



REPUBLIC OF KENYA



OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER  
MINISTRY OF STATE FOR PLANNING, NATIONAL  
DEVELOPMENT AND VISION 2030

**GATUNDU**  
**DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN**  
**2008–2012**



**KENYA**  
**VISION 2030**

Towards a Globally Competitive and Prosperous Kenya

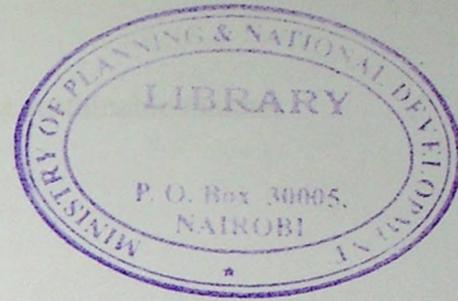
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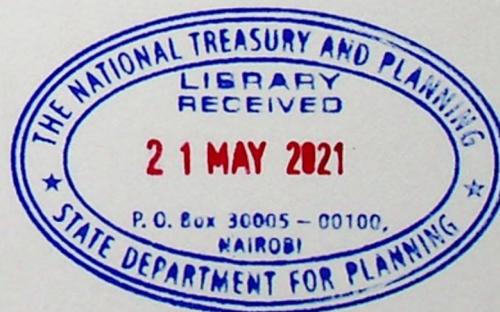
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**GATUNDU  
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN  
2008 – 2012**



## DISTRICT VISION AND MISSION

### **Vision:**

To be an economically vibrant district, offering high quality of life for its people.

### **Mission:**

To ensure maximum utilization of available resources in a sustainable manner

## FOREWORD

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

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

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

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

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

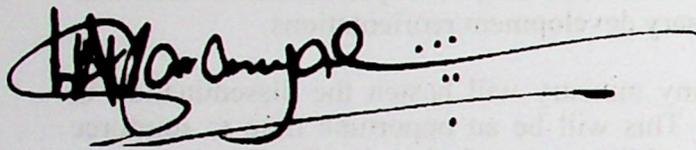
Let me recognize the supportive roles by the Honourable Members of Parliament and the entire political leadership including Councilors in all the Local Authorities. Their pivotal roles is duly recognized in the leadership and mobilization of their community members and through their various representatives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

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

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

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

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



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

## **PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

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

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

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

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

The Plan is divided into four chapters as follows:

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

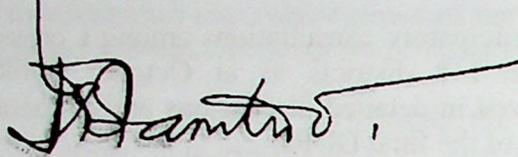
Chapter Two provides a review of the performance of the 7th DDP for the period 2002-2008 as well as an insight into the major development challenges and cross cutting issues to be addressed during the 2008-2012 Plan period.

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

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

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

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



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

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DDC	District Development Committee
DDO	District Development Officer
DDP	District Development Plan
DEC	District Executive Committee
DFRD	District Focus for Rural Development
DIIC	District Information Development Centre
DMEC	District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee
DO	District Officer
DEM	District Planning and Management Unit
DRB	District Roads Boards
DTC	District Technical Committee
ECD	Early Child Development
EMCA	Environment Management and Coordination Act
ERSWEC	Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation
FBO	Faith-Based Organisation
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
FY	Financial Year
GOK	Government of Kenya
GSWSC	Gatundu South Water & Sanitation Company
HACCP	Hazards Analysis Critical Control Points
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IP-ERS	Investment Programme for Economic Recovery Strategy
ISP	Internet Service Provider
KCC	Kenya Cooperative Creameries
KCPE	Kenya Certificate of Primary Education
KCSE	Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education
KM	Kilometre
KMC	Kenya Meat Commission
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
KPLC	Kenya Power Lighting Company
KTDA	Kenya Tea Development Agency
KWSC	Karimuri Water & Sanitation Company

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## ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AI	Artificial Insemination
AIDs	Acquired Immune Deficiency
ALRMP	Arid Lands Resource Management Project
ARV	Anti Retroviral
AWP&B	Annual Work Plan and Budget
CACCs	Constituency Aids Control Committee
CAP	Community Action Plan
CIG	Common Interest Groups
CBO	Community Based Organization
CDFC	Constituencies Development Fund Committee
CDF	Constituencies Development Fund
CDTF	Community Development Trust Fund
CHW	Community Health Worker
CMEC	Constituency Monitoring and Evaluation 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 Development Centre
DMEC	District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee
DO	District Officer
DPMU	District Planning and Management Unit
DRB	District Roads Boards
DTC	District Technical Committee
ECD	Early Child Development
EMCA	Environment Management and Coordination Act
ERSWEC	Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation
FBO	Faith-Based Organisation
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
FY	Financial Year
GOK	Government of Kenya
GSWSC	Gatundu South Water & Sanitation Company
HACCP	Hazards Analysis Critical Control Points
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IP-ERS	Investment Programme for Economic Recovery Strategy
ISP	Internet Service Provider
KCC	Kenya Cooperative Creameries
KCPE	Kenya Certificate of Primary Education
KCSE	Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education
KM	Kilometre
KMC	Kenya Meat Commission
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
KPLC	Kenya Power Lightning Company
KTDA	Kenya Tea Development Agency
KWSC	Karimnu Water & Sanitation Company

LASDAP	Local Authority Service Delivery Action Plan
LATF	Local Authority Transfer Fund
LDC	Location Development Committee
MCH/FP	Maternal Child Health and Family Planning
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MOA	Ministry of Agriculture
MOH	Ministry of Health
MoR	Ministry of Roads
MPND	Ministry of Planning and National Development
MSME	Medium and Small Micro Enterprises
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
NALEP	National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme
NGO	Non-Governmental Organizations
NS	Not Specified
OP	Office of the President
OVC	Orphans & Vulnerable Children
PM&E	Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation
PMC	Project Management Committee
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PSDA	Promotion of Private Sector Development in Agriculture
PTA	Parents Teachers Association
PVC	Poly Vinyl Chloride
RPD	Rural Planning Directorate
RTPC	Rural Trade and Production Centres
SACCO	Savings and Credit Cooperative Society
SWG	Sector Working Groups
SWOT	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats Analysis
TBA	Traditional Birth Attendant
VCT	Voluntary Counselling and Testing
VIP	Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Gatundu District is one of the districts in Central Province. It was hived out of the larger Thika District in 2007 and it covers an area of 481.1 square kilometres. The district borders Thika to the South and West, and Kiambu East to the East and North. The district is divided into three (3) divisions namely Gatundu, Mang'u and Chania. These are further divided into 12 locations and 47 sub-locations. The district has two parliamentary constituencies namely Gatundu South and Gatundu North Constituency.

The population density in the district varies from 370 persons per Km<sup>2</sup> in Chania and Mangu Divisions to 636 persons per Km<sup>2</sup> in Gatundu Division based on the 2008 population projections. The district has clustered settlement patterns mainly around Gatundu town and around the major shopping centres. It has scattered settlement patterns around the upper and lower parts of the district. In all the divisions, there is high population concentration in the upper zone i.e. around the forest. This is because the area has rich potential for the major cash crops in the district, tea and coffee. The lower regions are suitable for food crops and horticultural crops. Poor returns from coffee and tea sub sector have forced the farmers to turn to horticulture sub sector. Many farmers are now growing passion fruits and pineapples. The type of farming also influences settlement patterns with the upper zone where cash crops i.e. tea and coffee, are the main type of crops cultivated attracting a higher percentage of population. This is because traditionally, residents have more preference for cash crops compared to food crops.

This is the first DDP after the district was carved out of the larger Thika. It identifies the key programmes and projects that the district intends to implement in the period 2008-2012. The DDP is the foundation of implementing the Vision 2030, Kenya's new long-term policy blueprint whose overall objective is to realise a higher and sustainable growth of the economy in a more equitable environment. The plan takes cognisance of the country's commitment to achieving the millennium development goals, by putting forth strategies to eradicate poverty and hunger, increase access to universal primary education, promote gender equality, reduce child mortality, improve maternal health, combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases, ensure environmental sustainability and create opportunities for involvement of the private sector in development.

The Plan was prepared through broad based consultations among various stakeholders in the district. The district planning unit spearheaded the process with inputs from all heads of departments and members of Gatundu community.

This DDP provides details of the district profile, which gives background information of the District and the main physical features, settlement pattern and other background information critical to the development strategy of the District for the plan period 2008-2012. In addition, there is the district fact sheet that gives a brief outline of vital statistical information regarding development of the district. It contains information on the area, population statistics and other major social economic information necessary for the district planning. This provides the base in which projects and programmes will be formulated in order to make the district economically vibrant. In addition, analysis of the district development is done by reviewing the implementation of projects as stipulated in the previous DDP for the larger Thika District. It also reviews the constraints experienced in the implementation as well as the major development challenges that faced the district. To understand the problems facing the district, an analysis of issues and causes is

presented in matrix form, which further gives objectives and possible strategies to avert these problems. The chapter also highlights the linkages with the Vision 2030, national medium term plan, the millennium development goals and medium term expenditure framework (MTEF).

The DDP further maps out priority measures to be implemented in the district in order to achieve sustained economic development. As mentioned in the Foreword, preparation of this DDP is in line with the MTEF sectors that include the Agricultural and Rural Development sector; Trade, Tourism and Industry; Physical Infrastructure; Environment, Water and Sanitation; Human Resource Development; Research Innovation and Technology; Governance, Justice, Law and Order; Public Administration and Special Programmes sectors. They are discussed in terms of their vision, mission, district response and the roles of stakeholders in the sector. Cross sector, linkages and strategies to mainstream cross cutting issues are also discussed in this chapter.

To ensure successful implementation of this plan, targets are set and the same tabulated in a Monitoring and Evaluation matrix of project and programmes. An outline of various interventions, recommendations and proposals developed in the consultative process at the community level are explicitly highlighted and explained. The DDP further outlines the Institutional Framework to facilitate the Monitoring and Evaluation process in the district. It provides the basis for assessing progress of implementation and overall impact on the districts economic growth. The implementation, monitoring and evaluation matrix has been put in place so that most of the activities pertaining to the projects can be seen. These include the costing, period, monitoring indicators, implementing agencies and stakeholders' responsibilities.

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Chapter provides details of the district profile, which gives background information on the District and the main physical features, settlement patterns and other background information critical to the development strategy of the District for the plan period 2008-2012. In addition, there is the district fact sheet that provides summarized data of the situation at the start of the plan period. This provides the base in which projects and programmes will be formulated in order to make the district economically vibrant.

### 1.1 FEATURES AND SETTLEMENT PATTERNS IN THE DISTRICT

This section provides the information about the area, position, administrative units and the main physical and natural features, settlement patterns and other background information critical to the development of the district strategies for the next five years.

#### 1.1.1 Position and Size of the District

Gatundu District is one of the districts in Central Province. It was spun out of the larger Thika District in 2012. It covers an area of 481.1 square kilometres and borders Thika District to the North, North and Kiambu East to the South and West.

## CHAPTER ONE: DISTRICT PROFILE

## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

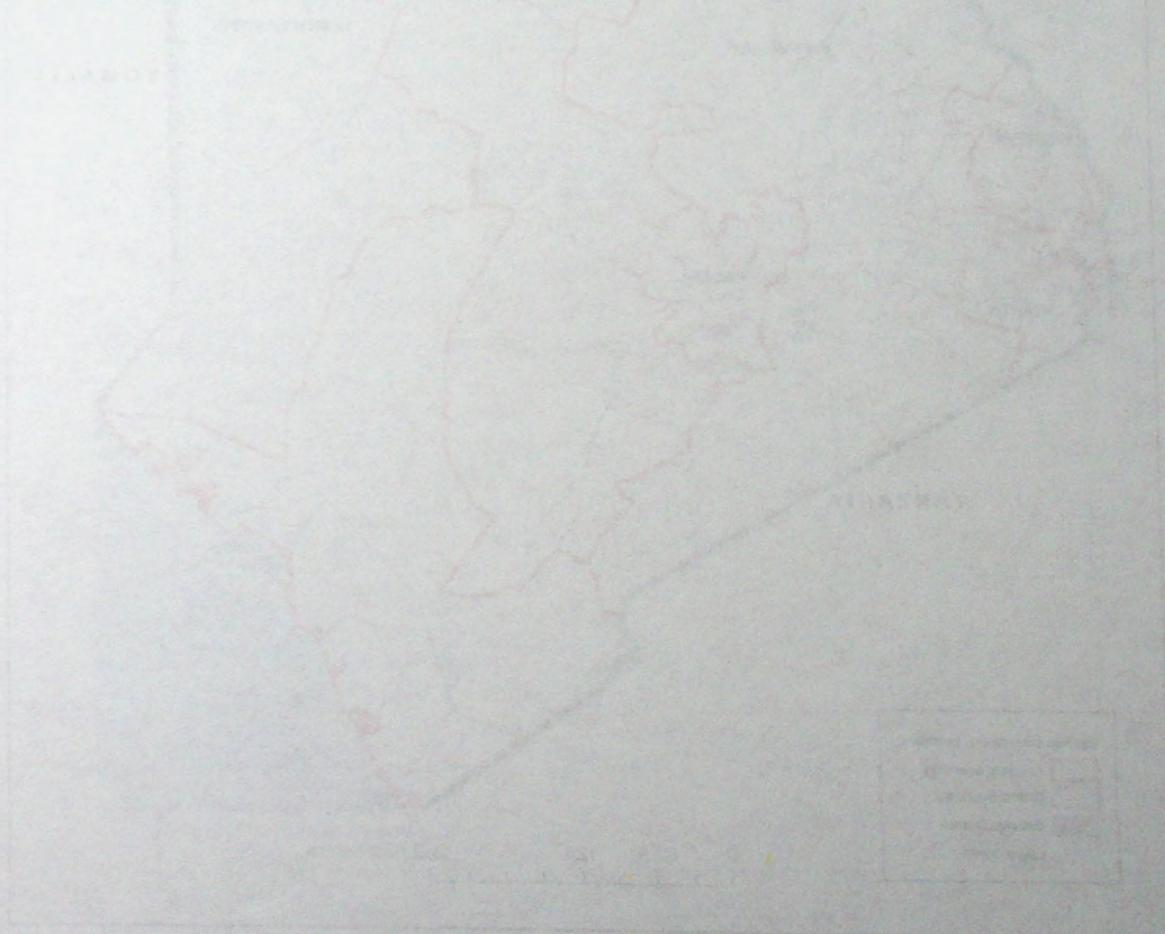
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### **1.1 FEATURES AND SETTLEMENT PATTERNS IN THE DISTRICT**

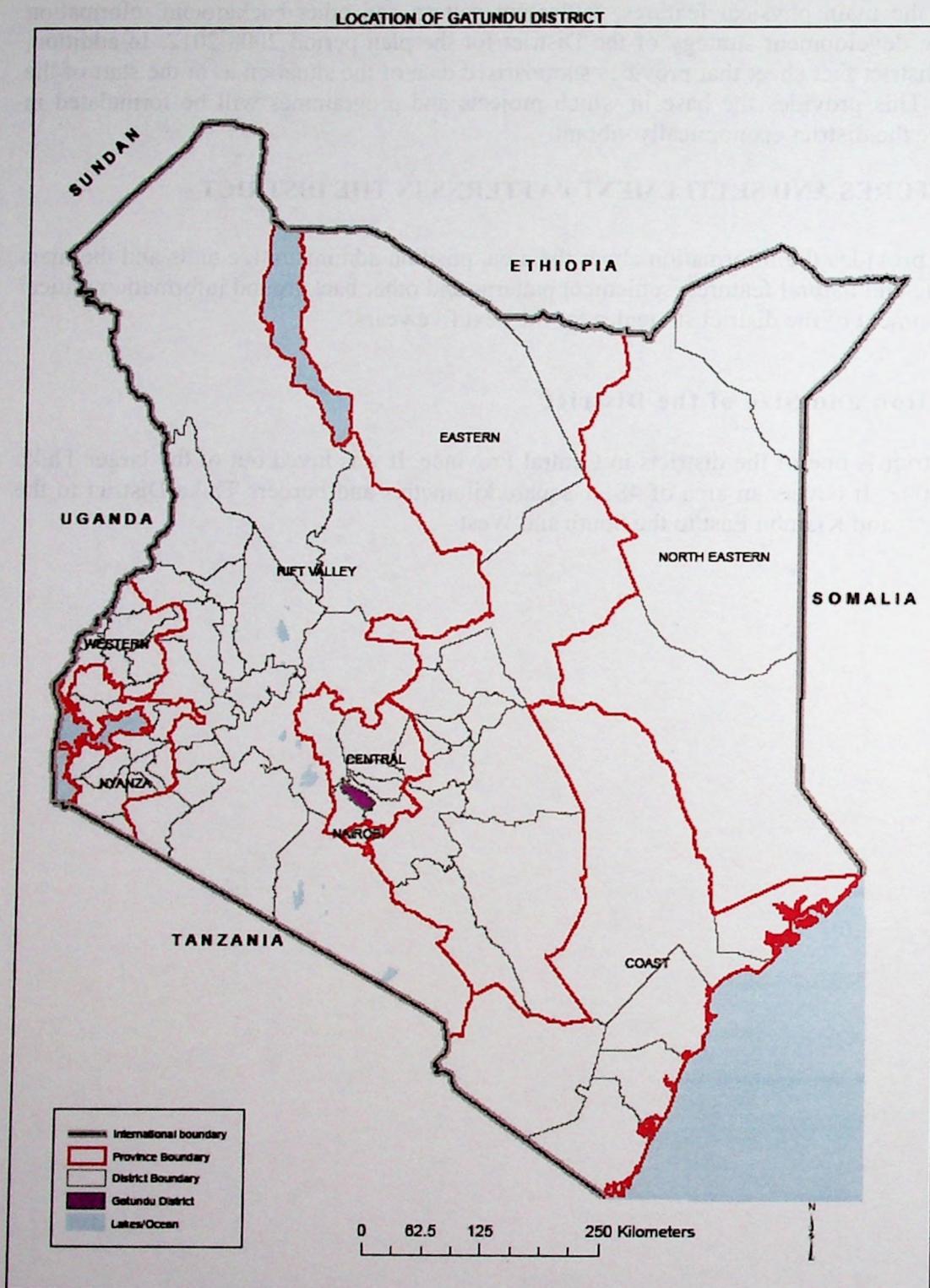
This section provides the information about the area, position administrative units and the main physiographic and natural features, settlement patterns and other background information critical to the development of the district strategies for the next five years.

#### **1.1.1 Position and Size of the District**

Gatundu district is one of the districts in Central Province. It was hived out of the larger Thika District in 2007. It covers an area of 481.1 square kilometres and borders Thika District to the East and North and Kiambu East to the South and West.



Map 2: Location of the District in Kenya



### 1.1.2 Administrative Units and Political Units

Gatundu district is divided into three (3) divisions namely Gatundu, Mang'u and Chania. These are further divided into 12 locations and 47 sub-locations. As shown in the table below, Gatundu Division has an area of 192.1 km<sup>2</sup> and four locations while Mangu and Chania Divisions occupy 289 Km<sup>2</sup> and have eight locations.

**Table 1: Area of the District by Administrative Units**

Division	Area(km <sup>2</sup> )	No. of Locations	No. of Sub-Divisions
Gatundu	192.1	4	23
Mangu and Chania <sup>1</sup>	289	8	24
<b>Total</b>	<b>481.1</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>47</b>

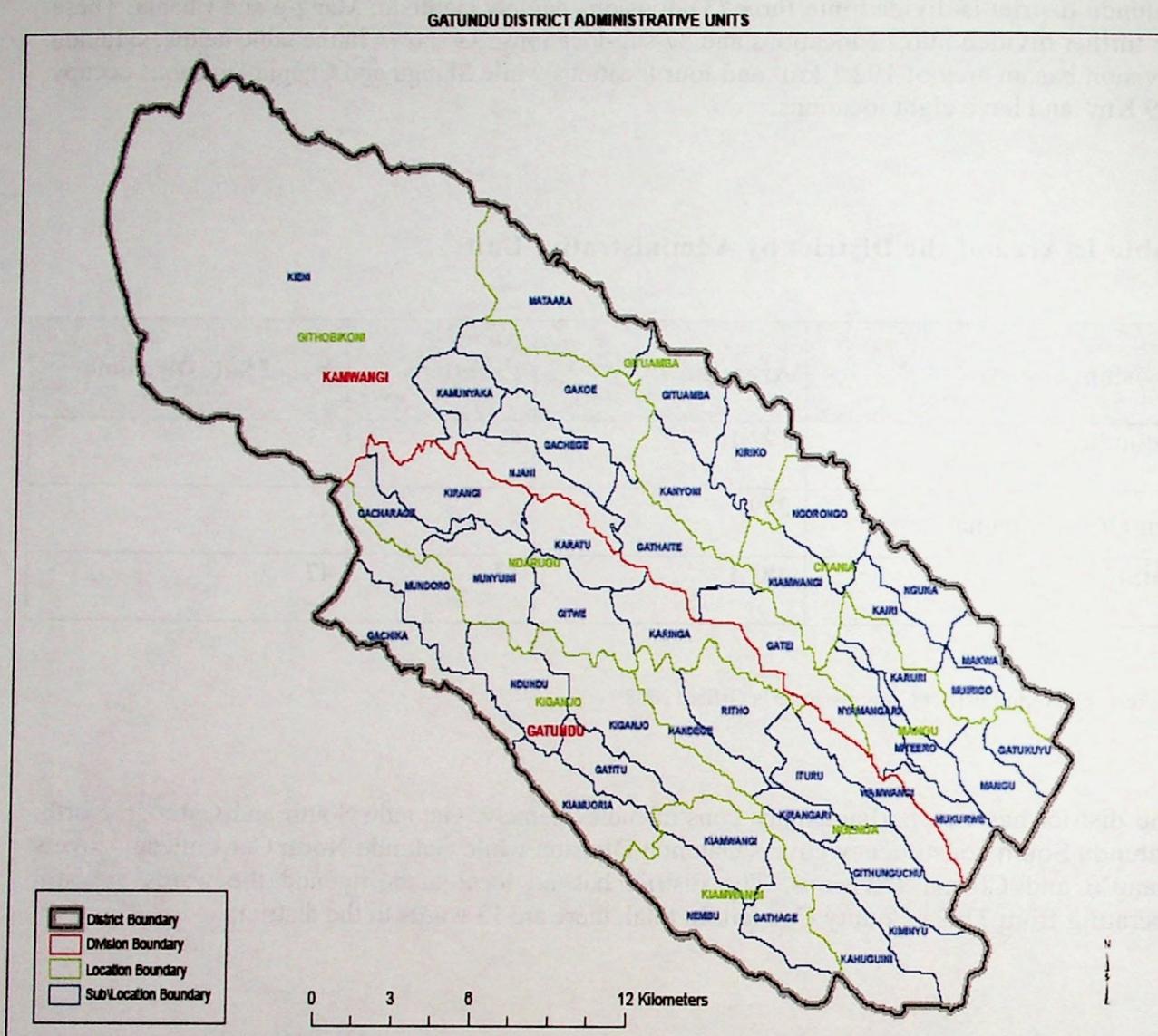
Source: Gatundu District Commissioner's Office, 2008

The district has two parliamentary constituencies namely, Gatundu South and Gatundu North. Gatundu South constituency covers Gatundu Division while Gatundu North Constituency covers Mang'u and Chania Divisions. The district has no local authority and the wards are still operating from Thika County Council. In total, there are 13 wards in the district.

