

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

NYANDARUA NORTH DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN





Towards a Globally Competitive and Prosperous Kenya

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NYANDARUA NORTH DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2008 – 2012

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DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT VISION AND MISSION

Vision

An industrialised district enjoying food security and increased incomes, through optimum utilisation of district potentials for sustained socio and economic development

Mission

To foster sustained value addition to agricultural produce through optimum and efficient use of available resources to improve the living standards of the people through increased incomes in the district in a secure and sustainable environment.

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 8th series of the District Development Plans (DDPs) for the 148 Districts as of October 2008. The DDPs will be instrumental for the actualization of the desired aspirations contained in the key national development blueprints and our affirmations to international ideals espoused in the MDGs at the local level. This will be done through the multifaceted interventions in partnership with our supportive development partners and enhanced roles of the private sector through the Public Private Partnership arrangements. It is our firm belief that this will ultimately lead to the realization of the high quality of life as envisioned for all Kenyans, including those in the diaspora.

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

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

l 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

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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.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ADB African Development Bank

AIDS Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome

AFC Agriculture Finance Corporation

AHITI Animal Health and Inspection Training Institute

AP Administration Police
ART Anti-Retroviral Therapy
ATC Agricultural Training Centres
AWP&B Annual Work Plan and Budget

BOG Board of Governors
BSF Belgian Survival Fund
BO Bills of Quantity

CACC Constituency AIDS Control Committee

CAP Community Action Plan
CBK Coffee Board of Kenya
CBF Constituency Bursary

CBO Community Based Organisation CCC Comprehensive Care Centre

CDC Constituency Development Committee CDF Constituency Development Fund .

CDFC Constituency Development Fund Committee

CDTF Community Development Trust Fund

CFA Community Forest Association
CHW Community Health Worker
CKDAP Central Area Dry Areas Project

CLRC Community Learning and Resource Centre

CMEC Constituency Monitoring and Evaluation Committee

CMR Child Mortality Rate

CYES Constituency Youth Enterprise Scheme

DDC District Development Committee
DDO District Development Officer
DDP District Development Plan
DEB District Education Board
DEC District Executive Committee

DFCC District Forest Conservation Committee
DFRD District Focus for Rural Development
DIDC District Information Development Centre

DIO District Irrigation Officer

DMEC District monitoring and evaluation committee

DO District Officer

DPEC District Poverty Eradication Committee
DPMU District Planning and Management Unit

DRB District Roads Boards
DRE District Road Engineer

DSDC District Social Development Committee
DTC Diagnostic Counselling and Testing
DYDO District Youth Development Officer
ECD Early Childhood Development
EIA Environmental Impact Assessment

EMCA Environment Management and Coordination Act

ERS Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation

FBO Faith-Based Organisation
FGD Focus Group Discussion
FIF Facility Improvement Fund
GTI Government Training Institute

FPE Free Primary Education

Ha Hectare

HBC Home-Based Care

HCDA Horticultural Crops Development Authority

HH House Hold

HIV Human Immuno-Deficiency Virus

GOK Government of Kenya

HQs Headquarters

ICT Information Communication Technology IEC Information Education Communication

IFAD International Fund for Agricultural Development

IMR Infant Mortality Rate

IP-ERS Investment Programme for Economic Recovery Strategy

IGA Income Generating Activity
ISP Internet Service Provider

KARI Kenya Agricultural Research Institute

KIDDP Kenya Italian Debt for Development Programme

KCC Kenya Cooperative Creameries

KFS Kenya Forest Service

KM Kilometer

KMC Kenya Meat Commission

KNBS Kenya National Bureau of statistics
KNLS Kenya National Library Services
KPCU Kenya Planters Cooperative Union
KPLC Kenya Power and Lighting Company

KRB Kenya Road Board KTBH Kenya Top Bar Hive

KTDA Kenya Tea Development Authority

LASDAP Local Authority Service Delivery Action Plan

LATF Local Authority Transfer Fund LDC Location Development Committee

LPG Liquefied Petroleum Gas

M&E Monitoring and Evaluation

MOA Ministry of Agriculture

MDG Millennium Development Goals

MoE Ministry of Education

MoENR Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources

MoHA Ministry of Home Affairs

MoR Ministry of Roads MOW Ministry of Works

MoW&I Ministry of Water and Irrigation MOYA Ministry Of Youth Affairs

MPND Ministry of Planning and National Development

MTEF Medium Term Expenditure Framework

NACC National AIDS Control Council

NALEP National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Program

NCPB National Cereals and Produce Board NEMA National Environment Authority

NIB National Irrigation Board

NIMES National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System

NGO Non Governmental Organizations

NNMR Neo-Natal Mortality Rate
OP Office of the President
OPD Outpatient Department

OVC Orphaned and Vulnerable Children

PLWA Person Living With AIDS

PM&E Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation

PMC Project Management Committee

PMTCT Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission

PNNMR Post Neo-Natal Mortality Rate
PRA Participatory Rural Appraisal
PRSP Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PTA Parents Teachers Association
RMLF Roads Maintenance Levy Fund
RPD Rural Planning Department

RTPC Rural Trade and Production centres
SACCO Savings and Credit Cooperative Society

SIDA Swedish International Assistance
SME Small and Medium Enterprise
STI Sexually Transmitted Infections

SWG Sector Working Groups

SWOT Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats Analysis

SHOMAP Small Holder horticultural Marketing Programe

SHEP Small Holder Empowerment project

TB Tuberculosis

TBA Traditional Birth Attendant
U5MR Under 5 Mortality Rate

VCT Voluntary Counselling and Testing
VDC Village Development Committee
OVC Orphans and Vulnerable Children
OVP Office of the Vice President

VIP Ventilated Improved Pit

WRMA Water Resource Management Authority

WSB Water Services Board

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Nyandarua North district is one of the districts in Central Province. It has a total land area of 1657.5 Km². It lies between latitude 0° 8'to the north and 0° 50'south and between 35° 13' East and 36° 42' west. The district borders Laikipia District to the North, Nyeri to the East, Nyandarua South to the South and Nakuru District to the West. Nyandarua North district is divided into three administrative divisions namely: Ndaragwa, Ol -Joro Orok and Ol-kalou divisions.

Population density in Nyandarua has been increasing in the last forty years. The density was 52 persons per square Kilometer in 1969. It increased to 69 persons per square Kilometer in 1979 and then to 102 and 150 persons per square Kilometer in 1989 and 1999 respectively. The settlement schemes in Nyandarua District were initiated in late 1960's and 1970's.

The district comprises of the Ol- kalou / Ol-Joro Orok plateau and Ol kalou/Ol Joro Orok plateau and Ol Kalou/Ol-Joro Orok salient. There are two main rivers that transverse the district namely the Ewaso Ngiro, and the Pesi. Lake Ol Bolossat which is the only lake in the district. The district has moderate temperatures. The Highest temperatures are recorded in the month of December, when the Mean average is 21°C and the lowest temperature is recorded in the month of July, with Mean average of 7.1°C. Rainfall in Nyandarua District decreases from east to west. Areas close to the range Receives high rainfall ranging between 1,000mm to 1,400mm and decreases on plateaus. The amount received in the plateau is too minimal to support meaningful agriculture i.e. maximum of 400mm.

This District Development Plan is linked to Vision 2030 which is the new government blue print whose main goal is to have a globally competitive and prosperous nation. Kenya is a signatory of the millennium declaration and thus the millennium development goals. Vision 2030 has three pillars namely Economic Pillar, Social Pillar and Political Pillar. Vision 2030 will be implemented in five year medium term plans, the first being 2008-2012. The Medium Term Plan 2008-2012 will implement the Initial five years of the Vision 2030.

The proposed community-driven projects/programs detailing project name, location, budget, source of funding and responsibilities are aligned to the Broad National Vision 2030 taking into account the International commitments (MDG) linked to the Mediumterm national Strategy, the sector strategies, and consolidated. The DPMU links the approved projects with the National MTEF Budgetary process by ensuring that they are captured in the District AWPs and budgets. This DDP has been produced in a participatory process where various stakeholders in the district were involved. A Stakeholders forum was held at the district where all heads of departments or their representatives and other relevant stakeholders participated with the major aim of analyzing the situation prevalent in the district and own up to the need of the development plan. The same type of workshops were held in the three divisions namely Ndaragwa, Ol-Joro orok and Ol-kalou It reviewed the current district development plan (2002-2008), current sector policies and plans, understanding of the characteristics of the district, problems analysis and success stories of the district. This plan seeks to set out development objectives and strategies based on the implementation of the previous plan. The plan analyses the performance of the previous plan in terms of implementation. performance of key development indicators and looks at the constraints, challenges, and draws lessons that have informed strategies and programs that have been developed in this plan.

This DDP also gives the sector vision, mission, district response to sector vision and mission and the roles of stakeholders in the sector. Importance of sector, contracts, projects/programmes, Cross sector linkages and strategies to mainstream cross cutting issues are also discussed. Also, indicators that shall be used to monitor project/program implementation are clearly spelt out and will be aligned to the National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (NIMES). Under the system, all monitoring systems are incorporated into the national system in that the Monitoring systems at the lower levels feed into the national system.

CHAPTER ONE: DISTRICT PROFILE

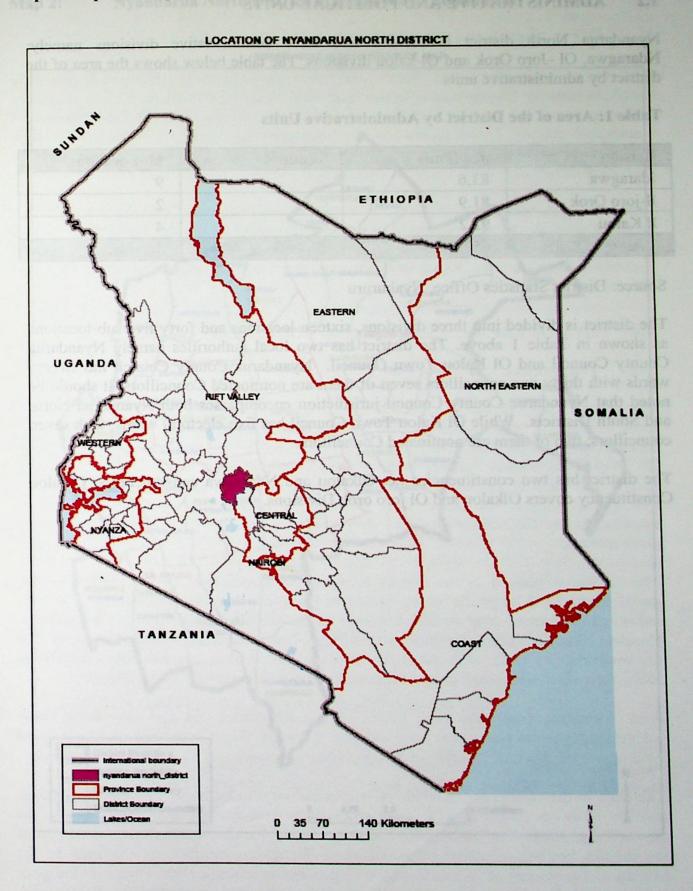
1.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter gives a background description of the district in terms of location, area, administrative units, settlement patterns and main physical features. It also provides a detailed district fact sheet on the physical, social and economic infrastructure of the district at the start of the plan period. The fact sheet contains basic information which will be used in the formulation of strategies and priorities during the plan period to achieve the plan theme of "A Globally Competitive and Prosperous Kenya". This section also provides an introduction to the district area, administrative units, the main physiographic, natural features, settlement patterns and other background information critical to the development of the district in the next five years.

1.1 POSITION AND SIZE OF THE DISTRICT

Nyandarua North district is one of the districts in Central Province. It has a total land area of 1657.5 Km². It lies between latitude 0° 8'to the north and 0° 50'south and between 35° 13' East and 36° 42' west. The district borders Laikipia west District to the North, Nyeri East to the East, Nyandarua South to the South and Nakuru North District to the West.

Map 1: Map Showing Location of Nyandarua North District in Kenya



1.2 ADMINISTRATIVE AND POLITICAL UNITS

Nyandarua North district is divided into three administrative divisions namely: Ndaragwa, Ol -Joro Orok and Ol-kalou divisions. The table below shows the area of the district by administrative units

Table 1: Area of the District by Administrative Units

ivision	rea (km²)	ocations	ub-Locations
Idaragwa	83.6		9
)l-joro Orok	81.9		2
)l Kalou	92.2		4
otal	657.5	6	.5

Source: District Statistics Office, Nyahururu

The district is divided into three divisions, sixteen locations and forty five sub-locations as shown in Table 1 above. The district has two local authorities namely Nyandarua County Council and Ol Kalou Town Council. Nyandarua County Council has twenty wards with thirty one councillors seven of them are nominated Councillors. It should be noted that Nyandarua County Council jurisdiction encompasses both Nyandarua North and South Districts. While Ol Kalou Town Council has five electoral wards, with seven councillors; two of them are nominated Councillors.

The district has two constituencies i.e. Olkalou and Ndaragwa constituencies. Olkalou Constituency covers Olkalou and Ol joro orok Divisions.

Map 2: Nyandarua North District Administrative Boundaries

NYANDARUA NORTH DISTRICT MAP



1.3 SETTLEMENT PATTERNS

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

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

1.4 PHYSIOGRAPHIC AND NATURAL CONDITIONS

1.4.1 Topography

The district comprises of the Ol- kalou / Ol-Joro Orok plateau and Ol Kalou/Ol-Joro Orok salient. The district was affected by volcanic and faulting which gave rise to major landforms, the Great Rift Valley to the west and Aberdare ranges to the east. In between the two physiographic features there is the Ol Kalou salient plateau. There are steep slopes that have undergone great transformation through weathering creating shallow valleys and gorges. The ranges drop gradually in a series of faults giving way to an escarpment that has been broken into sharp valleys occasioned by change in levels of the river courses.

The Ol Kalou plateau in the district bears gentle slopes that are interrupted by low undulating hills. The gentle slopes flatten to plain-like features, which over time have enhanced the formation of marshlands and swamps. To the western side of the district lie Dundori Hills which form the block wall of the Great Rift Valley with gentle slopes. The un-weathered volcanic tuffs stand distinctively giving the remnant hills magnificent rocky formation. The plateaus however occupy the greater portion of the district.

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

The soils in the district are volcanic in origin and vary in both fertility and distribution. Shallow soils are found in hilly areas while deep well drained soils are found on the slopes and plateaus. The escarpment and steep slopes that characterize the eastern part of the district hinders effective communication. Roads construction is confined to the plateau and areas served by roads on the slopes are occasionally cut off due to the poor soil structure. The permeable rocks with impervious bedrock system in the district raise potentials in underground water.

The district has two major rivers Pesi and Ewaso Ngiro. Ewaso Ngiro drains from Bahati escarpment through Ol-Joro Orok to Laikipia while Pesi flows northwards to Laikipia. Most small rivers are dying up and this adversely affects the livelihood of the people in the district and beyond.

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

The district falls in the highland savannah zone, characterized by few scattered trees with expansive grass cover. In elevated areas, tree cover increases forming thick forests with thick undergrowth. Most of the natural vegetation has been cleared to give way for settlement and agricultural activities.

1.4.2 Climate

The district has moderate temperatures. The Highest temperatures are recorded in the month of December, with average of 21°C and the lowest temperature is recorded in the month of July, with average of 7.1°C.

The district also experiences low temperatures with adverse effects. The cold air that is generated during clear nights on the moor lands of Nyandarua Ranges flows down the Ol Kalou Salient causing night frost nearly every month making cultivation of maize too hazardous. The valleys west of the plateau occasionally provide outlet to the stream of cold air. The temperatures range between 1.2°C to 1°C. The low temperatures last for some few hours before sunrise.

The rainfall pattern is bi-modal. Long rains start in March to May while short rains are received between September and December. The rainfall intensify varies according to the location. Areas near the Aberdare slopes receive sufficient rainfall with the plateau receiving scanty erratic rainfall.

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

1.5 POPULATION PROFILES AND PROJECTIONS

Population density in Nyandarua has been increasing in the last forty years. The density was 52 persons per square Kilometer in 1969. It increased to 69 persons per square Kilometer in 1979 and then to 102 and 150 persons per square Kilometer in 1989 and 1999 respectively.

