promote use of modern technology; Encourage local communities to construct community facilities (by themselves).	Lack of knowledge (on the part of local communities) on the assistance they can get from MOPW & H; Lack of adequate funds for supervision and inspection of on going construction work; Inadequate decent and affordable housing units (especially in the urban areas).	Sensitise community on services provided by MOPW; Encourage community to participate in erection of community facilities e.g. schools, health centres e.t.c; Provide adequate funds for supervision and inspection, relevant authorities will provide advice during construction of various buildings; Establish decent houses for local communities using locally available materials and cheap technology; Call upon various stakeholders to provide decent and affordable housing; Establish more housing units/estates.
Urbanisation	Increase the number of social amenities; Expand existing water and sewerage facilities; Encourage proper urban planning; Reduce rural urban	Inadequate supply of social amenities e.g. urban water supply sewerage schemes etc; Poor urban planning due to high demand for housing, infrastructure, commercial	Expand existing water and sewerage schemes; Establish the same in urban areas where these facilities are not in existence; Encourage proper urban planning (and implementation.

	migration; Safe and sound urban structures.	buildings etc; Unplanned settlements (slums) which lack basic social amenities as it has had a negative impact on the urban poor's health, environment and social life; Mushrooming of illegal structures and unauthorised buildings.	This will be undertaken by all stakeholders; Provide decent and cheap housing and also social amenities; Local authorities to ensure that buildings and other infrastructure designed and constructed as per acceptable construction and safety standards.
Other Infrastructure	Increase quality and quantity of other infrastructure.	Inadequate bus parks (both in number and size); Inadequate market facilities; Inadequate slaughter houses; Inadequate community facilities e.g. social halls, community centres.	Establish more bus parks especially in the urban areas; Expansion of the existing bus parks; Expansion of the existing market facilities; Develop more markets in strategic areas like Dagoretti, Kangoya, Wangige e.t.c.; Increase the number of slaughter houses especially in Dagoretti market and other parts of the district; Expand the number of community facilities; Improve on the existing facilities.

3.4.6 Project and Programme Priorities

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Roads

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Rironi-Mai Mahiu (B3) (Kikuyu/Lari)	To ensure periodic maintenance of trunk roads.	21 Km	Repair and Reseal (Rehabilitation).
Limuru-Banana-Ruaka (D62) Limuru-Ndenderu-Ruaka (C62) (Limuru/Kiambaa)	To ensure periodic maintenance.	2 roads	Repair/Resealing.
Raini-Kiambu-Githunguri (C63, D404, D406, D409) Municipality / Githunguri	To ensure periodic maintenance.	1 road	Repair/Resealing.
Grading of Classified and Unclassified Roads E430 (Ngenia-Murengeti) D411 (Mutarakwa-Thogoto) U/C (Limuru Constituency) E1513 (Ngecha-Muguga) D378 (Ngecha-Rironi) E1521 (Potato Research Institute)	To carry out routine maintenance and spot improvement.	49.2 Km.	Grading of classified and unclassified roads.

B: New Project Proposals: Roads

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Redhill – Kentmere Road E426 Kiambaa/Limuru	1	To ensure periodic maintenance.	Reseal 4.5Km of the road	Resealing. Justification: The road serves dairy,

				coffee and tea farms.
Ndumberi-Banana Road E1520 Kiambaa/Municipality	2	To ensure periodic maintenance.	Reseal 8.5Km and provide drainage	Resealing and drainage improvement. Justification: The road serves both coffee and tea farms; It has a very high traffic volume.
Ruaka-Nduota Road E1518 Kiambaa Division	3	To improve the road to full gravel standard.	Gravel 8.0Km and provide drainage	Gravelling and drainage improvement. Justification: The road serves tea, coffee and horticultural growing areas.
Kianjoga-Karura E1517 Kiambaa Division	4	To improve the road to full gravel standard.	Gravel 6.4Km and provide culverts	Gravelling and putting culverts. Justification: The road is busy but becomes impassable during rainy seasons.
Muchatha-Kanunga Road E1519 Kiambaa Division	5	To improve the road to full gravel standard.	Gravel 4.5Km and provide drainage	Gravelling and drainage improvement. Justification: The road is busy but becoming impassable during rainy seasons.
Kabete-Kikuyu Road E422 Kikuyu Division	6	To ensure routine maintenance.	Reseal and patch 6.5 Km	Resealing and patching. Justification: A very busy road which needs to be maintained properly; The road also serves important institutions.
Kabete – Gikuni Road E421 Kikuyu Division	7	To ensure routine maintenance.	Grade 6.8Km	Grading. Justification: The road serves small scale coffee and dairy farms; Its improvement will facilitate production and marketing of agricultural produce.
Ndumbuini Gitaru Road D410 Kikuyu Division	8	To improve the road to gravel standard.	Gravel 2.7Km and provide drainage	Gravelling and drainage improvement. Justification: The road serves an area with many agricultural and commercial activities.
Mwimuto Rironi Road D378 Kikuyu Division	9	To ensure periodic maintenance.	Reseal and patch 6.5Km	Resealing and patching. Justification: The road serves small scale tea, coffee and dairy farms.
Renguti – Ndarakwa Road Kikuyu Division	10	To ensure routine maintenance.	Grade 1.9Km	Grading. Justification: The road needs to be maintained every now and then.
Karai – New Camp E420 Kikuyu Division	11	To ensure routines maintenance.	Grade 15.6Km	Grading. Justification: The road needs to be maintained every now and then.
Uthiru – Muthure Road E1509 Kikuyu Division	12	To ensure periodic maintenance.	Grade 4.5Km	Grading. Justification: The roads require routine maintenance.

Muguga-Kiroe Road E1504 Kikuyu Division	13	To ensure routine maintenance.	Grade 7.8Km	Grading. Justification The road requires routine maintenance.
Kanjai – Lioki Gicha Road (E431) Githunguri Division	14	To improve the standard of the road.	Reseal and grade 28.0Km	Resealing the paved section; Grading the gravelled section. Justification: The road serves tea, coffee and horticultural farms; Its improvement will facilitate production and marketing of these crops.
Gathanji –Matuguta Road E1523 Githunguri Division	15	To improve the road to gravel standard.	Gravel 4.4Km and provide Culverts	Gravelling and culvert installation. Justification: The road serves small-scale tea, coffee dairy and horticultural farms.
Githunguri – Ruiru Bridge D402 Githunguri Division	16	To improve the standard of the road.	Reseal and spot patch 5.0Km	Resealing and spot improvement. Justification: This is a very busy road, which links Githunguri to the Nairobi – Thika highway.
Githunguri –Kamondo D403 Githunguri Divdivision	17	To improve the quality of the road; Ensure routine maintenance.	Reseal and spot park 9.2km	Resealing and spot improvement. Justification: The road serves small scale, coffee, tea, dairy and horticultural farms.
Kanjai-Kambui Rd. E1529 Githunguri Division	18	To ensure outline maintenance.	Gravel 8.6Km	Grading. Justification: The road requires routine maintenance.
Githunguri – Githirioni E439 Githunguri Division	19	To improve the quality of the road, to gravel standard.	Gravel 10.0Km	Gravelling. Justification: The road is busy but becomes impassable during rainy seasons.
Hanjelu – Kamae E1528 Lari Division	20	To ensure routine maintenance.	Grade 7.7Km	Grading. Justification: The road requires routine maintenance.
Escarpment – Kijabe E1526 Lari Division	21	To ensure routine maintenance.	Grade 8.5Km	Grading. Justification: The road requires routine maintenance. It also serves coffee, tea, dairy and horticultural farms.
Githunguri –Kirenga E440 Lari/Githunguri	22	To improve the road to gravel standard.	Gravel 10.0Km	Gravelling. Justification: The road becomes impassable during rainy seasons.
Uplands – Matathia E442 Lari /Limuru Division	23	To improve the standard of the road.	Grade 13.3Km	Grading. Justification: The road serves small scale dairy & horticultural farms:
Nyayo Tea-Muiru T3209 Lari Division	24	To improve the road to gravel standard.	Gravel 12.2Km	Gravelling Justification: The road serves a highly productive tea zone.

Githunguri –Kimende D402 Lari/Githunguri	25	To ensure routine maintenance.	Reseal and patch 21.0Km	Resealing and pothole patching. Justification: The road serves small scale tea, coffee, dairy and horticultural produce.
Ngecha-Rironi D378 Limuru Division	26	To ensure routine maintenance.	Grade 6.0Km	Grading. Justification: The road requires routine maintenance.
Mutarakwa – Thigio D411 Limuru Division	27	To improve the road to gravel standard.	Gravel 12.0Km	Gravelling. Justification: This is a very busy road, which becomes impassable during rainy seasons.
Ngecha –Muguga E1513 Limuru Division	28	To improve the road to full gravel standard.	Gravel 3.5Km	Gravelling. Justification: This is a very busy road, which becomes impassable during rainy seasons.
Tigoni –E426 E1521 Limuru Division	29	To ensure routine maintenance.	Grade 7.2Km	Grading. Justification: The road requires proper maintenance every now and then
Limuru Girls Road E428 Limuru Division	30	To improve the standard of the road.	Reseal and grade 7.0km	Resealing the paved section; Grading the gravelled section. Justification: The road serves important institutions.
Ngenia-Musigetti E430 Limuru Division	31	To improve the road to full gravel standard.	Gravel 8.0Km	Gravelling. Justification: The road serves highly productive tea, dairy and horticultural farms.
Purchase of a grader Municipality Division	32	To maintain the roads within Kiambu Town.	Purchase 1 grader	Purchase of a grader (by Kiambu Municipal Council). Justification: For routine maintenance of roads within Kiambu Municipality.
Bridges Project District Wide	33	To avail crossings on various roads.	Construct 7 bridges	Construction of bridges at Ndeiya, Kimende, Kinale, Kamuchege, Kwamurugu (Ikinu Ngei Rd. (Rironi) and Kambaa (Kirenga) by Kiambu County Council. Justification: To improve on communication.
Purchase of a compactor	34	To maintain roads within Kiambu Town.	Purchase 1 compactor	To purchase one compactor. Justification: For use in road construction.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Major Water Works and Sanitation