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<sup>1</sup> Mang'u & Chania forms what used to be Kamwangi division before subdivision

Map 1: Gatundu District Administrative Boundaries



**Table 2: Political Units and Wards in the District**

<b>Divisions</b>	<b>Constituency</b>	<b>No. of Wards</b>
Gatundu	Gatundu South	6
Mang'u & Chania	Gatundu North	7

*Source: Gatundu District Commissioner's Office, 2008.*

**Table 3: Political Units and Wards in the District**

<b>Divisions</b>	<b>Constituency</b>	<b>No. of Wards</b>
Gatundu	Gatundu South	6
Mang'u & Chania	Gatundu North	7

*Source: Gatundu District Commissioner's Office, 2008.*

### **1.1.3 Settlement Patterns**

The population density in the district varies from 370 persons per Km<sup>2</sup> in Chania and Mangu Divisions to 636 persons per Km<sup>2</sup> in Gatundu Division based on the 2008 population projections.

Gatundu division is the most densely populated division with 636 persons per sq Km. The population over the plan period is expected to increase marginally thereby increasing competition for the available resources e.g. water, forest and land.

Gatundu division hosts the district headquarters and is therefore characterized by urban and rural types of settlement. There is a clustered type of settlement around Gatundu town of this division. The clustered settlement is a result of influx of people who migrate to live in urban areas due to employment opportunities. There is high concentration of the population in the upper part of the division, which is of higher altitude and ideal for coffee and tea growing.

Mangu and Chania divisions, have the lowest density in the district. First, there is clustered type of settlement, which is occasioned by people settling around shopping centres as in the case of Kamwangi and Ngorongo. The next type of settlement pattern is scattered settlement, which occupies the largest part of the divisions. Clustered settlement patterns are found mainly around Gatundu town and around the major shopping centres. Scattered settlement patterns are found on the upper and lower parts of the district. The type of farming also influences settlement patterns with the upper zone where cash crops i.e. tea and coffee, are the main types of crops cultivated attracting a higher percentage of

the population. This is because traditionally, residents have more preference of cash crops compared to food crops.

## **1.2 PHYSIOGRAPHIC AND NATURAL CONDITIONS**

### **1.2.1 Topographic Features**

Gatundu district is located about 1520m above sea level at the lowest point and 2280m above sea level at the highest point. The highest areas have a deeply dissected topography. It is significant to note that there are several permanent rivers and streams that traverse the landscape, which includes Ndarugu, Ruabura, Thiririka, Kahuga and many others. All these rivers flow from the Aberdare Ranges to the west and towards the southeast joining River Tana thus forming part of Tana and Athi River drainage system. The terrain is conducive for gravity system of irrigation hence there is enormous potential for this kind of irrigation, which is being explored gradually.

The numerous streams and rivers are an important source of piped water projects. Several water treatment plants have been installed such as; Ngethu water treatment plant which supplies water to Nairobi City, Ndarugu and Thirika water treatment which supplies water to Gatundu division. On the negative side, these rivers are a major obstacle to the road transport as they necessitate construction of many bridges and have high maintenance costs.

#### **a) Terrain**

Gatundu District is characterized by a ragged terrain, which has had both negative and positive impacts on the development of the district. The most profound negative impact has been on the road network manifested in high construction and maintenance costs. The steep hills and valleys characteristic of most parts of the district, coupled with intensive crop cultivation render most of these areas susceptible to soil erosion making it necessary for farmers to practice terracing which is costly.

The physical features, characterizing the district, along with the climatic conditions, create a very favourable environment for growing high value crops like coffee and tea. Other crops are cereals and horticultural crops such as pineapples, mangoes, avocados, and vegetables. There is therefore enormous potential to reduce poverty by increasing local incomes through increased production of crops for the export market and employment creation by establishing agro-processing industries in the district.

#### **b) Soils**

Gatundu District has soils that correspond entirely with typical Aberdare Humic Andosols and Nitosols. These nitosols have great agricultural potential coupled with the relatively high rainfall regime in the region. Production of tea, coffee, tropical fruits and food crops such as maize, beans and potatoes are the most common sources of basic household income. The food crops are also for domestic consumption.

The hilly terrain of the district has had a profound effect on the soils, resulting into low and moderate fertility levels. The cost of farming has subsequently gone up due to indispensable use of fertilizers.

### **1.2.2 Climatic Information**

#### **a) Rainfall**

The rainfall pattern is bi-modal with two distinct rainy seasons, long rains falling in the month of March and May while short rains between October and November. The amount received varies with altitude ranging from 800mm to 2000mm with highest rainfall being experienced in the tea zones. Agricultural activities and the types of crops grown in the District are heavily determined by rainfall patterns. In the northern and the western parts of the district, which receives 1500mm annual rainfall, tea, coffee and dairy farming are the dominant economic activities.

#### **b) Temperature**

The district has a mean temperature of 20°C with coldest months being June, July and August. The hottest months are February, March and April. Temperatures also vary during the year with a minimum of 8°C and a maximum of 30°C. The physical features, characterizing the district, along with the climatic conditions, create a very favourable environment for growing high value crops like coffee, tea, cereals and horticultural crops such as vegetables, pineapples, avocados, and passion fruits.

### **1.3 POPULATION PROFILES AND PROJECTIONS**

The population growth rate in the district is 0.8 percent while the national average is 2.9 percent and 1.8 percent for the province. According to 1999 census, the district population was 213,158. The population is expected to rise to 232,767 persons by 2010 and 236,517 persons by 2012. This increase will put more pressure on available resource as the population density is expected to rise from 476 persons per sq Km at the beginning of this plan period to 492 persons per square Km at the end of plan period.

**Table 4: Population Projection by Gender and Age Cohorts**

Age Group	1999 Census			Beginning of the Plan Period 2008			Mid-Term Period 2010			End of the Term Period 2012		
	M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL
0-4	14,949	14,517	29,466	16,154	15,690	31,844	16,218	15,847	32,065	16,381	16,130	32,511
05-09	12,738	12,597	25,335	13,679	13,558	27,237	13,904	13,761	27,665	14,129	13,189	27,318
10-14	13,751	13,941	27,692	14,767	14,981	29,748	15,010	15,229	30,239	15,253	15,366	30,619
15-19	11,882	12,588	24,470	13,869	13,528	27,397	12,780	13,750	26,530	13,190	13,850	27,040
20-24	11,855	12,613	24,468	13,740	13,554	27,294	12,950	13,773	26,723	13,159	13,808	26,967
25-29	10,260	9,998	20,258	11,016	10,954	21,970	11,197	10,911	22,108	11,378	11,126	22,504
30-34	7,834	7,214	15,048	8,419	7,753	16,172	8,458	7,881	16,339	8,696	7,969	16,665
35-39	6,284	5,832	12,116	6,753	6,267	13,020	6,864	5,826	12,690	6,975	6,161	13,136
40-44	4,249	3,745	7,994	4,567	4,124	8,691	4,622	4,092	8,714	4,717	4,298	9,015
45-49	3,552	3,108	6,660	3,806	3,335	7,141	3,770	3,391	7,161	3,932	3,544	7,476
50-54	2,904	2,435	5,339	3,121	2,637	5,758	3,173	2,214	7,387	3,225	4,229	7,454
55-59	1,702	1,867	3,569	1,830	2,022	3,852	1,861	2,041	3,902	1,891	2,193	4,084
60-64	1,381	1,548	2,929	1,485	1,763	3,248	1,509	1,635	3,144	1,534	1,718	3,252
65-69	996	1,114	2,110	1,180	1,197	2,377	1,089	1,104	2,193	1,106	1,190	2,296
70-74	799	1,008	1,807	859	1,084	1,943	874	1,102	1,976	888	1,184	2,072
75-79	589	721	1,310	209	256	465	644	788	1,432	655	847	1,502
80 Plus	836	1,280	2,116	297	454	751	585	1,399	1,984	595	1,473	2,068
AGE NS	235	236	471	83	84	167	257	258	515	261	277	538
TOTAL	106,796	106,362	213,158	115,834	113,241	229,075	115,765	117,002	232,767	117,965	118,552	236,517

Source: District Statistics Office, Thika 2008

**Table 5: Population Projections for Special Age Groups**

Age Group	1999			2008			2010			2012		
	F	M	Total									
Under 1	6,118	5,885	12,003	6,575	6,321	12,896	6,680	6,422	13,102	6,788	6,526	13,314
Under 5	17,306	16,790	34,096	18,598	18,043	36,641	18,748	18,188	36,936	19,203	18,630	37,833
6-13(Primary)	21,716	17,024	38,740	23,337	18,295	41,632	23,714	18,590	42,304	24,096	18,890	42,986
14-17(Secondary)	9,727	10,138	19,865	10,453	10,895	21,348	10,622	11,071	21,693	10,793	11,249	22,042
15-29(Youth)	35,189	33,981	69,170	37,816	36,525	74,341	38,434	37,127	75,561	41,305	37,727	79,032
15-49(Female)	55,896	-	-	60,069	-	-	61,038	-	-	62,022	-	-
15-64(Labour force)	64,572	63,616	128,188	69,393	68,365	137,758	70,512	69,468	139,980	71,649	70,588	142,237
65+ (Aged Population)	4,359	3,445	7,804	3,075	2,518	5,593	4,765	3,449	8,214	5,120	3,505	8,625

Source: District Statistics Office, Thika 2008.

**Age group 6-13 (Primary):**

This group makes up 18% of the district total population. The population in this age group is projected to rise with the same trend from 41,632 at the beginning of the plan period to 42,986 at the end of the plan period. This increase is likely to create pressure on the available educational facilities in the district. More trained teachers will be required to meet the increasing demand for primary school education.

**Age Group 14-17(Secondary):**

This group comprises 9.3% of the total population. In this age group female are more than males. The number of students is expected to increase from 21,348 at the beginning of the plan period to 22,042 at the end of the plan period. To accommodate the increase, the number of secondary schools will be expanded and new ones established. To achieve this, a new participatory approach will be adopted in the district where stakeholders will be involved. The institutions of higher learning such as technical colleges, vocational training centres and the youth polytechnics will need to be equipped and upgraded to offer competitive skills particularly for those who cannot proceed to university.

**Age group 15-49 (Female fertility):**

This age cohort represents the female reproductive age. This age group constitutes about 26% of the population and therefore provides potential for population increase during the plan period. This situation calls for increased maternal and child health care.

**Age group 15-64(labour force):**

The age group 15-64 represents the labour force. This group represents 60% of the total population. Since the labour force is growing rapidly, there is need to revive the collapsed industries such as dairy and establish new ones to provide job opportunities to the ever growing labour force majority of whom are unemployed. It is envisaged that there will be an urban influx of people from rural areas, thus putting pressure on the existing facilities.

**Table 6: Projected Population and Population Density per Division**

Division	Base Population Last Census (1999)		Beginning of Plan Period (2008)		Mid term Period (2010)		End term Period (2012)	
	Population	Density (Km <sup>2</sup> )	Population	Density (Km <sup>2</sup> )	Population	Density (Km <sup>2</sup> )	Population	Density (Km <sup>2</sup> )
Gatundu	113,699	592	122,187	636	124,158	647	126,160	657
Mangu & Chania	99,459	344	106,888	370	108,609	376	110,357	382
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>213,158</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>229,075</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>232,767</b>	<b>484</b>	<b>236,517</b>	<b>492</b>

*Source: District Statistics Office, Thika, 2008*

Presently, Gatundu Division has the largest share of the district's population, which stands at 53 percent. This could be attributed to the fact that the division hosts the district headquarters that has become a beehive of business activities and flourishing commerce.

**Table 7: Population Projection per Constituency**

Constituency	AREA (Sq Km)	2008		2010		2012	
		Population	Density	Population	Density	Population	Density
Gatundu South	192.1	122,187	636	124,158	647	126,160	657
Gatundu North	289.0	106,885	370	108,609	375	110,361	382
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>481.1</b>	<b>229,072</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>232,767</b>	<b>484</b>	<b>236,521</b>	<b>492</b>

*Source: District Statistics Office, Thika 2008.*

Gatundu South Constituency has the highest population, which stands, at 53 per cent of the total population of the District. It depicts the highest population density owing to its urban characteristics since it includes Gatundu town and its closeness to Nairobi city. This could also be attributed to the fact that the constituency is rich in tea production and it hosts the District headquarters.

## 1.4 SECTOR PROFILE

This section introduces the characteristics, main issues and potentials of the different sectors

### 1.4.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

The district is predominantly agricultural based and therefore agriculture is the mainstay of the economy and livelihood of the people. It is the leading sector in terms of employment, food security, income earnings and overall contribution to the socio-economic well being of the people. Majority of the people in the district depend on the sector for their livelihood, with 80 percent directly or indirectly employed in the sector. Coffee, tea, and dairy farming are the main agricultural activities in the district. The main food crops grown are maize, beans and Irish potatoes.

The food crops grown in the district are not adequate to feed the district population, and substantial amounts of maize, beans, Irish potatoes are purchased from other districts. The major cash crops grown in the district include coffee and tea. Most of the tea is grown on small-scale farms.

Horticultural farming is widely practiced in the district depending on the suitability of the climate for the crops in question. The dwindling income from coffee and tea farming has forced the farmers to shift from cash crops to horticultural farming. The major horticultural crops are pineapples and passion fruits. The main livestock enterprises are dairy cattle, poultry, goats, sheep, rabbits and pigs. Production trends for livestock and livestock products have been increasing over time. This sub-sector has been encouraged by a ready urban market in Thika and Nairobi. Beef cattle for slaughter are imported from other regions and especially from Eastern province.

The co-operative movement in the district is well established with societies being well distributed in various sub-sectors of the economy. There is 32 registered cooperatives, 21 being active and 11 are dormant with a total membership of 31,549. The bulk of the societies are Saccos formed by the employees of existing coffee societies in the district and with the poor performance of the sector over the years, gross turnover is a little bit low.

Majority of farmers do have title deeds and hence no major problem being experienced in the sub-sector. However, over the time land has been subdivided into small pieces, which are not economically viable. This calls for concerted efforts to educate the members of the community to ensure land retains its economic importance.

In general, the sector is faced with many challenges that include erratic weather, fluctuating commodity prices, high cost of inputs and unexploited potential in trade and industry. In partnership with stakeholders, efforts will be put to improve agricultural extension services, adaptation of farmer friendly technologies that conserve the environment, improvement of basic infrastructure and intensify training on marketing.

#### **1.4.2 Trade, Tourism and Industry**

The district is predominantly agricultural and therefore has quite a number of agricultural based industries. Both wholesale and retail businesses mostly dealing with household items are thriving in the district. There are three commercial banks operating in the district and two micro finance institutions. The district has a lot of potential in industries, which is not fully utilised, especially in value addition of horticultural, Tea, Coffee and milk products.

The tourism sub-sector is not well developed in the district due to absence of tourist sites.

#### **1.4.3 Physical Infrastructure**

Communication is vital for the performance of all other sectors in the district. Key-sectors such as Agriculture and Rural Development, Human Resource Development heavily rely on good performance in this sector for their optimal operation. Improvement of the road network and communication infrastructure will be pivotal in helping the district achieve its vision and mission. The district has a fair coverage of classified roads, with 95.2 km of bitumen standard. However, the earth-surfaced roads are impassable during rainy seasons, which lead to wastage of agricultural produce.

Only a quarter of the district population is connected with electricity. This can be attributed to the high cost of connection to the national grid. In addition alternative sources of power like solar have not been developed with very few people using solar as their source of power.

#### **1.4.4 Environment, Water and Sanitation**

The district's water resource comprises of both ground and surface water. There are several permanent rivers and streams that traverse the district, which includes Ndarugu, Ruabura, Thiririka, Kahuga and many others. All these flow from the Aberdare Ranges to the west and towards the southeast joining River Tana thus forming part of Tana and Athi River drainage system. The terrain is conducive for gravity system of irrigation hence there is enormous potential for this kind of irrigation, which is being explored gradually.

The district has 60 percent coverage of portable water. Most of the rivers flow from Aberdare forest to the lower zones of the district. Kariminu water treatment is a major water supplier to Nairobi City and Thika Town. The most serious constraint to water supply in the district is the high construction costs of the designed schemes and the cost of maintenance. Most of the water has to be treated and the cost is beyond the ability of the local community to maintain the self-help water projects completed.

The numerous streams and rivers are an important source of piped water projects. Several water treatment plants have been installed such as; Ngethu water treatment plant which supplies water to Nairobi City, Ndarugu and Thirika water treatment which supplies water to Gatundu division. There are a number of boreholes supplying water to the communities especially in areas with no springs and rivers. Even with these numerous sources of water, the average distance to the nearest water point is 4.4 Km and efforts are needed to shorten this distance. However, the district does not have a sewer line and majority of the community including trading centres utilise pits for waste disposal.

#### **1.4.5 Human Resource Development**

##### **a) Education**

The number of primary schools in the district stands at 153 with a teacher pupil ratio of 1:40. The Gross Enrolment Rate has been rising up with the introduction of Free Primary Education. The situation is expected to put pressure on the existing facilities during the plan period. With improved policies such as the Free Day Secondary Education, the district will strive to improve the education standards. Faced with staff shortages and poor physical infrastructure the district will strive to spread the gains in primary level to ECD and Secondary school levels. The sector also faces a challenge in dealing with the high number of OVCs as a result of HIV and AIDS. Use of appropriate technology in learning, and ensuring students are exposed to ICT at an early stage will improve the quality and standard of education in the district.

##### **b) Health**

In the health sector, improved performance was registered. Since the introduction of the CDF, several dispensaries have been constructed and therefore reducing the distance travelled to health facility. The Ministry of Health has also increased the number of trained medical personnel in all health facilities. The sector will work to improve referral systems, step up community health education, strengthen health facility management committees and intensify training of health personnel and community health workers.

The Ministry of health will therefore involve all stakeholders in promoting and providing quality, curative and preventive health care services in the district.

The health facilities in the district are as follows; one district hospital, four (4) GOK health centres and one (1) Private health centre, nine (9) GOK dispensaries and 27 private clinics. All the health facilities in the district have a bed capacity of 204. The most three prevalent diseases are Respiratory infections, Malaria and Pneumonia.

#### **1.4.6 Research, Innovation and Technology**

The vision of this sector is to be excellent in creation and provision of technology, information and knowledge. It also enjoys fair coverage of Safaricom and Zain network services, which has highly improved the information and communication in the area. Over the plan period, all these improvement measures should be pursued to ensure reliable, effective and efficient information communication flow within and outside the district. Radio and television coverage has been in the forefront in provision of fresh information to the community. Internet services are yet to be established well in the district with only a few cyber cafes in Gatundu town. This has restricted the community's accessibility to email and internet services. During the plan period emphasis will be on encouraging private sector to venture into business thereby improving the districts accessibility to vital information.

There has been a shift from traditional communication technologies to new ones as evidenced by reduction of landline connections and increase in mobile phone coverage. There is only one post office in the district, which operates postal and banking services. The post office has also faced serious competition from courier services. The sector will

try to adjust with changing times through establishment of a fibre optic cable connection, which will revitalise communication in the district. Establishment and equipping of the DIDC and establishment of a district library will also expose the sector to new emerging technologies, which will be useful to improvement of communication technology.

#### **1.4.7 Governance, Justice, Law and Order**

The sector vision is to achieve a secure, just, accountable, transparent and conducive environment necessary for globally competitive and prosperous Kenya. The Provincial Administration in the district will seek to provide strategic leadership, policy direction, a secure environment and set the agenda for achieving Socio-economic and political development of the people in line with its mission. In order to realize this goal, the department will endeavour to consolidate operational effectiveness of all District heads of department, District Officers and other stakeholders to enhance co-ordination and continuously track progress of all development projects. The department will strive to promote and sustain community mobilization and sensitization for optimal resource utilization, sustainable development and build the momentum for realization of vision 2030. The prison departments seek to offer the inmates better rehabilitation programmes besides containing them in human safe conditions in collaboration with the Probation department.

#### **1.4.8 Public Administration**

The District Planning Office is charged with offering planning services and carrying out regular monitoring and evaluation of all development projects in the district. The District Treasury is charged with facilitating disbursement of funds to various government agencies. The sector's mission is to provide a framework for sound, stable and sustainable public resources management, economic and foreign policies for national development. The sector is constrained by lack of resources and will endeavour to put in place a DIDC for information dissemination. The district has three local authorities that are expected to serve the district in terms of service provision. The provincial Administration will be required to play a key role in the dissemination and sensitization of government policies.