Table 2: Population Projection by Age Cohorts and Sex

Age	1	opulation	n (1999)	Beginni (2008)	ng plan	period	Mid-term pop (2010)			End-term period (2012)		
group	M	F	Total	М	F	Total	М	F	Total	M	F	Total
0-1	18.221	19.151	37.372	24.522	25.774	50.296	26.195	27.532	53,727	27.982	29,411	57.393
5-9	16,946	17.896	34.842	22.806	24,085	46.891	24.362	25.728	50.090	26,024	27.483	53.507
10-14	18.148	18.773	36.921	24.424	25.265	49.689	26.090	26.989	53.079	27.870	28.830	56.700
15-19	13.987	13.957	27.944	18.824	18.784	37.608	20.108	20,065	40,173	21.480	21.434	42,914
20-24	9.459	11.502	20.961	12.730	15.480	28.210	13.599	16.536	30.135	14.526	17.664	32,190
25-29	7.739	10.020	17.759	10,415	13.485	23.900	11.126	14.405	25.531	11.885	15.388	27.273
30-34	6,609	8.082	14.691	8.894	10.877	19.771	9.501	11.619	21.120	10.150	12.412	22.562
35-39	5.342	6.461	11.803	7.189	8.695	15.884	7.680	9.289	16.969	8.204	9.922	18,126
4()-44	3.282	3.779	7.061	4.417	5,086	9.503	4.718	5.433	10.151	5.040	5.803	10.843
15-19	2.640	3.284	5.924	3.553	4,420	7.973	3.795	4.721	8.516	4.054	5,043	9.097
50-54	2.385	3.087	5.472	3.210	4.155	7.365	3.429	4.438	7.867	3.663	4.741	8.404
55-59	1.795	2.735	4.530	2.416	3.681	6.097	2.581	3.932	6.513	2.757	4.200	6.957
50-64	1.668	1.892	3.560	2.245	2.546	4.791	2.398	2.720	5,118	2.562	2.906	5.468
5-69	1.226	1.389	2.615	1.650	1.869	3.519	1.763	1.997	3.760	1.883	2.133	4.016
0-74	988	1.109	2.097	1.330	1,493	2.823	1,420 .	1.594	3.014	1.517	1.703	3.220
5-79	722	799	1.521	972	1.075	2.047	1.038	1.149	2.187	1.109	1.227	2.336
0 +	910	1.241	2.151	1.225	1.670	2.895	1.308	1.784	3.092	1.398	1.906	3.304
ige IS	1.359	1.527	2.886	1.829	2.055	3.884	1.954	2.195	4.149	2.087	2.345	4,432
otal	12.816	13,930	249,280	171,165	164,320	335,485	18,425	20,026	358,373	19,682	21,393	382,826

Source: District Statistics Office Nyandarua North 2008

In 1999, the population in the district stood at 249,280 persons with a population growth rate of 1.5% per annum. It is expected that the population will be 358,373 and 382826 by the mid plan period and by the end of the plan period respectively. This is expected to increase pressure on available resources since the population density is expected to rise from 202 persons per square kilometre at the beginning of the plan period to 230 persons per square kilometre at the end of plan period.

As indicated below, the district has three divisions. Among the three, Olkalou Division is the most populace followed by Ndaragwa and the least populace is Oljoorok Division.

Table 3: Population Distribution and Density by Division

Division	Base pop	ulation (199	99)	Beginning period (2)		Mid-Term (2010)	n Pop	End-Term Period (2012)		
	Area (KM²)	Pop	Density	Pop	Density	рор	Density	Pop	Density	
Olkalou	683.6	98,806	145	132,974	195	142,047	208	151,739	222	
Oljoorok	381.9	65,229	171	87,787	230	93,775	246	100,174	262	
Ndaragwa	592.2	85,245	144	114,724	194	122,551	207	130,913	221	
Total	1,657.5	249,280	150	335,485	202	358,373	216	382,826	230	

Source: District Statistics Office, Nyandarua 2008

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

The table below shows the population projections for selected age cohorts namely under one; under five; primary school going; secondary school going; youth; reproductive age labour force and the aged population.

The table below shows the population projections for different age cohorts within three different stages of the development plan. The population of the under five for instance will grow by 14%. This will require the immunizations programmes to be increase in the same percentage in order to retain the 93.6% of the children who are fully immunized.

Table 4: Population Projections for Selected Age Groups by Sex

A	Base population 1999			Beginning plan period 2008			Mid-term pop 2010			End-term period 2012		
Age group	М	F	Total	М	F	Total	М	F	Total	М	F	Total
Under 1	8,485	8,307	16,792	11,419	11,180	22,599	12,198	11,942	24,140	13,031	12,757	25,788
Under 5	18,221	19,225	37,446	24,522	25,873	50,395	26,195	27,639	53,834	27,982	29,524	57,506
Primary school age(6 - 13	28,419	29,949	58,368	38,247	40,306	78,553	40,856	43,056	83,912	43,644	45,993	89,637
Secondary school age (14 – 17)	15,197	15,169	30,366	20,452	20,415	40,867	21,848	21,807	43,655	23,338	23,295	46,633
Youth population (15 – 29)	31,184	35,616	66,800	41,968	47,933	89,901	44,831	51,203	96,034	47,890	54,696	102,586

	Base population 1999			Beginning plan period 2008			Mid-term pop 2010			End-term period 2012		
Age group	М	F	Total	М	F	Total	М	F	Total	М	F	Total
Reproductive age- female (15-49)		57.307	57,307		77.125	77.125		82.387	82.387		88,008	88,008
Labour force(15-64)	54,905	65,060	119,965	73.892	87.559	161.451	78.933	93.533	172.466	84,319	99,914	184,233
Aged population (65+)	3,846	4,556	8.402	5.176	6.132	11.308	5,529	6.550	12.079	5,906	6,997	12,903

Source: District Statistics Office, Nyandarua North 2008

From the table, it shows that the primary school going will increase by over 11,000 pupils by year 2012. Measures have to be taken in terms of provision of adequate resources in the education sector such as construction of more class rooms and employment of more teachers. This will ensure that provision of universal education is not compromised.

Age group 6-13 years (Primary School age)

The population of both male and female will increase correspondingly. This is expected to exert pressure on primary school facilities. During the plan period emphasis will be on school accommodation for the increased population in this age group.

Age group 14-17 years (Secondary School age)

The increase in population for this age group implies that the education facilities should be equipped to handle the increase. Further, secondary school population at the beginning of this plan period implies there is need to provide for tertiary institutions to cater for the population that does not make it to secondary school.

Age group 15 -49 years (Female Population)

The female population in this age group represents the re-productive/ child bearing age group and is instrumental in determining the total fertility rate and the population growth rate in the district. Family planning education should be enhanced to cater for this ever increasing population. Maternal health care and services should be improved across the district to cater for this group.

Age group 15 – 64 years (Labour force)

The biggest challenge for increasing population in this age group is to avail a corresponding number of employment opportunities. This calls for diversification of agriculture which is the main economic activity, expansion of marketing channels, setting up of more cottage industries and encouraging growth in the Jua Kali sector.

The district has four urban centres, namely; Olkalou, Oljoorok; Mairoinya and Ndaragwa. The table below shows population projections of the towns. The population distribution in the district is quite uneven. There is high population concentration in urban areas like Mairo Inya. There is need therefore to improve on social amenities in these areas especially sanitation and recreation facilities. The areas with low population include Kahutha and Kanyagia Locations in Ndaragwa Division. The low population in these

areas has been caused by low land potential and insecurity especially in Ndaragwa that close to Nyandarua/Laikipia borders.

Table 5: Population projections for urban areas 2008 to 2012

Urban	Base population 1999			Beginning plan period 2008			Mid-term pop 2010			End-term period 2012		
Centres	M	F	Total	М	F	Total	М	F	Total	М	F	Total
Olkalou	24,496	25,369	49,865	32,967	34,142	67,109	35,216	36,471	71,687	37,619	38,960	76,579
Oljoorok	1,051	1,172	2,223	1,414	1,577	2,991	1,511	1,685	3,196	1,614	1,800	3,414
Mairo Inya	1,749	1,831	3,580	2,354	2,464	4,818	2,514	2,632	5,146	2,686	2,812	5,498
Ndaragwa	626	475	1,101	842	639	1,481	900	683	1,583	961	729	1,690
Total	27,922	28,847	56,769	37,577	38,822	76,399	40,141	41,471	81,612	42,880	44,301	87,181

Source: District statistics office, Nyahururu 2008

Olkalou town is the most populated with a population of 76,399 people at the start of the plan period. This can be attributed to agricultural activities in the area and thus high settlement. Further, the district Headquarters' is located in this town. The least populated town is Ndaragwa town with a population of 1,481 people. This town is within a semi and arid area with few economic activities.

Table 6: Population projections by constituencies

Constituen	Area	Base population (1999)	Beginning plan period (2008)	Mid term (2010)	End term 2012
Ndaragwa	592	85,245	114,724	122,551	130,913
Olkalou	1,066	164,035	220,761	235,822	251,913
Total	1,658	249,280	335,485	358,373	382,826

Source: Statistics Office Nyahururu

1.5 SECTOR PROFILE

1.5.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

Agriculture is the most important sector in this District with 85% of total population relying on it both directly and directly. Agriculture also contributes 70% of the total household income. The main crops grown are wheat, maize and vegetables. There is also horticultural farming. The district has 1657.5km² of land. Total acreage under crops is 20000ha and 2500 ha under cash crop.

Dairy farming is coming up as an important economic activity. The livestock farmers in the district are keeping dairy and beef cattle, goats, dairy goats, sheep and poultry. But

dairy farming is coming out as the main type of livestock farming due to the ready market of the milk.

Fish rearing is not a major economic activity in the district. There are only 100 fishermen in the district and 131 ponds. The main fish species found in the district are Tilapia and Cat fish. The main method of fishing is hook method.

The district has 2 gazetted forests. This covers 17560.4 ha. The main forest activity is timber cutting, fuel wood, transmission poles and grass cutting.

1.5.2 Trade Tourism and Industry

Nyandarua North district has vibrant co-operative societies with a total of 35609 registered members. Wholesale and traders mostly deal with consumable products and hardware products. Small retail traders who are concentrated in the small rural urban areas deal with food products. There are 1737 licensed businesses and 21 manufacturing industries. Most of the manufacturing industries are involved in milk processing. More value adding industries are coming up due to growing magnitude of horticultural activities.

The main tourism potential and attraction are on the higher altitudes and in the fresh water lake that is ideal for bird watching, boating activities and has a tourist hotel. The district has been a training ground for some of the best athletes in the world. There is no five star hotel in the district.

1.5.3 Physical infrastructures.

In the district, only seventy seven kilometres out of 1306.7 kilometres of the roads has bitumen while 392 kilometres has gravel. The District has eighty kilometres of railway line that is not used and is neglected and one airstrip. The district enjoys services of all mobile service providers operating in the country. The mobile phone coverage is about 90%.

Most of the main towns in the district are connected with electricity and this makes business operations in these towns cheaper.

1.5.4 Environment, Water and Sanitation

The district falls in the highland savannah zone, characterized by few scattered trees with expansive grass cover. In elevated areas, tree cover increases forming thick forests with thick undergrowth. Most of the natural vegetation has been cleared giving way to manmade environmental hazards.

The rivers in the district include the Ewaso Ngiro, the Pesi and Lake Ol Bolossat which is the only large water mass in the district. Sanitation is a challenge in the district because there is no single town which has liquid and solid waste management facility. These towns use septic tanks which are a health hazard because collection of waste in these towns is not well coordinated and this poses a big challenge to the local authorities.

1.5.5 Human Resource Development

Ministries that comprise this sector include Medical Services. Education, Labour and Human Resource Development, and Public Health and Sanitation.

Over the plan period, the sector aims at providing, promoting and co-ordinating quality education and training for sustainable national development. In the district, this sector is characterized by high enrolment rates of 83% at the primary school level but low enrolment rate of 38% at secondary school level, inadequate physical facilities and low staffing levels. The sector has performed relatively well in the implementation of the Free Primary and Free Day Secondary Education policy.

There is 1 district hospital and 1 sub district hospital, 5 public health centres, 18 public dispensaries and 15 private clinics. However, most the health facilities are concentrated in the major towns. HIV prevalence rate is 5.1 per cent which is high.

1.5.6 Research, innovation and Technology

The district mobile phone coverage stands at 90% while the number of private and households with fixed lines stands at 300. There are 10 sub- post offices and 4 cyber cafes. There is however an increase the use of computers in Government offices and homes.

Research is mostly biased towards the agricultural sector given that this district is an agricultural based. The main research institution is KARI that mainly focuses on improved food production and dairy farming. Dairy goats have been introduced in the district and research in horticultural crops is being carried out in the district.

Many farmers in the lower parts of the district have innovated ways of combating hunger by introducing irrigation on their land. Also drought resistant crops have been introduced in the dry parts of Ndaragwa.

1.5.7 Governance, Justice, Law and Order

This sector involves ministries which ensure that there is peace, justice and harmony in the communities. Insecurity is a major concern in the District thus it needs more law enforcement officers. Due to increased workload on existing law enforcement officers, community policing has been introduced to fight crime. The number of police stations should be increased because they are very far apart making operations difficult. There has also been low adoption of ICT technology by the police department thus reducing its level of efficiency and making it difficult for them to keep records. In addition, law enforcement officers don't have enough vehicles to enable them fight the increasing crime rate and there is always problem of fuel shortage.

The number of criminal and civil cases pending has gone down. Probation department has been having a heavy workload due to increase in number of small offenders. It is also facing problems of staff and inadequate funding thus affecting its operations.

1.5.8 Public Administration

The sector comprises of State House, Ministry of State for Public Service, Foreign Affairs, Planning, National Development and Vision 2030, Finance, Ministry of Local Government, Cabinet Office, Public Service Commission and Office of the Prime Minister.

The sector strives to provide leadership in public policy formulation, implementation, coordination, supervision and prudent resource utilization. The sector endeavours to ensure effective coordination of various government policies with emphasis on increasing community participation in the development process. This work is done in partnership with other lower development management units mainly the Constituency Development Committee (CDC) and District Roads committee in co-ordination of the overall development in the district.

1.5.9 Special programmes

This sector involves ministries which deal with special groups of people like the youth, women and children. More than 40% of the population is the youth and thus a lot has to be done to them. There is Youth Development Fund which has boosted the youth and they are now able to start their own businesses. There are 2,275 orphans and 2,370 people with disabilities. There are also 24,793 female headed homes. The Women Enterprise Development Fund has enabled women to start small businesses in the district. HIV prevalence rate in the district stands at 5.1% and the youth are more affected. The other challenge is that there are too many unemployed youth who are enticed to join illegal criminal groups and this is creating insecurity in communities.

1.6 DISTRICT FACT SHEET

The district fact sheet presents a summary of key statistical facts including topography, climate and population amongst others.

Information Category	Statistics
District Area:	mentions in security is a major consultant assistant
Total Area (Km²)	1657.5
Gazetted forest (ha)	17560.4
Non Gazetted forest(ha)	1256.2
No. of towns	4
Topography And Climate:	en de la la company de la comp
Altitude:	BEAUTHORN OF THE PROPERTY OF T
Highest – meters	3999
Lowest-meters	1828
Temperature range(°c)	
Highest	21.5
Lowest	7.1
Rainfall:	
High(mm)	1800

Information Category	Statistics
	a population:
Demographic profiles:	
Population (2008)	335,485
Females	171165
Males	164320
14.1 /F	100:107
Male/Female sex ratio	100:107
Projected population:	259272
Mid plan period	358373
End of plan period	382826
Infant population:	11100
Female	11180
Male	11419
Total	22599
Population of under five:	25072
Female	25873
Male	24522
Total	50395
Pre-school population (3-5yrs)	DO NO PORTO DE LA PRIME DE LA CONTRACTOR
Female	15414
Male	14535
Total	29949
Primary school age group:(6-13yrs)	26 of Deutschald Assertion
Female	40306
Male	38247
Total	78553
Secondary school age group (14-17yrs)	Augora de Espera
Female	20415
Male	20452
Total	40867
Youths population:(15-19)	
Female	47933
Male	41968
Total	89901
Labour force: (15-64)	25 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
Female	87559
Male	73892
Total	161451
Reproductive age group(15-49)	77125
Aged population:(above 65 years)	18/18/19
Female	6132
Male	5176
Total	11308
Eligible voting population:	7,000
Ndaragwa	47043
Ol-kalou	90317
Total	137360
10111	137300

Information Category	Statistics
Urban population:	
Female	38822
Male	37577
Total	76399
Rural population:	
Female	125498
Male	133588
Total	259086
Population density: (persons per square kild	
Highest-Ol-Joro Orok Div	230
Lowest-Ndaragwa Div	194
District	202
Crude Birth Rate	43.1/1000
Crude Death Rate	5.6/1000
Infant mortality rate (IMR)	44/1000
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate(NNMR)	27/1000
Post Neo-Natal Mortality Rate(PNNMR)	17/1000
Child Mortality Rate (CMR)	10/1000
Under Five Mortality Rate(U5MR)	54/1000
	34/1000
Life expectancy:	55
Female (years)	55
Male (years)	53
Total number of households	71657
Average household size	4.7
Female headed households	24793
Children needing special protection:	
Children in labour	(27/CLAL) que se esta lorigia amb
Orphans	2275
Physically disabled persons	2370
Distribution of population by disability type	e
(%):	(91-21) noi nlugor s
Missing:	
Hand	21.2
Foot	0.0
Lame	28.7
Blind	0.0
Deaf	27.9
Dumb	0.0
Mental	22.2
Paralysed	0.0
Other	0.0
Child-headed households	3 1983 (48)
Poverty indicators	
Absolute poverty:	East
Percentage	46.1
Number	154659
ontribution to national poverty (1.7%)	5703