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Kikuyu Water Supply Kikuyu Division	To provide clean safe drinking water to the residents and also for industries.	Increased the number of households served.	Investigation and Planning; Drilling and equipping of extracts boreholes; Connecting boreholes to existing infrastructure.
Limuru Water Supply Limuru Division	To provide adequate domestic and industrial water for Limuru residents.	Increased the number of households.	Investigations, Planning and design; Equip boreholes numbers 1, 2 & 3; Drill & equip boreholes next to destroyed boreholes numbers 4 & 7; Provide for hydrants in Limuru Town..
Githunguri Water Supply Githunguri Division	To provide adequate water for the fast growing Githunguri Town.	Increased number of households.	Investigations, Planning and design; Drill & equip extra boreholes; Augment rising main pipelines; Provide for one time hydrant near police station;
Limuru Sewerage Scheme Limuru Division	To offer sanitation facilities; To implement sanitation policy.	1 sewerage scheme rehabilitation.	Investigations, Planning & design; Rehabilitate existing sewerage treatment plant; Implement revised Ph. II of scheme to include bus income estates & un-planned settled areas.
Gitithia Borehole Lari Division	To provide water to residents of Gitithia.	1 borehole.	Drilling of borehole.
Rehabilitate Existing Water boreholes Karuri Kimbaa Division	To provide sufficient clean water to the residents.	1,000 homes in hospital ward.	Installing new pumps where the old ones have broken down or are not in good working condition.

B: New Project Proposals: Major Water Works & Sanitation

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Kikuyu Sewerage Scheme Kikuyu Division	1	To treat both industrial and domestic waste effectively; Provide a clean environment; Reduce incidences of pollution and related diseases.	Implement 1 sewerage schemes and treat all wastewater before being discharged into receiving water bodies.	Feasibility study for Kikuyu Town; Investigation, planning and design for the sewerage of the town; Implementation. Justification: The town is growing fast yet it lacks a sewerage scheme.
Githunguri Sewerage Scheme. Githunguri	2	Treat both domestic and industrial waste water; To provide a clean environment; To reduce incidences of pollution and related diseases.	Implement 1 sewerage scheme All waste water adequately treated.	Feasibility study; Investigation Planning and design; Implementation of project. Justification: The town is growing fast yet lacks a sewerage scheme.

Sinking of Boreholes Gitithia -Karura Township. Lari Division	3	To provide clean and safe water.	10 boreholes drilled.	To sink boreholes; Drill and install pumping units. Justification: There is lack of water in these; Karuri Town is densely populated.
Karuri Sewerage System - Kiambaa Division	4	To provide clean environment within the town.	1 sewerage constructed.	Construct sewerage system. Justification: The town has a large population but lacks a sewerage system.
Githunguri Water Project (Expansion Phase II) Githunguri Division	5	To provide safe and clean water for domestic use.	1 water scheme expanded	Expand the water supply scheme. Justification: The town has a large population but lacks an adequate a proper water supply scheme.
Purchase of a motorcycle Municipally Division	6	To enhance revenue collections.	Purchase 1 motorcycle.	Purchase of one motorcycle. Justification: The motorcycle will assist in meter reading hence increasing revenue collection from water supply.
Tinganga Water Project Municipality Division	7	To provide potable water.	Supply water for 1,000 households.	Establish a water supply scheme. Justification: The area is growing fast.
Matimbei Water Project Matimbei Location	8	To provide potable water.	Supply water for 500 households.	Establish a water supply scheme. Justification: The area is growing fast.
Githiga/Kambaa Water Project Githunguri	9	To provide potable water.	Supply water for 300 households.	Establish a water supply scheme. Justification: The area is growing fast.
Kamiti/Ruturu Water Project Ruturu Location	10	To provide potable water.	Supply water for 400 households.	Establish a water supply scheme. Justification: The area is growing fast.
Ngecha Water Project Ngecha Location	11	To provide potable water.	Supply water for 300 households	Establish a water supply scheme. Justification: The area is growing fast.
Kawaida Water Project Kikuyu Location	12	To provide potable water	Supply water for 200 households.	Establish a water scheme. Justification: There is great-need for a water supply in this area which includes informal settlements.
Kamae Water Project Lari Division	13	To provide potable water.	Supply water for 300 households..	Establish a water scheme. Justification: There is great-need for a water supply in this area.
Karen Borehole Kiambaa Division	14	To provide clean water to the ever increasing population in Karen Township.	Supply water for 500 households.	Drilling and installation of one extra borehole at Karen. Justification: The population is ever increasing hence the need to boost water supply.

Purchase of a Refuse Tipper Kiambaa Division	15	To keep Karuri Town and its environs clean.	Service 4 urban areas (i.e. Karuri, Gachie, Kihara, Ndenderu).	Purchase of a tipper. Justification: This will be used for garbage collection hence keeping the environment clean.
Purchasing of Exhauster Pump Kiambaa Division	16	To keep the town clean.	Service 4 major trading centres.	Purchase of exhauster. Justification: This item will be used for sanitation activities.
Exhauster Vehicle District wide	17	To provide sanitation facilities.	Purchase 1 exhauster.	To purchase one exhauster for Kiambu County Council. Justification: This item will be used for sanitation activities.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Communication

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Mariga Exchange (Telkom (K) Ltd)	To provide more efficient communication services.	Establish 1 exchange.	Establish an independent exchange.
Cianda Exchange (Telkom (K) Ltd)	To provide more efficient communication services.	Establish 1 exchange.	Establish an independent exchange.
Githunguri Site Station (Safaricom)	To provide better communication services.	1 site station construction.	Construction of site station.
Runda Site Station (Safaricom)	To provide better communication service.	Construction of 1 site station.	Construction of site station.

B. New Project Proposals: Other Infrastructure

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Improvement of Local Markets –Kimende, Ngewa, Kirenga, Kagwe, Nachu, Ndeiya, Githiga, Magina, Rusigetti, Kiraaha, Kiambu Town.	1	To provide proper designated work stations for hawkers, vegetable vendors and traders.	11 Markets to be fenced by KCC and one market to be repaired (KMC).	Fencing of markets, Fencing auction rings, Repair market. Justification: There is need to fence the market and show its limits to avoid unnecessary inconvenience.
Establishment of New Markets Githunguri Lari Ndeiya Karuri Town	2	To promote commercial activities.	11 new markets to be established.	Prepare Part Development Plans for 10 new markets; Construct enclosed market at Karuri Town. Justification; There is need to provide land for market in the newly created Ndeiya Division and other areas.
Town Hall Kiambu Town Municipality Division	3	To provide a social hall within the town for the public.	1 hall to be constructed.	Construction of Town Hall. Justification: The existing town hall is too far. There is need to provide the hall nearer to the people.
Town Hall (Karuri) Kiambaa Division	4	To provide a social hall for the public.	1 hall to be constructed.	Construction of town hall. Justification: Lack of a public facility for various functions.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Other Infrastructure

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Kimende Market, Lari Division	To provide better services to traders; To promote jua kali activities.	Rehabilitate 1 market.	Tarmacking of market Perimeter fencing; Construction of sheds; Supply of electricity.
Construction of Banana Bus/Matatu Park Kiambaa Division	To enhance revenue collection; Control parking of vehicles in the town.	1 bus park constructed.	Building of bays at bus park.

B: New Project Proposals: Communication

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Expansion of Kiambu Telephone Exchanges	1	To ease communication; To serve new customers.	Expand 2 exchanges.	Expand existing exchanges. Justification: The existing exchange is not able to cope with the demand.
Gatamaiyu Telephone Exchange Gatamaiyu Location	2	Provide efficient communication services.	Upgrade 1 exchange; Connect 300 lines.	Upgrade Gatamaiyu Telephone Exchange (from manual to digital). Justification: The technology used is obsolete and ineffective.
Expansion of mobile services coverage. Tian'ga'nga Githunguri Kiambaa	3	Provide better communication services.	Establish 3 site stations.	Establish more site stations. Justification: Potential customers within the uncovered area are yearning for these services.

3.4.7 Cross Sector Linkages

This sector is a service sector and it depends on productive activities of other sectors. To justify provision of several infrastructures, performance in the Agricultural and rural Development Sector and the Trade, Tourism and Industry Sector would have to improve. An increase in population, school enrolment, disease incidence and urbanization also calls for improved performance of the Physical Infrastructure Sector. Agriculture Sector, again, has to perform well to generate enough revenue to finance infrastructural development in the district. Human Resource Development Sector on the other hand is expected to train personnel to provide local skills in the Physical Infrastructure Sector. Besides, security will be necessary for proper development and maintenance of infrastructural facilities.

3.5 TRADE, TOURISM AND INDUSTRY

3.5.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

3.5.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

Trade, Industry and Tourism as a sector is critical for the promotion of sustained economic growth and reduction of poverty. The district would, therefore, like to provide a congenial environment for sustainable growth and promotion of the sector by bringing the various players together. The District Industrial Committee will be established whilst Trade and Industry Consultative Groups will be formed. More banking services will be established in the major trading centres so as to enhance provision of credit for rural development. Kiambu District also hopes to find sound solutions to common problems within this sector for example, forming common marketing groups; pool purchase of raw materials and other inputs; encouraging improved technology in production and proper dissemination of information.