#### **1.4.9 Special Programmes**

This sector mission is to formulate, mainstream and implement responsive policies through coordinated strategies for sustained socio-economic development of the country and empowerment of vulnerable and marginalised groups. The sector is represented by gender, children, social services, youth and sports.

The District has a Youth Office which is responsible for disbursement of the Youth Enterprises Development Funds which is a revolving fund, aiming at empowering the youth in the age bracket of 15-30 years to participate fully in economic development.

The Gender, Children and Social Development sub-sector is charged with mobilizing individual groups and communities to attain full participation for sustainable social-economic development. The sub-sector focuses on activities like capacity building the

women groups and CBOs on income generating activities. The department is also responsible for disbursement of the Women Enterprise Fund.

## 1.5 DISTRICT FACT SHEET

The District fact sheet gives a brief outline of vital statistical information in relation to the development of the district. It contains information on the area, population statistics and other major social economic information necessary for the district planning.

Information Category	Statistics
<b>AREA( km<sup>2</sup> )</b>	
Total area	481.1
Arable land	476
Gazetted Forest-Kieni Forest	1
- Total area	21.3
Urban centre	1
Number of Trading Centres	62
<b>TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE</b>	
<b>Altitude:</b>	
Lowest (m)	1,520
Highest (m)	2,280
<b>Temperature range:( °C)</b>	
Highest temperature	30
Lowest temperature	8
Average temperature	20
<b>Rainfall:</b>	
Rainfall by Seasons:	
-Long (mm)	2000
-Short (mm)	800
Soils	Humic Andosols and Nitosols
<b>DEMOGRAPHIC AND POPULATION PROFILES (2008)</b>	
<b>Population (2008)</b>	<b>229,075</b>
Total male population	115,834
Total female population	113,241
Population growth rate (%)	0.8
<b>Projected Population</b>	

<b>Information Category</b>	<b>Statistics</b>
<b>Mid plan projected population (2010)</b>	<b>232,767</b>
Total male	115,765
Total female	117,002
<b>End of plan period population (2012)</b>	<b>236,517</b>
Male	117,965
Female	118,552
Female/Male sex ratio	1:1
<b>Total Youthful population (Age 15-29)</b>	
Male	36,525
Female	37,816
<b>Total Pre-school population age ( Under 5)</b>	
Male	18,043
Female	18,598
<b>Total primary school age going population (6-13)</b>	
Male	18,295
Female	23,337
<b>Total secondary school age going population (14-17)</b>	
Male	10,895
Female	10,453
<b>Total Labour force ( Age 15-64)</b>	
Male	68,365
Female	69,393
<b>Total aged population ( &gt;65 years)</b>	
Male	2,518
Female	3,075
Female reproductive age (15-49)	60,069
<b>Infantile population (age &lt; 1 year)</b>	
Male	6,321
Female	6,575
<b>Population Density (Persons/Km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	
High (Gatundu South)	636
Least (Gatundu North)	370
Average population density	476

Information Category	Statistics
<b>Eligible voting population(&gt;18 years)</b>	
Male	69,906
Female	75,144
<b>Poverty indicators (%)</b>	
Contribution to national poverty	1.4
Absolutely poor-rural	35.5
Food poor -rural	33.8
Hardcore poor –rural	15
Household poor	26.3
Individual poor	15.8
Crude Birth rate (per 1000)	22/1000
Crude Death rate (per 1000 live births)	6.6/1000
Infant mortality rate (IMR)	63/1000
Life expectancy in the District (Years)	56
Total fertility rate	3.93
<b>SOCIAL ECONOMIC INDICATORS</b>	
Total number of households (2008)	48,554
Average household size	4
Number of female-headed households (%)	32.6
<b>CROP FARMING</b>	
Total number of farms (Households)	32,155
Average farm size (small scale) in acres (Ha)	0.53
Average farm size (large scale) in acres(Ha)	44.4
<b>Total Acreage</b>	9910
Food crops(Ha)	
Cash crops(Ha)	14,552
<b>Main storage facilities (on and off farm)</b>	
Food crops	In house

<b>Information Category</b>	<b>Statistics</b>
Cash crops	Factory store
Population working in agriculture(%)	80
<b>LIVESTOCK FARMING</b>	
Main livestock reared	38,470
<b>Cattle</b>	Nil
Dairy	
Beef	22,735
Goats	16,316
Sheep	1,599
Pigs	141,306
<b>Poultry</b>	36,019
Layers	
Broilers	78,114
Locals	525
Turkeys	79
Geese	331
Duck	3,970
Rabbits	60,480,000
<b>Milk production</b>	1,088,640,000
Annual milk production (Litres)	
Value of annual milk produced (Kshs.)	120,000
<b>Beef production</b>	24,000,000
Annual beef production (Kg.)	
Value of annual beef produced (Kshs.)	30,000
<b>Mutton production</b>	6,000,000
Annual mutton production (Kg.)	
Value of annual mutton produced (Kshs.)	1,744,000
<b>Egg production</b>	263,520,000
Annual eggs production in Trays	
Value of eggs produced annually (Kshs.)	60,000
<b>Poultry meat production</b>	72,000,000
Annual poultry meat production (Kg.)	
Value of annual poultry meat produced	1,950

<b>Information Category</b>	<b>Statistics</b>
(Kshs.)	
<b>Honey production</b> Annual honey production (Kg.)	950
KTBH	1,050
Langstroth	15,000
Long Hive	100,800
Value of annual honey produced (Kshs.)	18,144,000
<b>Pork production</b> Annual pork production (Kg.) Value of annual pork produced (Kshs.)	
<b>CO-OPERATIVES</b> No. of co-operatives by types	
Coffee Societies	13
Dairy Societies	2
Rural Sacco	2
Urban Sacco	14
Housing Sacco	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>No. of active co-operative societies by type</b>	
Coffee Societies	13
Dairy Societies	1
Rural Sacco	6
Housing Society	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>No. of dormant co-operative societies by type</b>	
Dairy Societies	2
Rural Sacco	1
Urban Sacco	8

<b>Information Category</b>	<b>Statistics</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>
No. of collapsed societies (as at Jan. 2008)	Nil
Total registered membership	
Coffee Societies	26,599
Rural Sacco	611
Urban Sacco	932
Housing Sacco	3,407
<b>Total</b>	<b>31,549</b>
<b>HEALTH</b>	
Three most prevalent diseases	Respiratory infections, Malaria and Pneumonia
Childhood diseases	Respiratory infections, Malaria and Pneumonia
Average distance to health facility (Km)	3 - 4.9
<b><u>No. of Health facilities</u></b>	
GOK hospitals	1
Private Hospitals	2
GOK dispensaries	9
GOK health Centres	4
Private health Centres	1
Private clinics	21
GOK maternity	4
Private maternity	Nil
Mission hospitals/Nursing homes	3
Mission maternity	Nil
Mission dispensaries	5
Mission clinics	Nil
Bed capacity in all health facilities	204
Total No. of doctors (District wide)	13
Doctor/patient ratio	1:17,621
Total No. of nurses (District wide)	123

Information Category	Statistics
Nurse/patient ratio	1,862
Antenatal care (ANC) (%)	80
% of mothers expectant who deliver in health facilities	80
Contraceptives acceptance (%)	70
Children vaccination -under 5yrs (%)	80
<b>EDUCATION</b>	
<b>Pre-school</b>	
No. of ECD centres (private)	68
No. of ECD centres (public)	139
No. of ECD centres (mission)	19
Total No. of trained ECD teachers	263
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:25
<b>Enrolment rate: Primary</b>	
Female	22,282
Male	22,747
<b>Secondary</b>	
Female	8,403
Male	8,664
Dropout rate: Primary (%)	3
Secondary (%)	2
Transition rates: ECD (%)	90
Primary (%)	79
Average years of attendance(yrs)	2
<b>Primary School</b>	
No. of primary schools – public	106
Private	47
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>153</b>
Number of teachers	1,121
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:40
Total enrolment	44,669

<b>Information Category</b>	<b>Statistics</b>
Average years of attendance(Yrs)	8
<b>Secondary school</b>	
<b>Number of secondary schools</b>	
Public	60
Private	5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>65</b>
<b>Number of teachers</b>	712
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:20
Total enrolment	14,583
Average years of attendance(Yrs)	4
Tertiary institutions	2
<b>Adult Literacy</b>	
Number of adult literacy classes	30
Enrolment by sex	
Male	102
Female	359
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>461</b>
Attendance	
Male	73
Female	255
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>328</b>
Literacy rate (%)	75
<b>WATER AND SANITATION</b>	
<b>Households with access to piped water (%)</b>	
Piped into plot	32.5
Piped into dwelling	7.2
Public tap	1.2
Portable water coverage (%)	60
Number of all-seasons rivers	10
No. of shallow wells	899

Information Category	Statistics
Total no. of protected	230
No. of springs	31
Total No. of protected springs	2
No. of water pans	-
No. of dams	1
No. of water service providers	2
No. of boreholes	9
No. of households with roof catchments	5,526
Average distance to the nearest water point	4.4
Households with:	
Latrines (%)	90
Flush (%)	17
VIP Latrines%	7.6
<b>ENERGY</b>	
No. of households with electricity connections (%)	25
No of schools without electricity-	Not available
Secondary	
Primary	
Polytechnics	
Health centres	1
Trading centres	Not available
% of household using wood fuel	47
% of household using kerosene-	34
<b>Infrastructure</b>	
<b>Road lengths</b>	
Classified roads (KM)	378.6
Bitumen (KM)	95.2
Gravel (KM)	95
Earth (KM)	111.4
No. cyber cafes	2
Number of post offices	1
Number of sub – post offices	Nil
<b>TOURISM, TRADE &amp; INDUSTRIES</b>	
No. of hotels	1
Retail shops	426

Information Category	Statistics
Slaughter houses/ slabs	17
Supermarkets	4
Bakeries	2
<b>Banks and Financial Institutions</b>	
No. of commercial banks	3
No. of micro-finance institutions	2
<b>CROSS CUTTING ISSUES</b>	
<b>HIV/AIDS</b>	
<b>Total No. of VCT Centres (District wide)</b>	<b>6</b>
No. of public VCT	4
No. of private VCT	1
No. of mission VCT	1
No. of trained counsellors	22
Average No. of people tested per month	90
No. of home based care	10
No. of youth clubs & youth friendly corners	Nil
No. of institutions offering ARV	2
<b>Security</b>	
No. of police post/stations	26
No. of crime related incidences	341
Location & No. of victim support units	Nil
Location & No. of prisons	Nil
No. of law courts	1
<b>HOUSING SECTOR</b>	
Wood only	17.3
Mud/wood	4.6
Mud/cement	4.6
sheet                      Corrugated      iron	86.7
<b>(Main Roofing Material)</b>	4.5
sheet                      Corrugated      iron	
Tiles	

<b>COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL WELFARE SECTOR</b>	
<b>Type of group</b>	
<b>No. of active women groups</b>	
Mangu & Chania Division	312
Gatundu Division	617
<b>Total</b>	<b>929</b>
<b>Youth Groups</b>	
Mangu & Chania Divisions	135
Gatundu Division	199
<b>Total</b>	<b>334</b>
<b>Self Help groups</b>	
Mangu & Chania	1682
Gatundu Division	1783
<b>Total</b>	<b>3465</b>
<b>Community Based organization</b>	
Mangu & Chania Divisions	2
Gatundu Division	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Total No. of Groups</b>	<b>4735</b>

## 2.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter highlights the analysis of the district development by reviewing the implementation of projects as stipulated in the previous DDIP. It also reviews the constraints experienced in the implementation as well as the major development challenges that faced the district. To understand the problems facing the district, an analysis of issues and causes is presented in order to identify which sector gives priority and provide strategies to avert these problems.

## 2.1 REVIEW OF THE PREVIOUS PLAN

The theme of the previous plan (Laroyi District) for the period 2002-2006 was "Effective management for sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction". Four main specific programs were developed geared towards achieving the objectives of the plan. The stakeholders engaged during the planning process were the district, the national government, the county government, the private sector, the donor community, and the community. The implementation of the plan was far with a number of key projects implemented.

In the agriculture sector, the major sub-sector, programmes were aimed towards increasing agricultural production, mechanization, extension services, irrigation, and improvement of management of cooperative societies. In the health sector, the major programme was aimed towards increasing the number of health facilities, especially in the rural areas. In the education sector, the major programme was aimed towards increasing the number of schools, especially in the rural areas. In the social services sector, the major programme was aimed towards increasing the number of social service facilities, especially in the rural areas.

## CHAPTER TWO: DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS

In the education sector, heavy investment has been done in the Free Primary Education. There was an increase in enrolment after introduction of the Free Primary Education in 2001, but there has been a decline in the enrolment since. Tertiary institutions such as the University of Nairobi have been opened and will be set up in the district. The district is expected to roll out the Free Primary Education in the next few years.

In the health sector, a lot of improvement in the health facilities was realized during the period with the assistance from the CDF. The quality of health care provided also went up with provision of key equipment in major health facilities and heavy investment in public health education. The HIV/AIDS prevalence dropped significantly to 3.7% and various programmes aimed towards prevention and mitigation of social economic impact of the disease are being implemented.

It is worthwhile to note that even though only few projects from the previous plan were implemented, several other community projects were implemented through the funding from the CDF and were not part of the DDIP.

## 2.0 INTRODUCTION

This Chapter highlights the analysis of the district development by reviewing the implementation of projects as stipulated in the previous DDP. It also reviews the constraints experienced in the implementation as well as the major development challenges that faced the district. To understand the problems facing the district, an analysis of issues and causes is presented in matrix form, which further gives objectives and possible strategies to avert these problems.

### 2.1 REVIEW OF THE PREVIOUS PLAN

The theme of the previous plan (Larger Thika District) for the period 2002-2008 Plan was “effective management for sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction” from which specific programs were developed geared towards achieving the objectives of the plan. The stakeholders proposed projects, which included improving the infrastructure, agricultural production, human resource, communication and marketing channels. The implementation of the plan was fair with a number of key projects implemented.

In the productive sector, under agriculture sub sector, programmes were geared towards strengthening agricultural extension services, diversification to assist farmers minimize risks, promotion of micro irrigation, and improvement of management of cooperative societies and improving farmers’ access credit. Marketing of major cash crops in the district, i.e. tea and coffee registered mixed results. Boom and slumps were experienced at various levels; this was due to managerial inefficiencies at the cooperative levels especially for coffee societies. The tea sub sector registered slight growth under the KTDA ran factories. Significant positive growth was registered under horticulture production though marketing continues to be an issue that requires to be addressed. There has also been improved access to credit and this has greatly given a boost to players in this sector.

In the education sector, heavy investment has been done in the Free Primary Education. There was an increase in enrolment after introduction of the Free Primary Education in 2003, but there has been a decline in the consecutive years. Tertiary institutions such as youth polytechnics have been revived and staffs that are more qualified seconded to the institutions and the same is expected to roll over to the current plan period.

In the health sector, a lot of improvement in the health facilities was realized during the plan period with the assistance from the CDF. The quality of health care provided also went up with provision of key equipment in major health facilities and heavy investment in public health education. The HIV/AIDS prevalence dropped marginally to 3.7% with various programmes geared towards awareness creation and mitigation of social economic impact of the infected and affected being implemented.

It is worthwhile to note that even though only few projects from the previous plans were implemented, several other community projects were implemented through the funding from the CDF and were not part of the DDP.

### 2.1.1 Implementation of the 2002-2008 Plan

A total number of 90 projects were proposed by various Departments/Ministries in the 2002-2008 District Development Plan. Out of these only 53% were implemented. A number of departments including Agriculture, Water, Forestry, Cooperatives, Police, Health and Education had achievements of between 50% and 100% in project implementation. However, others were not able to implement the proposed projects due to various reasons but mainly inadequacy in funding and change of priorities mid-stream. Table 8 below provides a snapshot of the implementation performance by each department.

**Table 8: Implementation Status of 2002-2008 Plan**

Department	No. of projects proposed (2002-2008)	No. of Projects Completed	No of on-going projects Physical	No of projects stalled	Total cost of project (Kshs.)	Remarks
Agriculture	5	5	2	0	34,390,442	Liquidity flow slowed down implementation
Livestock	5	0	0	0	Not Available	Lack of funding hence implementation did not materialise.
Water	14	10	4	0	64,000,000	Re-organisation in the water sector slowed down implementation
Kenya Forest Services	3	2	1	0	17,000,000	Retrenchment resulted in staff reduction affecting extension services
Veterinary	7	4	2	1	19,700,000	Insufficient flow of funds
Lands and Settlements				0	4,000,000	Project was completed on schedule
Fisheries	3		2	0	5,000,000	Transport hindered monitoring of the activities.
Roads				0	3,834,000,000	-
Health	6	4	2	0	52,000,000	Late issuance of funds delayed implementation
OCPD	1	1	0	0	1,200,000	-
Co-operatives	12	11	1	0	28,600,000	Construction of DCO's Office on-going
Micro and Small Enterprise Dept.	10	5	4	1	Not Available	-

The implementation of the 2002-2008 DDP was improved in contrast to the previous DDP. This can be attributed to the fact that there was improved funding from the Central Government as well as the devolved funds. The focus of the theme was to utilise the available resources effectively to achieve meaningful development. The road network

received considerable attention, as did agriculture and the water sector. The introduction of CDF and LATF funds contributed greatly to implementation of these projects.

The introduction of the Constituencies Development Fund was a great relief to the community. A number of projects from various sectors were implemented through the CDF Kitty from the two constituencies in the District. In Gatundu North Constituency, a total number of 148 projects were implemented. Out of these, 20 are complete while 126 are ongoing and two are yet to start. In Gatundu South Constituency, a total of 189 projects have been implemented since the financial year 2003/4-2006/7. Out of these, 89 are complete, 67 are ongoing while 13 of them are new projects

## 2.2 CONSTRAINTS

In implementation of the current District Development Plan, the following constraints were encountered.

### **i) Lack of technical staff:**

Some departments faced serious shortages in staff, with some departments offering services through regional offices. This was as a result of mass transfers in some departments, affecting the implementation of projects due to loss of institutional capacity.

### **ii) Change in government policies:**

Change in government policies like decentralisation of funds such as CDF, LATF resulted in some projects in the plan being left unimplemented since very little money was given to the departments in their development vote. Funds such as LATF developed their own needs identification process i.e. LASDAP. In addition, changes in water sector reforms slowed down implementation of projects in the water sector as well as changes in the Education, Forest and Environment departments, Energy, Health and Public service.

### **iii) Poor Coordination of devolved funds** has resulted to duplication of projects, which negate the essence of planning.

### **iv) Adverse climatic conditions and disease** affected the implementation of the plan in the Agriculture and Rural Development sector. For example in 2007 there was an outbreak of Rift Valley fever, which significantly affected livestock sub sector.

### **v) Inadequate resources:**

There was a weak linkage with the government budgetary cycle since MTEF processes is weak in the district. In addition, the devolved funds were spread too thinly leaving most of the projects uncompleted. This affected the smooth implementation of the programmes/projects earmarked for sustainable economic development.

## 2.3 LESSONS LEARNT

### **i) Strengthen Coordination of devolved funds**

Due to the changes in government policy, there is needed to strengthen the coordination of all devolved funds so that the district can maximise the utilisation of funds flowing to the district. There should be absolutely no contradiction between the strategic plans for the local authorities and the strategic plans prepared by the constituencies and the district

development plan. Measures should be put in place to ensure harmonization and remove inconsistencies that may exist therein. There should be sensitization on existing government policies for all stakeholders so that they can adhere to them. Sector wide approach is a key approach in achieving goals in reduction of poverty. Cross cutting issues such as HIV/AIDS can only be effectively handled if a sector wide approach is used since no one sector can claim to address the effects of the disease.

#### **ii) Community involvement**

For sustainable development, there is need to ensure community involvement and participation. In instances where the community has been involved and has participated at various stages of the project cycle, there has been marked success and the overall sustainability of the project is never in doubt. Community involvement should start right from project identification to ensure that projects are tailor made to address the specific needs of the beneficiaries. This also enhances ownership of the projects.

## **2.4 LINKAGES WITH VISION 2030, FIRST MEDIUM TERM PLAN AND THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS**

### **2.4.1 Kenya Vision 2030**

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

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

Like the Medium Term Plan, this eighth District Development Plan (DDP) 2008-2012 is the first in a series of plans undertaken to actualize Vision 2030 at the district level. This will be accomplished through programmes and projects selected through a consultative process representing the district's medium term priorities towards achieving Vision 2030, the MDGs and other government policies. These projects are prepared in line with the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) sectors and therefore provide the link between planning, budgeting and implementation at the district level.

As part of its contribution to the overall aim of providing quality of life for all Kenyans, the district will also continue to mainstream MDGs into its planning, budgeting and implementation activities in line with Vision 2030 and the Medium Term Plan 2008-2012, thereby contributing to eradication of extreme poverty and hunger, achievement of

Universal Primary Education (UPE), promotion of gender equality and women empowerment, reduced child mortality, improved maternal health, reduction of national and district HIV/AIDS prevalence rates, malaria and other major diseases; environmental sustainability and development of global partnerships.

## **2.5 MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES**

This section examines the major development challenges and cross cutting issues that affects development of the district. Gatundu District is predominantly an agricultural area. Most of the households engage in small-scale farming and therefore marketing of their farm produce and distribution of farm inputs is important. The condition of the road network, marketing infrastructure and coordination among stakeholders are crucial for the development of the district. Given the scarcity of land in the face of a fast growing population, off farm employment opportunities such as cottage manufacturing industries, Commerce and Trade and Jua-Kali activities are of vital importance.