Information Category	Statistics
Urban poor:	O Mod-servet of forest
Percentage	42.3
Number	32318
Rural poor:	St front
Percentage	30.4
Number	78762
Food poverty:	
Percentage	44
Number	147614
Income per capita	588C 538H O
Sectoral contribution to household income:	1003 1 - 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100
Agriculture (%)	70
Rural self-employment (%)	5
Wage employment (%)	10
Urban self-employment (%)	3
Number employed per sector:	VV0 775 21199 10 7 3
Agriculture	200000
Crop farming:	CS calcaston
Average farm size(small scale) ha	2.5
Average farm size(large scale) ha	50
Farmers with title deeds (%)	80
Main storage facilities(on and off farm) -	
NCPB	(sinutes, one way) to ten a draking
Total acreage under crops	20,000
Total acreage under cash crop ha	2,500
Livestock farming:	
Land carrying capacity animal/ha	3
Bee Apiaries	432
Bee Hives	8,654
Milk production:	
Quantity in litres	99,507,378
Value in Ksh.	1,393,103,292
Beef production:	100 J (0.00 W)
Quantity(Kg)	490,500
Value in Ksh	34,951,500
Mutton production:	Na Valencia de la companya della companya della companya de la companya della com
Quantity(Kg)	194,175
Value in Ksh	30,908,400
Poultry meat production	0,033
Birds	111,600
Value	5,722200
Fisheries Production:	VARIANCE IN THE REAL PROPERTY.
Population of fish farmers	100
No. of fish ponds	131
Area of ponds (m ²)	81825
Forestry	
No. of gazetted forest	2
110. Of gazotted forest	14

Information Category	Statistics
No. of Non-gazetted forest	1
Cooperatives	The Assessment of the Control of the
Number of active cooperatives by types	The state of the s
investment	16
agriculture	25
Active cooperative societies	27
Dormant cooperative societies	14
Collapsed societies	0
Total registered membership by type:	
Agriculture	5086
Investment	35609
Water and Sanitation	
Households with access to piped Water	2578
Households with access to potable water	5708
Number of all season rivers	7
Number of wells	600
Number of protected springs	55
No. of boreholes	25
No. of dams/water pans	86
Number of households with roof catchment	
Average distance to nearest water point km	
Household distribution by tim	
taken(minutes, one way) to fetch drinking	
water:	8
0	33.4
1-4	19.7
5 – 14	31.4
15 – 29	8.3
The state of the s	6.2
30 – 59	
66+	1.0
Households with latrine%	90
Community distribution by type of mair	
toilet facility (%):	10
Flush toilet	1.2
VIP latrine	3.9
PIT latrine	94.9
Bucket	0.0
Other	0.0
None	0.0
Community distribution by type of	
waste/garbage disposal (%):	
Garbage pit	13.0
Burning	12.7
Public garbage heap	0.3
Farm garden	74.0
Licensed water service producers(number)	4
Education facilities	
education facilities	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

Information Category	Statistics
Pre-Primary	736 YC 1074
Number of ECD centres	607
Number of ECD teachers	1340
Teacher/Pupil ratio	1:35
Total enrolment	21,264
Male	10,240
Female	10,024
Average years of schools attendance	2
Primary	
Number of primary schools:	Sandaur F
Public	177
Private	40
`Total enrolment	65255
Male	32914
Female	32341
No of teachers	1775
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:37
Average years of school attendance by sex	8
Drop out rate %	0.05
Secondary	
Number of secondary schools:	On the second control of the second s
Public	58
Private	15
Total enrolment	15743
Male	8674
Female	7069
Total drop-out rate	7.8
No. of teachers	626
Teacher/pupils ratio	1:19
Average years of school attendance - yrs	4
Tertiary	THE PORT OF THE PO
Main type of training institution	1
Teacher training colleges	0
Youth polytechnic(community/church	5
sponsored)	80
Literacy:(population aged 15+)	THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TO THE PE
Ability to read:	(e) x20m qz
Can read (%)	86.3
Cannot read (%)	13.5
Ability to write:	
Can write (%)	85.2
Cannot write (%)	14.6
Ability to read and write:	*****
Can read and write (%)	83.8
Cannot read and write (%)	12.1
Number of literacy classes- fulltime	64
Number of literacy classes- part-time	
Trumber of incracy classes- part-time	27

Information Cotocomi	Statistics
Information Category	Statistics
Enrolment by sex Male(2008)- fulltime	94
Male(2008)- runtime Male(2008)- part-time	39
Female(2008)-fulltime	445
Female(2008)- part-time	216
Dropout rates by sex	210
Male	0.61
Females	0.01
Health	
District hospital	1
Sub district hospital	1
Private hospital	1
Health centres (public)	5
Dispensaries (public)	18
Private clinic	15
Total	41
Community distribution by distance to the ne	
	7.7
1.1-4.9 km	55.5
5 km and more	36.9
Average distance to health facility	1/10000
HIV/ prevalence	5.1/100
Children vaccination (%)	93.6
Place of delivery (%):	TO THE STATE OF TH
Hospital	43.4
Health centre	17.2
Dispensary/clinic	3.8
Maternity home	1.8
At home	33.8
Health facility deliveries (%):	
Doctor	16
Midwife/nurse	50.2
TBA	16.9
Trained TBA	5.1
Self	9.8
Other	2
Morbidity rates (%):	
Male	9.4
Female	13.4
Total	11.5
Malaria control:	
Children under 5 who sleep under bed net	
(%):	
Untreated net	1.6
Treated net	1.6
Five most prevalent diseases (%):	AN postular control appropriate
Malaria/fever	14.5

Information Category	Statistics
Diarrhoea	1.4
Stomach-ache	3.8
Respiratory disease	A suber of rounal case hotels
Lower	5.9
Flu	23.1
Energy	reform immorat to toden and
Household distribution by main cooking	8 NOCIEDORS
fuel:	I stal no, of informal sector artisans
Firewood	77.6
Paraffin	0.8
Gas(LPG)	0.8
Charcoal	18.8
Other	2.0
Household distribution by main lighting	TARGET AND THE STREET AND STREET
fuel:	Snor P
Firewood	1.1
Paraffin	87.0
	4.0
Electricity	7.6
Solar	7.0
Gas(LPG)	
Dry cell (torch)	0.2
Candles	0.3
Household distribution by cooking appliance	
Traditional stone fire	71.2
Improved traditional stone fire	11.4
Ordinary jiko	8.2
Improved jiko	4.5
Kerosene stove	2.4
Gas cooker	0.8
Other	1.4
Infrastructure	
Total kilometers of road: km	1306.7
Bitumen km	77
Gravel km	392
Earth km	837.7
Total length of railway line and number of	
Railway stations km	
Communication	
Number of households with telephone	200
connections	200
Number of private and public organizations	100
With telephone connections	100
	00
Mobile services coverage %	98
Number of post/sub post offices	10
Number of telephone booths	40
Number of cyber cafes	4
Trade, Commerce and Tourism	

Information Category	Statistics
Number of trading centres	44
Number of hotels	280
Number of tourist class hotels	1
Main tourist attraction	3
Number of licensed businesses	1737
Total number of informal sector associations	Unantimized into the control of the state of
Total no. of informal sector artisans	795
Manufacturing entities	21
Bakeries	0
Banks and Financial Institutions	
Number of Banks	7
Housing	
HH distribution by main wall materials (%):	
Stone	9.0
brick/block	1:7
Mud/wood	46.0
Mud/cement	0.6
Wood only	39.8
Corrugated iron sheet	2.4
Other	0.4
HH distribution by main floor materials (%):	
Cement	26.6
Wood	1.4
Earth	72.0
HH distribution by main roofing materials (%):	
Corrugated iron sheet	98.7
Concrete	0.7
Grass	0.6

CHAPTER TWO: DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS

2.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents an overview of the previous plan period and highlights the constraints and lessons learnt in the implementation of the previous development plan. It also provides a link between the DDP with the long term development blue print, the vision 2030 and its first Medium Term Plan and the MDG's. The preparation of the DDP involved participation of all stakeholders to ensure that adequate representation of all sections of the society was guaranteed. Therefore this development plan reflects the needs of the communities in the district. The chapter also provides an in-depth analysis of major development challenges and cross cutting issues as well as analyses of issues and causes that will help develop developmental objectives and strategies for the district. Further it contains the development vision and mission of Nyandarua North district.

2.1 REVIEW OF THE PREVIOUS PLAN

2.1.1 Overview of 2002-2008 Plan

The theme of the 2002-2008 Plan was "effective management for sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction" from which specific programs were developed and geared towards achieving the objectives of the plan. Table 2.2 below shows the 2002-2008 project/programme implementation status by major departments. However there were other projects that were done outside the plan especially with the devolved funds such as the CDF and LATF.

The district has over the period received, managed and controlled various financial resources like Constituency Development Fund (CDF), Local Authority Transfer Fund (LATF), Roads Maintenance Levy Fund (RMLF), Constituency Bursary Fund (CBF), Free Primary Education (FPE), District Poverty Eradication Committee (DPEC), Community Development Trust Fund (CDTF) and Constituency Aids Control Committee (CACC).

CDF, LATF and RMLF concentrated mainly on provision of physical and socioeconomic infrastructure and amenities while the rest, CBF, CACC, FPE, DPEC, CDTF and CACC concentrated on humanitarian services in their specialized areas. None of the resources contributed significantly to promotion of production. Only CBF and CACC were geared towards the plight of the vulnerable in society.

2.1.2 Implementation of the 2002-2008 Plan

Table 7: District Development Plan Implementation Status

Department	No. of Projects in the previous plan	No. of Projects implemented	No. of Ongoing projects	No. Of stalled Projects/not started	Total Project cost (Ksh.millions)
Agriculture	4	3	2	0	
Livestock	2	2	1	0	4,870

Department	No. of Projects in the previous plan	No. of Projects implemented	No. of Ongoing projects	No. Of stalled Projects/not started	Total Project cost (Ksh.millions)
Water and Irrigation	7	4	3	0	provides a link c 2030 and its fi
Roads	3	2	ilders to ensu	desints its to	5,156.7
Lands	18	10	RESERVED LA DOOR	DE BARRES AND	ms of the social
Tourism Trade and Industry	5	2 1000 20 2000	i granië seor	bas sografied	7,490
ICT	3	ebits W to not	Avar bas norse	chaermojavah -	15
Social Services	3	1	1		
Public Administration	9	7	S PEAN	E PREVIOES	1,575
Total	54	31	7		19,470.7

Source: District Development Office. Nyandarua North 2008

Table 8: Projects implemented through the CDF

Sector	Complete	Ongoing	Total	%
Education	76	33	109	33
Health	1	14	15	10
Water	26	25	51	18
Agriculture	al Janosina Iso	3	3	2
Roads/Bridges	55		55	27
Others	12	35	47	4
Security	19		Na Company	5
Total	189	110	299	

Table 9: Projects Implemented through CDF and Costs

Sector	No. of projects	Total cost	%
Water	23	9.197,000.00	16.1
Education	27	7,555,000.00	13.2
Infrastructure	42	11,070,000.00	19.4
Health	28	20,497,000.00	35.9
Security	6	1.150.000.00	2
agriculture	27	7.635.000.00	13.4
Total	153	57,104,000.00	100

Table 10: Projects Implemented through CDF by sector and Costs

Sector	No. of projects	Total	%
Health	12	18,050,000	12
Road	5	31,500,000	21
Water	19	8,075,000	5
Education	60	52,813,809	35
Security	23	7,040,000	5
Agriculture and livestock	2	2,200,000	The second of the best at
Land	Le segment e	3,800,000	3
Constituency office/equipment	3	3,760,000	are projects which us
Social service	10 000 000	7,500,000	5 minimizer of
Emergency reserve	1	7,657,733	5
Administration	1	3,187,950	2.1
Project/sign board preparation	2	501,735	0.3
Games Janes 11 June 2011	rp boot lo	1,110,000	0.7
Monitoring /Evaluation	1	1,600,000	1.06
Environment Conservation	1 Test State	980,000	0.7
Total	142 Projects	149,776,227	ents which disrupted th

2.2 SUB SECTOR CONSTRAINTS AND LESSONS LEARNT

2.2.1 Major constraints

Major constraints experienced included inadequate resources to finance projects proposed for implementation, staff shortage in the district, inadequate equipment like vehicles, medical, and office, inefficient coordination of the implementation of the pans due to lack of a planning act, lack of base map information for planning, delay in issuance of leases and settlement plans

The Potatoes processing plant proposed at Ol -Kalou was not put up as identification of organization that can undertake activity was not achieved. However, farmers were trained on production and grading and seed production. A potato policy was in place and a potatoes farmers' organization formed to implement recommendations but the

agricultural production survey was not funded and political interference was also cited as a hindrance.

Degradation of water catchments due to deforestation, water pollution, soil erosion and inappropriate agriculture farming practices were other constraints. Natural causes like poor weather were cited by most departments as major hindrances to the implementation of the potato factory.

2.2.2 Lessons Learned

There were instances where the community had not been involved at various stages of the project cycle. this put in doubt overall sustainability of the project. For sustainable development, Coordination of the actors/stakeholders and community involved should be emphasized at all stages of project.

Inadequate resources by most departments and projects also hampered implementation of the plan. Political interference in the devolved funds has seen emergence of rival duplicate projects which negate the essence of planning. The efficiency in use of funds was not realised. It is imperative to use the available resources optimally, rationally and logically for maximum production and service delivery.

Changes in government policies, e.g. decentralisation of funds such as CDF, LATF resulted in some projects being left unimplemented since very little money was coming to the departments in their development vote. Funds such as LATF developed their own needs identification processes i.e. LASDAP Changes in water sector reforms slowed down implementation in the water sector as well as changes in the Education, Forest and Environment departments, Energy, Health and Public service. There is need to improve infrastructure through collaboration to enhance marketing of food crops and livestock products particularly milk in the district.

Community mobilization is essential in ensuring service need and utilization. Inadequate technical staff, that saw some departments offering services through regional offices compared to having staff available within the district. There were mass transfers in some departments which disrupted the flow due to lost institutional memory. There is need for well trained and experienced staff and to initiate extensive network with wide range of stakeholders and support availability of appropriate technology and innovations.

2.3 LINKAGES WITH VISION 2030 AND THE NATIONAL MEDIUM TERM PLAN AND THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

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

gender, youth, sports and culture. The Political Pillar on the other hand aims to realize a democratic, issue-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.

2.4 MAJOR DEVELOPMENTAL CHALLENGES AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

2.4.1 Developmental Challenges

Youth Unemployment

The Youth comprise the largest percentage of Kenya's population. In Nyandarua North District, 27% of the population consist of people aged 35 years and below according to the Statistics Office, Nyahururu. Many of the youth in the district are well educated but lack both formal and informal employment. Owing to lack of a decent way to earn a living, most of the youth have turned to drugs and substance abuse.

The Ministry of State for Youth Affairs in Nyandarua North is taking mitigation measures to arrest the above situation. Among the measures include but not limited to upgrading existing skills and creating employment for the youth through establishment of funds that the youth can use to initiate their own jobs. The ministry is also holding Youth Entrepreneurship Workshops and Seminars so as to sensitize the Youth on existing opportunities. In addition, the sector is holding peace campaigns so as to inculcate the Youth a sense of responsibility. Other measures entail involving the youth in social activities through participation in sports, map cleanups and tree planting. Lastly they are involved in facilitation and Monitoring disbursement of the Youth Enterprise Fund

through Constituency Youth Enterprise Scheme (CYES) and through the Financial Intermediaries.

SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Political goodwill;	Lack of	Good soils;	Poverty;
Large population	entrepreneurial	Well educated youth;	Insecurity
of youth;	skills;	Availability of ICT;	HIV/AIDS;
Availability of	Drug abuse and	Availability of credit	Mushrooming of
qualified technical	substance abuse;	facilities and other	illegal groups.
staff	Rural urban	devolved funds.	No The Management and
	migration.		To serious minority

Poor Communication Network

The district has an established road network with two tarmac roads passing through the district. However the biggest challenge is the state of the roads and specifically the *murram* and earth roads which are affected during the rainy season due to poor maintenance, poor drainage and unstable soils. This makes it difficult for farmers to market their farm produce and a lot of milk goes to waste.

2.4.2 Cross Cutting Issues

Population Growth

The population has an intercensal growth rate of 1.5% it is projected that the population will rise tremendously by the end of the plan period. The district faces the challenge of providing all the social amenities to this population especially in urban areas like Ol Kalou and Mairo Inya where high population increase during the plan period is expected. The challenges in the current human settlement patterns include; uncontrolled subdivision of agricultural land into uneconomical sizes, reduction in agricultural production, environmental degradation, limited provision of land for public utilities, and squatting which has continued to be a problem.

The population increase is not commensurate with increase in resources and will put pressure on the existing resources. The population under 20 years constitutes about 57% of the population which implies that they have to be educated and fed. This means that resources meant for investment will go to provision of social services. Consequently, this has a negative effect on job creation, and income levels and increases poverty levels.