3.5.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The Trade, Industry and Tourism Sector play a significant role in the district. At the recently concluded Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper – District Consultative Forum, the sector was declared as the fourth most important sector in the district. The sector has incorporated various activities like micro-finance services, micro and small-scale enterprises (including “jua kali” entrepreneurship), trade and industrial activities.

In terms of employment, the sector has very many people engaged in various activities, though concrete data is hard to come by. There are 6,844 licensed businesses (excluding Kikuyu Division) and 587 eating-houses i.e. hotels, restaurants, cafes. In addition, there are 2,220 registered “Jua Kali” artisans and 234 informal sector entrepreneurs. These organisations/institutions provide employment to a large number of people thereby contributing towards poverty reduction.

The “jua kali” sector is increasingly becoming the largest employer in the district. As more and more people get laid off from their formal employment due to the on-going structural reforms, they tend to join the informal sector, which is easy to enter. There is also a large number of people who are engaged in other informal sector activities, apart from jua kali, such as hawkers, motor vehicle mechanics, tailors, vegetable vendors, etc.

There are twenty nine (29) industrial activities in the district, which provide employment to many workers. This sub-sector has witnessed a downward trend in employment levels, as there have been mass lay-offs due to the on-going structural reforms.

Incomes earned and revenues realised from this sector play a significant role in the district’s economy especially at the household level. Wage employment and rural/urban self-employment contribute 82.6 per cent of household income in Kiambu District.

Financial Institutions, especially SACCOs, provide credit to investors and farmers. These funds are used for the development of individual enterprises and joint ventures. In the year 2,000, SACCOs advanced credit worth Ksh.600 million to 15,000 people for various activities and the Kiambu Trade Development Joint Loan Board gave loans totalling Ksh.2.5million between 1997 and 2001. These funds had a trickle-down effect on the district economy.

At the production level, the sector provides technical and financial services to other sectors like Agriculture and Rural Development Sector and the Human Resource Sector.

3.5.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Key stakeholders will be called upon to play a bigger role in marketing their products both locally and abroad. They will be encouraged to participate in various trade agreements e.g. COMESA; AGOA etc. hence ensuring that locally manufactured goods compete favourably in domestic and foreign markets.

They also will be expected to lobby for favourable changes in the Weights and Measures Act, Industrial Development Act, Trade Licensing Act and all other Acts that hinder their advancement.

Stakeholders	Role
Relevant Government Department such as Trade, Industry, Weights and Measures, Cooperative and Local Authorities.	Continue to provide advisory services, business permits and licences.
Financial Institutions and SACCOs	Mobilise savings and then disburse the funds in form of short and medium term loans.
Kenya Wildlife Service, Limuru	Promote tourism in the district.
Fisheries	Promote fishing as a sport (and tourist attraction) at Gatamaiyu and Thiririka Camps (though the latter is a private enterprise).

3.5.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Trade	Strengthen District Joint Loans Board; Provide credit facilities; Encourage the sub-sellers to seize opportunities provided by various investors eg. AGOA; COMESA; Provide training for traders; Promote sound trading practises.	Inadequate funds for District Joint Loans Board; Limited access to credit facilities as most financial institutions offer credit at high interest rates and they also require collateral; Lack of information on sources of funds for business ventures and existing market opportunities; Lack of training and capacity building for traders and entrepreneurs; Improper weights and measures by unscrupulous traders; Lack of storage facilities for horticultural and floricultural produce.	Seek for adequate funds for District Joint Loans Board; Seek authority to increase the ceiling for loans issued; Establish affordable credit schemes; Strengthen cooperative societies; Provide information on various sources of funds for business ventures and existing market opportunities; Provide a training programme for traders and entrepreneurs so as to equip them with managerial skills; Implement the Weights and Measures Act to protect consumers from unscrupulous traders; Establish storage facilities for horticultural and floricultural

			produce.
Small Scale Industries	Promote sale of agricultural products Provide better marketing channels; Provide land and infrastructure; Provide affordable credit; Establishment of some information network Provide training to entrepreneurs.	Lack of organized marketing channels and strategies; Inadequate designated work sites and "Jua kali" sheds; Poor and inadequate infrastructure in terms of water and electricity; Limited accessibility to credit due to stringent loan conditions; Limited financial services as most financial institutions are based in the urban areas; Lack of access to information on various support services eg finances, market, latest technology and training opportunities; Lack of training and capacity building for small scale entrepreneurs and "Jua Kali" artisans.	Organise "Jua Kali" artisans/associations to form a proper marketing group or cooperative society; Establish Jua Kali sheds in Githunguri, Karuri and Kikuyu; Provide water and electricity to Jua Kali sheds; Provide credit, through various financial institutes whose terms and conditions are less straight; Encourage financial institutions to provide services in the rural areas; Establish an information system, which is easily accessible to small scale entrepreneurs e.g. a local newsletter; Provide training for entrepreneurs in this sub – sector.
Industries	Revive the industrial sub-sector; Establish District Industrial Committees; Strengthen the linkage between the industrial and agricultural sector; Prepare viable industrial project profiles.	Foreign trade liberalisation has brought about a decline in capacity utilisation of factories e.g. Bata Shoe Co. (Limuru) has been affected by dumping of second hand shoes; Inhibitive taxes e.g. duty on raw materials is very high; Poor linkage between the agricultural sector and the industrial sub-sector; Lack of industrial profiles.	Revitalize factories which have collapsed and those whose production levels are low; Establish the District Industrial Committee to address issues affecting this sub-sector; Form Industrial Consultative Groups to lobby for industrialists interest; Strengthen the linkage between the agricultural sector and the industrial sector through frequent networking of stake holders; Promote rural industrialization; Prepare a District Industrial Profile; provide industrialists and potential investors with information on possible investments ventures; Establish Industrial Parks.
Tourism	Promote tourism in the district (both domestic and international); Set up organised marketing of cultural products and values.	Lack of tourism promotion and marketing; Lack of tourist class hotels and inadequate resorts; Inadequate facilities to protect cultural values of the local community; Scattered curio shops and kiosks situated along Nairobi-Nakuru highway.	Step up efforts to publicize the existing tourist attractions; Establish more tourist hotels which will attract tourists; Ensure that these hotels are located in secure areas and near tourist attraction sites; Establish a tourist resort along the Kikuyu Escarpment/Kijabe area which has several hot baths; Promote Eco-tourism within the forest areas; Establish more cultural centres; Promote agro tourism in the district e.g. coffee and tea estates flowers farms e.t.c which have attractive sceneries; Encourage curio shop owners to set up more organized shops and kiosks at strategic view points and trading centres along the Great North Road.
Mining	Promote and increasing activities. Involve local	Lack of knowledge of existing minerals and mining	Improve on mineral exploration an exploitation;

	community in mining activities.	potential.	Ensure that the local community benefit from mineral exploitation.
Financial Services	Provide affordable credit facilities; Increase volume of credit; Improve on management of this sub-sector; Provide financial services in the rural areas.	Loanees lack proper collateral and securities required by financial institutions; Inaccessibility to financial services due to high interest rates and tight conditions; Lack of financial services in the rural areas as most of them are concentrated in a few urban areas; Inadequate funds for lending out.	Encourage potential borrowers to diversify their investment portfolios to include stocks and shares; Provide training in managerial skills; Promote affordable credit schemes; Encourage members of active and well managed cooperative societies to continue to borrow from their cooperative societies; Establish more credit institutions in the rural areas; Mobilise various resources including foreign creditors and donor assistance.

3.5.6 Project and Programme Priorities

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Trade

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Trade Development Joint Loan Board District wide	To provide access to credit for small-scale entrepreneurs.	To establish a revolving fund of KSh.10 million	Provide credit.
Kiambu Dairy and Pyrethrum Union – UBS (Union Banking Section) District wide	To promote efficiency in transaction records; To reduce loan processing period.	Issue timely and accurate bank statements; To issue loans within one week of application.	Computerise the banking operations and inter link all branches in the district; Provide front office services.
Kiambu Tea SACCO Mobile Bank Programme Githunguri Division	To help more people have improved access to banking services; To mobilize rural savings.	Open 2,000 new accounts annually; Increase local savings by KSh.20 million annually.	Provide mobile banking services in the urban centres.

B: New Project Proposals: Trade, Tourism and Industry

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objective	Targets	Descriptions of Activities
Coffee Farmers Rural SACCO Komothai Location	1	To provide farmers with savings & credit facilities.	To mobilise savings amounting to Kshs. 50M annually. Provide credit amounting to Kshs. 150 M annually.	To start a savings and credit cooperative for coffee farmers
Rural Banking Services District wide	2	To provide financial services to people living in the rural areas.	10 rural/mobile banks/financial institutions.	Establishment of banking financial services rural areas.
Jua Kali sheds Kibichui, Karuri	3	To encourage self employment; To promote the informal sector.	4 Jua Kali Associations. Unemployed persons.	Construction of Jua Kali sheds.

3.5.7 Cross Sector Linkages

This sector requires well-maintained roads to transport inputs and goods. It also requires credit for capital investment so as to improve production levels and subsequently income at both the household and district level. Entrepreneurs and employees of this sector require certain skills such as managerial, I.T. etc. To boost this sector, the Physical Infrastructure Sector will have to improve on supply of electricity, urban water supply and telecommunication services. Security of private property is also vital as its absence might lead to loss of property hence discouraging private investment in the district.

