



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

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

**IMENTI SOUTH
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN
2008—2012**

KENYA 
VISION 2030

Towards a Globally Competitive and Prosperous Kenya

June 2009

TABLE OF CONTENTS

DISTRICT VISION AND MISSION.....	vii
FOREWORD.....	ix
PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.....	xi
LIST OF TABLES AND MAPS.....	xiii
ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS.....	xiv
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....	xvi
CHAPTER ONE: DISTRICT PROFILE	
1.0 INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 FEATURES AND SETTLEMENT PATTERNS IN THE DISTRICT.....	1
1.1.1 Position and Size of the District.....	1
1.1.2 Administrative Units and Political Units.....	3
1.3 Settlement Patterns.....	5
1.2 PHYSIOGRAPHIC AND NATURAL CONDITIONS.....	6
1.2.1 Topographic Features.....	6
1.2.2 Climatic Information.....	6
1.3 POPULATION PROFILES AND PROJECTIONS.....	6
1.4 SECTOR PROFILE.....	10
1.4.1 Agriculture and Rural Development.....	10
1.4.2 Trade, Tourism and Industry.....	11
1.4.3 Physical Infrastructure.....	11
1.4.4 Environment, Water and Sanitation.....	11
1.4.5 Human Resource Development.....	11
1.4.6 Research, Innovation and Technology.....	12
1.4.7 Governance, Justice, Law and Order.....	12
1.4.8 Public Administration.....	13
1.4.9 Special Programmes.....	13
1.5 DISTRICT FACT SHEET.....	13
CHAPTER TWO: DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS	
2.0 INTRODUCTION.....	19
2.1 REVIEW OF THE PREVIOUS PLAN.....	19
2.1.1 Implementation of the 2002-2008 Plan.....	19
2.2 CONSTRAINTS.....	20
2.3 LESSONS LEARNT.....	20
2.4 LINKAGES WITH VISION 2030, FIRST MEDIUM TERM PLAN AND THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS.....	21
2.5 MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES.....	21
2.5.1 Major Development Challenges and Cross-cutting issues.....	22
2.6 ANALYSIS OF ISSUES AND CAUSES.....	28
CHAPTER THREE: DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS	
3.0 INTRODUCTION.....	37
3.1 AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT.....	37

3.1.1	Sector Vision and Mission	37
3.1.2	District Response to Sector Vision and Mission	37
3.1.3	Importance of the Sector in the District.	38
3.1.4	Role of Stakeholders in the Sector.....	38
3.1.5	Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies	39
3.1.6	Project and Programme Priorities	40
3.1.7	Cross Sector Linkages	46
3.1.8	Mainstreaming Cross-cutting Issues.....	47
3.2	TRADE, TOURISM AND INDUSTRY	47
3.2.1	Sector Vision and Mission	48
3.2.2	District Response to Sector Vision and Mission	48
3.2.3	Importance of the Sector to the District	48
3.2.4	Role of stakeholders in the Sector	48
3.2.5	Sub-Sector Priorities and Constraints.....	49
3.2.6	Project and Programme Priorities	49
3.2.7	Cross Sector Linkages	51
3.2.8	Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues	51
3.3	PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE SECTOR	51
3.3.1	Sector Vision and Mission	51
3.3.2	District Response to Sector Vision and Mission	52
3.3.3	Importance of the Sector in the District	52
3.3.4	Role of Stakeholders in the Sector.....	52
3.3.5	Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies	53
3.3.6	Projects and Programme Priorities	53
3.3.7	Cross Sector Linkages	55
3.3.8	Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues	56
3.4	ENVIRONMENT, WATER AND SANITATION.....	57
3.4.1	Sector Vision and Mission	57
3.4.2	District Response to Sector Vision and Mission	57
3.4.3	Importance of the Sector in the District	57
3.4.4	Role of Stakeholders in the Sector.....	58
3.4.5	Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies	58
3.4.7	Projects and Programmes Priorities.....	58
3.4.7	CROSS SECTOR LINKAGES.....	61
3.4.8	Strategies for mainstreaming cross-cutting issues	61
3.5	HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT	61
3.5.1	Sector Vision and Mission	62
3.5.2	District Response to Sector Vision and Mission	62
3.5.3	Importance of the Sector in the District	62
3.5.4	Role of Stakeholders in the Sector.....	63
3.5.5	Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies	64
3.5.6	Projects and Programmes Priorities.....	64
3.5.7	Cross Sector Linkages	73
3.5.8	Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues	74