S	WOT Analysis TREASURY AND PLANA	m cuelly due Tool and to yelling the
S	trongthe//6 /	Weaknesses
A	availability of skilled and unskilled	High unemployment rates breeding crime:
12	abour force, a market base for refailers	Rural-urban migration
	pportunities NAIROBI NAIROBI	Threats
	dult education bournanties Carmily	High spread of HIV infections; Food
p	lanning education programmes	insecurity; Environmental degradation

Poverty

Poverty is defined as inability to afford daily basic needs to support life, comprising food and non food items (e.g. shelter and clothing) inability to access basic services (e.g. education, health water and sanitation) and inability to control and access productive resources (e.g land, capital employment etc).

Table 11: Poverty indicators

ters milgin	Absolute poverty	Contribution to national poverty	Urban poverty	Rural poverty	Food poverty
Percentage	46.1	1.7	42.3	30.4	44
Number	154,659	5,703	32.318	78,762	147,614

The table 8 above shows that 46.1% of the population are absolute poor meaning that they cannot meet their basic food and non food needs. The situation is worst in urban centres that recorded 42.3% of the urban dwellers as poor compared to 30.4% in the rural areas.

As a result of the high poverty levels the district has several projects which are aimed at increasing household food production and incomes. These are Central Kenya Dry Areas. Project, National Agriculture and Livestock Extension program (NALEP), Njaa Marufuku, Orphaned crops.

The main cause of poverty in the district are a result of many factors that include poor land tenure systems, low productivity of agriculture, adverse weather, lack of irrigation infrastructure, poor management of cooperative societies among other factors.

Swot Analysis

Strength	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Ample sources of	Lack of cooperation	Well organised	Insecurity.
water.	by the community.	farming groups.	Deforestation.
Huge arable land.	Problems of title	Mobile network	HIV/AIDS.
Adequate rainfall.	deeds.	coverage high.	Frequent dry spells.
Good terrain for	Poorly managed	Well trained	High youth.
infrastructural	coops	human resource.	Unemployment.
development.	Poor infrastructure	Availability of	o Sudolino a du Wellel
		technical staff.	er tale that is longer.

HIV/AIDS

HIV/AIDS continues to pose a major challenge to all sectors of our economy and is affecting the development projects in the district. HIV /Aids prevalence in Nyandarua North District is 5.1%. Though the government has initiated programmes and interventions aimed at curbing the spread of new HIV infections.

life of those infected and affected, and mitigating the socio-economic impact of the disease remains a challenge. There are 32 PMTCT in the district, 3 ART Sites and 14VCT Sites. The district objective is to address high HIV prevalence in the district through increased service delivery and supportive supervision. The table below shows ART figures for the district.

Table 12: ART Figures

Category	0 – 14 ye	ears	Adult > 14 year	·s saute	Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	o Von
Cumulative N0. of patients on Care	223	228	1100	2350	3901
Cumulative N0. of patients on ART	66	74	481	1084	1705
N0. of patients Currently on prophylaxis	216	227	110	2345	3888

The main constraints in addressing the issue include delayed reimbursement of funds for supportive supervision; inadequate operational funds for supervision /meetings for PMTCT/VCT counsellors; shortage of staff VCT counsellors, PMTCT counsellors and ART service providers; Shortage of space for desired services in health facilities CCC, VCT, PMTCT; shortage of female condoms; erratic supply of test kits and other tools(post rape ,VCT client date booklets, facility referral tools (HBC); and lack appropriate referral mechanism for clients and mechanism for defaulters tracing. Other constraints include; lack of properly established home based care support system and stigma /discrimination high in some pockets of the district.

To mainstream HIV/AIDS issues, the district plans to construction of Comprehensive Care Centres; remove charges for HIV/AIDs services; revitalise ART/VCT/PMTCT services; increase supportive supervision to rural Health facilities; Capacity building in PMTCT, HBC, VCT and ART and promoting condom uptake and increase of ART, PMTCT, VCT uptake.

In addition, there are plans to scale up PMTCT services in all health facilities including FBO, private hospitals and clinics; continue with moonlight and mobile/statistic VCT services and train more counsellors and supervisors; mobilize communities to utilize PMTCT, VCT and ART Services and strengthen the TB/HIV and malaria collaboration and follow ups; continue offering ART and other related services.

SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
OVC programmes; High presence of NACC, Well trained staff; High number of health centres;	funds;	institutions;	High Poverty levels; Food shortage; High unemployment;

Strengths	AREAN SUIDSEL	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Good facilities.	infrastructural	The state of the s	services ARVs.	Insecurity.
identities.		funding.	Mail I	is to least

Gender Inequality

Gender refers to the roles and responsibilities that the society has given its members i.e. men women boys and girls. These roles are learnt overtime and vary widely within and between the cultures. Any development planning that does not consider men, women, boys and girls social issues creates a gap.

Gender inequalities in the district have been brought about by cultural beliefs that are disadvantageous to women. In this regard, women were never allowed to own property especially land which is very critical since agriculture is the main economic activity in the district. Women were disadvantaged by lack of property and thus could not access loans from financial institution due to a lack of collateral.

Only 20% of the District Development Committee members are women with 15% of Departments heads being women. In the political arena, 10% of councillors are women with no members of parliament.10% of women own land demonstrating the marginalization of women in asset ownership although they comprise 51% of the population. Majority of women are left in rural areas and men mostly migrate to urban areas.

In order to mainstream gender activities geared towards Gender Equality (Equity) in the district must be promoted including gender training; increasing women employment at the local levels; creating Women Enterprise Fund for funding income generating activities.

There has been notable improvement in health among the women due to the establishment of maternal health services in rural health centres. Women have also been involved in nutritional and health education which has increased their awareness on diet and nutrition matters.

There has been a Presidential decree that instructed 30% of members of any committee be women. This has put women in decision making organs in the district where they can present issues affecting them and any decisions made would have their interest on board.

Further, the establishment of the women enterprise fund will empower women economically, since the money is loaned out to women at an interest rate that is lower than the bank and microfinance institutions. In addition no collateral is demanded implying that women who come together in groups can access funds to empower themselves economically.

The MDG number 3 talks of promoting gender equality and empower women in decision making organs and in development initiatives. Locally women have been able to benefit from a women fund under equity bank funded by United Nation Development Program. The fund provides loans at lower interest rates compared to the prevailing commercial interest rates.

SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
High level of women	High	Women Enterprise	Increased
literacy;	poverty	fund;	Deforestation;
High number of women	level;	Changing cultural	High level of
groups;	High school	beliefs	Unemployment;
Political awareness;	dropout.	Advocacy by civil	Insecurity.
High level of advocacy.		organisations;	ship bus avod names
manay man relati		Changing politics.	on the cultures. Any o

People with Disabilities

This category of the population has been marginalised in all sectors of development. People with disabilities have been treated with scorn and seen as dependants who cannot add value to economic and developmental processes.

The challenges facing physically disabled people include neglect by parents who fail to enrol them in schools. The other challenge is lack of proper facilities to cater for their needs e.g. toilets, dormitories, classes, etc

Activities towards Mainstreaming the above Challenges

The district plans to confront the above challenges by promoting social economic and vocational rehabilitation, provision of walking aid, artificial limb and hearing aid; provision of trade tools e.g. sewing machines training on various trades e.g. carpentry; and social counselling and referral for medical rehabilitation.

There are various institutions within the district that deal with the plight of the physically challenged persons.

SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Disabled	Movement	Availability of	Marginalisation;
associations	problems.	devolved funds;	Lack of disabled
very well	Lack of data on	Participate in	institutions.
organised;	number of disabled	politics;	men in this has put wor
Well wishers	Lack of disabled	Political goodwill.	it baues affecting them
willing to help.	institutions		
Existence of a	muse that will enu	of the women end	regularitates on 're
disabled fund	neer at an interest ran	ev is loaned out to w	mically, since the mor
Favourable pro	addition on noisible	sacce institutions In	de bank and microff
disabled policies.	pups can access fund	come logether in m	odw asmow test you

2.4.3 Environment conservation and management

Ensuring that there is a secure and sustainable environment has remained a challenge for the district.

Threats to Lake Ol Bolossat

The lake is the only large water mass in the district. The main threats include: Encroachment and pollution from human settlements and agricultural activities; Over exploitation of resources due to the rapidly growing population in the area and this has resulted in the expansion of agricultural land that has eaten into land that belonging to the lake due to increasing demand for water, food, firewood; and deforestation in the catchments due to rapid population increase and desire for clearing land for settlement and cultivation.

Causes of High Levels of Pollution in the District

This is mainly from domestic and municipal sources. For instance, Ol Kalou town generates 40m³ of waste per week, from municipal, commercial and domestic sources. Although, Ol Kalou town council has a dumping site 1.2 kilometres from the town centre, it is underutilized and inaccessible during the rainy seasons.

Flower farms are a major concern in the district since they discharge effluents into water sources causing a lot of pollution from fertilizers and other chemicals used in the farms. Milk processing plants are similarly posing health hazard due o neighbouring communities through bad odour from stagnant effluent that also acts a breeding ground for mosquitoes.

Health institutions, such as dispensaries and hospitals are also a source of pollution from medical waste. Educational facilities are another source of pollution due to lack of adequate sewage and solid waste disposal facilities. Slaughter houses are a source of pollution, especially the bad odour from the waste water.

Increased No. of Quarries

Quarries are mostly found in OlKalou. The quarries cause loss of vegetation cover and top soil making land vulnerable to soil erosion. The disused quarries are also a risk to humans and livestock. Quarries destroy the aesthetic beauty of an area and the dust from quarrying activities causes air pollution.

Threats to Forests

The threats to forest depletion are real and serious in the district with the most affected areas being Geta and Ol Bolossat forests. These forests are faced by illegal logging, charcoal production, cultivation, settlement, fires and quarrying. This destroys the carbon sink leading to global warming which in turn has negative effects on climate. This has led to crop loss and has aggregavated the problem of food security.

Human-Wildlife Conflict

This is common in the areas that border the Aberdare and Ol Bolossat forests. Elephants and hippos destroy crops and are also a threat to human life. This has led to loss of human capital and already invested capital.

Efforts towards Environmental Conservation in Nyandarua North

Inspection carried out: Suera, Laurel investments, Ol Kalou Diaries, Nyandarua District Hospital (Ol Kalou). EIA site visits: Kinangop Diary Ltd, Kipipiri Foods, Midland Foods, Beverly School of Kenya, (Nyandarua South District) and Bridgehill School, Nyahururu. Issuing non-compliance letters, i.e., waste and water quality application. Working/consulting with the DEC and other Heads of Departments (HoD), for instance, Public Health, Water Resources Management Authority (WRMA), Agriculture, Livestock, Veterinary Inclusion of the environmental issues in the current District Development Plan 2008- 2012. Challenges hindering efforts towards environmental conservation include: Lack of transport to transverse both districts; Lack of sufficient funds to cover both districts; Lack of personnel to attend to environmental issues in both districts; and enforcing compliance, eg. water and waste regulations, EA.

SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Political good	Pollution;	Use of LPG;	Deforestation;
will;	Waste management;	Use of biogas;	Poor drainage
Availability of	Human settlement;	Enforcement of	systems.
environmental	Farming methods;	forest A 2005;	
organisations;	Pesticides. Encroachment to water	Community	
Advocacy.	catchment areas	sensitization.	and the Aries

Climate Change

Climate plays an important role in social, economic and environmental activities since it determines the space and time distribution of natural resources. Climate change refers to the permanent shift in traditional space and time patterns of climate mostly caused by human activities. This shift results to natural disasters mostly hydro-meteorological, epidemics and infestations. In the district key areas affected by climate change include health due to the favourable climate for the survival of vectors and microbes; Agricultural in yields, forest, water resources, loss of habitat and species of wildlife. In addressing climate change, the district in the plan period will focus on public education and awareness, technology transfers, provision of funds and resources and private sector involvement in development of environmental friendly technologies and their transfer to the community, and improved disaster preparedness as a mitigation measure

SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Planting of trees; Better farming methods; Advocacy.	Bad technology; High Population; Low funding.	Ample water; Political goodwill; Availability of CDF.	Global warming; Deforestation.

2.5 DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

This section maps out measures that the district will undertake to achieve development objectives of the district.

Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives/ targets	Strategies
High HIV/AIDS Prevalence rates	Shortage of staff i.e. VCT Counselors, PMTCT Counselors and ART service providers; Shortage of space for desired services in health facilities (i.e.)-CCC, VCT, PMTCT; Shortage of female condoms; Erratic supply of test kits and other tools (post-rape ,VCT client date booklets, referral tools (HBC); No appropriate referral mechanism for clients & mechanism for defaulters tracing; No properly established home based care support system; Stigma /discrimination high in some pockets of the district.	Reduce HIV prevalence to 1.0% by 2012.	Improved health care for HIV infected person Educating the community to reduce HIV stigma.	Scale up PMTCT services in all health facilities including FBO, private hospitals and clinics; Continue with mobile/statistic VCT services Moonlight services and train more counselors and supervisors; Mobilize communities to utilize PMTCT, VCT, and ART Services; Strengthen TB/HIV and malaria collaboration and follow ups.
Poor transport infrastructure	Luck of fund for road construction and maintenance; Poor drainage system; Inadequate construction equipment.	Improved transportation and communication by Providing an modernized road network.	Sourcing out funds for developing road s Staff empowering	KRB funds for roads construction; Ensure proper drainage system along all roads;
Declining education standards	Lack of role modelling; Lack of motivation among staff; Under developed education infrastructure; Poor reading culture; Inadequate education facilities.	Improve education quality in the district.	Increase transition rates and retention rates for ECD, primary and secondary levels by 20% by 2012	schools programs; Improve existing

Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives/ targets	Strategies
Inadequate hygienic water for domestic and irrigation use.		Providing hygienic water by a margin of 60% by 2012 Increase efficiency use irrigation water users from 70% by 2012	Increasing accessibility of hygienic and adequate drinking water for domestic users by 10% and land under irrigation by 5% by 2012.	Revive stalled and establish new water projects; Develop and maintain sewerage and drainage system for the upcoming towns in the district; Establishing an effective and efficient management unit for small projects to reduce water wastage; Establishing new irrigation systems.
Inadequate access to quality health care	Unhygienic water; Inadequately equipped of health facilities; Poor hygiene and sanitation; Inadequate health education; Understaffing; Incidences of high human disease.	Provide accessibility to quality health care	Increasing the number of trained health workers by 2012; Intensify community health education.	Provide modern equipped health facilities effective drugs; Promote preventive health services through community health education and training of community health workers.
High Unemployment evels of	Lack of diversification of agricultural activities; Poorly developed entrepreneurship skills; Lack of industries	Increase employment levels by 30% by 2012	Establishing and maintaining community empowerment programs	Develop women and youth capacity through training or entrepreneurship, leadership and management.

CHAPTER THREE: DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME AND PROJECTS

This rister or mere our solving measures to be appreciated in a district in order

3.0 INTRODUCTION

The sectors composition is as per MTEF institutional arrangements. These sectors are: Agriculture 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.

This chapter maps out priority measures to be implemented in the district in order to reduce the poverty and spur sustained economic development. It gives the sector vision, mission, district response to sector vision and mission and the roles of stakeholders in the sector. Importance of sector, contracts, projects/programmes, Cross sector linkages and strategies to mainstream cross cutting issues are also discussed.

3.1 AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT SECTOR

This is one of the main sectors in the district. The sector comprises of the following sub sectors; Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries Development, Lands, Forestry and Wildlife, and Co-operative Development.

3.1.1 Vision and Mission

The Sector's vision is to have "An innovative, commercially-oriented and modern agriculture and rural development sector." The Sector's mission "is 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 forest resources management and conservation of wildlife".

3.1.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

In the Agriculture subsector efforts will be made towards provision of extension services to farmers in collaboration with stakeholders through the National Agricultural and Livestock Extension Project (NALEP) SIDA and GoK and through other programmes and projects such as Central Kenya Dry Area Project (CKDAP) in Ndaragwa, AHITI, Small Holder Empowerment project (SHEP) and Small Holder horticultural Marketing Programe (SHOMAP) in involving youth in agricultural food security programmes and emphasis of value added, crop diversification, draught level and crops, environmental conservation, marketing promotion and value chain approach.

Livestock sub-sector will enhance training and capacity building for farmers and staff, linking farmers to M.F.I, NGOs and other stakeholders, and encouraging farmers to form more marketing groups.

3.1.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Agriculture is the main economic activity in the district since 60% of the district population rely on it. The sector contributes more than 70% of the household income for households in the district, whereas over 85% of the population in the district are directly

or indirectly involved in the sector. The sector is also involved in conservation and protection of the environment and plays an important role as a source of water.

There are sixteen active investment cooperatives and twenty five active agriculture cooperatives in Nyandarua North district. The cooperative movement will play a major role in mobilization of resources, increasing savings and investments. In fisheries activities such as aquaculture, fish related businesses e.g., net-making, fish meal industries and fish value addition and marketing are key to poverty reduction. Veterinary services creates access to market through disease control, vector control, improve HHs, safeguard human health through meat inspectorate services and improve productivity by passing new technologies, artificial insemination and other services. Forest services is involved in maintaining the environmental system highly needed for maintaining & improving the right climatic condition for the welfare of the whole district.