### **2.5.1 Major Development Challenges**

#### **i) Poor Communication Network**

Infrastructure remains a key development component in boosting development activities of the District. Roads network especially feeder roads are in poor condition during rainy season making it difficult to access market hence huge losses of farm produce.

Access to services such as health is also hampered by poor road network. This problem is currently being addressed by various stakeholders where resources are being channelled to address the roads conditions. CDF and the Ministry of Roads have been working together to identify the priority areas. This has lead to improved road network but more needs to be done to achieve meaningful accessibility.

#### **ii) Low Productivity in the Agriculture and Rural Development sector**

Agriculture is the main stay economic activity in the district. In the last plan period, the sector faced mixed productivity registering slumps and booms between the years. This can be attributed to rising cost of farm inputs, animal feeds, services coupled by low prices in the market. Marketing systems in the district are not well-developed leading to farmers being exploited by intermediaries.

#### **iii) Population growth**

Human resources have an important role to play in development. This section discusses population of the district in terms of its structure and the effects it is likely to have on development. Specific focus is given to the school going age groups, the female in the reproductive age and the labour force.

Population size and structure as per 1999 Population and Housing Census, indicates that Gatundu District had a population of 213,159 persons with an estimated annual growth rate of 0.8%. This population is projected to increase to 229,075 in 2008 and 236,517 in 2012 assuming a constant fertility rate and the same growth rate prevails. However, with

HIV and AIDS pandemic, which is currently at 3.7% of the total population, the trend is expected to rise but at a decreasing rate.

The district has a youthful population that composes about 33% of the total population. Given this trend, the demand for more facilities such as schools, hospitals, recreation facilities are already high and are poised to increase further in future. There is therefore need to check the population growth through intensification of family planning campaigns so that available resources can be directed to development projects instead of being allocated for social investments to cater for the rising population.

### 2.5.2 Cross-cutting Issues

This section highlights the major development challenges and cross cutting issues that the district is bound to face during the 2008-2012 plan period. They include population growth, wide spread poverty, HIV and Aids pandemic, gender inequality, disaster management and environmental degradation.

#### i) Poverty

In Gatundu District, all forms of poverty including food and absolute poverty are being experienced and indeed poverty incidence is taking an upward trend due to factors such as rising unemployment, collapse of agricultural sectors, poor infrastructure and rise in HIV/AIDS prevalence. The prevalence of poverty in the district currently stands at 36%.

The major causes of poverty in the district are high cost of agricultural inputs, which results into low yields, insufficient extension services and poor management of cooperative societies that have led to decline in agricultural and livestock productivity as a result of poor markets. Other factors that have contributed to the increase in poverty are landlessness, HIV/AIDS inaccessibility to credit facilities due to high bank charges and lack of collateral especially among women and youths which has impaired the level of investment hence raising unemployment. Lack of entrepreneur skills among the youths has also contributed to the level of unemployment and hence poverty,

### SWOT Analysis

<b>Strength</b>	<b>Weakness</b>
An enterprising community; Availability of markets for farm produce due to its proximity with Nairobi and Thika towns; productive land for crops and livestock.	Exhaustion of soil nutrients; large sizes of families.
<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Threats</b>
Strengthened cooperatives to market produce; Value addition to agricultural produce; Diversification of agricultural produce; market access through internet.	Uneconomical subdivision of land; high cost of agricultural inputs, Unpredictable weather patterns; insecurity; Environmental degradation; Presence of IDP's in the district.

## ii) HIV/AIDS

The HIV/AIDS pandemic has been a global problem for over two decades. In Kenya, millions of people have so far died, due to AIDS and hundreds continue to die daily due to AIDS related illness. HIV/AIDS continue to be a major constraint to development especially due to its effect on the active population in the society mainly the youth. There are rising cases of OVCs as a result of parents succumbing to HIV/AIDS. This affects the enrolment rate as well as retention rate in schools. Access to basic facilities including health is also compromised leading to suffering. Another problem that arises is discrimination in inheritance. Currently, orphaned children are left at the care of the relatives who might not bequeath the property to the kids once they reach 18 years. Dependency levels continue to rise while productivity of the infected is on the decline resulting to low production especially in Agriculture and Rural Development sector and therefore affecting food security. The government has nevertheless initiated far-reaching programmes such as the free ARVs, PMTCTs, and the VCTs, which are bearing fruits.

HIV/AIDS prevalence in the district stands at 3.7% while HIV/AIDS hospital bed occupancy is at 30%. The ages most affected are 20-49 years, majority of who are female. This scenario has a negative implication on the labour force and the dependency ratio. Decline and weakening of the labour force will have negative effects on both agriculture and industrial output.

The HIV/AIDS awareness in the district stands at 95% and the prevalence is still high. The biggest challenge is change in altitude in order to curb the spread.

Poverty has been identified as a major impediment to success against HIV/AIDS and the two has to be addressed concurrently. This is because poverty influences HIV/AIDS treatment, prevention, care and support. Enormous resources continue to be directed to various areas such as the ARVs, VCTs, PMTCTs and care and support programmes. Despite all this, the core objective of winning the fight against HIV/AIDS has not been realized.

For any meaningful development to take place, the HIV/AIDS issue must be addressed comprehensively. The Ministry of Health will continue to screen blood and encourage VCTs in all health centres. Youth groups will continue to be encouraged to come up with income generating projects that will empower them economically and other vulnerable groups. To strengthen the coordination of HIV/AIDS activities, various committees such as CACCs and DTC will be strengthened in the district.

### SWOT Analysis

<b>Strength</b>	<b>Weaknesses</b>
Support from NACC; Presence of Active CSOs; VCT, PMTCT and ARV sites; community health workers; Highly qualified health personnel.	Low uptake in VCT due to stigma; Lack of strong Home Base Care Programme; Inadequate access to female condoms.
<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Threats</b>
Establishment of mobile VCT; existence of strong support groups	Stigma; poverty; food insecurity.

### iii) Drug abuse and local brew

Drug abuse and local brew has emerged as a major threat to development in the District in recent years. This has mainly been due to the high unemployment rates of the youths due to dwindling returns of the coffee and tea sector. Secondly, the drug abuse problem has resulted to poor transition rates as well as school dropouts. This in turn has resulted to deteriorating security and accelerated unemployment as youth abandon meaningful economic activity.

Drug abuse affects the health of the person adversely. The youth who abuse drugs are at risk of suffering from many forms of diseases especially HIV/AIDs.

#### SWOT Analysis

<b>Strength</b>	<b>Weaknesses</b>
Existing institutions; Adequate facilitation	Poor transition rates; school dropouts; Weak youth leadership structure.
<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Threats</b>
Community involvement and capacity building; Youth Enterprise Fund.	High rates of unemployment; Low returns in Coffee and Tea sectors; High levels of insecurity; HIV/AIDs.

### iv) Youth

The youth population in Gatundu district comprises the majority of the total at about 45%. This is therefore a big challenge as most of them are unemployed and engage in HIV/AIDs and drug abuse. The absorption of the youth in Agriculture and Rural Development is minimal since most of them have formal education that places much emphasis on white-collar jobs.

Lack of employment opportunities have also influenced the youth to engage in criminal activities and hence rising insecurity in the district. To help address this problem, there is need to have vibrant campaigns against drug abuse especially in schools and other learning institutions. Recreation facilities and vocational training institutes can also offer a good platform to positively influence behaviour change in the youth. Lastly, there is need to revamp the sports activities so that the youth are constructively occupied and the same used as campaign forums.

#### SWOT Analysis

<b>Strength</b>	<b>Weakness</b>
Advocacy skills; Big population; Energetic youth; Youth Enterprise Fund; CDF resources; Inter sectoral collaborations	Drug abuse; Bad attitude towards certain category of jobs; Weak youth leadership structure; Poor institutions at grassroots level.
<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Threats</b>
Linkage with international and regional youth institutions; Engaging the services of young people in development;	Inadequate funding; High rates of Unemployment; HIV/AIDs; Drug abuse; Low prices of farm produce; Population

<b>Strength</b>	<b>Weakness</b>
Partnership with private sector to promote internship program; Tapping the expertise of young Kenyans in Diaspora; General goodwill from the political class on youth development; Institutional development and capacity building.	increase.

#### **v) Gender Inequality**

Gender issues in development go beyond physical and biological differences between men and women, girls and boys. It refers to equity in access to resources, opportunities and benefits. In Gatundu, district gender disparities are manifested through property ownership and access to credit. According to the 1999 Population and Housing census, the ratio of male to female was almost 1:1. The ratio, including the fact that women form the bulk of the labour force, must be recognized and integrated in the planning and decision-making. In the primary school enrolment (6-13) age cohorts, the ratio of boys to girls was 1:1. In secondary school, there were more girls than boys.

According to many African traditional systems, women are discriminated against as regards to inheritance of the wealth from the parents and property ownership. The lack of ownership and control of productive assets such as land contribute to poverty amongst women. They lack easy credit facilities from the bank due to lack of the collateral. The case is even worse with widows and single mothers. According to PRSP, men dominate the access to resources and decision-making.

During the plan period, the district will address the challenges facing women in decision making by enforcing the 30% affirmative action for women to be included in all committees and positions in public and private sectors. More awareness campaigns will be carried out to inform women to take advantage of the Women Enterprise Fund set by the government and credit facilities from other financial institutions. These funds are meant for empowering women economically.

#### **SWOT Analysis**

<b>Strength</b>	<b>Weakness</b>
Political good will; Strong civil society participation and other stakeholders; Good network of organizations advocating on gender issues; Strong international commitment to gender parity.	High poverty levels; Traditional divisions of labour;
<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Threats</b>
Women enterprise development fund; Presence of Kenya Women Finance Trust; Political goodwill and support.	HIV/AIDs; Poverty; Environmental degradation.

## vi) People with Disabilities

This category of the population has been marginalized in all sectors of development. For a long time, people with disabilities have been treated with scorn and seen as dependants who cannot add value to economic and developmental processes. There is need to establish the number of people with disabilities and by the type of disability for planning purposes. There is need to bring on board people with disabilities in making decisions that pertain to them. Further there is need to target people with disabilities to empower them economically as has been done with other minority groups. There is also need to sensitize the community on challenges facing people with disabilities, and link them with institutions such as the Association of People Living with Disabilities in Kenya so that they can be accorded necessary assistance.

### SWOT Analysis

<b>Strength</b>	<b>Weakness</b>
Good advocacy skill; Disability bill; Existence of Association for Physically Handicapped.	Negative altitude by the society; Lack of mobility; Lack of comprehensive data concerning physically disabled people.
<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Threats</b>
Training in vocational skills; Participation in the decision-making organs in the district; Development of a rehabilitation centre.	Relegation of issues of disability; Poor infrastructures; Discrimination by the members of the society.

## vii) Environment

Environment is a major developmental concern due to its impact on several sectors. Primarily it affects agricultural productivity that is the backbone of the Gatundu district economy. Similarly, sustainability of the water resources is hinged on the protection of water catchments sources. Many of the rivers that transverse the district originate from Aberdare Ranges, which has been under threat of illegal timber harvesting and farming activities due to population pressure. Poor farming methods have also been noted to affect the environment adversely especially the excess use of chemicals and fertilizers without proper soil erosion prevention techniques.

Human activities have contributed to the decline in forest cover arising from timber harvesting and rising use of fuel. A good example is the destruction of Kieni forest. Similarly, water harvesting for domestic and irrigation coupled with planting of some species of trees near rivers have greatly affected the volume of water. Sub-division of land due to high population pressure has resulted to cultivation of riverbeds and this has led to soil erosion. The increased demand for building materials has led to mushrooming of quarries along the main road connecting Gatundu Town and Kamwangi urban centre. During rainy seasons, the open quarries may collapse thus leading to road destruction.

Environment pollution is also a significant factor in adverse health. This is reflected through high incidences of diseases and poor health arising from contaminated air and

water. The rising use of wood fuel by tea factories has also resulted to reduction of farm forest and hence surface exposure. This has resulted to climatic changes gradually leading to reduced rainfall and unreliability of the same and ultimately low farm produce. Other environmental concerns are the disposal of waste especially polythene papers in urban areas.

The major challenge in the district is to ensure that all stakeholders in the district put proper and sustainable environmental conservation measures in place.

### SWOT Analysis

<b>Strength</b>	<b>Weakness</b>
Proximity to the Aberdare forest; Presence of permanent rivers and streams; enactment of Environment Management and Coordination Act	Over dependence on wood fuel; Weak enforcement of existing regulations; Limited personnel.
<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Threats</b>
Developing alternative sources of energy; waste recycling; Devolved funds	Landslides; Soil Erosion; Rising poverty levels Pollution; High demand of building materials; presence of a number of tea factories.

### viii) ICT

Information Communication Technology is an area that is yet to achieve its potential in the district. ICT is a major driver for development. Most of the departments are yet to get computers from their head office. The district has a good mobile network though it is difficult to establish the number of people with mobile phones. The newly introduced M-Pesa services have been well received in the district and there are more than five agents in Gatundu town. The number of cyber cafes is increasing implying that residents will be able to enjoy the use of internet services, which is critical, and a cheaper way of accessing information. There is need to attract new partners to invest in this sector which has a lot of potential in the district.

### SWOT Analysis

<b>Strength</b>	<b>Weakness</b>
Private sector involvement; Presence of mobile phone players; E-government services; Growing ICT knowledgeable youthful population.	Lack of skills; Low computerization levels; Poor ICT infrastructure and system; Poor technology transfer; Distrust and fear of ICT content.
<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Threats</b>
Accelerated roll out of telecommunication infrastructure; Development of wide area networks (WAN) to facilitate government linkages; Development of a district specific website; Public service delivery through ICT (e-service); Laying of the fibre optic cable.	Lack of ICT skills in the labour force; Redundant and inappropriate technologies; A weak economy further threatened by the global information society.

## 2.6 ANALYSIS OF ISSUES AND CAUSES

District Issues, Causes, Objectives, And Strategies				
Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objective	Strategies
Rising insecurity & high crime rates	Shortage of security personnel; Unemployment.	Improve security in the district.	Infrastructure development; Increase the work force; Intensify patrols.	Increased community policing; Recruitment of more security personnel.
Low Income rates	Low agricultural productivity; Poor marketing channels; High costs of farm inputs especially fertilizers; High cost of A.I services; Low produce prices; Lack of affordable credit facilities.	To improve the living standards of the people through raising their income and reducing poverty rates to 32 percent.	Encourage use of alternative inputs; Improved management capacity; Livestock movement control; Use of alternative pest control measures; Intensify land use; Encourage group formation; Promote contract and strategic farming Improvement of infrastructure.	Modern farming methods; Spray against ticks; Avail A. I services; Community training; Provision of irrigation water; Create enabling environment for credit facilities.
High rates of unemployment	Lack of skills; Lack of local industries; Lack of self employment; Corruption.	Raising employment opportunities by training youths on entrepreneurship skills.	Community empowerment programs.	Revitalize Dairy Sector; Promote value addition in the District; Encourage youths to apply for youth funds to start Income generating activities.
Poor Infrastructure /Poor Road Network	Inadequate funds due to high cost of maintenance.	Improved road network especially all access roads by 2012.	Increase funding for development of road; infrastructure Train available staff.	Construction; Upgrading of road network; Regular maintenance and repair; Resurveying rural access roads; Grading of access roads.
High cases of OVCs	Death of parents due to HIV/AIDs related cases.	Reduce the HIV prevalence from 3.9 to 2.8 percent.	Reduction of stigma; Improved care for people infected with	HIV/AIDs programme - District wide.

<b>District Issues, Causes, Objectives, And Strategies</b>				
<b>Issues/Problems</b>	<b>Causes</b>	<b>Development Objectives</b>	<b>Immediate Objective</b>	<b>Strategies</b>
			the virus.	
Poor standards of Education	Staff Shortage; Poor supervision in schools; Low ICT training in schools.	Improve the education standards in the District by 2012.	Increase transition rates and retention rates for ECD, primary and secondary levels by 10% by 2012.	Lobby the government to recruit more staff; Construction of classrooms and facilities; Proper equipment to schools; Improve and upgrade existing polytechnics;
Rising cases of drug abuse	Idleness; Unemployment; School drop-out; Family break-ups; Moral decay.	To have a drug free district by 2012.	Increase drug awareness campaigns in all schools and churches in the district.	Drug awareness advocacy in schools and churches.

## 3.0 INTRODUCTION

This Chapter maps out priority measures to be implemented in the district in order to achieve sustained economic development. The discussion is in line with the MIF sectors that include: the Agricultural and Rural Development, Trade, Tourism and Industry, Physical Infrastructure, Environment, Water and Sanitation, Human Resource Development, Research Innovation and Technology, Governance, Justice, Law and Order, Public Administration and Special Programmes sectors. The sectors are discussed in terms of their vision, mission, district response and the role of stakeholders in the sector. Cross sector linkages and strategies to address cross cutting issues are also discussed.

## 3.1 AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

It is one of the main sectors in the district. The sector comprises of the following sub-sectors: Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries development, Forestry and Wildlife, and Cooperative Development.

### 3.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission

To be an innovative, commercially oriented and modern Agriculture and Rural Development Sector

## CHAPTER THREE: DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES AND PRIORITIES

### 3.1.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

In response to the sector vision and mission, the district has adopted a number of strategies including: strengthening the extension services, promoting agro-forestry, and strengthening the marketing services. This is aimed at creating farmers in the district enjoy competitive advantage in their areas of specialization. Efforts will be geared towards increasing production of all crop and livestock and to make them profitable.

In a bid to realize the vision and mission, the district will continue to support the extension services and strengthen the marketing services. The focus will be on how to utilize the extension services to the benefit of the farmers. The focus will be on how to utilize the extension services to the benefit of the farmers. This will be achieved through provision of advisory services that focus on effective animal health services, extension services to small scale farmers, and improving existing water channels and market systems and promotion of cooperative agriculture to reduce the risk.

### 3.1.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Agriculture is a key sector and the primary source of income in the district. It is estimated that 40% of the population is engaged in agriculture. The majority of the population of the

### **3.0 INTRODUCTION**

This Chapter maps out priority measures to be implemented in the district in order to achieve sustained economic development. The discussion is in line with the MTEF sectors that include: the Agricultural and Rural Development; Trade, Tourism and Industry; Physical Infrastructure; Environment, Water and Sanitation, Human Resource Development, Research Innovation and Technology, Governance, Justice, Law and Order; Public Administration; and Special Programmes sectors. The sectors are discussed in terms of their vision, mission, district response and the roles of stakeholders in the sector. Cross sector linkages and strategies to mainstream cross cutting issues are also discussed.

### **3.1 AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

This is one of the main sectors in the district. The sector comprises of the following ministries: Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries development, Forestry and Wildlife, Lands, and Cooperative Development.

#### **3.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission**

**Vision:** To be an innovative, commercially oriented and modern Agriculture and Rural Development Sector

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

#### **3.1.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission**

In response to the sector vision and mission, the district has stepped up extension services making them target specific, more demand driven and customer oriented. This is aimed at ensuring farmers in the district enjoy comparative advantage in their areas of specialization. Efforts will be geared towards increasing production in both crop and livestock sub sectors subject to land available.

In a bid to maximize output from farmers, the district will focus on value addition and marketing of produce. There are several storage facilities for both food and cash crops though their utilization has not been optimal. The focus will be on how to utilize the storage facilities at optimal level especially by small-scale farmers. This will be achieved through establishment of advisory services that focus on effective demand driven extension services to smallholder farmers, creation and improving existing value chains and market systems and promotion of conservation agriculture to protect the environment.

#### **3.1.3 Importance of the Sector in the District.**

Agriculture sector is an important tool for promoting development in the district. It is estimated that 448 km<sup>2</sup> is under cultivation. This represents 93% of the total area of the

district. About 49,804 families derive their livelihood from agricultural production directly. The sector therefore plays a key role in the providing food, employment and family income for rural communities and raw materials for agro-based industries. The district is a major producer of cash crops; coffee and tea.

### 3.1.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Roles
Ministry of Agriculture	Provide agricultural regulatory framework, policy guidelines and extension services.
Farmers	Identify their own constraints, potentials and opportunities for stakeholders' interventions; Farmer to farmer extension services.
Other Government Ministries	Development in their mandated areas that affect Agriculture and Rural Development sector.
Private Sector and Agencies	Conduct research and disseminate finding to other stakeholders; Provide training to farmers; Trainings and avail farm inputs and marketing of produce (widen).
Financial Institutions	Provision of credit facilities.
Cooperative Development	Coordinate agricultural marketing societies including their regulatory frameworks.

### 3.1.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

This section highlights the priorities, constraints and strategies used in various sub-sectors.

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
<b>Crop Development</b>	Increase production of food and cash crops.	High cost of farm inputs; Limited land sizes; Soil infertility; Unstable market prices for crops; Unpredictable weather; Poor crop husbandry.	Development of irrigation schemes; Intensify extension services; Strengthen market systems; Encourage soil and water conservation; Promote topical trainings.
	Develop value addition industries.	Poor marketing; Institutional weakness; Poor credit etiquette.	Financial and technical support groups focusing on value addition; Training on financial management.
<b>Research</b>	Improve linkage between research and extension.	Poor dissemination of research findings;	Strengthen collaboration between research and

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
		Low adoption of new technologies.	extension.
<b>Marketing</b>	Improve farm storage facilities	High cost incurred in storage.	Encourage farmers to use available storage facilities.
	Develop marketing channels	Presence of middlemen; Unstable prices.	Streamline management of cooperatives; Develop market linkages and intelligence.
<b>Livestock Production</b>	Improvement in livestock production	High incidence of livestock diseases; Poor animal husbandry; Poor fodder management; High cost of animal feeds; High cost of AI services; Limited land sizes; Financial constraints among farmers.	Training on fodder management; Encourage value addition of animal products to maximize output; Intensify extension services; Intensity demonstration on new technologies; topical on site trainings; Disease control; Linkages with financial institutions ; Encourage farmers to enter contracts with major companies e.g. KCC, KMC, Brook side, farmers choice.
<b>Veterinary services</b>	To control animal diseases	Uncontrolled trans-boundary diseases; Weak institutional capacity.	Quarantine and control animal movement; Animal disease surveillance; Vector and pest control; Animal health extension; Branding and identification of animals; Capacity building for quality assurance officers.
	Increase output and productivity	Overstocking; Poor access to markets; Inadequate information technology.	Promotion of appropriate breeding practices and technologies; Strengthen early warning systems.
<b>Cooperative Development</b>	Strengthen cooperative movement	Mismanagement of cooperative societies;	Conduct training on management for management committees; Encourage cooperatives to process and market farm products.
<b>Environment</b>	Coordinate & promote integration of environmental considerations in projects, policies and plans; Education & public awareness creation on environmental issues.	Low awareness of environmental laws and regulations; Poverty; Poor technologies and environmental unfriendly economic activities; Inadequate facilitation.	Public education and awareness of existing environmental laws; Ensure compliance with the EMCA Act; Promote development and use of environmental friendly technologies.