3.6	RESEARCH INNOVATION AND TECHNOLOGY SECTOR.....	74
3.6.1	Sector Vision and Mission	75
3.6.2	District Response to Sector Vision and Mission	75
3.6.3	Importance of the Sector in the District	75
3.6.4	Role of Stakeholders in the Sector.....	75
3.6.5	Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies	76
3.6.6	Projects and Programmes	76
3.6.7	Cross Sector Linkages	77
3.6.8	Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues	78
3.7	GOVERNANCE, JUSTICE, LAW AND ORDER SECTOR.....	78
3.7.1	Sector Vision and Mission	78
3.7.2	District Response to Sector Vision and Mission	79
3.7.3	Importance of the Sector in the District	79
3.7.4	Role of the Stakeholders in the Sector	79
3.7.5	Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and strategies	79
3.7.6	Projects and Programmes Priorities.....	80
3.7.7	CROSS SECTOR LINKAGES.....	83
3.7.8	Strategies for Mainstreaming cross-cutting issues	83
3.8	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	83
3.8.1	Sector Vision and Mission	83
3.8.2	District Response to Sector Vision and Mission	83
3.8.3	Importance of the Sector in the District	84
3.8.4	Role of Stakeholders in the Sector.....	84
3.8.5	Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies	84
3.8.6	Projects and Programme Priorities	84
3.8.7	Cross Sector Linkages	85
3.8.8	Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues	85
3.9	SPECIAL PROGRAMMES	85
3.9.1	Sector Vision and Mission	86
3.9.2	District Response to Sector Vision and Mission	86
3.9.3	Importance of the Sector in the District	86
3.9.4	Role of Stakeholders in the Sector.....	87
3.9.5	Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies	87
3.9.6	Projects and Programmes Priorities.....	88
3.9.7	CROSS SECTOR LINKAGES.....	90
3.9.8	Strategies for Mainstreaming cross-cutting issues	91
CHAPTER FOUR: IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION		
4.0	INTRODUCTION	95
4.1	INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION IN THE DISTRICT ..	96
4.2	IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX	97
4.2.1	Agricultural and Rural Development Sector.....	97
4.2.2	Trade, Tourism and Industry	101
4.2.3	Physical Infrastructure	102
4.2.4	Environment, Water and Sanitation.....	103

4.2.5	Human Resource Development	104
4.2.6	Research, Innovation and Technology	110
4.2.7	Governance, Justice, Law & Order.....	110
4.2.8	Public Administration.....	112
4.2.9	Special Programmes	112
4.3	SUMMARY OF MONITORING AND EVALUATION PERFORMANCE INDICATORS.....	114

DISTRICT VISION AND MISSION

Vision

To be a model, sustainable district with a high quality of life for all its residents by 2030.

Mission

To provide a conducive environment for social, economic, and political development of Imenti South district.

FOREWORD

The national launch of the Kenya Vision 2030 and its first five-year implementation framework, the Medium Term Plan (MTP) 2008-2012 by His Excellency the President and the Rt. 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Wycliffe Ambetsa Oparanya', followed by three dots and a horizontal line.

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

PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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

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

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

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

The Plan is divided into four chapters as follows:

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

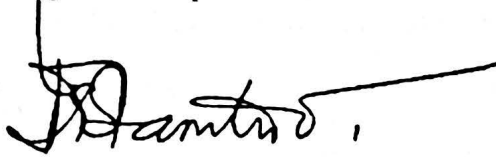
Chapter Two provides a review of the performance of the 7th DDP for the period 2002-2008 as well as an insight into the major development challenges and cross cutting issues to be addressed during the 2008-2012 Plan period.