3.1.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role		
Government	Facilitate implementation of government policies to create an enabling environment for other stakeholder to operate; Provision of extension and advisory services to stakeholders; Provide funds for certain projects and programmes.		
Parastatals /Agencies (KARI,AFC,NCPB, AHITI)	Conduct research and disseminate finding to other stakeholders; Provide training to farmers; Assist farmers with marketing of produce.		
Donors (European Union, Japan, America, Britain)	Compliment government funding through NALEP-SIDA, IFAD/BSF, EU-CDTF/CEF programmes.		
Farmers	Participate and get involve in productive and agricultural activities		
NGOs, CBOs, FBOs	Capacity building of farmers in project planning and management and technical training; Assist in provision of material support to farmers; Assist in environmental conservation.		
Financial Institutions	Provide access to financial services and credit to farmers		
Private Sector	Source of agricultural and livestock inputs; Provide marketing channels for farmers.		

Other stakeholders are;

New KCC, Brookside, Spin Knit are all involved in milk processing. AFC is involved in credit provision. SACDEP is involved in training and availing demonstration materials KFA is involved in wool marketing and availing farm inputs, Stockists avail farm inputs, DELIGHT is involved in credit provision and training Department of Social Services registers farmers' livestock groups Veterinary Department controls livestock diseases

3.1.5 Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Agriculture	Increase production of food and cash crops	High cost of farm inputs; Limited land sizes; Soil infertility; Unstable market prices for agricultural products; Unpredictable weather; Poor crop/livestock	Development of irrigation schemes; Intensify extension services; Strengthen market systems; Encourage soil and water conservation; Promote topical trainings.
	Promote extension and service delivery to achieve food security; Put in place an efficient marketing structure for major crops; Avail quality farm inputs to farmers to	Poor infrastructure; High Prices of inputs; Low producer prices; High post harvest losses.	Promote of on-farm seed production; Encourage formation of marketing groups; Provision of market information; Improved technology adoption through training; Collaboration with LA and other stakeholders in road improvement.
	Promote drought tolerant crops adoption and use.	Insufficient food supply during prolonged adverse weather.	Promotion of drought tolerant crops in marginal rainfall area; Training and improved extension services.
	Develop value addition industries	Poor marketing; Institutional weakness;x Poor credit etiquette.	Financial and technical support groups Mobilisation forming value groups; Training on financial management.
	Improve linkage between research and extension	Poor dissemination of research findings; Low adoption of new technologies.	Strengthen collaboration between research and extension; Encourage adoptive research.
playing although	Improve farm storage facilities Develop marketing channels	High cost incurred in storage Presence of middlemen Unstable prices	Encourage farmers to use available modern storage Streamline management of cooperatives; Develop market linkages and intelligence.
Livestock Production	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 financia institutions; Encourage farmers to ente contracts with major companie e.g. KCC, KMC, Brookside farmers choice.
ersenset de ersenset de moistes duss	Promotion of extension services; Acquisition of breeding stock.	Poor livestock	Train farmers on managemen

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
doubtes) if	Promotion of extension services. Inaccessibility of services; Inaccessibility of services; Inadequate fodder setablishment and conservation, disease and pest control; High livestock disease product marketing. Endo and Ecto parasite.		Train farmers on livestock husbandry; Encourage farmers to form self help groups; Encourage farmers to revive cattle dips and managing them.
Fisheries Develop and diversity fish products		Lack of basic infrastructural facilities; Inadequate fish production.	Protection, regulation and conservation of fish resources
	Adoption of appropriate technologies	Shortage of technical personnel; Inadequate funding.	Provision of adequate funding for research; Development of farmer friendly technologies.
Cooperative	Strengthen cooperative movement	Mismanagement of cooperative societies.	Conduct training on management for management committees; Encourage cooperatives to process and market farm products.

3.1.6 Projects and Programmes

On-going projects/programmes: Agriculture and Livestock

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities.
National Agricultural and Livestock Extension project NALEP- SIDA/NALEP GoK District wide.	To enhance farmers/ staff and staff and staff and stakeholders knowledge and skills: Strengthen the extension management structure: Promote and strengthen farmers' institutions.	Increase the knowledge and skills levels by 15%; Revive all ATCs in district; Improve food security by 15% per year.	Community mobilization and participation; Staff and farmers trainings. Promoting networks with the private sector.
Central Kenya Dry Areas small holders and community services development project (CKDAP) – IFAD	Improve household food security: Promote and support small scale income and employment generating activities.	Start and promote 2 small income generating projects per year.	Participating development and validation of technology; Conduct staff & farmer training; Promotion of environmental protection; Development of specialists/partners.

New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities.
Potato processing plant at Ol Kalou	3	Improve farmers income: Encourage competition which will improve prices: create employment.	680 Metric tonnes Per year	Continue sourcing of organization to invest in partnership with farmers; Site identification in collaboration with LA/DDC:

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities.
in efficient, adeq		of Cartal		Production level of potatoes justifies processing.
Support to Extension services continued district wide		Improved technology transfer; Improve crop productivity yields and ensure food security and market access.	Reach 40,000 farmers per year	Capacity building to farmers and staff; Enhance technology transfer for higher agriculture productivity and generate market linkages.
Agricultural production survey District wide.		To gather data to ascertain real picture of performance.	Plan period	Survey on agricultural production and marketing to assist in inventions required.
Support to youth in Modern Agriculture (YMAP)	2	To empower youths to participate in agricultural development and create self employment Add value to produce	1 workshop at ATC OI joro orok 1 dormitory Equip workshop and processing facilities	Build workshop at ATC Ol joro orok Equip dormitory Equip workshop and processing facilities.
Build District office at Ol kalou provide electricity	5	House district staff at new headquarters	al nonexion	Construct at a 12 room office block at Ol Kalou.

New Project Proposals: livestock

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Livestock extension and production	Improve on food security and raise standard of living through livestock production and products	40 Farmers training: 35 Field days: 120 Demonstration: 9 Value addition activities.	Farmers trainings; Field day; Demonstrations; Value addition activities.
Natural, Agricultural and Livestock extension programme	Improving delivery of extension services	6 Community mobilization workshops; 24 CIG; 7 Collaboration and networking workshops; 2 Research extension linkages workshops.	Community mobilizations; Formation of CIGs; Hold collaboration meetings research extension workshop.
Central Kenya Dry Areas Programme	Upgrading of small stock: Improve on bee keeping: Improve on fodders through demonstrations; Intensify disease control; Increase farm income; Improve nutritional status of the community.	A dairy siting; 5 Fodder demonstrations; 5 Upgrading of small stock; 15 animals Improve on modern beekeeping; 5 demos sites Disease control(vaccination); 10,000 animals Fodder establishment; Demos	7 bucks and 3 rams; 6 demo sites (6KTBH) & longs trout) 6800 animals (3,500 birds(NCO) 3,300 s 5 demos of fodders 583 farmers(243M 240F) 2 visits

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
aibtest seeds		Capacity building of beneficiaries; Non residential trainings	
a geskind yan	and the state of t	of 500	Boque?
ens, and statio	DEL AND ADMINISTRA	farmers; 3Exchange visits.	al zeguciak noveolikar
		sarens has	applay
Private sector development in agriculture	Improve on farmers empowerment capacity building	No. of farmers training; No. of farmers tour.	Training on value of chain on beef; Training of I poultry group.

Ongoing Projects: Lands; Physical Planning

Project Name/Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities.
Engineer Town Zoning plan North Kinangop Division.	Preparation of Engineer Town Zoning Plan and to ensure optimum utilization of law	To plan Engineer Town and implement the approved plan.	Reconnaissance survey and consensus building; Preparation of Base Map; 1st stakeholders meeting; Data collection;
office block at Ol Kalou.	resources.	pian.	Data analysis, plan drafting and report writing.
Mairo Inya Zoning Plan	Complete Mairo- Inya Zoning Plan and to ensure optimum utilization	To plan Mairo – Inya Town and implement the approved plan.	Second stakeholders meeting and presentation of Draft Plan; Critique, amendments as publication of plan;
Description of Activities	of land resources		Submission of plan for approved.

New projects

Project Name Location/Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities.	
Engineer Town Zoning Plan	Light South Country of the Country o	Preparation of Engineer Town Zoning Plan	To plan all centers in the District and implement the approved plans	Consensus building. Preparation of Base Map; First stakeholders meeting;	
Amor i box a la A (HETT No.) estis on Sec. Passon (Stone Sec.) clamba Lanca MEL, (O.) of a bottom bottom of	d f 5) send doll liam Re gió	iny saing dder demonstra pgrading of ninals monstrado m	cping: 5 F. cping: 5 F. chickengh 1 5 I	Second stakeholders meeting and presentation of draft plan; Departmental critique; Circulation and amendment and advertisement; Submission for approval.	

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. The sector is also key in protection of catchment areas and conservation of the environment.

An educated population is more receptive to new ideas and innovations. They are able to adopt modern methods of production leading to higher production. To optimize and sustain production requires a healthy population. This underscores the importance of the Human Resource development sector in the overall production process.

Strategies to mainstream cross cutting issues

In mainstreaming of cross cutting issues, the sector ministries will team up with the manpower sector ministries and will provide training for women and youth engaging in sector related activities and are being empowered financially through the women and youth enterprise funds. The sector will also ensure that women will hold at least a third of the leadership roles of groups within the sector.

On HIV/AIDS, the sector will continue to sensitize the community on enterprises that target people infected and affected in HIV/AIDS. This is through promotion of dairy goats, kitchen gardens and nutrition, value addition targeting vulnerable groups including those infected. HIV/AIDS curriculum will also be introduced in training for farmers to sensitize farmers on issues regarding HIV/AIDS.

The sector will also focus on technologies and enterprises that are friendly to the environment. This will include sensitizing farmers on the dangers of the blue gum tree, protection of water catchment areas. Farmers will also be sensitized on the need to conserve the environment subject to them seeking to raise incomes and promote environmental friendly alternatives. The district will implement strategies that will improve health services to ensure a healthy district.

3.2 TRADE, TOURISM AND INDUSTRY SECTOR

The sector comprises of the following sub sectors: Trade. East African Community, State for National Heritage. Tourism and Industrialization

3.2.1 Vision and Mission

The sector's vision is having a harmonious and globally competitive industrial and investment society that thrives as a destination of choice with citizens operating freely across borders.

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

3.2.2 District Response to the Sector Vision and Mission

In response to the sector Vision and Mission, the district will promote establishment of five star hotels which attract tourists and also will promote domestic tourism through seminars. The district will also encourage manufacturing industries especially those which are value adding as well as promoting traders through training and making small loans available.

3.2.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The district has Lake Olbolossat which is suitable for bird watching and boating. It also provides training ground for some of the best athletes in the country. This makes it a very good place for tourist attraction. Also, the district produces horticultural crops as well wheat which can attract value addition industries.

In trade, both large scale enterprises and SME have generated employment and continue to generate more opportunities for the youth and the entire population in the district Trade of goods and services has been a significant contributor of the Districts wealth.

3.2.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	the leadership roles of groups within the sector of the sector		
Government	Provide policy guideline and funding for infrastructural development		
Donors	Compliment government funding for major infrastructural development in this sector.		
Private Sector	Investment in hotels and industries		

3.2.5 Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Trade and Industry	Promote and facilitate small and medium enterprises	Lack of entrepreneurship skills	Provide training on entrepreneurship
emmunity. State	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

3.2.6 On-going projects/programmes: Trade

Project Name Location/Division		Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Nyandarua Development Board	Trade Loan	To increase the stock in trade so that the small businesses can be able to borrow from other financial institutions	enterprises both	Processing and issuing of small scale loans to small scale businesses.

3.2.7 Cross-sector linkages

Provision of quality and adequate facilities such as roads, electricity and communication services are vital for this sector. Agriculture and Rural Development sector need to operate efficiently to supply the required raw materials to this sector. To avoid further environmental degradation which could pose danger to wildlife and by extension tourism industry, sound environmental management is required.

3.2.8 Strategies to mainstream cross-cutting issues

Industries will be required to regularly maintain the health and safety equipments to ensure safety and avert disasters in places of work. The sector is crucial in employment generation and so reduces unemployment in the district. The incomes earned will also improve life status of the residents thereby reducing poverty levels.

3.3 PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE SECTOR

The sector comprises of the following sub sectors; Roads, Transport, Energy, Housing, Nairobi Metropolitan Development, Local Government, Public Works and Kenya Wildlife Services (Roads, Airstrips and Other Infrastructure)

3.3.1 Vision and Mission

The sector vision is to "Provide cost-effective, world-class infrastructure facilities and services in support of Vision 2030"

The mission is "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 sub sector provides basic access to the farming community to enable them transport their products from the points of production to market points. Rehabilitation of classified, unclassified and feeder roads will help improve movement of perishable farm produce. Roads are also important for facilitation of other basic social services such as 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 productive sector. Provision of electricity will spur growth of small and micro industries that will provide employment opportunities, improve incomes and help alleviate poverty.

Communication and accessibility of information in real time is vital for sectors such as the productive sector, health, public administration and education. Farmers will be keen to get market information to enable them make decisions.

3 3.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role		
Government	Provide technical staff, provide policy guideline and funding for infrastructural development		
Parastatals (ATHI WSB, NIB, KRB, KPLC)	Provide funding for infrastructural development and implement projects in energy sub-sector.		
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 and Public	To maintain existing	Funds	To try to level best to
Works	roads to maintainable	Inadequate equipment	maintain the road
	level	Inadequate staff	network to motor able
T THE WAY TO THE		Adverse weather	standards
	To improve impassable	Funds	To add to the existing
	roads to a maintainable	Inadequate equipment	network more
	standards	Inadequate staff	maintainable and motor
		Adverse weather	able lengths of roads
	To provide drawings,	Funds are inadequate	To ensure all government
	bills of quantities and	Understaffing	structures are done to
ALL THE STREET	other lecturer advice and	Lack of transport	specifications and proper
	public institutions	facilities	design
	To hire out and maintain	Understaffed	To ensure the roads sub
	equipments to roads and	Lack of adequate funds	sector is adequately
	private sectors	Inadequate equipments to	supplied with the
		meet the demand	necessary equipments

On-going projects/programmes: Roads

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
R2000 projects located in Ndaragwa, Oljoro-orok and			Reshaping drainage works
Olkalou Divisions	farmers and also to offer employment to rural population where the project traverses since the projects are labour based		Gravelling and compacting

New Project Proposals: Roads

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Rankin	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
ROAD 2000 phase 2	a Te afforded in Falling of miles and san ivitation for hallomal and for hallomal	To ease accessibility to urban markets from the farmers and also to offer employment to rural population where the project traverses since the projects are labour based	To make sure the farm produce reach the markets during all weather season	Reshaping drainage works Gravelling and compacting

3.3.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Provision and maintenance of physical infrastructure especially roads will greatly influence the growth of the productive sector especially agriculture. It improves access to social services such as education and health. It also provides technical capacities for design and development of all infrastructures in the district. Efficient transport also greatly influences smooth transportation of human resource and material inputs which will boost trade. The human resource development sector will also benefit in reduction of costs of availing services to the community. Improvement in renewable sources of energy will help conserve the environment as well as spur growth of small and micro based industries.

Housing sub sector has linkages with land, water, private sector, health, cooperative, commerce and industry, roads, energy, environment and forestry. All these sectors have a crucial role to play in terms of mobilisation of the required resources for housing development, sensitisation and advocacy and in provision of the requisite social infrastructures and amenities.

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. Secondly in the

HIV/AIDS, the focus will be on transportation of IEC materials strategically placed for easy access by the members of the community. Also, a large portion of the workers are migrant workers. Sensitization of this group will also be the key in prevention of new infections.

In addition focus will be 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. Lastly 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 SECTOR

The sector comprises of the following sub sectors; Water and Irrigation, Environment and I fineral Resources.

3.4.1 Vision and Mission

V sion is ensure a clean and secure environment, sustainably managed mineral resources, irrigation development, access to clean and affordable water and sanitation for all. Mission is to promote conservation and protection of the environment, in order to support exploitation of mineral resources, integrated water resource management for enhanced water availability and accessibility as well as quality sanitation for national development.

3.4.2 . District response to sector Vision and Mission

In response to the sector Vision and Mission, the district will through private and public organisations invest in environment conservation and also invest in water projects which will ensure better methods of water usage.

3.4.3 Importance of this Sector in the District

Nyandarua North district is an agricultural district with 80% of its population depending on agriculture either directly or indirectly. Better conservation of water and environment will ensure that the population continues with its economic activities.