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
<b>Forest</b>	Promote farm forestry, commercial tree farming and efficient utilization and marketing of forest products.	Increased demand for forest products e.g. timber, wood fuel; Decreasing land sizes due to population increase; Inadequate staffing.	Sustainable manage natural forests for social, economic and environmental benefits; Collaborate in forest research and dissemination of findings; Develop essential infrastructure for effective forest management and protection.
<b>Trade, Tourism and Industry</b>	Promote and facilitate small and medium enterprises;	Lack of entrepreneurship skills;	Provide training on entrepreneurship
	Promote graduation of small and medium enterprises to large enterprises.	Limited know how, human resource and working tools for service providers.	Provide business development services e.g. training, and advice; Provide working tools for service providers.
	Promote and facilitate agro based small and medium industries.	Lack of investors; Poor market channels; Poor infrastructure.	Improve market and information linkages; Encourage local and international investment; Improve infrastructure; Encourage industry incubation.
	Improve the availability of financial assistance to M&SMEs	Inadequate funding.	Promote a saving culture and table banking.
<b>Land administration</b>	Processing and issuing of land titles; Registration of land transactions and other legal documents; Arbitration of land and boundary disputes; Valuation of land.	Lack of adequate facilitation; Infiltration of land brokers.	Introduction of a customer service desk; Sharing of resources and improving collaboration with other departments.
<b>Survey</b>	Provision of updated land information; Provision of quality control and assurance of geo-data.	Lack of sufficient resources; Lack of updated maps.	Facilitate land registrar in boundary disputes; Restoration of land management records.
<b>Physical Planning</b>	Preparation of regional and physical development plans; Documentation and protection of public utility land Execution of physical development controls.	Lack of updated maps and planning data; Low financial resource allocation.	Preparation of one zoning plan per financial year.

### 3.1.6 Project and Programme Priorities

#### (A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Crop Development

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Program (NALEP)	Encourage all stakeholders' involvement	Cover the whole district comprising of 49,804 families	Mobilize farmer to identify potentials and opportunities for stakeholder's interventions.

*Gatundu District Development Plan 2008-2012*

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
District wide	in agriculture development.	covering 448km.	
Njaa Marufuku Kenya District wide	To enhance food security in the District.	To finance at least three groups per year.	Financing groups with between Kshs. 120,000 to 2.5 million per group to carry out agricultural enterprises.
Promotion of Private Sector Development in Agriculture(PSDA) District Wide	To reduce the usage of firewood and promote environmental conservation.	To install 1500 energy saving devices.	Promotion of energy saving devices in the district.

### (B) New Project Proposals: Crop Development

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activity
Orphan crops District Wide	1	Improved food security in the district; Better diet at household level; More income at farm level.	Purchase 16,000 and 44,000 cassava and sweet potato cuttings respectively; 240 farmers trained.	Train farmers on cassava and sweet potatoes; Establish potato and cassava bulking sites; Establish beans demonstration; Post harvest-handling trainings.
Emerging crops District Wide	2	Promotion of emerging crops; More farm income.	5 farmer trainings; 1 staff educational tour and training; 2 field surveys; 5 demonstrations.	Farmer trainings on grain amaranth utilization; Staff tour to areas with emerging crops; Field surveys on Aloe Vera; Set demos grain amaranth.

### (A) On- going Projects: Livestock Production

Programme Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme(NALEP) District Wide	Enhance Skills & Knowledge through Collaboration, CIGS Formation and Demand -driven Extension.	Cover Two Focal Areas(FA 's) of 16,000 families covering 7000ha annually	Mobilize farmers to identify constraints, potentials and opportunities for all collaborators interventions.
Core Poverty Project District Wide	It addresses food insecurity in the District and enhances income generation to alleviate poverty.	Increase production of all livestock products: Milk, Meat, Eggs and Honey.	Provision of Extension services through field days, Trainings, demonstrations Farm visits and office consultations at all levels.

### (B) New Projects Proposal: Livestock Production

Project Name location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
District	1	Enhance office space for all	Construction	Office block

Project Name location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Headquarters offices District wide		officers by 2012.	of one office block.	construction.
Livestock census District wide	2	Establish the number, breed and distribution of various livestock in the District.	Carry out livestock census for all animals By 2012.	Livestock census.
Dairy Cattle Production District Wide	3	Increase Dairy production by 10 percent.	Train 1500 farmers on dairy husbandry practices per year.	Farmer's trainings through field days, demonstrations, farm visits and office consultations.
Promote and improve productivity in poultry rearing District wide	4	Increase availability of white meat; Improve efficiency in poultry; Production and empower poultry farmers.	Train 500 farmers per year through field days and farm demonstration.	Farmer's trainings through field days, demonstrations, farm visits and office consultations.
Dairy Goat production District Wide	5	Increased goat milk production by 10 percent in the district to make it self-sufficient.	Train 300 farmers per year through field days and farm demonstration.	Farmer's trainings through field days, demonstrations, farm visits and office consultations.
Bee Keeping production District Wide	6	Increased bee products by 15 percent to reduce honey import from other areas.	Train 100 farmers per year through field days and farm demonstration.	Farmer's trainings through field days, demonstrations, farm visits and office consultations.
Rabbits production District Wide	7	Increased production and utilization of rabbit meat.	Train 100 Farmers per year through field days and farm demonstration.	Farmer's trainings through field days, demonstrations, farm visits and office consultations.

**(B) New Projects/ Proposals: Veterinary**

Project Name location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Disease Prevention and Control programme District Wide	1	Reduce incidences of notifiable diseases e.g. Anthrax, Lumpy Skin, Rabies, Newcastle etc	Vaccination Coverage to increase from 50% to 75 %.	Vaccinate against notifiable diseases twice per year for cattle and dogs; Poultry diseases vaccinated according to schedule.
Veterinary Public Health District wide	2	Ensure the public consume wholesome meat; Licensing slaughter	Ensure 100% meat inspection at the 19 licensed slabs and meat transported in	Meat inspection in all licensed slabs; Ensure day to day hygiene at the slabs;

Project Name location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
		slabs and meat containers; Licensing of medically fit flayers.	54 licensed meat containers.	Annual licensing of slabs and meat containers; Annual licensing of flayers.
Hides and skin improvement service District wide	3	Produce quality hides and skins for local and export markets.	Achieve 95% grade 1 hides and skins quality.	To train and impart skills in flayers and Banda store owners on processing high quality hides and skins.
Tick Control District wide	4	Reduce incidences of tick borne diseases by 15 percent.	To improve extension on importance of tick control by 2012.	Extension to-be done during farm visits, field days, barazas and any other forum.
Artificial Insemination District wide	5	To upgrade and improve the dairy animals for more milk production by 2012.	To improve from 5,000 insemination to 10,000 insemination per year.	Supervise and coordinate all AI providers.
District Veterinary Office	7	To have an office block by end of 2008.	Completed office block by 2008.	Construction of the office block.

#### (A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Cooperative Development

Project Name location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Education and Training District wide	To educate Members in order to uplift their standard of living.	Enhance capacity building for 34,499 members in the 32 societies in the district; To reach another 3000 potential members; To encourage registration of 25 societies.	To undertake education and training to all types of societies in the district.
Dairy Development Project District wide	To provide a source of income and employment for the rural people thus reducing poverty.	To ensure the two registered cooperative societies are restructured and revived.	Restructure and revitalize the dormant dairy cooperative societies in the district.
Horticultural Development District wide	To ensure the horticultural farmers enjoy the economics of scale and be able to market their produce overseas markets.	Intensive and extensive extension services to all farmers in the district.	To encourage the potential members to form viable horticulture cooperatives.
Rural Based Saccos District wide	Provide banking services to farmers.	Ensure farmers get loan on easy terms.	To encourage thrift among rural farmers.

**(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Kenya Forest Service**

Project Name location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Agro- forestry Project District Wide	To encourage tree planting and avail adequate seedlings.	Produce 100,00 seedlings per year	Encourage tree planting.
Forest extension programme District Wide	Provide both subsistence products and income while contributing to soil and water conservation.	Cover all divisions	Organize farmers trainings on monthly basis; Provision of tree seedlings for communal planting.

**(B) New Project Proposal: Kenya Forest Service**

Project Name location/ Division	Priority	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Natural forest rehabilitation Kieni Forest	1	Improve forest cover forest biodiversity.	300ha	Tree planting.
Participatory forest management District Wide	2	Improve rural livelihood and incomes of communities.	2 community forest associations.	Mobilization and training.
Agro forestry development District Wide	3	To increase trees planting in farm land.	1m seedlings	Forest extension service
Wood let establishment District Wide	4	Establish commercial wood let.	60ha of commercial wood let 300 ha commercial plantation.	Raising plantation

**(B) New Project Proposals: Lands; Physical Planning**

Project Name/ Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Physical planning for Gatundu town and Kamwangi shopping Centre	1	To provide a spatial framework for controlling urban development.	Complete two zoning plans.	Consensus building, stakeholder analysis, data collection, base map preparation, draft plan preparation, publication, approval and launch of approved plans.

**3.1.7 Cross Sector Linkages**

An efficient, adequate and reliable infrastructure plays an important role in development of the agricultural sector. With proper infrastructure, transportation cost for farm inputs and produce are reduced. Availability and accessibility of credit is vital in growth of agriculture. For the financial services to flourish a lot of capacity building of the

community is required. Communication is also a key aspect in growth of this sector as farmers can access market information in real time and make critical decisions as when to sell and where to sell. Growth of ICT sector in the district is also vital for farmers seeking export markets where they also access global market information and also new technologies and trends in production.

### **3.1.8 Mainstreaming Cross-cutting Issues**

Mainstreaming of crosscutting issues will be undertaken in the sector. Through special programmes sector, Women and Youth will be trained on the sector related activities. This will ensure transfer of technology for efficiency to be attained for maximum productivity. The Youth and Women will be empowered through the youth and women enterprise funds. The sector will recognize and promote the recognition of women in decision making on farm use and products. The sector will also ensure that women hold at least a third of the leadership roles of groups within the sector.

The sector will continue to sensitize the community on the dangers of contracting HIV/AIDS. Enterprises such as dairy goats, kitchen gardens and traditional vegetables, which are nutritious to the infected people, will be set up. Through promotion of value addition of the agricultural produce, farmers will be able to fetch more from the market and thus reduce poverty as well create employment to the ever increasing population.

The focus of the sector will also be tailored to technologies and enterprises that are friendly to the environment. This will include sensitizing farmers on the need to plant indigenous trees at the expense of water consuming exotic blue gum trees. Importance of protecting water catchment areas to improve water conservation will be promoted. Farmers will also be sensitized on the need to conserve the environment subject to them seeking to raise incomes and promote environmental friendly alternatives.

## **3.2 TRADE, TOURISM AND INDUSTRY**

### **3.2.1 Sector Vision and Mission**

#### **Vision**

The Vision: is to have a harmonious and globally competitive and investment society that thrives as a destination of choice with citizens operating freely across borders.

#### **Mission**

The Mission is to facilitate sustainable tourism, diversified trade and investments, vibrant industrial base, regional integration and preservation of national heritage and culture for sustainable development.

### **3.2.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission**

The sector will strive to reduce trade restrictions so as to create a good environment for investment in order to improve commercial activities in the district. This will increase

people's incomes and also increase the government's taxable income. The sector will also strive to enhance growth in small and large-scale businesses to create employment opportunities thus helping in poverty reduction. The sector will also continue to encourage small and micro-enterprises through provision of loans at low interest rates through the Joint Loans Board.

The sector will continue to implement flagship projects and priority district programmes in line with vision 2030. In areas where the district has comparative advantage, for example in milk and vegetable production, processing of these products among others will be emphasized so as to add value to the raw materials.

### 3.2.3 Importance of the Sector to the District

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

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

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

### 3.2.4 Role of stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Role
Government	To give policy guidelines for the sector To provide training of entrepreneurs on business skills, provides loans to the business community, encourage investments in industrial ventures and provide relevant business information to the local entrepreneurs
Banks	Provide banking services and provision of credit facilities
NGOs	Training and mobilization of the local community

### 3.2.5 Sub-Sector Priorities and Constraints

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Trade	Administration	Funds, manpower	Computerization and casual labourers
	Management of funds	Manpower	Computerization
	Technical advice on projects implementation/maintenance	Manpower, means of transport	Casual labourers, hire of vehicles, engage contractors

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
<b>Tourism and Wildlife</b>			
Wildlife conservation and community services	Achieve policy, legal and regulatory framework	Political support/goodwill; Reduced growth in international tourism.	Re-definition of KWS mandate and operational framework
	Stability to effectively discharge the mandate	Consumption trends and pattern	Consultations on proposed wildlife policy and amendments to the Act.
	New policy document New wildlife Act	Empowerment	
Wildlife protection	Enhance wildlife conservation, protection and management	Poverty Change in land use patterns	Generate scientific information for decision making
			Improve management of protected areas, important wildlife areas and endangered species/eliminate poaching; wildlife restoration/re-stocking and de-stocking
	Biodiversity inventories	Weak wildlife Act	Consult on proposed wildlife act
	Research outputs/documents	Conflicting Acts governing other sectors	Harmonise conflicts act
	Adoption of KWS conservation models by communities and or private wildlife conservationist and local authorities	Lack of disposal policies for trophies	Provide awards for communities to compete for
Conservation education	Develop community education programmes and disseminate information for various target groups nationally; Strengthen community education capacity and extend to all conservation areas	Inadequate public awareness on conservation values; lack of conservation education inputs in schools and training institutions; inadequate resources and equipment/facilities	Develop community wildlife benefit programmes; Manage wildlife – livestock interface; Secure wildlife corridors and migratory routes; Incorporating of conservation education in learning institutions curricula
Tourism marketing and business development	Develop tourism facilities and diversity tourism products; enhance domestic and international marketing and promotion; review tariffs; mobilize resources to support conservation	Competition from other tourist destinations; post election violence; lack of marketing of KWS services and its products to the public; tourism and research activity in private and non-protected areas	Develop wildlife management charter and tourism development guidelines; consolidate the development of ecological monitoring and assessment systems
Financial services	Explore and design appropriate financial systems and services to support industrialization; closer collaboration between financial institutions, local authorities, community and government	Poor access to and high cost of credit; poor collaboration between the various stakeholders; inadequate financial management skills	Improve access to investment funds from funding agencies e.g. KIE, ICDC, KTDC etc; improve the delivery of microfinance services

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
			through closer collaboration between stakeholders; promote rural SACCOs; training on financial management skills among entrepreneurs.
Small scale enterprise	Reactive and provide an enabling environment for the further of the sector.	Lack of access to credit; lack and high cost of infrastructure, e.g. jua kali sheds electricity, water, telephones etc; poor market for the products; lack of access to appropriate technology.	Provision of infrastructure through enhanced collaboration; encourage micro-finance financial institutional, to provide adequate and timely credit to this sub-sector

### 3.2.6 Project and Programme Priorities

#### (A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Tourism

Project Name	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Improve visitors accommodation and rental facilities (Aberdare National Park)	To increase visitors to the park	Tusk camp Fishing lodge Olive banda	Improve and maintain existing bandas; Renovate olive banda
Maintenance of unclassified road network in the park	Routine maintenance on tourist circuits and security patrol roads	Mtimora road – 7km Karuiria road – 13km 2km sub-hq road & Karuru falls circuit 11km and 6km	Road grading; Vegetation clearing; Drainage improvement; Culvert Installations; Gravel patching.

#### (B) New Projects Proposals: Industry

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Industrialization Support Programme District wide	1	To have an inventory of raw materials available	To come up with profiles on each of raw material available	Compilation of data of raw materials available; ascertain the quantity and quality and make recommendations for sustainable use; <b>Justification;</b> To know the industrial base of the district and available opportunities; To empower women to start small scale industries in rural areas in order to mainstream gender balance in

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
				industrialization.
Development of women small scale enterprises district wide	2	To initiate self-sustaining manufacturing projects.	To implement at least one manufacturing unit per location.	To empower women to start small-scale industries in rural areas.
Development of demonstration manufacturing centres All Divisions	3	To encourage use of locally available raw material and alleviate poverty	To initiate cottage industries in every market centre.	Training local communities on how to add value to the locally available raw materials.
Training of entrepreneurs and business community District wide	4	To impart technical skills and improve on record keeping so as to improve management and increase their incomes and create employment	To train entrepreneurs throughout the district	Training entrepreneurs on better management skills for their projects; and Businessmen/women on proper business managerial skills.
Modernization of joint loans Board	5	To make the activities and operations of the board more professional.	To increase efficiency of the board and attain 100% competence; Compete effectively with other credit providers.	Contracting business and management consultants to review the operations of the board.

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

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Joint Loans Board(Trade) District wide	Increase the efficiency of the board; Provide credit to MSMES.	Issue loans to approximately 500m every year; Recover over 95% of the issued loans.	Receiving applications; Vetting applications and holding joint boards meeting to approve loan applicants; Set up loan recovery exercise by issuing notices to defaulters and contracting dept collection.
MSMES training District wide	To make entrepreneurs more knowledgeable and creative in running their businesses.	Train over 2,500 traders within the plan period.	Recruiting traders for the training; Liaising with institutions offering traders courses; Carryout preliminaries to establish areas traders need to be trained on.
Mapping of Traders District wide	To come up with District traders data bank.	Itemizing all the business in the whole district.	Issuing out questionnaires to the local authorities; Collecting the questionnaires and analyzing the information.

#### 3.2.7 Cross Sector Linkages

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

transport of industrial raw materials, marketing and trade of output and access to tourist sites in the district.

### **3.2.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues**

HIV/AIDS is no longer a health issue but a developmental issue. The sector will work with other sectors to improve the lives of people affected or infected with the virus. On mainstreaming of gender issues, the sector will work to involve women and youth in health issues. A third of the leadership positions for various management committees will be reserved for women and also seek to involve women and youth in community training and community health services.

The sector will also work with the Environment and Water Resources and Sanitation sector to ensure that the environment is conserved at all times. This will be through regulations, to protect water catchments areas from contamination, ensure liquid and solid waste disposal is up to the required standards and mitigation measures are put in place to reduce any harmful effects that might arise.

## **3.3 PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE SECTOR**

### **3.3.1 Sector Vision and Mission**

**Vision:** To provide cost-effective, excellent infrastructure facilities and services in support of Vision 2030

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

### **3.3.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission**

In response to the sector vision and mission, the district through the sub sectors, will rehabilitate, maintain and improve infrastructure in the district to spur economic growth. Focus will be on energy, roads and communication infrastructure.

### **3.3.3 Importance of the Sector in the District**

The roads subsector provides basic access to the farming community to enable them transport their products from the points of production to the markets. Rehabilitation of classified, unclassified and feeder roads will help improve movement of perishable farm products. Roads are also important for facilitation of other basic social services e.g. health and education.

Supply of cheap environmental friendly and sustainable source of energy is also vital for the development of key sectors such as the agriculture and rural development sector. Provision of electricity will spur growth of small and micro industries. This will avail employment opportunities, improve incomes and help alleviate poverty.

Communication and accessibility of information in real time is vital for sectors such as the agriculture, rural development sector, human resource development and, public administration. Farmers will be keen to get market intelligence to enable them make decisions such as when to sell.

### 3.3.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Government	Provide technical staff: provide policy guidelines and funding for infrastructural development.
Parastatals (Water board, TELKOM, POSTA, KPLC)	Provide funding for infrastructural development: Implement projects in energy and communications sub sectors.
Donors	Compliment government funding for major infrastructural development.
Private Sector	Provision of communication services.

### 3.3.5 Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Roads	Provide an efficient adequate and reliable road network.	Inadequate funding for road construction and maintenance: Poor drainage system Inadequate construction equipment.	Fund roads construction; Ensure proper drainage system along all roads; Involve the local communities in road maintenance.
Transport	Provide a safe, efficient, reliable and transport network.	Encroachment of road reserves: Poor maintenance of road networks: Poor implementation of transport policies.	Improve road maintenance in the district; Enforcement of laws and regulations in the transport sub sector.
Communication	Provide an efficient, reliable and affordable communications network.	Prohibitive costs of development of communication infrastructure: Vandalism and damage to communication networks: Poor coverage of electricity.	Seek funds to install necessary communication infrastructure; Upgrade existing communication infrastructure.
Major water works and sanitation	Increase access to clean and safe domestic water: Provision of adequate and reliable water: Reduce wastage through unaccounted for water: Development of a sewerage system: Ensure environmental sustainability.	High demand for domestic and water for irrigation: Decreasing levels of water in the rivers: High cost of developing gravity water schemes and sewerage systems: Duplicate projects: Lack of community education on environmental issues.	Develop a sewerage system for major towns in the district; Rehabilitate stalled water projects; Clustering of small projects for effective and efficient management; Community training on environmental issues.
Buildings	Sensitize the community on the need to adhere to building regulations.	Poor physical planning by local authorities: Bad land allocation policy: Non-involvement of	Ensure that no building is constructed without the required authorization; Ensure buildings are

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
		technical staff.	constructed as per designs.
Energy	Promote environmental friendly sources of energy.	Increasing demand due to increasing population; Cost of electricity still prohibitive for rural communities; Over-reliance on traditional sources of energy.	Expend rural electrification programmes; Training on alternative sources of energy.