3.6. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

This sector will strive to create and maintain an enabling environment for socio-economic development and effectively facilitate growth of the private sector. It aims at ensuring that the public have access to efficient and effective service required for increased productivity.

3.6.1. Sector Vision and Mission

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

3.6.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The district hopes to provide an enabling environment to propel the economy towards achievement of the sector mission and to encourage savings and investment. In response to the sector vision and mission, there will be provision of essential services to the public through a strong, enlightened public sector which is focused and productivity oriented. Employees shall be motivated through capacity building, training and improvement of working conditions and facilities. Administrative units shall also be rationalized so as to improve service delivery.

3.6.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Public administration acts as a communication channel for the government. Most government policies are communicated or forwarded to local communities through this sector. Thus public administration is responsible for effective facilitation of the implementation of government policies.

To a certain extent, development planning goes by peoples' wishes because it is "bottom-up" planning. This sector is therefore able to identify problems and needs of people at the grass root level (which could have been overlooked at the national level). The sector also plays a key role in co-ordination of various sectors in the district to facilitate overall development. Through District Development Committees (DDCs) and District Planning Unit (DPU), the sector is able to incorporate (or bring on board) various development

partners such as Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), civil society and parastatals among others.

3.6.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
District Development Committee (DDC) and its structure	Provide a congenial environment for the various stakeholders to share their views and prioritise projects/activities.
Non-Governmental Organisations and Civil Society (e.g. churches etc)	Participate in specific development activities and usually concentrate in specific areas.
Local Authorities	Provide various services, physical infrastructure and social amenities especially in education, water, physical infrastructure and trade.
Local Community/CBOs	Prepare Community Action Plans (CAPs), Project identification, management and implementation; Participate in development committees, consultative fora and project maintenance.

3.6.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub – sector	Priority	Constraints	Strategy
Development Planning	Effective decentralized planning; Harmonisation of planning documents; Implementation of planned activities; Participatory planning; Project identification; Community participation; DDCs.	Lack of disaggregated data/information for effective planning i.e. data not provided for; Inadequate data/information for planning purposes; Sometimes information is not readily available; Inadequate facilities for proper planning techniques e.g. computers and statistical packages; Lack of a central point for data/information e.g. DIDC; Too many planning documents have the need to have one consolidated planning document for the district; Low implementation rate of planned activities (due to various reasons e.g. lack of finance); No feedback for what is planned (neither from headquarters to the district nor from the district to communities); Sometimes communities' needs/views are not taken into account; Projects are sometimes not located in suitable places; Decline in the community counterpart contribution; Recommendations made by DDCs are sometimes not implemented.	Strengthen DFRD; collect data at lower levels; Maintain an information system and database; Maintain up-to-date Information and data e.g. District Infrastructure Inventory, Socio-cultural Profile etc.; Use proper planning methods and facilities; Revive Kiambu DIDC; Harmonize all the existing plans in the district; Establish a mechanism whereby what is planned is implemented; Concerned persons could be held responsible; Provide a two-way feedback mechanism; Prepare and implement Community Action Plans; Prepare proper feasibility studies, when involve beneficiaries in planning & identification of development projects; Establish mechanisms to ensure community to contribute towards development projects; Strengthen DDCs; Provide offices for development committees at different levels.
Public Administration	Poverty reduction efforts; HIV/AIDS Control; Disaster management and	Lack of community motivation and preparedness to contribute fully to poverty	Establish innovative approaches, methodologies and activities;

	response.	eradication; Little change in sexual behaviour, as required to control infection rate; Lack of early warning systems (information) on drought, fires, flood and others.	Create public awareness of HIV/AIDS using all fora; Improve on information systems and train public on disaster management; Implement Contingency Plan of Action.
Financial Management	Proper financial management; Funds	Funds allocated to projects are sometimes misused; Overpricing of items required for development projects; Inadequate funds for development activities; Lack of necessary training in financial management.	Restrict misuse of funds; Strengthen audits and inspection teams; Ensure proper prices of items to be purchased; Seek higher levels of funding; Establish training programmes for financial managers.
Local Governance	Service Delivery; Maintenance of existing facilities; Capacity building and training; Improved record keeping and billing procedures.	Rapid urban population increase and urbanization; Budgetary constraints; Inadequate funds; Continuous training and knowledge of important skills eg. computers, modern management practises etc; Records are kept using old methods of filing; Billing needs to be up graded.	Improve on service delivery to meet increased demands; implement by-laws; Seek more funds for service delivery; Seek more funds from Local Authority Transfer Fund And Local Authority Urban Infrastructure Project; Provide training especially on computer skills; Computerize all local authorities.

3.6.6 Project and Programme Priorities

B: New Project Proposals: Public Administration

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
District Headquarters Municipality Division	1	To provide a conducive working environment.	1 Office Block	Renovation of office block for district headquarters. Justification The offices currently need repairs.
Capacity Building and Training	2	To improve on efficiency.	All public sector employees.	Provide training for various employees in public sector e.g computer course, management course etc. Justification There is need to train all public sector employees on various managerial skills. This will enable them to provide better services.
Updating of Valuation Rolls (KCC)	3	To improve on efficiency.	All valuation rolls.	Computerisation and updating of valuation rolls. Justification: Efficiency in valuation rolls has been declining of late.
Abstract of Accounts	4	To improve on financial management.	All financial units.	Computerization; Improvement of Accounting System. Justification: Low financial management standards.

3.6.7 Cross Sector Linkages

This sector is linked to all sectors as it is related to staffing, development planning and financial management. The Human Resource Development Sector plays a key role in this sector through provision of education and training. Information Technology is also important for the sector to fulfil its mission effectively as it provides the latest information especially on development.

3.7 INFORMATION COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY

3.7.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The vision of this sector is "for Kenya to be at the forefront in Africa in the use of information and Communication Technology (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."

3.7.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

It is essential for the district to adopt modern information technology to facilitate fast and easy flow of information between all stakeholders in development. Unfortunately, in the public sector, most government departments in Kiambu District still use files to keep records and information. This makes work tedious and slow. Retrieval of information also takes a long time.

In the entire district, only four (4) government departments have computers namely Veterinary, Livestock production, Accounts and Social Services. None of these departments are connected to the e-mail or Internet (on-line). This reduced the use of computers to typing and printing only. Information cannot, therefore, be accessed from the Internet nor sent through e-mail (electronic mail). The district, therefore, hopes to improve on information infrastructure for most Government departments. It also hopes to acquire computer skills for most employees, both in the private and public sectors.

3.7.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The pace at which modern information technology is being adopted in Kiambu is wanting. Due to the close proximity of the District to Nairobi one would have expected that the rate of adoption of modern technology would have been higher. However, going by the number of communication bureaus within the district (5) and the demand for the service, is clear indication that the sector is very important, albeit in development is very slow.

At least three (3) of the five (5) major banks in Kiambu that is, Barclays Bank, Standard Chartered Bank and Kenya Commercial Bank have installed Automatic Teller Machine (ATM) Network. This makes it easy for their customers to get access to their money (24 hours a day). Kiambu Teachers SACCO has also established a network with its branches in Kiambu, Thika, Githunguri and Kikuyu (for its banking services). One of the most advanced information technology has been adopted by Carbacid Co. Ltd., which deals in extraction of Carbon Dioxide and liquefiers.

Other channels of information such as library services and District Information Documentation Centre (DIDC) are lacking in the district.

The use of information technology would boost production in various sectors especially the public sector. Employment and income levels in the Information Technology Sector are very low as there are only 5 information and communication bureaus in the entire district.

3.7.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

There are about twenty-five Government departments in the district and only four (4) have computers viz. - Veterinary, Livestock Production, Accounts and Social Services. These four departments are, however, not connected to the e-mail or Internet. Several departments, which have heavy workloads, would benefit from the provision of computers and modern information technology e.g. Civil Registration, Provincial Administration, Central Bureau of Statistics, Planning, Personnel, Agriculture, and Local Authorities etc. Accounts Department uses Information Technology to capture data, store and retrieve information. Veterinary and Livestock Departments utilize their computers for data storage, retrieval of information and analysis of trends and projections of livestock production and diseases. About 99 per cent of public sector offices also lack fax machines.

The private sector, comprising of companies, banks, cooperative societies, and NGOs have adopted modern information technology in their organisations. Most of them are well equipped with computers, faxes and ATMs (in the case of banks) and could provide training.

3.7.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Adoption of Information Technology	Strengthen I.T. sector; Promote use of I.T. in the district.	Inaccessibility to computers especially in the public sector; Inadequate telecommunication network. Lack of major channels of information.	Improve the pace of adoption of modern technology; computerize the entire public sector; Establish resource centre at divisional level and install computers; Improve on the telecommunications; Establish a District Information and Documentation Centre; Set up a mobile library and establish resource centres.
Human Resource Requirements	Promote computer training; Strengthen the capacity of employees to use I.T.	Inaccessibility to computer training (both in cost and availability); Lack of training opportunities for information technology.	Provide computer training facilities in most parts of the district; Encourage private colleges to charge affordable fees in computer courses; Establishment a course on Information Technology at Kiambu Institute of Science and Technology.
District Information and Documentation Centre	Establish a DIDC . Improve on provision information and storage of data.	Lack of a D.I.D.C; Lack of relevant facilities, documents e.g. research findings e.t.c.	Establish a DIDC; Encourage various stake holders to provide various documents; Establish a system of obtaining research documents.

3.7.6 Project and Programme Priorities

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: I.C.T.