3.4.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Government (ministry of water, environment and local	Facilitate implementation of government policies to create an enabling environment for other stakeholders to operate;
authorities)	Provision of extension and advisory services to stakeholders;
	Provide funds for certain projects and programmes.
Donors	Compliment government funding
Farmers	Participate and get involve in conservation of environment and water.
NGOs, CBOs, FBOs	Capacity building of farmers in project planning and management and technical training;
art seasons of Abre	Assist in provision of tree seedlings to farmers;
to any development of the country of	Assist in environmental conservation.
Athi Water Board, Ewaso Ngiro Development Authority, NEMA	Participate and get involved in conservation of environment and water

3.4.5 Projects/Programmes (by sub-sector)

On-going projects/programmes: Domestic Water

Project Name/ Location/ Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Kisawel Water Project Gatimu location Ol Joro Orok division	To provide affordable sustainable safe drinking water at reasonable walking distance to community	To supply water to about 34363 people at by 2012	Laying of suction, rising and distribution mains; Construction of pump house and tanks.
Leshau Karagoine Water Project Kiriita/Mathingira/Leshau Locations Ndaragwa division division	To increase area of coverage of the water supply	To supply water to 130913 people within Ndivai,Leshau and Karagoine sub location	Laying of suction, rising and distribution mains; Construction of pump house and tanks.
Gwa Kiongo Water Project Ndundori Location Ol kalou division	To provide affordable sustainable safe drinking water at reasonable walking distance to community	To supply water to about 4800 people at by 2012	Laying of suction, rising and distribution mains; Construction of pump house, treatment plant and tanks.
Ex Jacob water project Weru Location Ol Joro Orok division	To provide affordable sustainable safe drinking water at reasonable walking distance to community	To supply water to about 9155 people at by 2012	Laying of suction, rising and distribution mains; Construction of pump house plant and tanks.

New Project Proposals: Domestic Water

Project	Priority	Objectives	Targets	Description of
Name/Location/Division	ranking	- Cinc Liber - S	Service Servic	Activities
Ol Kalou Water Project		To increase	To supply water to	Laying of suction,
Ol kalou location		water production	about 5342 people	rising and distribution
Ol kalou division	36-61	so as to increase	by 2012	mains;
TOTAL STOREGULDS BELLEVIE	AGE HIM	area of coverage		Construction of intake,
conducted ligansequents	at youth	and increase revenue		pump houses, treatment
and Wahlele College 1985	unds. Th	collected		plant and tanks.
Migima Kiganjo water	05,100,000	To provide	To supply water to	Laying of Gravity and
project	30 07	affordable	about 4982 people	distribution mains
Kaimbaga location	COPU III	sustainable safe	by 2012	Construction of intake
Ol kalou division		drinking water at		and tanks
Ten Lower de Marche	The second second	reasonable		
	COLUMN TO THE PARTY OF THE PART	walking distance		
		to community		
Passenga Nyairoko water		To provide	To supply water to	Laying of suction,
project		affordable	about 9148 people	rising and distribution
Ruriiand Weru locations	curs on	sustainable safe	by 2012	mains;
Ol kalou and Ol Joro Orok		drinking water at		Construction of intake,
divisions		reasonable		pump houses, treatment

Project Name/Location/Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
		walking distance to community	sues: Domestic	plant and tanks.
Mwireri water project Kaimbaga location Ol kalou divisions		To provide affordable sustainable safe drinking water at reasonable walking distance to community	To supply water to about 6090 people by 2012	Laying of suction, rising and distribution mains; Construction of intake, pump houses, treatment plant and tanks.
Leshau Karagoine water project Kiriita/Mathingira/Leshau locations Ndaragwa divisions		To increase area of coverage of the water supply	To supply water to people within Mbuyu sub location	Laying distribution mains
Githunguchu water project Kiriita location Ndaragwa divisions		To provide affordable sustainable safe drinking water at reasonable walking distance to community	To supply water to about 5534 people by 2012	Laying of rising and distribution mains;; Construction of pump houses and tanks; Drilling of borehole.

New Project Proposals: Forest Service

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Participatory forest management District Wide	2	Sustainable management of natural forests for social economic and environmental benefits	Protection and management of 300 Ha of natural forests by 2012	Rehabilitation of 200 Ha of gazetted forests.
Natural forest rehabilitation District Wide	1	Sustainably manage natural forests for social, economic and environmental benefits	Restoration of 1140 Ha of gazetted forests by 2012	Rehabilitation of 475 Ha of gazetted forest
Agro-forestry Development	3	Increase productivity and utilization of forests products from farmlands	450 Ha to be established by 2012	Establishment of 450 Ha with agro forestry trees by 300 households and 13 schools
Woodlot Establishment District Wide	4	Promote farm forestry to improve livelihood	25 Ha to be planted with trees by 2012	Establishment of 25 Ha of woodlots by 300 households
Restoration of ommunity hilltops and watersheds	5	To rehabilitate community hilltops	Restore 20 Ha of community by 2012	Establishment of 200 Ha by community hilltops

3.4.6 Cross-sector linkages

Conservation of forest resource and catchment areas will ensure continuous flow of water. To boost food production all year round, development of irrigation system is necessary. Public administration sector will be relied upon to oversee the enforcement of environmental laws Availability of water also has some effect on security as scarcity of water generates tension among local communities. Lack of water also determines people's movement both within and out of the district significantly also affecting delivery of other social programmes such as education and health. In addition, access to improved water supply and sanitation provides extra time for school going children, particularly the girls whose tasks include fetching water and thereby reducing gender disparities. Land and housing also links with water sectors as the district relies on underground water and excavated pans for storage. It also affects the development of land as people concentrate around areas with easy access to water. In relation to agriculture and rural development, the sector also has strong linkages with the forest in as far as catchments areas are concerned.

3.4.7 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

HIV/AIDs activities will be established in places of work such as provision of condoms. The sector will employ labour force in its operations. To alleviate poverty, the sector will implement micro-irrigation to boost food production and create surplus for sale to generate income. To mitigate on disasters especially during rainy season, the sector will build dams to harvest rain water.

Water has links with gender as women are the most affected as they cover long distances to access water. Efforts shall be made to increase access to safe water by providing more water projects and dams. This will reduce the long distances that women cover in search of water. Also, this will address the issue of gender disparity in attendance and performance of girls in schools as they will have more time to concentrate on their studies.

3.4.8 Strategies for Mainstreaming cross cutting issues

In mainstreaming of cross cutting issues, the sector ministries will team up with other relevant sectors such as the Human Resource Development sector. Trainings will be conducted for women and youth to ensure they reap maximum benefits from the Youth and Women Enterprise Funds. The sector will also ensure that women will hold at least a third of the leadership roles in groups within the sector.

On HIV/AIDS, the sector will continue to sensitize the community on enterprises that target people infected and affected by HIV/AIDS. This is through promotion of dairy goats, kitchen gardens and nutrition value addition targeting vulnerable groups including those infected. HIV/AIDS curriculum will also be mainstreamed in training for farmers to sensitize them on HIV/AIDs issues.

The sector will also focus on technologies and enterprises that are friendly to the environment. This will include sensitizing farmers on the dangers of overstocking, deforestation, encroachment of water catchments areas. Farmers will also be sensitized on the importance of conserving the environment and other natural resources.

3.5 HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT SECTOR

The sector comprises of the following sub sectors; Medical Services, Edúcation, Labour and Human Resources Development and Public Health.

3.5.1 Vision and Mission

The sector vision is to have a globally competitive, quality, effective, healthy and well educated human resource for sustainable development."

The mission is to provide, promote and coordinate integrated human resource policies and programmes to meet the requirements of a rapidly industrialising economy and the global labour market.

3.5.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

In response to 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. These activities are being addressed through community strategy exercise funded Kenya Italian Debt for Development Programme. In the education sub-sector, the district will seek to develop schools and to make them competitive nationally. This will be gauged by the performance of students in National exams in the district compared to students in other districts. The sector will also seek to introduce computer lessons at secondary school level to improve the competitiveness of student from the district. The sector will also seek to develop tertiary institutions in the district to offer courses which are competitive and relevant to the opportunities in the global market.

3.5.3 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 healthy and well educated people. This sector ensures quality in the life of the people and also the population growth so as to provide 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 essential services and drugs to patients; To provide subsidised universal and basic primary education to all children of school going age; Provide free secondary education to all; Develop education infrastructure/facilities; Develop key medical infrastructure.		
Donors	Compliment government efforts through funding of development of key medical and education infrastructure and education programs.		
Community	Participate in preventive medical activities and programmes and cost share in		

Stakeholder	Role
e adult festerics	curative medical services; Participate in development of education infrastructure and support school going children through education.
FBOs	Supplement government efforts in provision of medical services and education
Private Sector	Provide and increase access to medical services in line with Supplement government efforts in provision of education government policies

3.5.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Medical health	Increase access to quality health care services	Inadequate funding; Poor infrastructure; Environmental degradation: Traditional and religious beliefs.	Provide adequate equipment and drugs; Promote preventive health services and community health education; Increase training for community health workers; Rehabilitate and upgrade health facilities.
plemenation, ing. ing. ing. ing. it transling to a strategy in a strategy ing.	Increase awareness of reproductive health Reduction of maternal and infant mortality Improve maternal health services	Family instability; Limited male participation in reproductive health issues; Insecurity; HIV/AIDS; Inadequately equipped health facilities.	Equipping health facilities and increasing facilities offering maternity services; Intensify reproductive health education and counselling services; Undertake research survey on critical population issues.
Public health	Reduce prevalence of HIV/AIDS in the district Reduction of stigma Improve care given to those infected Mitigate the social-economic impacts of HIV/AIDS	Stigma and discrimination of those infected; Poor networks among stakeholders; Immorality; Inadequate funding; Large numbers of OVCs.	Intensify behaviour change communication; Improve networks among stakeholders; Capacity build community organization fighting the scourge; Encourage couple testing; Increase access to PMTCT service; Increase counselling and testing among vulnerable groups; Economic empowerment materially or through training for those infected and affected;
mauny hentsh seproductive constructivy community	cominuolity Train con workers of health: Facilitate midwives Purchase	Estimation Control of the Control of	Target group specific interventions e.g establishment of youth friendly centres; Increase access to VCT services.
Education and training	Increase enrolment and transition rate in secondary and tertiar institutions Improve the quality of education at all levels	n level of education to another Inadequate physica	facilities; Support for OVCs;

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
(Adult education)	Increase adult enrolment and retention	Low number of candidates	Publicise the adult education program; Start IGAs for adult learners
(Vocational training)	Rehabilitate and operationalise existing vocation	Poor infrastructural development	Reviving of dormant vocational training centres; Improve infrastructural facilities and equipment in the training centres.
(Tertiary education)	Improve tertiary institutions to offer improved and relevant courses	Inadequate funding	Improve infrastructural facilities; Get authorization from relevant bodies.

3.5.6 Projects/Programmes-Health

On-going projects/programmes

Project Name Location /Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Nyandarua North Health Community strategy	Ensure community involvement and participation in health issues; Improve community health awareness.	Create 10 community health units in the district	PHAST implementation Site demonstrations; IMCI training; PMTCT/CT training; Community strategy training.
Ministry Of Health staff Capacity building	Improve skills of health personnel on health activities	Training all cadres in the MOH (Nyandarua North)	IMCI training; PMTCT/VCT training; Community strategic training.
Nyandarua North ADB programme	Improve infrastructure	All health facilities	Construct incinerators; Construct buildings
Nyahururu District Hospital Theatre equipment	Increase capacity for surgery	Fully equip theatres	Purchase theatre equipment.
Pesi dispensary	Expand existing facility	Building new block	Construct maternity block
Nyahururu District Hospital Comprehensive Care Centre	Decongest existing CCC	Establish one-stop CCC	Construct new CCC block
Construction of Casualty Unit Nyahururu District Hospital	Decongest OPD	Establish one casualty unit at Nyahururu hospital	Construct casualty block
Community based reproductive health and child survival	Reduce maternal and child mortality	All community midwives	Train community health workers on reproductive health; Facilitate community midwives; Purchase community midwifery ambulances.
NDIVAI dispensary	Reduction of morbidity and mortality	1 unit	Construction of a dispensary

New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of casualty unit block at Nyahururu district hospital	2 minodani sa	To serve as many patients as possible on a timely basis	1 unit	Construction
Nyandarua North Community Health Strategy	he instrumental neurosate and under a literature and under a literature and under a literature and under a literature a li	sector provides expector will sector provides expector provides expectors will be sectorally as the sector will be sectorally as the sector will be sectorally sector	while the prodi	Establish community units level one.
Nyandarua North Community based productive health and child survival	3	To reduce infant mortality rate	d education facilis	s to several health as
Mbuyu dispensary	o es golden of	Reduction of morbidity and mortality rates	1 unit	construction
Leshau Pondo Maternity Block	2	To ensure mothers give birth safely	1 unit	construction

Projects/Programmes- Education

On-going projects/programmes

Project Name/Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities.
Infrastructure development Olkalou Oljorok Ndaragwa	Improve on primary schools	Poorly constructed primary schools by 2012	Building of classrooms; Provision of sanitary services.
as arising thereof. VALUE behaviour 4.8.6	Expansion of secondary schools	Schools with rising enrolment by 2012	Building of classrooms provision of sanitary services.

New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities.
Construction of 160 classrooms	o dguralt aloot no odi ovrasno	Increase access to secondary school	Secondary schools	Planning; Drawing bills of quantities.
Construction of 10 dormitories	2	Increase bed capacity	Secondary schools	Monitoring Construction.
Construction of laboratories in Secondary schools	3 ₂₁ estimate gr	Improve performance in science	30 laboratories	Construction of laboratories in Secondary schools.

3.5.7 Cross sector linkages

A healthy population is required to facilitate the workforce to be productive. A lot of productive man hours can be lost as sick leave days and a lot of money spent on medication. To achieve a healthy population, the sector is the key as food and other conservation measures are achieved through the sector.

A well trained human resource is key for productivity of any sector. This sector ensures that the labour force working in any sector is well trained 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.

The performance of the sector proposals will rely on the physical infrastructure sector (especially public works) for designs and construction; local authorities for the provision of land, water for hospitals and schools, energy sub-sector for the electrification of schools and hospitals; while the productive sector will be instrumental in enhancing affordability of education. The education sector provides exposure and understanding on health care issues as well as human resource development. This sector also depends on forestry for extraction of herbal medicine and purification of air, agriculture for proper nutrition and roads for access to several health and education facilities.

3.5.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross Cutting Issues

On HIV/AIDS, 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, the sector will target men to bring them on board in PMTCT and encourage couple testing, the sector will also target to increase care given to those infected, through provision of nutrition supplements, drugs and involving the community specifically care givers to provide home based care services. As far as mainstreaming of gender issues, women and youth will be involved 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.

The sector will collaborate with the Agriculture sector to ensure the environment is conserved at all times. This will be through regulations, to protect water catchment 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 arising thereof. The sector will also target the secondary school age population for HIV/AIDS behaviour change communication. This age group is vulnerable and specific measures will be introduced such as 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.

Tree planting in schools has been ongoing as a measure of increasing the forest cover in the district. Environmental conservation will be taught in schools through environment clubs formed in these institutions to teach children the need to conserve the environment.

Support for the girl child education is bearing fruit and this can be seen from the retention rate and enrolment rate in 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 to enable them acquire skills to make them productive.

3.6. RESEARCH, INNOVATION AND TECHNOLOGY SECTOR

The sub sectors in this sector include; Higher Education, Science and Technology; Information and Communications; KNBS, GTIS, E-Government; and Research Institutes.

3.6.1 Vision and Mission

The sectors vision is Excellence in creation and provision of technology, information and knowledge.

Sector's Mission is 'to improve quality of life of Kenyans through research, innovations and technology'.

3.6.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The district will develop strategies to ensure infrastructure development and adaptation of ICT. There are efforts to introduce ICT in the education sector; the private sector in the district will be encouraged to invest in this sector during the plan period. Most departments have the necessary minimum of ICT equipment and the emphasis in the plan period will be training for utilisation of already existing facilities. Also this sector will deal with innovations which will make the district both sufficient and efficient in the plan period.

3.6.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Modern technology significantly contributes 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 extra-sector linkages that ensure development and achievement of key milestones in the respective sectors.

3.8.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Government	To give policy guidelines for the sector Facilitate infrastructural development Provision of services and communication facilities Support innovative ideas.
Donors	Fund development of key infrastructural development as well as giving the required training
Private Sector	Invest in the development of infrastructure Provision of services Training of the necessary personnel.

3.6.5 Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
ICT	Increase public access to modern communication	High cost of communication equipment High operation costs	Increase use of internet services in the district Proper dissemination of

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
ygolonia	technology Facilitate effective flow of information	include: flights Educa	information at all levels
DIDC	Rehabilitate and equipping the centre Serve as an 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 Cross Sector Linkages

ICT enhances efficiency, increases productivity in a cost effective way, leads to development of other sectors such as education and physical infrastructure and influence the speed at which the sector develops. Information and Communication Technology, by virtue of its increasing usefulness and potential to enable radical transformation in the way service is offered to members of the public, presents an opportunity for improved service delivery. It therefore has strong linkages with all sectors and hence promotes knowledge based management. ICT is a powerful enabler of development goals of any economy due to its unique characteristics to dramatically improve internal and external communication and also exchange of information to strengthen and create new economic and social networks.

3.6.7 Strategies to Mainstream Cross Cutting Issues

The 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.

The sector will encourage investments in cyber cafes, trainings in ICT, support ICT programmes in school and package and disseminate vital information on environment, gender, HIV and AIDS and youth the sector will also promote.

3.7 GOVERNANCE, JUSTICE, LAW AND ORDER SECTOR

The sector ministries include Provincial Administration and Internal Security, OVP and Ministry of Home Affairs, Justice, National Cohesion and Constitutional Affairs, State Law Office, Judiciary, Kenya National Audit Office, National Assembly, Electoral Commission of Kenya, Kenya Anti-Corruption Commission and Immigration and Registration of Persons.