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

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

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

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



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

LIST OF TABLES AND MAPS

Table 1: Area of the District by Administrative Units.....	3
Table 2: Population Projection by Gender and Age Cohorts.....	7
Table 3: Population Projections for Special Age Groups	8
Table 4: Projected Population and Population Density per Division	9
Table 5: Population Projections in the main Towns.....	10
Table 6: Implementation Status of 2002-2008 Plan	19
Table 7: Rural Poverty Estimates for the Locations.....	23
Table 8: Urban poverty estimates for divisions and locations	24
Map 1: Location of the District in Kenya	2
Map 2: Imenti South District Administrative Boundaries	4

ARV	Anti Retroviral Drugs
ANC	Ante Natal Care
BPO	Business Process Outsourcing
CAP	Community Action Plan
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CWC	Child Welfare Clinic
CDFC	Constituency Development Fund Committee
CDF	Constituency Development Fund
CFA	Community Forest Association
CHW	Community Health Worker
DDP	District Development Plan
DFRD	District Focus for Rural Development
DIDC	District Information Development Centre
DLPO	District Livestock Production Officer
DMEC	District monitoring and evaluation committee
DSDO	District Social Development Officer
DVS	Department of Veterinary Services
ECD	Early Childhood Development
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
FBO	Faith-Based Organisation
FFS	Farmer Field School
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GoK	Government of Kenya
HCW	Health Care Workers
HH	Household
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
ITN	Insecticide Treated Nets
KFS	Kenya Forest Service
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
LATF	Local Authority Transfer Fund
LDC	Location Development Committee
LPG	Liquid Propane Gas
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MKEPP	Mount Kenya East Pilot Project
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoR	Ministry of Roads
MoCD	Ministry of Cooperative Development
MPND	Ministry of Planning, National Development and Vision 2030
MSMEs	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MTP	Medium Term Plan
NDP	National Development Plan
NGO	Non Governmental Organizations
OPD	Out Patient Department
OVC	Orphaned and vulnerable children
PM&E	Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation
PMC	Project Management Committee
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal

PTA	Parents Teachers Association
RAR	Rural Access Roads
SACCO	Savings and Credit Cooperative Society
SHOMAP	Small Holder Horticultural Marketing Project
SWG	Sector Working Groups
SWOT	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats Analysis
TBA	Traditional Birth Attendant
TTC	Technical Training College
UN	United Nations
VCT	Voluntary Counselling and Testing
VIP	Ventilated Improved Pit (Latrine)
WC	Water Closet
WRMA	Water Resource Management Authority
WRUA	Water Resource Users Association

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Imenti south District is located in Eastern Province along latitudes 0°- 5' 60 N and Longitude 37° 40' 0 E. It is one of the Districts carved out of the former Meru Central District. The district borders Meru Central District to the North, Tharaka District to the East, Meru South District to the South, and Mount Kenya forest and Laikipia East District to the West. The District covers an area of 823 square kilometers. It is subdivided into six (6) administrative divisions namely Nkuene, Abogeta East, Abogeta West, Igoji East and Igoji West. Imenti South District covers one constituency namely, south Imenti Constituency. There are twelve civic wards in the constituency.

Most of the population lives in the rural areas which are highly productive. However, there are pockets of high population density especially in the towns of Nkubu and Mitunguu. The major town in the district is Nkubu town which is the district headquarters. The other towns are Mitunguu and Kanyakine. Mt. Kenya is the single most important physical feature that has influenced the natural conditions in the district. It is one of the tributaries to Tana River which supports the hydropower generation. The river supports irrigated agriculture, fisheries, livestock production and biodiversity conservation in the lower Tana Basin and is thus strategic to Kenya's economic development.

The district experiences an average temperature of 18.45°C. The highest temperatures are recorded in January and February at highs of 24.5°C while the lowest temperature of 12.4°C is recorded in July. The highlands, which are situated in the higher agro ecological zones of the district, have low temperatures and low rates of evaporation. High altitudes also force rain bearing winds to deposit most of their moisture on the windward side (East of Mount Kenya) leaving the rain shadow and low-lying areas with very little rainfall. The south eastern slopes of Mount Kenya receive ample rainfall of between 1250mm- 2500mm while the leeward side and the lowlands to the North and to the East receive rainfall of between 380 and 1000mm annually. Rains come in two seasons with the long rains occurring from mid March to May and short rains from October to December.

According to the 1999 Population and Housing Census, the district had 156,302 people. This was projected to have risen to 178,572 people in 2008 and is further projected to rise to 189,462 by 2012. Nkuene Division with a population of 38824 as per the 1999 census has the highest population followed by Abogeta East Division with 33,624 people. The previous District Development Plan 2002-2008 whose theme was 'Effective Management for Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction', set out objectives and targets. However, some of the envisaged targets and objectives were not achieved. Overall, the implementation level of Imenti South district-specific projects and programmes was high. There were, however, variations in the implementation status across the sectors mainly based on the funding levels.