Project Name Location/ Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Computerization of Kiambu Dairy and Pyrethrum Union – UBS District wide	To promote efficiency; To provide timely and reliable transaction records; To reduce loans processing period for loans.	Issue timely and accurate bank statements; Increase credit provision by Ksh.1000m annually; To issue loans within one week of application.	Computerize the banking operations and inter-link all branches in the district.

A: New Project Proposals: I.C.T.

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
District Information and Documentation Centre. Municipality Division	1	To provide detailed information on development in the district. Enhance Project Monitoring and Evaluation	1 DIDC to be established; 2 computers to be installed; Reading materials to be put in place.	Establish DIDC; and construct DIDC; Install computers and documents. Justification: The district lacks a DIDC for effective provision of information.
Kiambu Teachers SACCO Computerization District wide Establishment of	2	To promote efficiency by providing timely and reliable records.	Issue reliable periodical statements to members.	Provide and install computers for all the SACCO's transactions. Justification.: The co-operative society has many branches.
Resource Centres All Divisional Headquarters	3	Increase accessibility to modern technology.	Establish 7 Resource Centres.	Convert existing public facilities into Resource Centres; Install computers. Justification: This will provide residents with a place for reading and getting access to the internet.
Kiambu Institute of Science & Technology Municipality Division	4	Promote training in I.T.	I.T. Dept. to be set up; Computers to be installed.	Establish Information Technology Dept; Install modern computers Justification: This is the only technical college in the district.
Capacity Building District wide	5	Promote efficiency.	Train 50% of the public sector officers.	Train officers in the Public Sector on computer usage Justification: This will enable improved services.

Computerization of Public Sector District wide	6	Promote efficiency and better management in delivery of services; Ease storage and retrieval of information.	Install 25 computers.	Provide computers for all government departments and local authorities. Justification: Installation of computers will ease retrieval of information.
Library Services District Wide	7	Enhance availability of information and knowledge to Kiambu residents.	Establish one mobile library.	Establish mobile library services. Justification: The district lacks a library. A mobile library could be set up as a start.

3.7.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The sector needs electricity and telecommunication for improved performance. With electricity and telephone services, Kiambu would have more cyber cafes and more persons connected to the e-mail and Internet. Information Technology sector also requires buildings for the establishment of resources centres and a library (all from the physical infrastructure sector). It will also require Human Resource Development Sector for training of personnel in order to be able to use ICT facilities effectively and provide requisite skills for development of the sector.

CHAPTER FOUR

IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

4.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter focuses on the monitoring and evaluation mechanism to be used to follow up the implementation of projects and programmes set out in Chapter Three; a dimension that was lacking in the previous Plan (1997-2001). The purpose of M & E is to ensure that implementation of these projects and programmes is on schedule while ensuring that the original objectives of the projects are realized. The chapter further presents an hierarchical institutional framework that will be adopted to carry-out the M & E, thus ensuring the involvement of all interest groups in the exercise.

4.1 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION SYSTEM IN THE DISTRICT

Monitoring and Evaluation of the District Development Plan shall widely use the existing District Focus for Rural Development Strategy (DFRD) though a few adjustments shall be made now and then at different levels.

At the community level, local communities shall be given a chance to be self reliant in managing their own locally available resources. The district shall, therefore, address issues related to poverty and sustainable development through community participation. To promote and facilitate community participation especially in M & E; there will be need for community mobilization and group registration, training of community leaders and capacity building, coordination and integration of activities at the local level. Proper maintenance and sustainability of community projects will also be emphasized.

To achieve all these, the Department of Social Services will play a key roll in mobilizing communities and registering them as self-help groups or community organisations. Specific project committees (e.g. water, health facility, etc) will be formed too. Progress reports on implementation will be prepared for the District Monitoring and Evaluation Team through the Divisional Monitoring and Evaluation Team. Upon completion of projects, local communities will be required to safeguard the completed projects by ensuring that they are operational and collect user-fees for operation and maintenance (where applicable) of the projects. The local communities shall therefore prepare regular progress reports on their activities and forward them to Divisional Monitoring and Evaluation Teams with copies to Location and Sub-Localational DDCs.

Divisional Monitoring and Evaluation Teams formed at the divisional level shall prepare quarterly progress reports and submit them to the District Monitoring and Evaluation Team. The Divisional Monitoring and Evaluation team set up shall comprise divisional Heads of Departments, NGOs and private sector representatives. Constituency AIDS Control Committees (CACCS) shall also monitor activities related to HIV/AIDS within their constituencies.

The established DM & ETs at the district level will undertake periodic assessment of projects to ensure effective implementation. This team shall comprise district department heads, NGO's representative and members of the private sector. The DDC shall also monitor and evaluate all project committees.

Moreover, it will prepare quarterly progress reports and submit them to the Provincial Monitoring and Evaluation Committees. Various Departments shall also be reminded to submit (to the DPU) their monthly progress reports on the on-going projects, whereby the DPU will in turn compile a report for the entire district. This means that heads of departments will be responsible for reporting on activities that they are implementing directly or those being implemented by other stakeholders but within their sector. Upon completion of projects and programmes, the DM&E Team shall evaluate the projects to assess the socio-economic impact brought about by them and know whether they are in line with the set objectives.

To have an efficient monitoring and evaluation system, the district shall utilize the existing local resources such as human, financial and material. In its endeavour to reduce poverty and enhance sustainable development, the government at the district level has teamed up with development partners in the district such as: PLAN International, Christian Children's Fund, Maendeleo Ya Wanawake, Kenya Women Finance Trust, religious organisations, cooperative societies, self help and women groups.

A District Information and Documentation Centre (DIDC) shall be established at the beginning of the plan period. This will provide a focal point in all stakeholders for detailed information on the development of the district. A data base on socio-economic profile, progress of development projects and the current development infrastructure will be availed at the DIDC.

A reporting format will be established by the DM & E Team, which will be used to capture the activities being implemented directly by the line ministries, NGOs and other stakeholders. A feed back mechanism shall also be established.

4.2 IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX

4.2.1. Public Safety, Law and Order

Project Name	Cost Kshs.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Instruments	Responsible Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
Mucci wa Thyu Rehabilitation Programme	2M	2002 - 2008	No. of street children rehabilitated.	Reports; DCAC minutes.	Children's Dept.	DCAC to carry out rehabilitation of the street children.
Electrification Programme (Staff Houses)	0.5M	2002 - 2003	No. of staff houses connected with electricity.	Reports. Field visit.	Kirigiti Approved School. Kiambu Juvenile Remand Home.	Provision of funds; Implementation.
Ndeiya Police Station	2M	2002 - 2004	Police Station constructed and operational.	Field Reports; DDC/DEC minutes; Site inspection.	Police Department.	Police/MOPW-expansion and upgrading of police post.
Patrol Bases – Nyathuna Location, Kikuyu Division	4M	2002 - 2006	No. of patrol bases established; No. of personnel deployed.	Field Reports; DDC/DEC minutes; Site inspection.	Police Department.	Police Dept.-set up patrol bases.

Police Lines – Nachu, Ndeiya, Nyathuna Locations	6M	2002 - 2008	No. of police lines put up; No. of housing units erected.	Field Reports; DDC/DEC minutes; Site inspection.	Police Dept. and M.O.P.W	Police/MOPW- establish police lines.
Rehabilitation Centres- Limuru, Kikuyu, Kiambaa, Githunguri	3M	2002 - 2008	No. of rehabilitation centres put up; No. of children rehabilitated.	Reports; Field visits; DDC/DEC minutes.	Children's Dept. D.C.A.C M.O.P.W.	Children's Dept./DCAC- identify project sites; Provide funds.
Vocational Training	2M	2002 - 2004	No. of courses established; No. of people trained.	Reports; Interview with trainees; DDC/DEC minutes.	Prisons Dept.; Children's Dept; NGOs	GOK/NGOs - provide funds and training.
Community Service Order	N/A	2002 - 2008	No. of offenders attached this programme; No. of activities performed by the offenders.	Reports; DDC/DEC minutes.	Probation Dept.	Implementation of the programme.
Capacity Building	6M	2002 - 2006	No. of personnel trained; No. of courses held.	Training manuals used; Reports; Minutes.	Office of the President; Ministry of Home Affairs.	Provision of funds.
Prisons' staff Houses	3M	2002 - 2004	No. of staff houses constructed; No. of staff housed.	Reports; Physical verification; Minutes.	Prison's Dept.	Provision of funds; Implementation.
Vehicles	4M	2002 - 2005	No. of vehicles purchased.	Minutes; Reports; Quotations floated; Purchase receipts.	Police Dept Probation Dept.	Provision of funds or vehicles.
Rehabilitation of Office Block (Children's Dept.)	0.5M	2002- 2003	Amount of renovation undertaken.	Reports; Physical verification; Minutes.	Children's Dept.	Provision of funds; Implementation.

4.2.2 Agriculture and Rural Development

Project Name	Cost Kshs.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Responsible Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
National Agriculture and Livestock Programme (NALEP – SIDA)	15 M	2002 - 2005	Number of farm specific action plans; Number of trainings held; No. of focal areas developed; No. of farmers trained.	Reports; Fields visits; Work plans; DDC/DEC minutes.	DALEO	GOK, SIDA, Community and farmers to facilitate stakeholder fora, training, funds and CAPs.
Livestock (Pig) Development Project	5M.	2002 - 2007	No. of farmers trained; No of farmers with pigs;	Progress reports; Field visits. Minutes.	DLPO	GOK to provide funds for training ; Farmers to carryout pig production.