### 3.3.6 Projects and Programme Priorities

#### (A) On- going Project/Programmes: Roads

Project Name	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Roads rehabilitation, improvement and maintenance District wide	To make them all weather roads; Reduce the cost of vehicle maintenance; Generate employment opportunities.	Gravel 15km of road each F.Y; Repair 95.2km of bitumen road.	Gravelling / regravelling of the existing road network.

#### (B) New Projects Proposal: Ministry of Roads

Project Name	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Road E 496 Juja-Mukinye-Gatundu-Kinare 54.7km	Improve transportation in the area and open up the district.	Improve to bitumen standard by 2012.	To be assessed (New construction)
Road C64 Ichaweri-Kibicho 12km	Improve transportation in the area and open up the district.	Improve to bitumen standard by the year 2012.	To be assessed (New construction)
Road D379 Wamwangi-Karatu-Forest edge 21.2km	Improve transportation in the area and open up the district.	Improve to bitumen standard by the year 2012.	To be assessed (New construction)
Road E1530 Nembu-Gachika( 18.7 km)	Improve transportation in the area.	Improve to bitumen standard by the year 2012.	To be assessed (New construction)
Road D398 Mundoro-Kinare	Improve transportation in the area.	Improve to bitumen standard by the year 2012.	To be assessed (New construction)
D395 Gatukuyu-Mataara 29km	Improve transportation in the area.	Improve to bitumen standard by the year 2012.	To be assessed (New construction)
E505 Gatukuyu-Ngethu-Chania River	Improve transportation in the area.	Improve to bitumen standard by the year 2012.	To be assessed (New construction)

Project Name	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Road D398 Ruiru-Kiganjo-Mundoro	Improve transportation in the area and open up the district.	To rehabilitate the road by 2012.	To be assessed For Re-construction
E497 Ikuma-Kiganjo 5.2km	Improve transportation in the area and open up the district.	To rehabilitate/reconstruct 5.2 km to bitumen standard by the year 2012.	To be assessed for re-construction
C64 Ichaweri-Mangu	Improve transportation in the area and open up the district.	To rehabilitate/reconstruct the road by year 2012.	To be assessed for re-construction
C66 Thika-Gatukuyu-Flyover (68km)	Improve transportation in the area and link up the district with Nakuru Nairobi highway.	To rehabilitate/reconstruct the road by year 2012.	To be assessed for re construction
E1531 Kangoo-Kamwangi 6km	Improve transportation in the area.	To rehabilitate/reconstruct the road by year 2012.	To be assessed for re-construction

### 3.3.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Provision and maintenance of physical infrastructure especially roads will greatly influence the growth of the agriculture and rural development sector. Efficient transport also greatly influences smooth transportation of human resource and material inputs required in the sector. The health sector will also benefit in reduction of costs of availing services to the community. Improvement in communication will greatly assist the health sector enabling them to respond to emergency issues, assist players in the productive sector access market information and information on new technologies. Improvement in renewable sources of energy will help conserve the environment as well as spur growth of small and micro based industries.

### 3.3.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

In mainstreaming of cross cutting issues, the sector ministries will seek to increase the role played by women and youth in the sector. This will be achieved through involvement of the community in maintenance of unclassified and feeder roads.

On HIV/AIDS, the sector will focus on communication of messages to the community through IEC materials strategically placed for easy access for the members of the community. The sector will also focus on renewable sources of energy in a bid to conserve the environment. Sensitization on tradition sources of energy *vis a vis* alternative sources of energy is a good way of showing the community the advantages and disadvantages of each. Improved drainage on our roads is another way to reduce the harmful effects on the environment.

Enforcement of laws and regulations in the transport sector will help curb tragedies on our roads. Sensitization of drivers to be careful is another approach that will help reduce the carnage on roads.

### 3.4 ENVIRONMENT, WATER AND SANITATION

#### 3.4.1 Sector Vision and Mission

**Vision:** To ensure a clean and a secure environment, sustainably managed mineral resources, irrigation development, access to clean and affordable water and sanitation

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

#### 3.4.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The district will ensure that all programmes and projects are subjected to environmental audits and assessment before implementation. Water resources especially along the sources will be protected, preserved and rehabilitated

#### 3.4.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

This is one of the major sectors in the district since the growth and development experienced in other sectors relies on the availability of clean and reliable water and enabling environment. Water is crucial for both agricultural and industrial growth. The sector plays pivotal role in ensuring development for the current generation without compromising the future generation through conserving and sustainable utilisation of natural resources.

#### 3.4.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Role
Government	Provide technical staff, policy guidelines for infrastructural development.
Donors/Development partners	Compliment government funding.
Thika County Council/GSWSC & KWSC	Ensure continued supply of water, sewerage and sanitation services.

#### 3.4.5 Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Environment	Environmental conservation.	Soil erosion has continued to affect soil fertility resulting to low yields; Interference of natural watersheds/catchments; River bank erosion as a result of increased cultivation along river banks; Extensive tree cutting has caused	Water harvesting to be encouraged; Construction of dams, water pans roof catchments and drilling of bore holes; Protection of existing sources of water e.g. swamps, springs and wells; Identify and train community based water supply groups;

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
		soil erosion and reduced rainfall. Pollution through establishment of illegal car wash areas.	
Water development	Increase access to clean and safe domestic water; Provision of adequate and reliable water; Reduce wastage through unaccounted for water; Development of a sewerage system; Ensure environmental sustainability.	High demand for domestic and water for irrigation; Decreasing levels of water in the rivers; High cost of developing gravity water schemes and sewerage systems; Duplication of projects; Lack of community education on environmental issues;	Develop a sewerage system for major towns in the district; Rehabilitate stalled water projects; Clustering of small projects for effective and efficient management; Community training on environmental issues.
Sanitation	Improve sanitary standards;	Negative community attitude towards sanitation; Lack of sewerage system especially in urban areas; Inadequate public toilets.	Involve communities in improvement of sanitation; Construct Sewer line in district headquarters Encourage the construction of VIP latrines; Enforce the public health act and EMCA 1999 Acts.

### 3.4.7 Projects and Programmes Priorities

#### (A) On- going Project/Programmes: Rural Water Supply

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Thiririka Water Project Kiganjo Location	To boost water storage in the location.	To reduce water wastage and increase water supply by 60 per cent to the residents.	Continuous rehabilitation and maintenance of existing water system.
Ndarugo Water Project Nadarugo Location	To increase volume of water to meet the current water demand due to increasing population.	Increase water supply to cover 60 per cent of the community.	Replacement of broken pipes and fittings.
Kariminu Water Project Ndarugo Location	Increase water supply to meet the current demand due to the increasing population.	Increase supply by 70 per cent.	Supply and install all necessary fittings for road and river crossing.

#### (B) New Project/Proposal: Kariminu Water and Sanitation Company- Gatundu North

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Rehabilitation of Kamwangi and	1	Improve flows towards lower zones of the Division	Install 5KM of 6" o PVC	Procurement and laying of pipes

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Ngorongo Mainline		Karuri kwa Njui and Nyamangara; Improve flows towards Gatukuyu and Mangu.	Pipes in Kamwangi mainline	
Expansion of kariminu Rural Water project and completion of Mataara, Gakoe, Kamunyu and Njahi water projects	2	Increase water coverage and increase revenue collection by 5 percent.	To complete Mataara, Gakoe, kamunyu and Njahi water project.	Procurement of pipes Laying of gravity mains; Laying of distribution network; Installation of meters.
Installation of ½ consumer meters	3	Reduce levels of UFW; Improve on water demand management; Increase revenue collection.	To install 7000 meters by 2012.	Installation of water meters.
Construction of treatment facility on Kariminu Rural water project	4	Construction of treatment facility by 2012.	Invite tenders and award Construction.	Improve on water quality, which is currently wanting.

### Gatundu South Water & Sanitation Company: Ndarugu Water Scheme

Project Name location/ Division	Priority	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Rehabilitation of mainline	1	Improve flows to Gatundu Town from Karinga tank by 2012.	Install 12km of 6"Ø PVC and 10 km distribution pipeline 3"Ø.	Procurement and laying of pipes.
Water treatment works, replacement of faulty valves and metering.	2	Improve on water quality and flows; Quantify water production/usage.	Installation of 2000 consumer meters.	Rehabilitation of existing systems; Installation of chlorination units and consumer meters; Construction of bigger capacity unit.
Development of Ruabora Source	3	Serve consumer on high-elevated areas.	Construction of Ruabora Source by 2012.	Feasibility study and design Construction.

### Thiririka Water Scheme- Gatundu South

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Rehabilitation and extension of distribution system	1	Improve water coverage.	Rehabilitation of 8km of 2"Ø.	Procurement and laying of pipes.
Water treatment works	2	Improve water quality.	Construction of a water treatment by 2012.	Design and implementation of the water treatment works.
Replacement of faulty valves (air valves, sluice valves) and metering	3	Improve on water flows and reduce UFW;	Improve water flow by 70%; Install 2000 consumer	Installation of consumer meters and chamber construction.

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
		Quantify water usage.	meters.	
Development of Theta water intake	4	Serve consumers on higher elevated areas.	To serve 60 % households.	Feasibility study, design and Implementation.
Gatundu sewage system Gatundu South	5	To facilitate design of a sewage system.	Improve sanitation in Gatundu Town.	Feasibility study

### (B) New Project Proposal: Irrigation

Project Name location/ Division	Priority	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Nyamuku Irrigation project Mukurwe & Nyamangara sub location	1	Promote proper usage of available resources to produce high valued crops throughout the year.	To cover 140 ha and 700 house hold.	Strengthen of water users associations; Promote small-scale irrigated agriculture.
Kamuka Irrigation Project Gatundu South division	2	Promote proper usage of available resources to produce high valued crops throughout the year.	To cover 120 ha 300 household.	Strengthen of water users associations; Promote small-scale irrigated agriculture.
Magawa Irrigation Project Kiganjo location	3	Promote proper usage of available resources to produce high valued crops throughout the year.	To cover 60 ha 150 household.	Strengthen of water users associations; Promote small scale irrigated agriculture Justification: To ensure availability of high valued horticultural crops.
Thuthe Irrigation project Kiganjo Location	4	Proper usage of available resources to produce high valued crops throughout the year.	To cover 42 ha 105 household.	Strengthen of water users associations; Promote small scale irrigated agriculture Justification: To ensure availability of high valued horticultural crops.

## 3.5 HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

### 3.5.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

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

### 3.5.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

In responding to the sector vision and mission, the sector will seek to develop schools in the district and make them competitive nationally and to provide an efficient and high quality health care system that is accessible, equitable, and affordable for every Kenyan. This will be gauged by the performance of students in the district comparable to those in other districts. The sector will also seek to introduce computer lessons at secondary school level to improve the competitiveness of students produced through the education system in the district. The sector will also seek to develop tertiary institutions in the district so that they offer courses, which are competitive and are relevant with the opportunities available in the global market.

In the health sub sector, the district will aim at improving access to quality health care to the community. Focus will be on reduction of infant mortality rate and maternal mortality through upgrading of local facilities to offer maternity services that will help the rural communities' access pre and post natal maternal services. The district will focus on reduction of malaria, which is prone in the lower zones of the district, TB, HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases. A lot of emphasis will also be placed on health education, training of community health workers and partnership between the government and other service providers in provision of preventive services.

### 3.5.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The education sub-sector is a key growth in the district in that all sectors require human resources to develop. The sector will put in place strategies concentrating on building the capacity of the school age population through regular and curricular activities preparing them for future trainings that will focus on skill enhancement. The sector prepares the school age population for life in the future through development of skills for economic gains in the future.

The health sub-sector is key in the district since the growth and development experienced in other sectors relies on people who are physically and psychologically fit. This sector ensures quality of life of the people and also the numbers of the population that provides labour for other sectors.

### 3.5.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Government	To give policy guidelines for the sector; To provide free universal and basic primary education to all children of school going age; Provide free secondary education to all; Develop of education infrastructure.
Donors	Participate in development of education; infrastructure and support school going children through education.
FBOs	Supplement government efforts in provision of

Stakeholder	Role
	education
Private Sector	Supplement government efforts in provision of education

### 3.5.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Primary and Secondary Education	Improving quality of education;\; Expand access and retention in education at all levels.	Shortage of physical facilities in schools particularly laboratories and workshops; Increasing cases of HIV/Aids among teachers.	Provision of physical facilities through cost sharing and local resources mobilization; Fair distribution of available teaching staff and other resources; Increase bursary allocation and strengthening of the process of identifying the needy cases.
Adult Education	Promoting adult education at all levels	Negative attitude towards adult education; Inadequate facilities and personnel.	Advocacy
Health	Continue enhancing the promotion and provision of quality curative and, preventive health care services and rehabilitative health services all over the district.	Inadequate funding from the government; Poor planning of towns and other urban centres; Staff shortage; Inadequate transport and drivers; Poor maintenance of completed projects; Improve funding from collaborating partners.	Involve the local community in OHM of the rural health centres; Close liaison with relevant departments to ensure proper planning of urban centres; Involve communities in the provision of health of the local community to enhance their participation in development.

### 3.5.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

#### (A) On-going Projects and Programmes: Education

Project Name Location/ Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Purchasing of textbooks (District Wide)	To equip primary schools with modern and updated reading materials.	To ensure all primary and secondary schools in the district are well equipped with textbooks.	Purchase of textbooks to all primary schools.

<b>Project Name Location/ Division</b>	<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Description of Activities</b>
Bursary scheme District wide	To assist bright needy students.	To reduce the dropout rates by 70% by 2012;	Distribution of bursary funds to the needy;
School electrification  District wide	To have better lighting to schools.	Connect power to 70% of schools along power grids by year 2012.	Extension of electricity in schools.
SMASSE project District – wide	To improve/strengthen the teaching of science and maths in secondary schools.	In-service training for all maths and science teachers in the district.	Organize in-service course for science and maths teachers
Establishment of Adult Education centres District wide	To establish adult classes in all locations.	To improve enrolment in adult classes and for national exams by 5%.	Enrol students for proficiency test Registering private candidates for KCPE/KCSE.

### **(B) New Project Proposal: Education**

<b>Project Name Location/Division/Constituency</b>	<b>Priority Ranking</b>	<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Description of Activities</b>
District Library Gatundu town	1	To provide education information resource centre	A district library in Gatundu town	Mobilization of funds Completion of construction of the library Equipping of the library

### **(B) New Project Proposals: Adult Education**

<b>Project Name Location/Division/Constituency</b>	<b>Priority Ranking</b>	<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Description of Activities</b>
Construction of Adult Education Office and adult classes District Wide.	1	To construct a new office at Gatundu District headquarters.	1	Mobilize resources from stakeholders; Construction of new office.

### **(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Health**

<b>Project Name Location/Division</b>	<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Description of Activities</b>
HIV/AIDS District wide	To reduce HIV/AIDS prevalence through community level support interventions.	Reduce HIV/AIDS prevalence from 3.9 percent to 2.8 percent; Hold two awareness campaigns per sub location; Establish one VCT; provide home based care for 50 percent of patients; Condom distribution at village level; Train all health workers.	PMTCT at all health facilities; Voluntary testing and counselling in all VCT centres; Behaviour Change; Communication in schools.

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Malaria Control District Wide	To reduce incidences of malaria.	Reduce the malaria incidence by 30% by 2012.	Community mobilization on use of long lasting insecticide treated nets (LLITN) and inside residual sprays (IRS).
Promotion of good sanitation Practices District Wide	To reduce prevalence of sanitation related illnesses.	Reduce the prevalence of sanitation related illnesses by 30 percent.	Enhance proper waste management through establishment of disposal waste site; Promotion of latrine coverage.(90 percent); Promote Safe water supply coverage by (40 percent).
Food quality control District Wide	To reduce the prevalence of food borne diseases.	To reduce the prevalence of food borne diseases by 30 percent.	To enhance good hygiene practices through food premises inspection, food inspections and sampling Training on HACCP on all food handlers; (Hazards analysis critical control points).

### (B) New Project Proposals: Health

Project Name Location/Division	Priority	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of an eye unit District Hospital	1	Provision of eye services at the district hospital.	Construction of an eye unit By 2012.	Sourcing for funds and Construction work.
Upgrading Igeganía to a sub district hospital Gatundu South	2	To decongest the district hospital by providing facilities which will cater for all patients.	To upgrade the health centre by 2012.	Equipping the hospital with necessary equipments.
Youth Friendly Centre Gatundu District Hospital	3	Creating reproductive health awareness.	Establishing 4 youth friendly centres by 2012.	Renovate/construct facilities; Counselling and testing; MCH/FP services; PMTCT services.
Computerization of rural health facilities District wide	4	Enhance information technology.	Computerization of 14 GOK facilities by 2012.	Computerization of all health facilities.
Construction of Surgical Wards in Gatundu and Igeganía health centre Gatundu South	5	Offer quality surgical services	Construction of two surgical wards in the District hospital and Igeganía Health Centre.	Construction of the wards
Construction of a Comprehensive Care Clinic Gatundu District	6	Care for HIV/AIDS patients	Establishment of one comprehensive care centre at the district hospital by	Renovation of existing building.

Project Name Location/Division	Priority	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Hospital			2012.	
Sanitation programme in public places, Urban centres District wide	7	Provision of proper sanitation facilities in the public places.	Construction of 50 VIPs; To reduce incidence of diseases associated with poor sanitation by 30%.	Construction of sanitary facilities in public places e.g. market and bus parks.
HIV /AIDS Program District wide	8	To ensure more prevention and care services for pregnant mothers.	To reduce HIV prevalence rate to From 3.7% to 3%.	Mobile VCT; Diagnostic Counselling and Testing; Scholl ,church health and Chief barazas; Work place policy implementation.
Food quality Control programme District wide	9	To reduce prevalence of food borne diseases.	Reduce prevalence of food borne diseases BY 30%.	HACCP trainings to all food handlers 500,000ksh.
Maternity wards Construction in District wide	10	Provision of Quality delivery services at grass root Level.	Construction of two maternity wings in two health centres.	Construction of wards
Upgrade District hospital to be a teaching hospital District Head quarters	11	Increase professional in medical field	Add bed capacity from 110 beds to 225 Beds	Elevate Gatundu District hospital to a 225 bed capacity

### 3.5.7 Cross Sector Linkages

A well-trained and healthy human resource is necessary for productivity of any sector. This sector ensures that the labour force working in any sector is well trained and has good health and can therefore increase productivity in those sectors. This will facilitate use of modern technology, which is fast, efficient, and cost effective therefore facilitating economic growth.

### 3.5.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

A health and trained population is required to improve the productivity of the population. Many productive hours can be lost due to sick leave days and a lot of money spent on medication. To achieve a healthy population, the productive sector is important because food and other conservation measures are achieved through the sector. The physical infrastructure is also key to facilitate provision of services in the health sector. The sector also regulates the agriculture and rural development sector through safety and health regulation to ensure a healthy population.

The sector will target the secondary school age population in passing HIV/AIDS behaviour change communication. This age is vulnerable and specific measures that will be introduced will be youth friendly centres and VCT. Introduction of abstinence clubs in

secondary schools is another measure that will be used to mainstream HIV/AIDS in this sector.

HIV/AIDS is no longer a health issue but a developmental one. The sector will work with other sectors to improve the lives of people affected or infected with the virus. The sector will focus on increasing the accessibility to VCT services and PMTCT, incorporating men in PMTCT programmes and encourage couple testing. In addition attention will be given to increasing the care given to those infected, through provision of nutrition supplements, drugs and involving the community specifically care givers to provide home based care services.

On mainstreaming of gender issues, the sector will work to involve women and youth in health issues. A third of the leadership positions for various management committees will be reserved for women. The sector will also seek to involve women and youth in community trainings and community health services. Support for the girl child education is bearing fruit and this can be seen from the retention rate and enrolment rate for primary and secondary schools. These efforts will be stepped up during this plan period. The revival of vocational training centres is expected to absorb the students who drop out of school for various reasons where they will acquire skills to make them productive.

### **3.6 RESEARCH INNOVATION AND TECHNOLOGY SECTOR**

#### **3.6.1 Sector Vision and Mission**

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

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

#### **3.6.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission**

The district has huge potential in this sector. There is a huge task of infrastructure development and a bigger task of utilisation of ICT. There are efforts to introduce ICT in the education sector and the private sector in the district will be encouraged to invest in this sector during the plan period. Most departments have the necessary minimum ICT equipment and the emphasis in the plan period will be on training for utilisation of already existing facilities.

#### **3.6.3 Importance of the Sector in the District**

Adoption of modern technology is expected to significantly contribute to development by boosting production, employment, and incomes. The sector is a key information source and plays a major role in dissemination of information. The sector also facilitates intra sector and inter-sector linkages that are important for development and achievement of key milestones in the respective sectors.

### 3.6.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Government	To give policy guidelines for the sector
Donors	Facilitate infrastructural development Provision of services and communication facilities Fund development of key infrastructural development
Private Sector	Invest in the development of infrastructure Provision of services

### 3.6.5 Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
ICT	Increase public access to modern communication technology; Facilitate effective flow of information.	High cost of communication equipment; High operation costs.	Increase use of internet services in the district; Proper dissemination of information at all levels.
DIDC	Rehabilitate and equipping the centre Serve as a resource centre for development information.	Lack of adequate office space; Inadequate funding; Lack of ICT equipments.	Publicize the resource centre; Regular update of information in the centre; Equipping of the DIDC.