3.7.1 Vision and Mission

The vision of the sector is "to achieve a secure, just, accountable, transparent and conducive environment necessary for a globally competitive and prosperous Kenya."

The mission of the Sector is "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

The sector will enhance provision of services to all in the district and to provide information to the community through the Chiefs and Assistant Chiefs. Community policing initiative 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.

3.7.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector is responsible for establishing and coordinating government policies for development social economic and political development, security safety and law and order.

3.7.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role	
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 maintaining respect to rights of the citizen,	
Private Sector	Provide services e.g. legal services, partnership with the government in key programmes	
Civil society	Participate in creation of a secure environment maintaining respect rights of the citizen,	

3.7.5 Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Provincial Administration	To ensure conducive environment for socio-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	Congestion in prisons due to poorly designed facilities; Inadequate housing for staff Collapsing prison	Improve, maintain and expand prison facilities and physical infrastructure; Facilitate speedy dispensation of justice; Linking with development

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
provide naments secure d reduce	counselling; Facilitation of administration of justice; Recruitment and development of personnel; Provision of facilities for children aged 4 and below accompanying mothers in prison.	industries; Inadequate physical infrastructure; Uncoordinated justice system; Inadequate allocations; Poverty; HIV/AIDS.	partners; Revive prison industries through provision of adequate equipment and development of value chain; 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 organizations providing legal services to the poor; Unscrupulous legal officers; Poor pubic 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 on the community service order; Training of staff on guidance and counselling. Assist clients to set up IGAs.
Police	Protection and maintenance of citizens 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.

3.7.6 Projects/Programmes (by sub-sector)

New Project Proposals: Provincial Administration

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
District Headquarter Olkalou	1 prompted of the benefit of the ben	To shift the district headquarters from Nyahururu to Olkalou	To complete the construction of the building by the end of plan period (2012)	Construction and equipping of the new District Headquarters.
Olkalou AP Lines	2	Fencing of AP lines	Reduce insecurity	Fencing of AP Lines

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Olkalou district offices	3 manuals hab	Construction of district offices	Reduce insecurity	Construction of district offices
Electrification of AP	4 Poloig spom	Electrification of 32 units 10 latrines and bathrooms	Reduce insecurity	Electrification of 32 units 10 latrines and bathrooms
Kandutura AP Post	5	construction of 4 units of houses fencing of the post construction of latrines and bathrooms	Reduce insecurity	construction of 4 units of houses fencing of the post construction of latrines and bathrooms
Gwa kiongo AP post	6	fencing of AP lines construction of armoury construction of latrines securing title deeds	Reduce insecurity	fencing of AP lines construction of armoury construction of latrines securing title deeds
Gatumbiro AP post	7 heation system Focus of the	Fencing of AP lines construction of armoury construction of 1 unit house	Reduce insecurity	Fencing of AP lines construction of armoury construction of 1 unit house
AP line Ndaragwa	ment for rural	Construction of 10 units houses fencing construction of latrines	Reduce insecurity	Construction of 10 units houses fencing construction of latrines

3.7.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The sector plays a major role in mobilization of the community through the provincial administration, the sector need reliable physical infrastructure to discharge its functions. The sector coordinates activities that take place in all sectors and gives direction and guidance.

This sector offers vital services for the orderly performance of all other by offering security for investments in a conflict free environment. It also makes it possible for administration of justice and the satisfaction of human rights.

3.7.8 Strategies to mainstream cross cutting issues

The sector is interlinked with all the other sectors therefore it plays a key role in advocating for HIV/AIDS, environment and gender issues. This is achieved through its role of coordination and provision of leadership and guidance.

The sector will also build the capacity of the communities on community policing and personal safety. ICT will be encouraged for access and management of information while HIV/AIDS campaigns will be intensified to enhance prevention and support. The sector will also strengthen disaster coordination, response and management. Due attention will also be paid to the needs of special groups to ensure empowerment and inclusion.

3.8 Public Administration Sector

This sector is composed of Finance, Planning and national development at the district level. The District development 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.

3.8.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

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

3.8.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The district will establish an integrated monitoring and evaluation system as guided by the National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System. Focus of the sector will be coordination of implementation of various government policies including the DDP (2008-2012), which are important in creating a facilitative environment for rural development. A participatory approach will enhance performance in all sectors by creating feedback and reporting mechanisms in the district.

For all these measures to succeed, full participation, in development, accountability and transparency in implementation of development activities will be emphasized.

3.8.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The district will emphasise on the following key objectives which include: Improve policy formulation, coordination and implementation; Enhance national monitoring and evaluation; Promote unity; Enhance human resource management; development audit for increased productivity and better service delivery. The district will also promote the upholding of public service integrity in all sectors.

Under direction of District Development Committee, this sector ensures that, planning of development activities in the district is done prudently through laid down institutions. The sector also offers monitoring and evaluation services to the other sectors of the economy thus ensuring that the various projects going on in the district are on track and their impact closely monitored by all.

3.8.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Roles and Saturath A. May Tell appared Trapping and	
GOK – MOPND, Finance Provincial Administration	Formulate policies to coordinate projects and programmes, monitoring and evaluation; Provision of information on the projects status at a central point-DIDC.	
Community Members	Provision of information on the effects of projects in the short term and the long term.	
NGOs, CBOs, Religious Organizations	Collaboration with line ministries in implementation of projects and avoid duplication and overlapping.	
Local Government	Submission of projects being implemented	

3.8.5 Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Priorities	Constraints	Strategies	
Coordination planning ,monitoring and implementation	Lack of capacity within the community members to effectively participate in community consultations; Inadequate resource support planning activities; Low levels of staff establishments	Sensitization of all denartmental	
Adherence to district plan	Poor participation by other ministries in the planning processes		
Monitoring and evaluation	Transport and facilitation of DMEC	Offer transport and facilitate the DMEC	
Institutionalize District Consultative Forum for development Planning and Coordination; Community participation in development planning.	Lack of data storage facilities; Non-implementation of planned projects; Inadequate resources	Installation of computer for data storage and processing; Increase budgetary for office operation	
Consolidate the position of District Treasury as autonomous; Improvement of financial management in the district.	Low levels of cash floats; Lack of trained personnel; Inadequate data capture equipment	Establishment of District Treasury sub-units comprising departmental heads in the district and which will be semi-autonomous in making their own payments.	

3.8.6 Projects/ Programme Priorities

(B) New Project Proposals-Public Administration

Project name	Priority ranking	Objective	Target	Description of activities			
Establish a DIDC	al _i descess e	disseminate district	modern and				
	es mode ado r	information and data	well equipped library.	computers			

3.8.7 Cross Sector linkages

The sector coordinates all the other sectors and makes readily available information regarding the district development.

3.8.8 Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross Cutting Issues

This sector will collect, collate, analyse, store and disseminate data on all the sectors and HIV activities in the district. The DIDC will also be used to disseminate key government policies to ensure that projects and programmes are in line with national target and national development goals.

3.9 SPECIAL PROGRAMMES SECTOR

The sector comprises of the following sub sectors; Regional Development Authorities, Gender and Children Affairs, Ministry of State for Special programmes, Youth and Sports and Development of Northern Kenya and Other Arid Lands.

3.9.1 Vision and Mission

The sector vision is a sustainable and equitable socio-economic development and empowerment of all Kenyans. The 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.

3.9.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The sector ministries will focus on strategies that will empower women and youth economic ally and ensure their involvement in development activities. The district will seek to develop a labour force to suit the labour needs in all sectors. Therefore the district will come up with strategies that will ensure the quality and capabilities of the labour force are enhanced as well as concentrate on community capacity building while also focusing on reducing the impacts of HIV/AIDS.

3.9.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The youth compose the biggest percentage of population in the district and this shows how important this sector is. The sector is key as it ensures that children youth and women are well catered for in their productive activities. It also recognizes the need to

realise other potentials within the district and collaborate with other sectors to ensure realisation of these potentials.

3.9.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Construction of	To movide notice suidelines and regulation in the costs:
Government	To provide policy guidelines and regulation in the sector To facilitate capacity building and training and financial support.
Donors	Compliment government efforts through funding and conducting sector related activities
Community	Participate in development activities as well as helping the vulnerable groups.
NGOs, CBOs, FBOs	Supplement government efforts in capacity building and training as well as financial support.
Private Sector	Support community initiatives

3.9.5 Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Gender and Social Development	Mobilise the community for sustainable development.	Dependency attitude among community members; Marginalization of special needs groups e.g. people with disabilities; Management wrangles among groups.	Train group leaders in management skills; Strengthen social development committees; Linking community based organization with relevant sectors.
Les con/Division	Preservation of culture and historical sites	Inadequate funding; Persistence of negative traditional practises; Poor staffing; Poor skill among target group.	Registration and training of artists, cultural groups; Organise frequent cultural festivals.
Sports	Promote recreation activities	Inadequate funding; Poor leadership among sports organizations; Under developed sports infrastructure.	Development of sports infrastructure Solicit for sponsors to support sporting activities.
Youth	Mobilization and support for youth based development initiatives	Poor entrepreneurship skills among the youth; Leadership wrangles among youth groups; Poor participation of the youth in community development activities; High unemployment levels.	Capacity build youth groups and individuals to develop their entrepreneurship skills; Training of youth leaders on management.
Labour and employment	Provide labour and employment advisory services	The state of the s	employment statistics

3.9.6 Projects/Programmes (by sub-sector)

New projects/programmes: Youth

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities	
Melangine Youth Polytechnic	nor in the sector ng and fir ancial sector to hading and co amount as income to builting and fire tegies	To construct and complete six(6) workshops/classrooms for the following training programmes. Building technology; Appropriate carpentry and joinery Fashion design and dressmaking.	Increase enrolment in the mentioned Youth polytechnics increases by 100% By 2012	Construction of workshops and completion of external works; Procurement of equipment for all the workshops; Organization of training Workshops and courses; Monitoring, evaluation and reporting.	
Kangui Youth Polytechnic	2	To construct and complete six (6) workshops/classrooms for the following training programmes. Building technology; Appropriate carpentry and joinery Fashion design and dressmaking.	Increase enrolment in the mentioned Youth polytechnics increases by 100% by 2012	Construction of workshops and completion of external works; Procurement of equipment for all the workshops; Organization of training Workshops and courses; Monitoring, evaluation and reporting.	
Kinangop Youth Polytechnic		To construct and complete six (6) workshops/classrooms for the following training programmes. Building technology; Appropriate carpentry and joinery Fashion design and dressmaking.	Number of workshops constructed	Construction of workshops and completion of external works; Procurement of equipment for all the workshops; Organization of training Workshops and courses; Monitoring, evaluation and reporting.	
urii Youth olytechnic		To procure and install Training equipment for above named training programmes	Ensure at least 3 years; Approved by KIDDP National committee for funding	Launching ceremonies; Publicity and advertisement.	

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
- gaineraturi	en 1/10 (10117.511)	HODE AN OLOT TOURNER	2008/2009.	
Miharati Youth Polytechnic	5	To procure and install Training equipment for above named training programmes	Ensure at least 3 years; Approved by KIDDP National committee for funding 2008/2009.	Launching ceremonies; Publicity and advertisement.
Leshau Youth Polytechnic	cg. youth mig.	To procure and install Training equipment for above named training programmes	Ensure at least 3 years; Approved by KIDDP National committee for funding 2008/2009.	Launching ceremonies; Publicity and advertisement.
Mukeu Youth Polytechnic	7	To procure and install; Training equipment for above named training programmes.	Ensure at least 3 years; Approved by KIDDP National committee for funding 2008/2009.	Launching ceremonies; Publicity and advertisement.

On-going projects/programmes: Gender and Social Services

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Training of self help groups	To equip them with leadership skills	8 self help groups	Conduct training at Locational levels.
Identification of vulnerable people	To conduct counselling and referral	Tackle all the cases which emerge	Case counselling support or refer
Direct support to community projects	To support community projects	30 projects	Give financial support to self help groups.

New Project Proposals: Gender

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of dormitory at disabled rehabilitation	1	To increase its holding capacity	1 dormitory	Rehabilitate the dormitory.
Identification of vulnerable people	2	To conduct counseling and referrals, to provide them with seed money	100 Households	Counseling Economic empowerment training
Training of self help groups	3	To equip them with leadership skills	200 groups	Trainings, provision of grants

3.9.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The sector works very closely with all other sectors on issues on community mobilization and empowerment. The sector also plays a major role in identification and mainstreaming of vulnerable groups within the community regional development, equity, wealth creation and income generation.

3.9.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross Cutting Issues

The sector has mainstreamed the issues of gender through empowerment of women and youth. Efforts will now be concentrated in developing and enhancing the productivity of these groups. HIV/AIDS greatly affects this sector, the sector will be involved in mobilization of the community to participate in HIV/AIDS related activities and work with other sectors to address the needs of vulnerable groups e.g. youth, migrant workers in HIV/AIDS related issues, mitigation of social and economic impacts of HIV/AIDS. The sector will mobilise the community in environmental conservation. Environmental conservation issues will be factored in community trainings and capacity building.

CHAPTER FOUR: IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX

4.0 INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, development of a monitoring and evaluation system for Programs and projects to be funded during the plan period is discussed. Also, indicators that shall be used to monitor project/program implementation will be clearly spelt out and will be aligned to the National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (NIMES). Under the system, all monitoring systems are incorporated into the national system in that the Monitoring systems at the lower levels feed into the national system.

4.1 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION IN THE DISTRICT

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, officers are being trained on a continuous basis as monitoring and evaluation. At the district level, the DMEC will continue capacity building departments and agencies on monitoring and evaluation.

4.2 IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX

The matrix below include projects that have been planned for implementation, monitoring tools and indicators for each of those projects, time frames for implementing those projects, implementing agencies and stakeholder responsibilities.

Project name location/divisio n		Time Fram e	M & E Indicators	Monitorin g tools	Implementi ng Agency		Stakeholders Responsibility
Extension Services (GoK support project.	25	2008 -2012	o improveme nt of households	Field visits reports.	MOA	GOK	MOA Facilitate implementation of government policies to create an enabling environment for other stakeholders to operate; Provision of extension and advisory services to stakeholders; Provide funds for
April of	to find or in the control of the con	(00) 3 (00) (00)	300	ACHA		ilg on(3)	certain projects and programmes. Farmers Participate and get involve in productive and agricultural activities
SHOMAP	194,000	2008	No. of farmers and		MOA	GOK DONOR	Donors (European Union, Japan,

Project name location/division	Cost Kshs (Million	Time Fram e	M & E Indicators	Monitorin g tools	Implementi ng Agency	Source Funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
ash oc will be bat the bat the AND	to that and the total lines and the total lines and the card and the c	O TIV	staff trained.	Reports.	Implement Mohitozin Sare incon Selected in SAIE/VOR STRICT	S	America, Britain)- Compliment government funding through NALEP- SIDA, IFAD/BSF, EU-CDTF/CEF programmes. Farmers Participate and get involve in productive and agricultural activities
NALEP- Natural Agricultural and Livestock project	20	2008 - 2012	No. of farmers and staff trained.	The state of the s	MOA	GOK DONOR S	Farmers to participate in project implementation Marketing bodies to organize produce marketing.
CKDAP IFAD Central Kenya dry areas small holders and community services. Dep. Project	200	2008 - 2012	No. of farmers with food security levels of income and employmen t	199d BVS	MOA	GOK DONOR S	Compliment government funding through NALEP- SIDA, IFAD/BSF, EU-CDTF/CEF programmes. Farmers Participate and get involve in productive and agricultural activities
dictes to	25	O. M.	Gate prices for potatoes. Quantities processed,	Reports	MOA	GOK DONOR S	MOA Facilitate implementation of government policies to create an enabling environment for other stakeholders to operate; Provision of extension and advisory services to stakeholders; Provide funds for certain projects and programmes.
otatoes occessing ant 50	Zamer.	2008 - 201	One plant	Site visits	MOA	GOK DONOR S	MOA to fund Contractor to construct Community to supply raw materials

Project name location/division	Cost Kshs (Million	Time Fram e	M & E Indicators	Monitorin g tools	Implementi ng Agency	Source Funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
Agriculture production survey	0.5	2008 - 2012	Data collected and analysed. Action plant developed	Reports	MOA	GOK	MOA Facilitate implementation of government policies to create an enabling environment for other stakeholders to operate; Provision of extension and advisory services to stakeholders; Provide funds for certain projects and programmes.
Support to youth in modern agriculture	0.465	2007 - 2012	No of youth mobilized Youth gainfully engaged.	Reports -Field visit.	MOA	GOK	MOA Facilitate implementation of government policies to create an enabling environment for other stakeholders to operate; Provision of extension and advisory services to stakeholders; Provide funds for certain projects and programmes.
Build district office at Ol Kalou and provide electricity to Ol Kalou and Ol Joro orok divisions	5	2008 - 2012	Constructio n in place	reports BQ	MOA	GOK	Government- Provide policy guideline and funding for infrastructural development
Support to extension services	10	2008	No. Of farmers trained target being 40000	reports	MOA	GOK	MOA to fund Community to replicate technology
Milk cooling plants in Ndaragwa, Oljoro orok and Olkalou		2008-2012	No. Of milking plants constructed	Site visits and reports and DDC minutes	Livestock Developme	f GOK	Government- Provide policy guideline and funding for infrastructural development Donors- Compliment government funding for major infrastructural development in this sector.