Farmer Field Schools	6M	2002 - 2005	Number of field schools set up; No. of farmers educated.	Report; Supervision missions; Minutes.	DALEO	GOK to strengthen networking and research system.
Dairy Goat Project	3M	2002 - 2005	Number of farmer groups formed; No. of farmers with dairy goats; Amount of milk produced.	Reports; Field visits; Minutes; Interview with the concerned farmers.	DLPO	GOK, GTZ and Community to provide funds and form groups.
Safe Use Project (Pesticides) AAK	2M	2002 - 2004	Number of farmers trained; Reduction in diseases; No. of field days held.	Field visits; Field reports; Minutes.	DALEO	GOK/ AAK - funds and training.
Napier Grass Project	3M	2002 - 2004	Area cultivated; No. of farmers involved in experiment.	Field reports; Field visits; Minutes.	DALEO	Assist in promoting napier grass and kowkandy; Provision of extension services.
Poultry Waste Project	1.5M	2002 - 2003	No. of farmers involved in the experiment; Amount of poultry waste which will be processed.	Reports; Field visits; DDC/DEC minutes.	DALEO	Extension services; Processing of poultry of waste.
Research Development Project	10M	2002 - 2008	No. of seedlings produced (by type); Productivity levels; No. of seed growers in project.	Reports; Field visits; DDC/DEC minutes.	DALEO KARI	Provision of funds; Researchers to disseminate the innovation; Extension services provision.
Karai Water Supply	5M	2002 - 2005	Availability of water as per design; Reduction of no. of km residents home to trek to fetch water; % physical completion.	Reports; Field Visits; DDC/DEC minutes.	Water Dept.	Provision of funds; Implementation of Project; Train water project committee; Hand over water project.
Komothai Water Supply	3M	2002 - 2004	Km of pipes laid. No of people receiving water; % physical completion.	Reports; Field visits; DDC/DEC minutes.	Water Dept.	Provide funds for implementation of the project; Train project committee; Hand over project.
Bathi Water Supply	8M	2002 - 2008	% physical completion; No of boreholes drilled.	Reports; Field visits; Minutes.	Water Dept.	Provide funds; Implementation of project.
Upper Githiga Water Supply	7M	2002 - 2007	Length of pipes laid. % physical completion;	Reports; Field visits;	Water Dept.	Provide funds; Implementation of project; Train water

			No. of people receiving water; Amount of water produced.			project committee; Hand over project.
Thogoto Self Help Water Project	5M	2002 - 2004	Amount of water produced; No. of boreholes drilled.	Reports; Field visits; Minutes.	Water Dept.	Provision of funds; Project implementation.
Githirioni Self Help Water Project	10M	2002 - 2005	Length of pipes laid, % physical completion. Amount of water produced.	Reports; Field Visits	Water Dept.	Provide funds; Implement project.
Ngecha Water Project	7M	2002 - 2004	No. of pumping units installation; No of boreholes rehabilitated.	Reports; Field visits; Minutes.	Water Dept.	Provide funds; Implement project.
Ndeiya Self Help Water Project	12M	2002 - 2006	% physical completion; No of boreholes drilled; Amount of water produced.	Reports; Field visits; Minutes.	Water Dept.	Provide funds; Implementation of the project; Train project committee. Community to dig trenches.
Githunguri Dairy Processing Plant	4M	2002 - 2004	% physical completion; No of processing units established.	Reports; Field visits;	Cooperative Society.	Provision of funds; Implementation of project.
Cooperative Merchandise Association (Dairy)	3M	2002 - 2004	% physical completion; No. of processing units established.	Reports; Field visits; Minutes.	Cooperative Societies/ D.C.O	Provision of funds; Implementation of project.
Cooperative Merchandise Association (Inputs)	6M	2002 - 2003	Number of members enrolled; Amount of inputs procured.	Reports; Minutes; Inputs procurement receipts.	Cooperative Dept (D.C.O)	Mobilisation and formation of association; Procurement of inputs.
Kiambu Teachers SACCO (Front Office)	3M	2002 - 2003	Number of members enrolled; Cooperative turnover; Physical completion.	Annual reports; Interview with SACCO officials; Minutes.	Cooperative Dept. (D.C.O)	Mobilisation and provision of funds; Implementation.
Kiambu Tea SACCO (Front Office)	3M	2002 - 2003	Number of members enrolled; Cooperative turnover; Physical completion.	Annual reports; Minutes; Interviews.	Cooperative Dept. (D.C.O)	Mobilisation and provision of funds; Implementation.
Kagwe Christian SACCO (Front Office)	3M	2002 - 2003	Number of members enrolled; Cooperative turnover; Physical completion.	Annual reports; Minutes; Interview.	Cooperative Dept.	Mobilisation and provision of funds; Implementation.
Karirana SACCO Posho Mill	1M	2002 - 2003	Establishment of posho mill in Karirana; Monthly revenue	Annual reports; Minutes; Interview.	Cooperative Society.	Provision of funds; Implementation of project.

			collection.			
Kikuyu Cooperative Veterinary Services	4M	2002 - 2004	No. of A.I. service centres established.	Reports; Minutes; Interviews.	Cooperative Societies.	Provision of funds.
Kiambaa Dairy Milk Processing Plant	6M	2002 - 2004	No. of processing units established; Dairy turnover.	Reports; Minutes; Site inspection.	Cooperative Societies.	Provision of funds. Implementation of project.
Industry Plantation Development	3M	2002 - 2008	Hectareage planted (i.e. size).	Reports; Field visits; Minutes.	Forestry Dept. (D.F.O.)	Implementation of project.
Rehabilitation of Uplands Forest	2M	2002 - 2008	No. of types of trees planted.	Reports; Field visits; Minutes.	Forestry Dept. (D.F.O.)	Implementation of project.
Nursery Establishment	1M	2002 - 2008	No. of types of nurseries rehabilitated; No. of trees nurseries established.	Reports; Field visits; Minutes.	Forestry Dept. (D.F.O.)	Implementation; Provision of funds.
Office Block	0.6M	2002 - 2003	One office block constructed.	Reports; Site visit.	Fisheries Dept.	Provision of funds.
Gatamaiyu Fishing Camp	1.7M	2002 - 2005	No. of camping bandas established.	Reports; Field visit; Minutes.	Fisheries Dept.	Provision of funds; Implementation.
Mbako Self Help Irrigation Scheme	2M	2002 - 2004	Length of canal developed; Acreage cultivated.	Reports; Field visits; DAC minutes.	DALEO	Provide funds; Implement project.
Mbariki Self Help Irrigation Scheme	3M	2002 - 2004	Length of canal developed; Acreage cultivated.	Reports; Field visits, DAC minutes	DALEO	Provide funds; Implement project.
Drip Irrigation Project (Kikuyu)	1M	2002 - 2004	No. of kits rehabilitated; No. of new kits established.	Reports; Field visits; Minutes.	DALEO	Provide funds & Implement.
Drip Irrigation Project (District wide)	3M	2002 - 2008	No. of kits sold. No. of field days held; No. of demonstration held; No. of farmers recruited in project.	Reports; Field visits; Minutes.	DALEO	Provision of funds. Implementation. Promotion of technology.
Karaya Self Help Irrigation Scheme	4M	2002 - 2007	Length of canal developed; Acreage cultivated.	Reports; Field visits;	DALEO	Provision of funds & implementation. Feasibility study.
Coffee Milling Plant	10M	2002 - 2004	Establishment of coffee processing plant.	Report; Site inspection; Minutes.	Coffee Growers' Society.	Provision of funds; Implementation. Feasibility study.
Dairy Improvement Project	2M	2002 - 2006	No. of farmers trained; Milk output; No. of cooling plants established.	Reports; Minutes; Interview.	DLPO	Provision of market for farmers; Mobilisation of farmers for project.
Poultry	2M	2002 -	No. of farmers	Reports;	DLPO	Acceptance of

Improvement Project		2007	trained: No. of hatcheries established; No. of marketing groups/societies formed.	Minutes; Interviews.		new methods; Purchase of chickens & eggs.
Rock Catchment Project (Goats)	2M	2002 - 2004	No. of storage tanks constructed; Length of catchment wall; Fencing.	Reports; Minutes; Field visits; Interviews with farmers.	DLPO DWO	Avail water; Implement project.
Pig Development Project	6M	2002 - 2008	No. of farmers trained; No. of pig processors established.	Reports; Field visits; Minutes; Interviews.	DLPO	Promotion of new technologies Marketing.
Breeding improvement programme	2M	2002 - 2008	No. of calves produced per year.	Reports; Field visits; Minutes; Interviews.	D.V.O	Provisions of resources. Implementation.
Disease Prevention and Control Programme	3M	2002 - 2004	No. of diseases; No. of labs established; No. of animal surveillance teams formed.	Reports; Field visits; Minutes; Interviews.	D.V.O	Provision of resources; Implementation; Technical advice.
Fish Farming Demonstration	0.4M	2002 - 2008	No. of fish ponds established; No. of poultry pens established; No. of fingerlings produced.	Reports; Site visit; Minutes.	D.F.O	Provision of resources; Implementation of project.
Fisheries Training & Extension Programme	0.42 M	2002 - 2008	No. of fish farmers trained.	Reports; Site visit; Minutes.	DFO	Provision of resources; Implementation of project.
Kijabe Water Supply	10M	2002 - 2006	No. of dams constructed; Length of pipes laid; No. of catchment areas protected.	Reports; Field visits; work plan; Project documents.	D.W.O	Provision of funds; Implementation.
Kiambaa Water Supply	7M	2002 - 2006	No. of dams constructed; No. of pumps installed.	Reports; Field visits; Project documents; Work plan.	D.W.O	Participation in project; Implementation; Maintenance of project.
Muchatha Water Supply	10M	2002 - 2007	Length of pipes laid; No. of storage tanks erected; No. of pumps installed. % physical completion.	Reports; Field visits; Project documents; Minutes.	DWO	Participate in project implementation. Maintenance of project.
Gichungo Farmers Water Supply	12M	2003 - 2006	No. of boreholes drilled; No. of pumps equipment installed (electric); Length of pipes laid; No. of storage tanks erected.	Reports; Field visits; Work plan; Project documents.	DWO	Participate in project; Maintenance of project.