The major constraints that hindered implementation of the previous plan included: insufficient or no funding for planned projects and programmes; bureaucratic procedures involved in project implementation and total disregard of the District Development Plan; existence of parallel development and implementing agencies each with their own priorities; lack of a strong link between the DDP projects and the budget and the source of resources.

Poor monitoring and evaluation and minimum or lack of feedback on monitoring resulted in low implementation of the envisaged projects and programmes.

The DDP has been prepared while anchoring it on the country's long term plan, Kenya Vision 2030, Medium Term plan and International obligations like MDGs. As far as Kenya's long-term development is concerned, the current focus is on the Vision 2030 which seeks to make Kenya a newly industrialized middle income country providing high quality of life for all Kenyans by the year 2030. The Vision was developed through an all inclusive stakeholder consultative process involving Kenyans from all parts of the country. The Vision has since been disseminated and launched at the district level. The vision is based on three pillars namely the economic pillar, social pillar and political pillar. The District Development Plan is focused on achievement of the MDGs. The district will therefore strive to ensure that the MDGs are mainstreamed in the policy, planning and budgetary processes at the district level.

Through an all inclusive and participatory plan preparation, various projects and programmes have been prioritized which when implemented will achieve the stated objectives in this plan. For the realization of the objectives, a functional monitoring and evaluation system has been provided in the plan to track down progress. Effective M & E is prerequisite to realization of goals and objectives. As baseline data is important for gauging whether there are positive changes, indicators of some of the parameters have been identified in the plan.

CHAPTER ONE:
DISTRICT PROFILE

1.0 Introduction

This chapter gives a description of the overall physical, social and economic situation in the district. It is a description of the district which is both quantitative and qualitative in nature. It also provides a wide range of information that is critical to understanding the district characteristics thus setting the basis for undertaking specific activities geared towards effective resource management and poverty alleviation. In addition, it gives a detailed description of the district's physical features, administrative and political structure of the district, settlement patterns, physiographic and natural resource conditions as well as the demographic details. Finally, the chapter gives statistical data on the socio-economic status as reflected in the district fact sheet that provides crucial statistics on various sectors that lay out a basis for development based on sectoral resource potential.

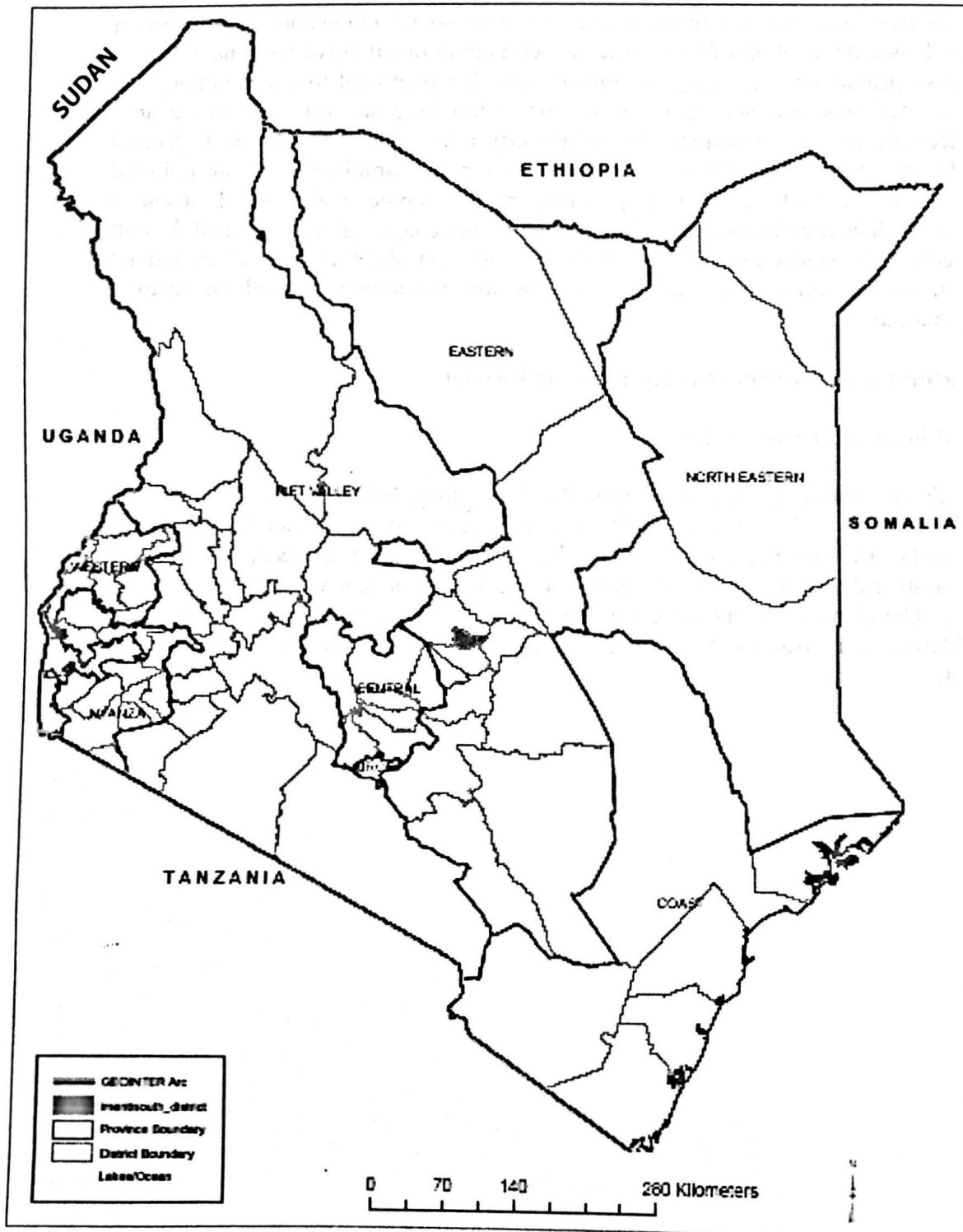
1.1 Features and Settlement Patterns in the District