Project nam location/division	e Cost Kshs (Million	Time Fram e	M & E Indicators	Monitorin g tools	Implementi ng Agency	Source Funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
Milk processing plants is Olkalou and Ndaragwa		2008-2012	No. Of milk cooling plants constructed and the percentage of construction work	Site visits and reports and DDC minutes	Livestock Developme	GOK	Government- Provide policy guideline and funding for infrastructural development Donors- Compliment government funding for major infrastructural development in this sector.
NALEP Project	3	2008-2012	No. Of farmers and staff trained F.T.C revived	Field	Ministry of Livestock and Ministry of Agriculture	DONOR S	Government- Provide policy guideline and funding for infrastructural development Donors- Compliment government funding for major infrastructural development in this sector.
CKDAP	15	2008-2012	No. Of homes with food security, levels of income and employmen t	Field reports and DDC minutes	Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Ministry of Agriculture	DONOR S	Government- Provide policy guideline and funding for infrastructural development Donors- Compliment government funding for major infrastructural development in this sector.
Agricultural production survey	10	2008- 2012	Data collected on agricultural production and marketing	Progress reports	MOA	GOK .	GOK to fund Community to participate
Mailo inya oning plan	5	2008- 2012	Master plan	Progress reports	Physical planner	GOK	GOK to fund Community to participate
lyandarua rade evelopment oans Board	7		application s processed Volume of credit given	Progress reports from Trade Departme nt	Nyandarua Loan Board Entreprene ur	GOK	Government- Provide policy guideline and funding for infrastructural development Donors- Compliment

Project name location/divisio n		Time Fram e		Monitorin g tools	Implementi ng Agency	Source Funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
provide 88	di estan	000	trainings on business manageme nt Improveme nt in loan repayment rate	900 900	Or Clurch	ining and	government funding for major infrastructural development in this sector. Private Sector-Investment in hotels and industries
Plantation and reforestation District Wide	20	2008- 2012	Number of	Field visits and reports	KFS	GOK	KFS and communities to Establish industrial plantations
Woodlot establishment district wide	10	2008-2012	Number of	Field visits and reports	KFS	GOK	KFS and communities to Establish industrial plantations
Natural forests conservation District Wide	10	2008-2012		visits and	KFS	GOK	KFS and communities to Conserve and protect natural forests
Farm Forestry and extension services District Wide	15	2008-2012		visits and	KFS	GOK	KFS to fund, Protection and management of natural forests by communities
Participatory Forest Management District wide	7.5	2008-2012	Increase in tree cover	Field visits and report	KFS	GOK	KFS to fund, Protection and management of natural forests by communities
Agro forestry development District wide	15	2008-2012	Acreage Established and restored in gazetted forests	Field visits and reports	KFS	GOK	KFS to fund, Protection and management of natural forests by communities
Restoration of Community Hilltops and water sheds		2008- 2012	Number of hectare planted and protected	visits and	KFS	GOK	KFS to fund, Protection and management of natural forests by communities
Supportive supervision for 4 quarters	01	June 08- July 09	Supervision reports	Supervisi on check list	FIF	GOK	MOH and Donor agencies to provide project funding
Community strategy Capacity building	3	2007 - July 2008 2008		Questionr	KIDDP FIF	GOK	MOH and Donor agencies to provide project funding
эріуото	0.4	2012	Community action plans (CAP)			THE SECOND	8 oc. Jose Diose

Project nam location/divis		Time Fram e	The second secon	Monitorin g tools	Implementi ng Agency	Source Funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
Nyahururu District Hospital Theatre Equipments & Pesi dispensar		2008 - 2009 2008 -	equipment purchased Site visit reports	lists	GOK/FIF CDTF	GOK	MOH and Donor agencies to provide project funding
Nyahururu District Hospital Comprehensiv Care Centre Community strategy	46 e	2009 2008 - 2012 2008 - 2012	Site visit reports Activity reports	Check lists Questionn aires	FIF/KAP KIDDP	GOK	MOH and Donor agencies to provide project funding
Evaluation activities ADB Program	10	2008	Activity reports	Check lists	ADB/GOK	GOK DONOR S	MOPH&s and Donor agencies to provide project funding
Nyahururu District Hospital Construction o casualty unit	24 f	2008	Tender reports Site visit reports Activity reports	Check	МОН	GOK	MOPH&s and Donor agencies to provide project funding
Community based reproductive health & child survival	176	2008 - 2012	Tender reports Site visit reports Activity reports	Questionn aires	KIDDP	GOK	Utilization Shall
Mbuyu dispensary	4	2008- 2009		Site visits	MOPH&S	GOK DONOR S	MOPH&s and Donor agencies to provide project funding
Ndivai dispensary	bride or normal state of the st	2008- 2009	SH AUS	MOPH&S	GOK DONORS	MOPH &s and Donor agencies to provide project	foresity 200 milent 201 wide 15
Construction of	DELES VIV	2008-	Classrooms	Site visits	GOK	funding	GOK to fund
class rooms	64	2008-	constructed	supervisio n	DEO	221979	Community to contribute
Construction of dormitories	10	2008- 2009	Dormitorie s constructed	Site visits supervisio n	GOK DEO	GOK	GOK to fund Community to contribute
Construction of aboratories	20	2008- 2009	Laboratorie s constructed	Site visits supervisio n	GOK - DEO	GOK	GOK to fund Community to contribute
Leshau pondo narternity	3.8	2008- 2009	Dispensary block constructed	Site visits	MOPH&S	GOK	MOPH&s and Donor agencies to provide project funding
Mukeu Youth Polytechnic Oljoro-orok)		July 2008	Training	Site visits Reports	MOYA	GOK	MOYA and Donor agencies to provide project funding

Project name location/divisio n	Cost Kshs (Million	Time Fram e	M & E Indicators	THE PERSON NAMED IN POST OF	CHEST OF THE PARTY	SOFT CONTRACT TO A RE-	Stakeholders Responsibility
Division	anogest l	June 2011					College of provide and a
Kinangop Youth Polytechnic North Kinangop District	50	July 2008 June 2011	Updated inventory of tools, equipment and textbooks	Site visits Reports	MOYA	IV-BEEV I	MOYA and Donor agencies to provide project funding
Melangine Youth Polytechnic Olkalou Division	61	July, June 2008- 2011	Confirmed minutes of all singrection site meetings	Site visits Reports	MOYA	70	MOYA and Donor agencies to provide project funding
Kangui youth polytechnique oljooork division	46	July, June 2008- 2011	Confirmed minutes of all singrection site	Site visits Reports	MOYA	GOK	MOYA and Donor agencies to provide project funding
Leshau Youth Polytechnic Ndaragwa Division	40	July 2008 June 2011	meetings Reports and copies of all certificates attained		MOYA	GOK	MOYA and Donor agencies to provide project funding
Rurii Youth Polytechnic Olkalou Division	40	July 2008 June 2011	Reports and copies of all certificates attained		MOYA	GOK	MOYA and Donor agencies to provide project funding
Community Project Support Programme	5	July 2008 June 2011	No. Of groups supported	Reports	Department of social services		DSS to provide project funding
Vulnerable Support	2	July 2008- july 2009	No. Of persons supported	Reports	Department of social services		DSS to provide project funding
Community Trainings	2	July 2008- july 2009	No. O groups/peo ple trained		Department of social services		DSS to provide project funding
Construction of dormitory at disabled centre		July 2008- july 2009	Construction progress	Field report	Department of socia services		Ministry of public works design and BQs & supervision DSS to provide project funding
Maili 10 Ururku (Ndaragwa)	16	July 2008- july 2009	% completion viza-viz certificates paid	reports	DRE	GOK DONOR S	DRE

Project nam location/divis		Tim Fran		E Monitoring tools	Implementi ng Agency	Source Funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
10.01	,						Social responsibilities GOK to provide project funding
Maili 4 Kariamu (Ndaragwa)	26	July 2008 july 2009	8- completion viza-viz	reports	DRE	GOK DONOR S	DRE Supervision Quality control Environmental protection. Social responsibilities GOK to provide project funding
Nya-Charagita (Oljoro- orok/Olkalou	21	July 2008 july 2009	viza-viz	reports	DRE	GOK	DRE Supervision Quality control Environmental protection. Social responsibilities GOK to provide project funding
Silanga- Pasenga (Olkalou)	8	July 2008 july 2009	viza-viz	reports	DRE	GOK DONOR	DRE Supervision Quality control Environmental protection, Social responsibilities GOK to provide project funding
R2000 projects, phase one and two	150	2008-2011	completion viza-viz certificates paid	Field visits and reports	DRE	GOK DONOR	DRE Supervision Quality control Environmental protection, Social responsibilities GOK to provide project funding
District Headquarter Olkalou	II org or	2008- 2011	Site visits Supervision	Field visits and reports	OP	GOK	GOK to provide funds; MORPW to provide technical advice and supervise
Olkalou AP Lines	0.26	2008- 2011	Site visits Supervision	Field visits and reports	OP	GOK	GOK to provide funds; MORPW to provide technical advice and supervise
Electrification of AP line	0.5	2008- 2011	Site visits Supervision	Field visits and reports	OP	GOK	GOK to provide funds; MORPW to provide technical advice and supervise
	1.2	2008- 2011	Site visits Supervision	Field visits and reports	OP	GOK	GOK to provide funds; MORPW to provide technical advice and supervise
wa kiongo P post	- 1	Contract Contract	Site visits Supervision	Field visits and reports	OP	GOK	GOK to provide funds; MORPW to provide technical advice and supervise

Project name location/divisio n	Cost Kshs (Million	Time Fram e	M & E Indicators	Monitorin g tools	Implementi ng Agency	Source Funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
Gatumbiro AP post	1	2008- 2011	Site visits Supervision	Field visits and reports	OP	GOK	GOK to provide funds; MORPW to provide technical advice and supervise
D.O Office Mirangine	1.5	2008- 2011	Site visits supervision	Field visits and reports	OP	GOK	GOK to provide funds; MORPW to provide technical advice and supervise
AP line Ndaragwa	3	Sust Propies Pen RVI	AOD PARS	Field visits and reports	OP	GOK	GOK to provide funds; MORPW to provide technical advice and supervise
Construction of DIDC	6	2008- 2011	Site visits supervision	Field visits and reports	MNPD & vision 2030	GOK	GOK to provide funds;
Ol Kalou Water Project Ol Kalou Location Ol Kalou Division	4 2 1 1 1 3 1 4 2 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2008-2012	No. of additional connections % increase in revenue	Field visits and reports	Rift Valley Water Service Board,Ol kalou Water and Sanitation Company	GOK	Sustenance of the project by beneficiaries RVWSB Supervision Quality control Environmental protection, Social responsibilities GOK to provide project funding Donors to complement
Migima Kiganjo Water Project Kaimbaga and Malewa locations Ol kalou and Kipipiri divisions	26	2008-2012	No of people with connections Change in living standards	reports	Rift Valley Water Service Board, Community		funding. Sustenance of the project by beneficiaries RVWSB Supervision Quality control Environmental protection, Social responsibilities GOK to provide project funding Donors to complement funding.
Passenga Nyairoko water project Rurii and Ol Joro Orok locations Ol kalou and Ol Joro Orok divisions	24	2008-2012	No of people with connections Change in living standards	reports	Service Board, Community		Sustenance of the project by beneficiaries RVWSB Supervision Quality control Environmental protection, Social responsibilities GOK to provide project funding
Mwireri Water Project Kaimbaga	17	2008- 2012	No of people with connections	visits and	Rift Valle Water Service	y GOK	Sustenance of the project by beneficiaries

Project nar location/divis n		Time Fram n e		Monitorir g tools	Implementi ng Agency	Source Funds	Stakeholders Responsibility
location Ol kalo division	ou		. Change ir living standards	90	Board, Community	Steval	RVWSB Supervision Quality control Environmental protection, Social responsibilities GOK to provide project funding
Leshau Karagoine water project Kiriita/Mathin ira/Leshau locations Vdaragwa	g 4	2008-2012	No of people with connections Change in living standards	visits and reports	Rift Valley Water Service Board, Central Kenya Dry Area Dev. Programme , Community	COMM	Sustenance of the project by beneficiaries RVWSB Supervision Quality control Environmental protection, Social responsibilities GOK to provide project funding
Githunguchu water project Kiriita location Ndaragwa division	17	2008-2012	No of people with connections Change in living standards	Field visits and reports	Rift Valley Water Service Board, Community and County council of Nyandarua	GOK DONOR S	Sustenance of the project by beneficiaries RVWSB Supervision Quality control Environmental protection, Social responsibilities GOK to provide project funding Donors to complement funding.
nvestigation, lanning and esign	sales de la companya	2008-2012	Feasibilty studies and designs done	Field visits and reports	Service Board	on de	Sustenance of the project by beneficiaries RVWSB Supervision Quality control Environmental protection, Social responsibilities GOK to provide project funding Donors to complement funding.
ound water vey		2012	Boreholes	Field visits and reports	Rift Valley and Ewaso Ng'iro North WRMA regional offices	GOK	Sustenance of the project by beneficiaries RVWSB Supervision Quality control Environmental protection, Social responsibilities GOK to provide project funding

Project name location/divisio n	Cost Kshs (Million	Time Fram e	M & E Indicators	Monitorin g tools	Implementi ng Agency	the state of the state of	Stakeholders Responsibility
Hydro meteorological monitoring	5	2008-2012	Daily reading of gauges and stream flow gauging	Field visits and reports	Rift Valley and Ewaso Ng'iro North WRMA regional	GOK	Sustenance of the project by beneficiaries RVWSB Supervision Quality control Environmental protection, Social responsibilities GOK to provide project funding Donors to complement funding.
Kisawel water project gatimu location oljorok division	13	2008- 2012	Construction of an intake and pump house unit	The state of the s	Rift valley water board	KIDDP	Sustenance of the project by beneficiaries RVWSB Supervision Quality control Environmental protection, Social responsibilities Donors to complement funding.
Gwa-kiongo water water project	10	2008-2012	No of people with connections Change in living standards	visits and reports	Rift Valley Water Service Board, Community and County council of Nyandarua		Sustenance of the project by beneficiaries RVWSB Supervision Quality control Environmental protection, Social responsibilities GOK to provide project funding Donors to complement funding.
Ex Jacob water project	15	2008-2012	people with connections Change in living standards	reports	Service Board, Community and County council o Nyandarua	DONORS	Sustenance of the

4.3 SUMMARY OF MONITORING AND EVALUATION IMPACT/PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (MILESTONES)

Sub - Sector	Indicator/milestone	Current situation (2008)	Mid-term projection (2010)	End-term projection (2012)
Manager (19	Population growth rate	3.1	2	1.51
Demographic	Population Density	202	203	204
Demographic	Urban population	76399	81612	87181
	Poverty levels (%)	30.4	28	22
eriora de la companya	Cash crop production area (Ha)	2500	2400	2200
	Food crop production area (Ha)	20000	22000	22000
Agriculture	Average farm size (Acres)	2.5	2.3	2
	Population working in agriculture	200000	210000	210000
and white and the same of the	Road upgraded to bitumen standards (Km)	77	130	230
Physical Infrastructure	Gravelled Road (Km)	392	420	600
nfrastructure	Rural access road (Km)	837.7	850	880
Ler be	Infant morality rate	44	40	38
	Number of health Facilities	41	43	48
	HIV/AIDS Prevalence	5.1%	3.4%	2.%
all la	Immunization Coverage (%)	93.6	94	95
lealth	TB cure rate (%)	66	68	70
	Children who sleep under nets (%)	3.6	4	4.5
	Average distance to health facility (Km)	3	2	I by
	Latrine Coverage (%)	92	95	98
	Primary school enrolment rate (%)	97	100	100
cation	Secondary school enrolment rate (%)	54	60	63

Sub – Sector	Indicator/milestone	Current situation (2008)	Mid-term projection (2010)	End-term projection (2012)
	Teachers pupil ratio (primary)	1:37	1:38	1:40
	Teachers pupil ratio (Secondary)	1:19	1:25	1:30
	District literacy-level (%)	86.3	90	92
	Number of primary schools	217	250	270
	Number of secondary school	73	80	100
	Number of tertiary institutions	6	6	6
	Number of house hold with access to piped water	2578	3000	4000
Water and	Number of protected Springs	55	55	60
Sanitation	Number of Improved wells	600	610	610
	Average distance to nearest water point (Km)	2	1	0.5
	Number of households with electricity connections (%)	4	10	30
Energy	Number of HH using firewood (%)	77.6	60	58
	Number of HH using LPG%	0.8	1,976	2, 465
	Size of gazetted forest (ha)	17560.4	18000	1800 0
Environment	Size of non-gazetted forest (Km²)	1256.2	1300	1300
Communication	Percentage of population with mobile phones (%)	98	100	100
Communication	Number of cybercafés	4	10	15