Magina Gichiengo Water Project	7M	2003 - 2005	No. of boreholes drilled & equipped; Length of pipeline.	Reports; Field visits; Work plan project documents; Minutes.	DWO	Project implementation; Provision of funds.
Roromo Water Supply	5M	2003-2006	No. of pumps installed; Length of pipeline; No. of storage tanks erected.	Reports; Field visits; Work plan project documents; Minutes.	DWO	Project implementation; Provision of funds.
Investigations Planning & Design of Water Projects (IPD)	15M	2002 - 2008	No. of feasibility studies carried out; No. of designs for new project proposals; No. of IPDs on existing water supplies.	Reports; Field visit; Work plan; Progress reports; Site visits; Infrastructure inventory.	DWO	Provision of funds. Carry out surveys; Rehabilitate & alignment of existing water supplies.
Kiambu Dairies Ltd.	6M	2002 - 2004	Processing plant established.	Reports; Field visits; Minutes.	D.C.O	Implementation and follow up.
Kiambu Dairy Union (Animal Feeds Processing Plant).	10M	2002 - 2003	Quality & quantity of animal feeds produced; One processing plant set-up.	Reports; Field visits Minutes.	D.C.O. D.L.P.O	Implementation and follow up.
Kiambu Dairy Union Horticultural Processing Plant	3M	2002 - 2005	One horticultural processing plant established.	Report; Field visits; Minutes.	D.C.O DALEO	Implementation and follow up.
Conservation and Protection of the 9 major swamps	7M	2002-2008	No. of swamps protected; No. of blue gum trees uprooted; No. of individuals compensated.	Reports; Field visits.	D.W.O./ D.E.C.O	Provision of funds; Enforcement of relevant laws.
Ground Water Resources Management Programme	6M	2002-2008	No. of boreholes tested; No. of instruments purchased; One motor bike purchased.	Reports; Field visits;	D.W.O./ D.E.C.O	Provision of funds; Acquisition of instruments and motor bike; Water testing.
Surface Water Resources Management Programme	10M	2002-2008	Data Base established; One motor bike purchased; No. of river banks cleared; No. of catchment areas gazetted; No. of gauging stations established.	Reports; - Field visits; Lab results; Minutes.	D.W.O./ D.E.C.O	Provision of funds; Setting of Lab; Establishment of RGS; Programme implementation.
Water Quality Monitoring and Pollution Control	10M	2002-2008	One mobile Lab. established; No. of tests carried out; One motor bike purchased; No. of personnel	Reports; Field visits; Lab results; Minutes.	D.W.O./ D.E.C.O/ D.P.H.O	Provision of funds; Setting up of lab; Programme implementation.

trained.
No. of periodic
assessments.

4.2.3 Human Resource Development

Project Name	Cost Kshs.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
Community Based Nutrition Programme	20M	2002 - 2005	Reduction in malnutrition levels; No. of CAPS.	Reports. Nutrition status.	DSDO	DANIDA to provide technical support; DSDO to provide trainers.
Kiambu District Hospital	4M	2002 - 2004	One X-ray unit completed; One borehole completed.	Reports. Site visits; Minutes.	MOH	Avail resources & equipment.
Kihara Health Centre	6M	2002 - 2005	No. of wards constructed; % physical completion per project proposal.	Reports. Site visits; Minutes	MOH	Avail resources & equipment.
Kiambu District Hospital	10M	2002 - 2005	% physical completion; No. of equipment bought: Ambulance purchased.	Reports: Field visits.	M.O.H	Avail resources; Provide equipment and machines.
Tigoni Hospital	7M	2002 - 2004	% physical completion.	Reports: Field visits; Minutes.	M.O.H	Provide mobilization Provide lab. Equipment.
Kinale Health Centre	5M	2002 - 2005	% physical completion; No. of housing units constructed; Ambulance purchased.	Reports: Field visits; Minutes.	M.O.H	Avail resources.
Gathange Health Centre	5M	2002 - 2004	% physical completion; ambulance; purchased; borehole rehabilitated.	Reports, Site visit; Minutes.	MOH	Provision of funds.
Githunguri Health Centre	3M	2002 - 2004	No of staff houses built; % completed.	Reports: Site visit; Minutes.	MOH	Provision of funds.
Githiga Health Centre	1M	2002 - 2005	Electricity supplied.	Reports: Site visit; Minutes.	MOH	GOK, KPLC, Community to provide funds and implement.
Nyathuna Health Centre	1.5M	2002 - 2003	Borehole rehabilitated	Reports; Site visit; Minutes.	MOH	GOK, NGOs, Community to provide funds and implement.
Kigumo Health Centre	1.5M	2003 - 2005	No of boreholes rehabilitated.	Reports; Site visit; Minutes.	MOH	GOK, NGOs, Community to provide funds and implement.
Wangige Health Centre	1.5M	2003 - 2005	No of boreholes sunk and operational.	Reports: Site visit; Minutes.	MOH	GOK, NGOs, Community to provide funds and implement.
Karuri Health Centre	5M	2003 - 2006	No of wards constructed; Facility in use.	Reports: Site visit; Minutes.	MOH	GOK, NGOs, Community to provide funds and

Limuru Sewerage Scheme	10M	2002 - 2006	Increased capacity to treat waste water; No. of households served; Sewage plant fully rehabilitated.	Reports; Field visits.	Limuru Municipal Council.	Offer sanitation facilities; Provide funds & implement.
Gitithia Borehole	2.5M	2002 - 2004	One borehole drilled & operational; Amount of water produced.	Reports; Field visits.	Kiambu County Council.	Completion of water project.
Rehabilitation of Existing Water Boreholes	10M	2002 - 2005	No. of boreholes rehabilitated; Amount of water produced; No. of households served.	Report; Field visits; Minutes.	Karuri Town Council.	Provision of resources; Implementation; Maintenance.
Mariga Exchange	N/A	2002 - 2004	One independent exchange established.	Report; Minutes.	Telkom	Completion of project.
Cianda Exchange	N/A	2002 - 2004	One independent exchange established.	Report; Minutes.	Telkom	Completion of project.
Githunguri Site Station	N/A	2002 - 2004	Construction of site station; Increased coverage.	Report; Area covered; Minutes.	Safaricom	Completion of Project.
Runda Site Station	N/A	2002 - 2004	Construction of site station; Increased coverage.	Report; Coverage; Minutes.	Safaricom	Completion of Project.
Kimende Market	1M	2002 - 2003	One market rehabilitated; No. of traders; %Completion.	Field visit; Report; Minutes.	Kiambu County Council.	Provision of resources; Implementation.
Banana Bus/Matatu Park	1M	2002 - 2004	% Physical completion.	Report; Field visit; Minutes	Karuri Town Council.	Provision of resources. Implementation.
RedHill Kentmere (E426)	2.25M	2002- 2004	No. of km resealed.	Reports; Site visits; Minutes.	District Roads Committee (DRC).	Provision of funds; Implementation
Ndumberi-Banana (E1520)	4.25M	2002- 2004	Length of road resealed.	Reports; Site visits; Minutes.	District Roads Committee (DRC).	Provision of funds; Implementation.
Ruaka - Nduota Rd. (E1518)	8.0M	2003- 2005	No. of km graveled.	Reports; Site visits; Minutes.	District Roads Committee (DRC).	Provision of funds; Implementation.
Kianjoga-Karura (E1517)	6.4M	2003- 2005	No. of km graveled.	Reports; Site visit; Minutes.	District Roads Committee (DRC).	Provision of funds; Implementation.
Muchatha-Karunga (E1519)	4.5M	2004- 2006	No. of km graveled.	Reports; Site visits; Minutes.	District Roads Committee (DRC).	Provision of funds; Implementation
Kabete-Kikuyu (E422)	3.25M	2002- 2004	No. of km resealed.	Reports; Site visits; Minutes.	District Roads Committee (DRC).	Provision of funds; Implementation.
Kabete-Gikuni (E421)	68,000	2002- 2003	No. of km graded.	Reports; Site visits; Minutes.	District Roads Committee (DRC).	Provision of funds; Implementation.
Ndumbuini -Gitaru	2.7M	2002-	No. of km	Reports;	District Roads	Provision of