### 3.6.6 Projects and Programmes

#### (B) New Project Proposal

Project Name	Location/Division/Constituency	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
DIDC Building	Gatundu	1	To provide a secure, better resource centre for the district.	Construct a DIDC by 2008.	Construction Works

### 3.6.7 Cross Sector Linkages

ICT is useful across all the other sectors. It influences efficiency, increases productivity at cost effective costs. It leads to development of other sectors though key sectors such as education and physical infrastructure and influences the speed at which the sector develops.

### 3.6.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

The ICT sector is key in disseminating HIV/AIDS related data and information, environmental conservation messages and gender related issues. It offers an opportunity

to learn and compare what is happening in other areas and is vital for information sharing and replication of best practises.

### 3.7 GOVERNANCE, JUSTICE, LAW AND ORDER SECTOR

#### 3.7.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

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

#### 3.7.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

In response to the sector vision and mission, the district has set up various institutions aimed at achieving the goals of the sector. One example is the community policing initiative that aims at involvement of the community in creating a secure environment. The district will also strive to improve delivery of legal services and reduce inequalities within the district. The district will also strive to restore faith and credibility in public service through provision of leadership, and upholding the rule of law.

#### 3.7.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector is responsible for establishing and coordinating government policies for social economic and political development. The sector therefore provides leadership, ensures that government systems are functional and operating, upholds respect for the rule of the law, protects the fundamental rights for the citizens, and overall the sector takes lead in creation of an enabling environment where all the other sectors will flourish. Development planning is a key activity in the district. Coordination of structures that plan, implement, monitor and evaluate projects and programs included in the plan as well as harmonising funding mechanisms and maintaining accountability is another key function of this sector.

#### 3.7.4 Role of the Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Roles
Government	To give policy guidelines for the sector To provide leadership, and implement government policies Maintain law and order and ensure administration of justice
Donors	Provide funds for reform programmes
Community	Participate in creation of a secure environment Ensure maintaining respect to rights of the citizen
Private Sector	Provide of services e.g. legal services, partnership with the government in key programmes.

### 3.7.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Provincial Administration	To ensure conducive environment for social, economic and political development; Enhance disaster preparedness.	Inadequate resources; Political interference Poverty.	Implement and sensitise the community on public sector reforms; Coordinate all governments agencies and activities; Involvement of the community in development activities; Streamlining feedback channels.
Penal Institutions	Containment and keeping in safe custody of prisoners; Rehabilitation and reformation of prisoners through training and counselling; Facilitation of administration of justice; Recruitment and development of personnel; Provision of facilities for children aged 4 and below accompanying mothers in prison.	Congestion in prisons due to poorly designed facilities; Inadequate housing for staff; Collapsing prison industries; Inadequate physical infrastructure ; Uncoordinated justice system; Inadequate budgetary allocations; Poverty; HIV/AIDS.	Improve, maintain and expand prison facilities and physical infrastructure; Facilitate speedy dispensation of justice; Linking with development partners ; Revive prison industries through provision of adequate equipment and development of market chains; HIV/AIDS programs for staff and prisoners.
Administration of Justice	Increase transparency and ensure the rule of law is upheld;	Corruption and poor administration of justice;	Proper staffing of the judiciary; Sensitization of the community on the role of the judiciary and rights of citizen.
Legal Services	Avail affordable legal services to the community.	Lack of organization providing legal services to the poor; Unscrupulous legal officers; Poor public education on legal services.	Provision of legal services to the poor; Ensure that legal officers adhere to work ethics; Sensitize the public on legal services and procedures available.
Probation Services	Initiation of crime prevention programmes; Decongesting prisons; Rehabilitate clients and make them productive.	Inadequate office space; Poor knowledge of services offered by the department; Inadequate staff capacity.	Proper facilitation of the department; Placement of minor /petty offenders to the community service order; Training of staff on guidance and counselling; Assist clients to set up IGAs.
Police	Protection and maintenance of citizen's rights.	Inadequate physical facilities; Increased workload due to high coverage areas; Inadequate staff capacity; Poor public image; Poverty and unemployment.	Proper funding for day to day operations; Improve and maintain physical infrastructure; Intensify community policing programs; Community sensitization to improve the image of the department and demystify the role of the police.
Children's	Ensure children's basic	Inadequate staff;	Sensitize the community on

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Dept	rights are safeguarded; Ensure children offenders are rehabilitated and reintegrated to their families.	Inadequate facilitation; Unscrupulous children protection units; Lack of trained staff to deal with children with behaviour problems; Poor infrastructural facilities.	children's rights; Collect and disseminate data on OVCs; Increases staff capacity through training; Rehabilitate existing infrastructural facilities; Involvement of stakeholders in handling of children issues.
Local governance	Improve social and political governance.	Mismanagement of public resources Corruption.	Improve local service delivery systems Strengthen local revenue mobilization capacity Use of participatory process
Financial Management	Enhance accountability, efficiency and transparency in the management of public funds.	Poor financial management skills; Inspection services not strengthened; Unpredictable funding. Corruption and misappropriation of funds.	Financial management Training those managing public funds; Use of ICT to provide real time reporting.
Development Planning	Use of participatory planning, monitoring and evaluation processes.	Inadequate resources; Low community knowledge of government policies; Low community participation; Inactive grassroots' development structures i.e. DFRD structure.	Reactivation of grassroots' development committees; Sensitise the community on the revised DFRD structure; Step up resource mobilization up to grass root level; Continuo's community sensitization of government policies.

### 3.7.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

#### (B) New Project Proposals: Provincial Administration

Project Name location/ Division	Priority	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Rehabilitation of the District Commissioner offices	1	Provide office space for the District Commissioner.	2008-2012	Renovation of the existing building.
Construction of Divisional Headquarters	2	Provide office space for the Divisional Heads.	2008-2012	Construction work.
Fencing of the District Headquarters	3	Secure the District headquarters offices.	2008-2012	Fencing of the District headquarters offices.

### 3.8 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

#### 3.8.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

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

#### 3.8.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

In response to the sector vision and mission, the district has set up various development committees at the district, division and location levels to coordinate development activities. The district will also strive to improve delivery of services and reduce inequalities within the district. The district will also aim at restoring faith and credibility in public service through provision of leadership, implementation, coordination and prudent management of the available resources.

#### 3.8.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector is responsible for policy formulation and supervising prudent resource management. Development planning is a key activity in the district. Coordination of structures that plan, implement, monitor and evaluate projects and programs included in the plan as well as harmonising funding mechanisms and maintaining accountability is another key function of this sector.

#### 3.8.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Role
District Development Office	Co-ordinate development activities in the district; Monitor and evaluate development projects.
District Treasury	Disbursement of public financial resources to government departments.
Community Development Trust Fund (CDTF)	Offer financial support to community based projects.
Private Sector	Enhance Public Private Partnerships.
Development Partners	Issue grants, loans and support implementation of development projects.
Local Authorities	Maintenance and construction of unclassified roads provide cattle auction yards for marketing.
Constituency Development Fund (CDF)	Finance development projects at the constituency level.

#### 3.8.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Planning and National Development	Coordination	Many organisations not networked and therefore not able to share information;	Provide ICT facilities for easy of communication;

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Planning and National Development	Monitoring and evaluation	Monitoring and evaluation not entrenched in many projects and programmes therefore not funded; Many stakeholders not involved in monitoring of development activities;	Strengthen the District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee; Documentation and dissemination of development progress; Training stakeholders on monitoring and evaluation;
Planning and National Development	Population & development	Poor targeting of Reproductive Health issues;	Coordinate, monitor and evaluate all reproductive health projects and programmes;
Finance	Financial Management	Weak financial management practices;	Undertake regular financial management courses and trainings for public staff;
Office of the prime Minister	Public Sector Reform	Inadequate resources, poor management techniques, weak customer care;	Train staff on management and customer care techniques; Provide resources for effective service delivery;

### 3.8.6 Projects and Programme Priorities

#### (B) New Proposal: Ministry of Planning

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
District Development Office Block and DIDC	1	Provide office space for the planning unit by 2012.	Construct office block by 2012.	Construction works
Establishment of NGOs and CBOs Data Bank	2	To establish the number of active NGOs and CBOs in the District.	Establishment of databank by 2012.	Data collection

## 3.9 SPECIAL PROGRAMMES

### 3.9.1 Sector Vision and Mission

**Vision:** To have sustainable and equitable socio-economic development and empowerment of all Kenyans

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

### 3.9.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

In responding to the sector vision and mission, the district will focus on women and youth empowerment. This is due to the fact that women and youth population constitute the greatest proportion. Efforts will be put in place to enhance the women and youth capacity for self reliance and greater participation in the development process by

initiating development of community based programmes. Women and Youth Enterprise Funds will come in handy to boost these efforts. Attention will also be given on training and empowering local communities on participation in implementation of sports activities to nurture youth talents and reduce idleness. The sector will also provide a platform for mobilizing local communities for self-reliance through formation of community groups. The sector will work with other sectors to promote the preservation culture; improve sports facilities in the form of district stadia and other facilities that can promote the development of sporting talents as well as promote and raise the status of women through programmes focused on involving women groups.

### 3.9.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector ensures that measures are in place to mitigate against the effects of natural calamities and emergencies. It is also important in promotion of equality and equity in development; empowering the youth through sports and other development activities, enhancing provision of basic services, building the capacities of communities and community institutions as well as providing an enabling environment to allow diversification of rural economies.

### 3.9.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Government	To provide policy guidelines and regulation in the sector
Donors	To facilitate capacity building and training
Community	Compliment government efforts through funding and conducting sector related activities Participate in development activities
NGOs, CBOs, FBOs	Supplement government efforts in capacity building and training
Private Sector	Support community initiatives

### 3.9.5 Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Labour and employment (move to Human Resource and Development Sector)	Provide labour and employment advisory services.	High levels of unemployment; Poor data on labour statistics.	Creation of a database on employment statistics.
Youth Affairs	Youth training	Inadequate funds; Negative attitude towards youth polytechnics; Inadequate trained personnel.	Provision of tools to youth polytechnics; Deployment of qualified instructors.
	Youth employment	Indifference amongst some youth  Duplication of activities	Youth enterprise development; Entrepreneurship training; Relevant training in youth polytechnics.

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	<p>Youth Empowerment &amp; Participation</p> <p>I.C.T</p> <p>Health</p> <p>Drugs and crime</p> <p>Environment</p> <p>Leisure &amp; Recreation</p>	<p>Inadequate funds to organize the fairs; Some community leaders not ready to embrace youth leadership.</p> <p>Lack of funds and space</p> <p>Indifference towards HIV/AIDS awareness</p> <p>Easy access to drugs Expensive rehabilitation process.</p> <p>Most youth unwilling to participate.</p> <p>Lack of funds; Limited space, equipment &amp; trained personnel;</p>	<p>Organise youth fairs and exhibitions; Facilitate participation of the youth in processes of national development.</p> <p>Provision of an I.C.T. centre</p> <p>Awareness campaigns</p> <p>Partnership with stakeholders</p> <p>Increase youth participation in protection, preservation/conservation of the environment through mass clean-ups, tree planting; Networking with stakeholders.</p> <p>Networking with stakeholders Support leisure activities.</p>
Gender & Social Services	<p>Mobilization, sensitization &amp; awareness creation;</p> <p>Capacity building for individuals and community groups to improve their socio-economic status;</p> <p>Strengthen and promote equity &amp; empower women;</p> <p>Strengthen and empower vulnerable groups.</p>	<p>Limited funds; Under staffing; Negative community perception towards government.</p> <p>Inadequate time; Limited number of skilled manpower.</p> <p>Cultural values and beliefs; Poverty; Socialization.</p> <p>Poor accessibility due to poor infrastructure; Negative attitude towards the vulnerable.</p>	<p>Organize barazas &amp; seminars; Organize local committees.</p> <p>Use extension staff from other departments; Give referrals ; Collaborating with other service providers.</p> <p>Awareness creation; Gender sensitive projects; Policy formulation.</p> <p>Awareness creation; Projects/programmes sensitive to vulnerable groups. Positive policy formulation.</p>
Sports	<p>Identifying and nurturing of sports talent</p> <p>Hosting/participation in local sporting events</p>	<p>Limited funding; Lack of enough personnel; Lack of mobility (vehicle).</p> <p>Poor funding; Lack of enough recreational facilities/grounds; Disorganized local federations.</p>	<p>Involve all stakeholders to support sporting activities.</p> <p>Review of sports policies especially funding.</p>

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	<p>Development of sports infrastructure e.g., fields courts Provision of sports equipment and recreational facilities; Development of sports programmes for the physically challenged;</p> <p>Awareness creation on HIV/AIDS and drug abuse.</p>	<p>Lack of funding Grabbing of public playing grounds;</p> <p>Stigma &amp; discrimination Lack of field officers.</p>	<p>Identification of idle grounds for development.</p> <p>Formation of stronger community based sports associations;</p> <p>Encourage formation of health clubs; Creation of help desks at the local level.</p>
Culture	<p>Propose legislation governing cultural activities; Encourage and participate in activities pertaining to culture; Identify &amp; establish funding sources and trusts for promotion of artists; Discourage negative practices and beliefs.</p>	<p>Deep cultural beliefs e. g. F.G.M; Modernization leading to abandonment of cultural practices.</p>	<p>Organise cultural festivals from the grassroots; Establish cultural centre and library; Promote marketing of traditional items e.g. baskets and mats.</p>

### 3.9.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

#### (A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Youth

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Youth Enterprise Development Fund District Wide	Provide the youth with funds for business to fight unemployment.	Youth groups	Educate the youth about the fund; Receive & vet proposals; Disburse the funds.
Equip and staff youth polytechnics District Wide	Increase access to quality training.	All polytechnics by 2012.	Provide tools; Provide instructors; Liaise with stakeholders.

#### (B) New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of two Youth Empowerment Centre Gatundu South and North constituencies	1	To offer guiding and counselling to the youths, games, VCT service etc.	All youth	New construction

<b>Project Name Location/Division/Constituency</b>	<b>Priority Ranking</b>	<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Description of Activities</b>
Revamping of youth polytechnics District Wide	2	To offer quality vocational trainings to the youths.	To train 50000 Trainees.	Seconding qualified instructors to the institutions.

### **(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Gender & Social Services**

<b>Project Name Location/Division/Constituency</b>	<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Description of Activities</b>
Women Enterprise Fund – District- wide	Empower women economically.	All women who are over the age of 18 years to apply for the funds.	Credit provision Training on entrepreneurship.

### **3.9.7 Cross Sector Linkages**

The performance of this sector is closely linked to the performance of other sectors, which are the major sources of funds required for investment in Special Programmes.

Public Administration also plays a crucial role in mobilization of the community and coordination of development. Therefore, for sustained growth and poverty reduction, integration of Human Resource development with all development initiatives is crucial.

The sector would indeed be very instrumental for spurring agricultural and rural development activities. To facilitate new investments in trade and commerce accompanied by increased numbers of self-help group activities will require parallel investments in Human Resource development for sustainable poverty reduction. Community participation in project implementation and monitoring and evaluation would only succeed through capacity building that promotes ownership.

### **3.9.8 Mainstreaming of Cross-cutting Issues**

The sectors is in line with MDG 6 seeking to reverse the spread of HIV and AIDS, Goal 1 on achievement of full and productive employment and decent work for all including women and young people and Goal 3 on elimination of gender disparity. The sector will enhance disaster preparedness and mitigation and also lead recovery programmes in the district in case of any disaster. Fight against HIV/AIDS will be intensified through campaigns and provision of care and support. The sector will also promote the use of ICT for jobs creation and management and also sustain capacity building and empowerment of all special groups. Further to this, all programmes in the sector will ensure gender equity by ensuring women participation in decision making and management.



## **4.0 INTRODUCTION**

This Chapter gives the implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix of Projects and Programmes outlined in Chapter III. It outlines various interventions and recommendations and proposals developed in the consultative process at the constituency. The Chapter also outlines the Institutional Framework to facilitate the Monitoring and Evaluation Process in the district.

The Monitoring and Evaluation section provides the basis for assessing progress of implementation and overall impact on the districts economic growth.

The Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation matrix has been put in place and includes information on costing, timeframe, monitoring indicators, implementing agencies and stakeholders' responsibilities.

### **4.1 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION IN THE DISTRICT**

The Monitoring and Evaluation Directorate under the Ministry of Planning, National Development and Vision 2030 has developed the National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (NIMES), which runs from 2007 to 2012. Under the NIMES, all monitoring systems are incorporated into the national system such that the monitoring systems at the lower levels feed into the national system.

In the district, monitoring will be continuous throughout the plan period. Evaluation has been planned at two stages: mid term and end term evaluation. In addition, there will be annual reports at the end of each year to assess the progress made in implementing the plan and provide necessary information and feedback.

The District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (DMEC) will spear head monitoring and evaluation at the district level. The DMEC is made up of members representing government agencies, civil society organizations and the private sector. Through NIMES, the Ministry of Planning and National Development and Vision 2030 through the Monitoring and Evaluation Directorate has spearheaded the mainstreaming of monitoring and evaluation in all government projects and programmes. This has led to officers being trained on a continuous basis as monitoring and evaluation officers. At the district level, the DMEC will continue capacity building of departments and agencies on monitoring and evaluation. This will ensure monitoring and evaluation activities on a continuous basis.

The DMEC will coordinate monitoring and evaluation activities for all the sectors and government agencies and through the preparation of the District Annual Monitoring and Evaluation Report, provide necessary information and feedback to be captured at the national level. Monitoring and Evaluation will also be décentralised to the constituency level where activities will be coordinated by the constituency Monitoring and Evaluation committees. The focus on the constituency is because the constituency is the unit of devolution with many of the devolved funding from the government going down to the constituency level. The CMEC will also be made up of cross cutting representation from various interests.

## 4.2 IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX.

The implementation, monitoring and evaluation matrix shows the projects and programmes for various sectors as presented in this schedule with monitoring tools, indicators, implementing agencies and the responsibility of stakeholders.

### 4.2.1 Agricultural and Rural Development Sector

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Source of Funds	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Orphan Crops	2.3m	GOK/ Donor	2008-2012	No. of farmers trained	Reports	Ministry of agriculture	Farmers, MOA, CBOs and FBOs to collaborate
N.A.L.E.P	4.93M	GOK/ Donor	2008 - 2012	No. of farmer trained No of farmer catchments Covered	Progress report	Ministry of Agriculture	NGOs, CBOs, and donors to participate in farmer training and proved financial assistance
Njaa Marufuku Kenya	120.00-2.5M	GOK/ Donor	2008 - 2012	No. of groups funded	Reports	Ministry of Agriculture	Farmers, GOK and CBOs and FBO to collaborate in monitoring of activities
Promotion of Private Sector Development in Agriculture (P S D A) District Wide	To be Determined	GOK /Private	2008 - 2012	No. of partnerships established	Reports	Ministry of Agriculture	Farmers, GOK and Private sector to collaborate in monitoring of activities
Core Poverty Project	3.6M	GOK/ Donor	2008-2012	No. of farmers trained No of farmer catchments areas covered	Reports on Trainings	Ministry of Livestock Development	Farmers, GOK and CBOs and FBO to collaborate in trainings and financing
Emerging crops	4.1M	GOK/ Donor	2008-2012	No. of trainings held and no. of farmers trained	Progress reports to DDC /DEC	Ministry of Agriculture	Farmers, GOK and CBOs and FBO to collaborate in trainings
District Livestock Headquarters	8M	GOK/ CDF	2008 - 2012	No. of offices completed	Progress reports to DDC /DEC	Ministry of Livestock Production, MoPW	Ministry of Livestock to provide funds, MoPW to provide technical support
Livestock census District wide	To be determined	GOK/ Donors	2008 - 2012	Number of census completed	Progress reports to DDC /DEC	Ministry of Livestock Production.	Ministry of Livestock to provide funds, Farmers and GoK to collaborate.
Dairy Cattle Production	To be determined	GOK/ Donors	2008 - 2012	Rate of increase in Dairy Production	Progress reports to DDC /DEC	Ministry of Livestock Production	Ministry of Livestock to provide funds, Farmers and

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Source of Funds	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
							GoK to collaborate.
Promote and improve productivity in poultry rearing	To be determined	GOK/ Donors	2008 – 2012	Rate of Increase in Poultry Production	Progress reports to DDC /DEC	Ministry of Livestock Production	Ministry of Livestock to provide funds. Farmers and GoK to collaborate.
Dairy Goat production	To be determined	GOK/ Donors	2008 – 2012	Rate of increase in Goat Production	Progress reports to DDC /DEC	Ministry of Livestock Production	Ministry of Livestock to provide funds. Farmers and GoK to collaborate.
Bee Keeping production	To be determined	GOK/ Donors	2008 – 2012	Rate of increase in Goat Production	Progress reports to DDC /DEC	Ministry of Livestock Production	Ministry of Livestock to provide funds. Farmers and GoK to collaborate.
Rabbits production	To be determined	GOK/ Donors	2008 – 2012	Rate of increase in Goat Production	Progress reports to DDC /DEC	Ministry of Livestock Production	Ministry of Livestock to provide funds. Farmers and GoK to collaborate.
Disease Prevention and Control programme	To be determined	GOK/ Donors	2008 – 2012	Rate of decrease in incidences of diseases.	Progress reports to DDC /DEC	Ministry of Livestock Production	Ministry of Livestock to provide funds. Farmers and GoK to collaborate.
Veterinary Public Health	To be determined	GOK/ Donors	2008 – 2012	Rate of meat inspection.	Progress reports to DDC /DEC	Ministry of Livestock Production	Ministry of Livestock to provide funds. Farmers and GoK to collaborate.
Hides and skin improvement	To be determined	GOK/ Donors	2008 – 2012	Level of hides and skins quality.	Progress reports to DDC /DEC	Ministry of Livestock Production	Ministry of Livestock to provide funds. Farmers and GoK to collaborate.
Tick Control	To be determined	GOK/ Donors	2008 – 2012	Rate of tick borne incidence	Progress reports to DDC /DEC	Ministry of Livestock Production	Ministry of Livestock to provide funds. Farmers and GoK to collaborate.
Artificial Insemination	To be determined	GOK/ Donors	2008 – 2012	Number of insemination per year	Progress reports to DDC /DEC	Ministry of Livestock Production	Ministry of Livestock to provide funds. technical expertise and Farmers to collaborate.
District Veterinary Office	To be determined	GOK/ Donors	2008 – 2012	Number of offices constructed	Progress reports to DDC /DEC	Ministry of Livestock Production	Ministry of Livestock to provide funds. MoPW to provide technical expertise.