(D410)		2004	graveled.	Site visits; Minutes.	Committee (DRC).	funds; Implementation.
Mwimuto –Rironi (D378)	3.25M	2003- 2005	No. of km resealed.	Reports; Site visits; Minutes.	District Roads Committee (DRC)	Provision of funds; - Implementation
Renguti- Ndarakwa (E1503)	19,000	2003- 2005	No. of km graded.	Reports; Site visits; Minutes.	District Roads Committee (DRC).	Provision of funds; Implementation.
Karai-New Camp (E420)	156,000	2004- 2006	No. of km graded.	Reports; Site visits; Minutes.	District Roads Committee (DRC).	Provision of funds; Implementation.
Uthiru-Muthure (E1509)	45,000	2004- 2006	No. of km graded.	Reports; Site visits; Minutes.	District Roads Committee (DRC).	Provision of funds; Implementation.
Muguga- Kiroe (E1504)	78,000	2005- 2007	No. of km graded.	Reports; Site visits; Minutes.	District Roads Committee (DRC).	Provision of funds; Implementation.
Kanjai-Lioki- Gituha (E431)	3.71M	2002- 2004	No. of km resealed/ graded.	Reports; Site visits; Minutes.	District Roads Committee (DRC).	Provision of funds; Implementation.
Gathanji- Matuguta (E1523)	4.4M	2002- 2004	No. of km graveled.	Reports; Site visits; Minutes.	District Roads Committee (DRC).	Provision of funds; Implementation.
Githunguri- Ruiru Bridge (D402)	2.5M	2003- 2005	No. of km resealed.	Reports; Site visits; Minutes.	District Roads Committee (DRC).	Provision of funds; Implementation.
Githunguri- Kamondo (D403)	4.6m	2003- 2005	No. of km resealed.	Reports; Site visits; Minutes.	District Roads Committee (DRC).	Provision of funds; Implementation.
Kanjai-Kambui (E1529)	86,000	2004- 2006	No. of km graded.	Reports; Site visits; Minutes.	District Roads Committee (DRC).	Provision of funds; Implementation.
Githunguri- Githirioni (E439)	10m	2003- 2006	No. of km graveled.	Reports; Site visits; Minutes.	District Roads Committee (DRC).	Provision of funds; Implementation.
Hajelu-Kamae (E1528)	0.6M	2002- 2004	No. of km repaired.	Reports; Site visits; Minutes.	District Roads Committee (DRC).	Provision of funds; Implementation.
Escarpment- Kijabe (E1526)	85,000	2002- 2004	No. of km graded.	Reports; Site visits; Minutes.	District Roads Committee (DRC).	Provision of funds; Implementation.
Githunguri- Kirenga (E440)	10M	2003- 2006	No. of km graveled.	Reports; Site visits; Minutes.	District Roads Committee (DRC).	Provision of funds; Implementation.
Uplands- Matathia (E442)	133,000	2003- 2005	No. of km graveled.	Reports; Site visits; Minutes.	District Roads Committee (DRC).	Provision of funds; Implementation.
Nyayo Tea- Muiru (T3209)	12.2M	2004- 2007	No. of km graveled.	Reports; Site visits; Minutes.	District Roads Committee (DRC).	Provision of funds; Implementation.
Githunguri- Kimende (D402)	10.5M	2003- 2007	No. of km resealed.	Reports; Site visits; Minutes.	(DRC)	Provision of fund implementation.
Ngecha-Rironi (D378)	60,000	2002- 2004	No. of km graded.	Reports; Site visits; Minutes.	(DRC)	Provision of fund implementation.
Mutarakwa- Thigio (D411)	12M	2002- 2005	No. of km graveled.	Reports; Site visits; Minutes.	(DRC)	Provision of fund implementation.
Ngecha- Muguga (E1513)	3.5M	2003- 2005	No. of km graveled.	Reports; Site visits; Minutes.	(DRC)	Provision of fund implementation.
Tigoni-E426 (E1521)	72,000	2003- 2005	No. of km graveled.	Reports; Site visits; Minutes.	(DRC)	Provision of fund implementation.

Local Markets			No. of traders.	Minutes.	Council Kiambu Municipal Council.	Implementation.
Kiambu Town Hall	6M	2002 - 2005	One Town Hall constructed.	Reports; Site visits; Minutes.	Kiambu Municipal Council.	Provision of resources; Construction of Town Hall.
Karuri Town Hall	5M	2002 - 2005	One Town Hall constructed.	Reports; Site visits; Minutes.	Karuri Town Council.	Provision of resources; Construction of Town Hall.

4.2.5 Trade, Tourism and Industry

Project Name	Cost Kshs.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
Trade Development Joint Loan Board	10M	2003-2007	Amount set up for revolving fund.	Reports from Joint Loan Board.	Ministry of Trade and Industry.	Businessmen to apply for loans; Board to provide funds.
Kiambu Dairy and Pyrethrum Union (Union Banking Section)	3M	2002 - 2005	No. of branches established; No. of loans given.	Reports; Site visits; Minutes.	D.C.O	D.C.O. to offer Technical advice; Project implementation by union.
Kiambu Tea SACCO Mobile Bank Programme	10M	2002 - 2008	No. of mobile banks; No. of account holders.	Reports; Minutes.	D.C.O	SACCO – establishment of mobile bank; D.C.O to offer technical advice.
Jua Kali Sheds	5M	2002 - 2007	No. of units constructed.	Reports from local authorities; Commissioning of projects.	Kiambu County Council, Karuri Town Council.	Local authorities to set up sheds; Jua kali associations to register the artisans.
Komothai Coffee Farmers Rural SACCO	5M	2002 - 2004	SACCO formed.	Reports; Minutes.	Dept. of Cooperatives.	Registration and formation of SACCO.
Rural Banking Services	N/A	2002 - 2008	No. of banks/branches opened; No. of accounts opened.	Reports; Minutes.	Commercial Banks SACCOs.	Banks to establish branches.

4.2.6 Public Administration

Project Name	Cost Kshs.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Responsible Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
District Headquarters	1.25M	2002-2004	1 office block renovated.	Reports; Site visits.	Office of the President.	Provision of funds; Implementation.
District Information and Documentation	5M	2004-2005	1 DIDC established and operational.	Reports; Site visit.	Ministry of Finance & Planning.	Provision of finances and manpower; Provision of reference materials.

Capacity Building & Training Programme	10M	2002 - 2006	No. of courses held; No. of staff trained.	Reports; Minutes.	Relevant Departments, Parastals & Local Authorities.	Provision of finances.
Updating Valuation Rolls	0.85M	2002 - 2005	No. of valuation rolls updated.	Reports; Minutes.	Kiambu County Council.	Provision of resources.
Abstract of Accounts	0.5M	2002 - 2003	Improved financial management.	Reports; Minutes.	Kiambu County Council.	Provision of resources.

4.2.7. Information Communication Technology

Project Name	Cost Kshs.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Responsible Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
Kiambu Dairy & Pyrethrum Union	1m	2002 - 2003	No. of computers purchased; No. of branches inter-linked.	Reports; Visits; Minutes.	Co-operative.	Provision of finances; Provision of computers; Implementation
Computerization of Public Sector	6m	2002 - 2006	No of computers purchased and installed.	Reports from GOK depts; Council records;	GOK; Kiambu County Council; Kiambu Municipal Council; Karuri Town Council.	Provision of computers; Provision of finances.
District Information and Documentation Centre	5m	2002 - 2004	1 DIDC set up; 2 computers installed; Documents placed.	Reports from District Planning Unit.	Ministry of Finance and Planning.	Provide materials; Avail land for the centre.
Kiambu Teachers SACCO	5M	2002-2003	No. of branches computerized.	Reports from Coop. Society.	SACCO - Cooperatives Dept.	Provision of equipment.
Establishment of Resource Centres	6M	2002 - 2004	No. of Resource Centres established.	Commissioning of resource centres; Reports; Minutes from sub-DDCs/ DDC/DEC.	Divisional DDCs; Community.	Provision of land /facilities.
Kiambu Institute of Science & Technology (I.T. Department)	N/A	2002 - 2004	Establishment of Dept.; No of staff and computer students.	Report from KIST; Enrolment for I.T. Course.	K.I.S.T.	Provide staff Develop curriculum.
Library Services	N/A	2002 - 2005	Establishment of mobile library; No. of visits by mobile library; No. of books borrowed.	Reports; Interviews; Minutes.	K.N.L.S.; Community.	Provide a building; Provide materials.
Capacity Building	6m	2002 - 2006	No. of courses held; No. of people trained.	Reports from relevant offices.	GOK/Local Authorities /Parastatals.	Avail training facilities; Provide training staff and finances.

4.3 SUMMARY OF MONITORING AND EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Sub-Sector/Performance Indicator	2001 Present Situation	2004 Mid Term	2008 End of Plan Period
Health			
Infant Mortality Rate	7/1000	4/1000	3/1000
Immunization Coverage	87%	90%	94%
Doctor / Patient Ratio	1:25,000	1:15,000	1:10,000
HIV/AIDS Incidence	34%	32%	25%
Education			
Primary School Enrolment	89%	93%	98%
Primary School Drop Out Rates	30%	25%	20%
Pupil/Teacher Ratio	36:1	34:1	30:1
Secondary School Enrolment	50%	60%	70%
Secondary School Drop Out Rate	5%	3%	2%
Student / Teacher Ratio	17:1	15:1	13:1
District Literacy Level	92.9%	94%	96%
Roads			
Graveled Roads	355.2km	400 km	500km
Water & Sanitation			
Access to Potable Water	76.1%	80%	85%
People using pit latrines	87.6%	90%	90%
Houses with sewer connections	6.6%	8%	10%
Absolute poverty	25.1%	20%	15%
Energy			
Households using Firewood / Charcoal for Cooking	78.5%	70%	60%
Households Using Kerosene for Cooking	16.8%	20%	30%
Households With Electricity Connections	13.5%	20%	30%
Households using Kerosene for Lighting	84.3%	80%	75%
Households Using Gas for Cooking	2.7%	4%	10%
Telecommunication Network			
Analogue	3,800	6,000	10,000
Digital	8,200	10,000	12,000
Manual	140	0	0
Total	12,140	16,000	22,000
No. of Connections (residents)	8,630	14,000	20,000
Public Booths	190	300	4,000
Mobile Coverage	60%	80%	100%