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Source of Funds	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Education and Training	To be determined	GOK/ Donors	2008 – 2012	Number of members trained	Progress reports to DDC /DEC	Ministry of Cooperative Development.	Ministry of Cooperative to provide funds, provide technical expertise.
Dairy Development Project	To be determined	GOK/ Donors	2008 – 2012	Number of trainings and demonstrations held.	Progress reports to DDC /DEC	Ministry of Cooperative Development	Ministry of Cooperative to provide funds, provide technical expertise.
Horticultural Development	To be determined	GOK/ Donors	2008 – 2012	Number of trainings and demonstrations held.	Progress reports to DDC /DEC	Ministry of Cooperative Development	Ministry of Cooperative to provide funds, provide technical expertise.
Rural Based Saccos	To be determined	GOK/ Donors	2008 – 2012	Number of Saccos established.	Progress reports to DDC /DEC	Ministry of Cooperative Development	Ministry of Cooperative to provide funds, provide technical expertise.

### Kenya Forest Service

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Agro- forestry Project District Wide	To be determined	2008 to 2012	No. of Ha Diversified	Observation; Reports	Kenya Forest Service	Technical support & funding
Forest extension programme District Wide	To be determined	2008 to 2012	No. of Ha conserved	Observation; Reports	Kenya Forest Service	Technical support & funding
Natural forest rehabilitation Kieni Forest	To be determined	2008 to 2012	No. of Ha Rehabilitated	Observation; Reports	Kenya Forest Service	Technical support & funding
Participatory forest management District Wide	To be determined	2008 to 2012	No. of Ha Conserved	Observation; Reports	Kenya Forest Service	Technical support & funding
Agro forestry development District Wide	To be determined	2008 to 2012	No. of Ha Diversified	Observation; Reports	Kenya Forest Service	Technical support & funding
Woodlot establishment District Wide	To be determined	2008 to 2012	No. of Ha established	Observation; Reports	Kenya Forest Service	Technical support & funding

## 4.2.2 Trade, Tourism and Industry

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Source of Funds	Time Frame	M& E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Provide credit facilities district wide.	3B	GOK	2008 2012	No of traders accessing credit.	Progress report. Site visit.	Ministry of Trade & Industry.	Technical support & funding.
Construction of stalls & sheds & open markets district wide	120M	GOK	2008 – 2012	No of stalls and sheds constructed. No of markets opened.	Progress report. Site visit	Thika Country council and devolved funds	Technical support & funding
C operative Development and Marketing	5.9M	GOK	2008 to 2012	No. of farmers trained	Assessment Tool and Observation	G.O.K (Ministry of Cooperative) Community	Technical support & funding
MSMES training District wide	To be Determined	GOK	2008 to 2012	No. of trainings held	Assessment Tool and Observation	G.O.K (Ministry of Cooperative) Community	Technical support & funding
Mapping District wide	To be Determined	GOK	2008 to 2012	District Map	Assessment Tool and Observation	G.O.K (Ministry of Cooperative) Community	Technical support & funding
Modernization of joint loans Board	To be Determined	GOK	2008 to 2012	No. of Equipment procured	Assessment Tool and Observation	G.O.K (Ministry of Cooperative) Community	Technical support & funding
Industrialization Support Programme District wide	To be Determined	GOK	2008 to 2012	Amount disbursed	Assessment Tool and Observation	G.O.K (Ministry of Cooperative) Community	Technical support & funding
Development of women small scale enterprises district wide	To be Determined	GOK	2008 to 2012	No. of Enterprises developed	Assessment Tool and Observation	G.O.K (Ministry of Cooperative) Community	Technical support & funding
Development of demonstration manufacturing centres All Divisions	To be Determined	GOK	2008 to 2012	No. of Demonstrations held	Assessment Tool and Observation	G.O.K (Ministry of Cooperative) Community	Technical support & funding
Training of entrepreneurs and business community	To be Determined	GOK	2008 to 2012	No. of Entrepreneurs trained	Assessment Tool and Observation	G.O.K (Ministry of Cooperative) Community	Technical support & funding

### 4.2.3 Tourism and Wildlife

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Wildlife conservation and community services	To be determined	2008 to 2012	No of Conservation established	Reports	KWS	Technical support & funding
Wildlife protection	To be determined	2008 to 2012	No of animals protected	Reports	KWS	Technical support & funding
Conservation education	To be determined	2008 to 2012	No of trainings held	Reports	KWS	Technical support & funding
Tourism marketing and business development	To be determined	2008 to 2012	No of promotions held	Reports	KWS/KTB	Technical support & funding
Improve visitors accommodation and rental facilities (Aberdare National Park)	To be determined	2008 to 2012	No of units established	Reports	KWS/ Kenya Forest Service	Technical support & funding
Maintenance of unclassified road network in the park	To be determined	2008 to 2012	No of KM Rehabilitated	Reports	KWS	Technical support & funding
Industrialization Support Programme	To be determined	2008 to 2012	Inventory of raw materials available established	Inventory	Ministry of Industrialisation	Technical support & funding
Development of women small scale enterprises	To be determined	2008 to 2012	Number of projects started	Reports	Ministry of Industrialisation	Technical support & funding
Development of demonstration manufacturing centres	To be determined	2008 to 2012	Number of demonstration centres started	Reports	Ministry of Industrialisation	Technical support & funding
Training of entrepreneurs and business community	To be determined	2008 to 2012	Number of trainings held.	Reports	Ministry of Industrialisation	Technical support & funding

### 4.2.4 Physical Infrastructure

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Source of Funds	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Road E 496 Juja-Mukinye-Gatundu-Kinare 54.7km	To be assessed (New construction)	GOK/Donor	2008-2012	No. of Km Constructed	Site visits and Reports	MoR	Financing the project and supervising construction work
Road C64 Ichaweri-Kibicho 12km	To be assessed (New construction)	GOK/Donor	2008-2012	No. of Km Constructed	Site visits and Reports	MoR	Financing the project and supervising construction work
Road D379 Wamwangi-Karatu-Forest	To be assessed (New construction)	GOK/Donor	2008-2012	No. of Km Constructed	Site visits and Reports	MoR	Financing the project and supervising

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Source of Funds	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
edge 21.2km	construction)						construction work
Road E1530 Nembu-Gachika( 18.7 km)	To be assessed (New construction	GOK/Donor	2008-2012	No. of Km Constructed	Site visits and Reports	MoR	Financing the project and supervising construction work
Road D398 Mundoro-Kinare	To be assessed (New construction	GOK/Donor	2008-2012	No. of Km Constructed	Site visits and Reports	MoR	Financing the project and supervising construction work
D395 Gatukuyu-Mataara 29km	To be assessed (New construction	GOK/Donor	2008-2012	No. of Km Constructed	Site visits and Reports	MoR	Financing the project and supervising construction work
E505 Gatukuyu-Ngethu-Chania River	To be assessed (New construction	GOK/Donor	2008-2012	No. of Km Constructed	Site visits and Reports	MoR	Financing the project and supervising construction work
Road D398 Ruiru- Kiganjo-Mundoro	To be assessed (Re-construction	GOK/Donor	2008-2012	No. of Km rehabilitated	Site visits and Reports	MoR	Financing the project and supervising construction work
E497 Ikuma-Kiganjo 5.2km	To be assessed (Re-construction	GOK/Donor	2008-2012	No. of Km rehabilitated	Site visits and Reports	MoR	Financing the project and supervising construction
C64 Ichaweri-Mangu	To be assessed (New construction( Re-construction	GOK/Donor	2008-2012	No. of Km rehabilitated	Site visits and Reports	MoR	Financing the project and supervising construction
C66 Thika-Gatukuyu-Flyover (68km)	To be assessed (Re-construction	GOK/Donor	2008-2012	No. of Km rehabilitated	Site visits and Reports	MoR	Financing the project and supervising construction
E1531 Kangoo-Kamwangi 6km	To be assessed (Re-construction	GOK/Donor	2008-2012	No. of Km rehabilitated	Site visits and Reports	MoR	Financing the project and supervising construction

#### 4.2.5 Environment, Water and Sanitation

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Source of Funds	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Rehabilitation of Kamwangi and Ngorongo Mainline	3m	GOK/Donor/CDF	2008-2012	No. of Km Rehabilitated	Reports	KWSC	Fund and implement the project
kariminu Rural Water project	10m	GOK/Donor/CDF	2008-2012	completion of Mataara. Gakoe. Kamunyu and Njahi water	Reports	KWSC	Fund and implement the project

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Source of Funds	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
				projects			
Installation of ½ consumer meters	2.4m	GOK/Donor/CDF	2008-2012	No. of metres Installed	Sites visits and reports	GSWSC, KWSC	Fund and implement the project
Construction of treatment facility on Kariminu Rural water project	12m	GOK/Donor/CDF	2008-2012	Completion of Kariminu water treatment	Sites visits and reports	KWSC	Fund and implement the project
Development of Ruabora Source	10m	GOK/Donor/CDF	2008-2012-	Construction of Ruabora Source	Sites visits and reports	GSWSC	Fund and implement the project
Expansion of kariminu Rural Water project and completion of Mataara, Gakoe, Kamunyu and Njahi water projects	To be determined	GOK/Donor/CDF	2008-2012-	Completion of project	Sites visits and reports	GSWSC, KWSC	Fund and implement the project
Replacement of faulty valves (air valves, sluice valves) and metering	To be determined	GOK/Donor/CDF	2008-2012-	No of Valves and Metres Replaced	Sites visits and reports	GSWSC, KWSC	Fund and implement the project
Development of Theta water intake	To be determined	GOK/Donor/CDF	2008-2012-	Construction of Intake	Sites visits and reports	GSWSC, KWSC	Fund and implement the project
Gatundu sewage system Gatundu South	To be determined	GOK/Donor/CDF	2008-2012-	Sewage established	Sites visits and reports	GSWSC, KWSC	Fund and implement the project
Thiririka Water Project Kiganjo Location	To be determined	GOK/Donor/CDF	2008-2012-	Completion of project	Sites visits and reports	GSWSC, KWSC	Fund and implement the project
Ndarugu Water Project Ndarugu Location	To be determined	GOK/Donor/CDF	2008-2012-	Completion of project	Sites visits and reports	GSWSC, KWSC	Fund and implement the project
Kariminu Water Project Ndarugu Location	To be determined	GOK/Donor/CDF	2008-2012-	Completion of project	Sites visits and reports	GSWSC, KWSC	Fund and implement the project
Rehabilitation of mainline for Ndarugu Water Scheme	To be determined	GOK/Donor/CDF	2008-2012-	Completion of project	Sites visits and reports	GSWSC, KWSC	Fund and implement the project
Water treatment works, replacement of faulty valves and metering.	To be determined	GOK/Donor/CDF	2008-2012-	Completion of project	Sites visits and reports	GSWSC, KWSC	Fund and implement the project
Development of Ruabora Source	To be determined	GOK/Donor/CDF	2008-2012-	Completion of project	Sites visits and reports	GSWSC, KWSC	Fund and implement the project
Thiririka Water Scheme: Rehabilitation	To be determined	GOK/Donor/CDF	2008-2012-	Completion of project	Sites visits and	GSWSC, KWSC	Fund and implement the project

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Source of Funds	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
and extension of distribution system				.	reports		
Water treatment works	To be determined	GOK/Donor/CDF	2008-2012-	Completion of project	Sites visits and reports	GSWSC, KWSC	Fund and implement the project
Replacement of faulty valves (air valves, sluice valves) and metering	To be determined	GOK/Donor/CDF	2008-2012-	Completion of project	Sites visits and reports	GSWSC, KWSC	Fund and implement the project
Development of Theta water intake	To be determined	GOK/Donor/CDF	2008-2012-	Completion of project	Sites visits and reports	GSWSC, KWSC	Fund and implement the project
Gatundu sewage system Gatundu South	To be determined	GOK/Donor/CDF	2008-2012-	Completion of project	Sites visits and reports	GSWSC, KWSC	Fund and implement the project

### Irrigation

Project Name	Cost KShs	Source of Funds	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency
Small holder Irrigation and drainage District Wide	64 M	GOK/Donor/Private Sector	2008-2012	No. of irrigation project completed	Annual and quarterly departmental reports	GOK, -Private Sector to provide technical advice/financial support. -Donors provide funds
Nyamuku Irrigation project Mukurwe & Nyamangara sub location	To be determined	GOK/Donor/Private Sector	2008-2012	No. of irrigation project completed	Annual and quarterly departmental reports	GOK, -Private Sector to provide technical advice/financial support. -Donors provide funds
Kamuka Irrigation Project Gatundu South division	To be determined	GOK/Donor/Private Sector	2008-2012	No. of irrigation project completed	Annual and quarterly departmental reports	GOK, -Private Sector to provide technical advice/financial support. -Donors provide funds
Magawa Irrigation Project Kiganjo location	To be determined	GOK/Donor/Private Sector	2008-2012	No. of irrigation project completed	Annual and quarterly departmental reports	GOK, -Private Sector to provide technical advice/financial support. -Donors provide funds
Thuthe Irrigation project Kiganjo Location	To be determined	GOK/Donor/Private Sector	2008-2012	No. of irrigation project completed	Annual and quarterly departmental reports	GOK, -Private Sector to provide technical advice/financial support. -Donors provide funds

## 4.2.6 Human Resource Development

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Source of Funds	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Gatundu Library	150.1 M	GOK/ Donor	2008 - 2012	Building block	Assessment Tool and Observation	G.O.K (Ministry of Education) Community	Construct. Maintain& Upkeep the building
Construction of Adult Education Office and adult classes	To be determined	GOK/ Donor	2008 - 2012	Number of Offices and classes constructed	Assessment Tool and Observation	G.O.K (Ministry of Education) Community	Construct. Maintain& Upkeep the building
Construction of an eye unit in the District Hospital	50m	GOK/ Donor/ CDF	2008- 2012	Construction of an eye unit section	Assessment Tool and Observation	MOH MoPW	Sourcing for funds and carrying out Construction works
Upgrading Igegania to a sub district hospital	50m	GOK/ Donor/ CDF	2008- 2012	Construction of an eye unit section	Assessment Tool and Observation	MOH MoPW	Sourcing for funds and carrying out Construction works
HIV/AIDs	To be determined	GOK/ Donor	2008 - 2012	Level of HIV/AIDs prevalence.	Assessment Tool and Observation	G.O.K	Sourcing of funds and distribution
Malaria Control	To be determined	GOK/ Donor	2008 - 2012	Rate of Malaria Incidences	Assessment Tool and Observation	G.O.K	Sourcing of funds and distribution
Construction of a Youth friendly Centre	50m	GOK	2008- 2012	4 youth friendly centres	Assessment Tool and Observation	MOH MoPW	Renovate/construct facilities of the centres and equipping
Computerization of rural health facilities	0.8m	GOK/ Donor/ CDF	2008- 2012	Computerization of 14 GOK facilities	Assessment Tool and Observation	MOH	Computerization of all health facilities
Surgical Wards in Gatundu and Igegania health centre	80m	GOK/ Donor/ CDF	2008- 2012	Construction of two surgical wards in two District hospital and Igegania Health Centre	Assessment Tool and Observation	MOH MoPW	Construction of the wards
Comprehensive Care	3M	GOK/ Donor/	2008- 2012	One comprehensi	Assessment Tool	MOH MoPW	Renovation of existing building

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Source of Funds	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Clinic		CDF		ve care centre at the district hospital	and Observation		
Sanitation programme in public places Urban centres	5M	GOK/CDF/LA TF	2008-2012	50 VIPs	Assessment Tool and Observation	Public Health Devolved Funds(CDF LATF)	Construction of sanitary facilities in public places e.g. market and bus parks
Food quality Control	0.5M	GOK	2008-2012	-HACCP trainings to all food handlers	Departmental Reports	GOK (Public Health)	Trainings to all food handlers
Maternity wards Construction in Two Health Centres	10M	GOK/CDF/LA TF	2008-2012	Construction of two maternity wings in two health centre	Assessment Tool and Observation	GOK Devolved Funds(CDF, LATF)	-Construction of wards
Upgrade District hospital to be a teaching hospital	11M	GOK/CDF/LA TF		Add bed capacity from 110 beds to 225 Beds	Assessment Tool and Observation	Ministry of health and devolved funds	-Elevate hospital to a 225 bed capacity

#### 4.2.7 Research, Innovation and Technology

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Source of Funds	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
DIDC Building	8M	GOK/Donor/CDF	2008-2012	Progress Report	Ministry of Planning and National Development, MoPW	MoPND provide funds and MoPW to provide technical support

#### 4.2.7 Governance, Justice, Law & Order

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Source of Funds	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
Construction of Chania Division headquarters	27m	GOK/CDF	2008 – 2012	No. of buildings completed	Reports	District Commissioner, CDF, MoPW	OP to provide funds. MoPW to provide technical support
Construction of Gatundu Division Headquarters	27m	GOK/CDF	2008 – 2012	No. of buildings completed	Reports	District Commissioner, CDF, MoPW	OP to provide funds. MoPW to provide technical support

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Source of Funds	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
Rehabilitation of the District Commissioner offices	6m	GOK/CDF	2008-2012	No. of buildings completed	Reports	District Commissioner, CDF, MoPW	OP to provide funds. MoPW to provide technical support
Fencing of the District Headquarters	3m	GOK	2008-2012	Fence completed	Reports	District Commissioner, CDF, MoPW	OP to provide funds. MoPW to provide technical support

#### 4.2.8 Public Administration

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Source of Funds	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders responsibility
District Development Office Block and DIDC	8M	GOK/Donor/CDF	2008-2012	Completion of the building	Progress report	Ministry of Planning and National Development, MoPW	MoPND provide funds and MoPW to provide technical support
Establishment of NGOs and CBOs Data Bank	To be determined	GOK	2008-2012	Data Bank Established	Progress Report	Ministry of Planning and National Development	MoPND provide funds

#### 4.2.9 Special Programmes

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Gender Sport ,Culture & Social Services Office block	5M	2008 - 2012	Office block Construction	Site visit, progress report	GOK,	Building, maintenance and up keep
Construction of two Youth Empowerment Centre Gatundu South and North constituencies	5M	2008 - 2012	Office block Construction	Site visit, progress report	GOK,	Building, maintenance and up keep
Revamping of youth polytechnics District Wide	5M	2008 - 2012	No. of Polytechnics Revamped	Site visit, progress report	GOK,	Building, maintenance and Equipping

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Youth Enterprise Development Fund District Wide	To be determined	2008 - 2012	Amount of money disbursed	Progress report	GOK,	Funding and Monitoring
Women Enterprise Fund – District- wide	To be determined	2008 - 2012	Amount of money disbursed	Progress report	GOK,	Funding and Monitoring

#### 4.3 SUMMARY OF MONITORING AND EVALUATION PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

SECTOR	2008 Present Situation	2010 Mid –Term Period	2012 End of Plan Period
<b>Agriculture</b>			
Food poverty in the district	33.8%	28.5%	23.5%
Cash crop production area	14,552 Ha	15,000 Ha	15,500 Ha
Food crop production area	9,910 Ha	12,000 Ha	15,000 Ha
<b>Livestock production</b>			
Dairy cattle population	38,470	40,000	42,000
Milk production (LITRES)	60,480,000	65,480,000	68,480,000
<b>Physical Infrastructure</b>			
Road upgraded to bitumen standards	95.2Km	200Km	300Km
Gravelled Road	95Km	200 Km	300Km
<b>Health</b>			
Infant mortality rate	63 per 1000	60 Per 1000	55 per 1000
Immunization coverage	80%	95%	100%
Doctor /Patient ratio	1:17,621	1:25000	1: 20,000
VCT	6	8	10
Average distance to health centre	4.5 km	4 km	3 km
<b>Education</b>			
Primary School enrolment	45,029	49,532	54,485
Primary school drop-out	3%	2%	1%
Teachers pupil ratio	1:40	1:38	1:35
District literacy-level	75%	78%	80%
Secondary School Enrolment	14,583	15,774	17,651
Secondary School Dropout Rates	2%	1.5%	1%
<b>Social –Economic Indicators</b>			
Population growth rate	0.8%	0.75%	0.7%
Poverty levels	36	35	32
<b>Water and Sanitation</b>			
Number of house hold with access to piped water	40.9%	45%	50%
Latrine coverage	90%	92%	95%
Protected springs	230	235	240
<b>Energy</b>			
Number of housing with electricity connections	25%	30%	40%

SECTOR	2008 Present Situation	2010 Mid –Term Period	2012 End of Plan Period
<b>Communication</b>			
Cyber café	2	8	15
Telecommunications network coverage	70%	90%	100%

#### 4.4 DISTRICT POTENTIALS

The table below analyses the district potentials in relation to its strength and opportunities that can be exploited for it to achieve its full potential

Strength	Opportunity	Future Image
Proximity to Nairobi City and Thika Town hence market for agricultural produce; Fertile land and good climatic condition for farming; Availability of market centres; Available human resource; Political goodwill; Presence of cooperatives movement; Ready and willing public servants.	Establishment of milk processing plant; Value addition for fruits such as passion, pineapples, avocados and others; Processing, branding and marketing Coffee and Tea; Horticulture production; Dairy goats and beef cattle farming Irrigation; Fish farming and promoting culture of fish eating; Infrastructure to be fully exploited.	Improved standard of living and employment opportunities; Increased incomes from coffee, tea and dairy products; Improved security; High education standards; Accessible roads; Healthy community; Adequate, safe drinking water; Food security; Conserved environment.