1.1.1 Position and Size of the District

Imenti south District is located in Eastern Province along latitudes $0^{\circ} - 5' 60''$ N and Longitude $37^{\circ} 40' 0''$ E. It is one of the Districts carved out of the former Meru Central District. The District covers an area of 393.6 square kilometers. It is subdivided into six (6) administrative divisions namely Nkuene, Abogeta East, Abogeta West, Igoji East and Igoji West. The district borders Meru Central District to the North, Tharaka District to the East, Meru South District to the South, and Mount Kenya forest and Laikipia District to the West.



Map 1: Location of the District in Kenya



1.1.2 Administrative Units and Political Units

Imenti South District covers one constituency namely, South Imenti Constituency. There are twelve civic wards in the constituency. The twelve civic wards are Uruku, Mitunguu, Kathera, Mikumbune, Igoki, Kithangari, Kanyakine, Abogeta, Kinoro/ Kianjogu, Kaaria, Igoji and Mweru.

Table 1: Area of the District by Administrative Units

Division	Area(km ²)	No. of Locations	No. of Sub-Divisions
Nkuene	59.2	5	10
Mitunguu	72.2	2	4
Abogeta East	91.3	5	15
Abogeta West	57.8	4	9
Igoji East	76.7	5	12
Igoji West	36.3	3	8
Total	393.6	24	58

Source: Imenti South District Commissioner's Office, 2008

Map 2: Imenti South District Administrative Boundaries



Imenti South district covers one Constituency namely South Imenti. There are 12 civic wards in the constituency. These are Uruku, Kathera, Mitunguu, Mikumbune, Igoki, Kithangari, Kanyakine, Abogeta, Kinoro, Kianjogu, Kaaria, Igoji and Mweru.

1.3 Settlement Patterns

The settlement structure in the district is such that most of the residents live in the rural areas which are highly productive. However, there are pockets of high population density especially in the towns of Nkubu and Mitunguu. The predominant community in the district is the Imenti sub-tribe of the Ameru. However, other communities such as the Kikuyu and other sub-tribes of the Ameru, have also migrated into the District. This is more pronounced in the urban areas and the upper tea farming zones.

The major town in the district is Nkubu town. Nkubu town serves both as the district headquarters and the main trading centre. A number of major banks and SACCOs are located in the town. These include the Kenya Commercial Bank, Equity Bank, the Cooperative Bank, South Imenti Tea SACCO, Uruku Rural Farmers SACCO and the South Imenti Credit Company. The main retail outlets are agricultural and consumer oriented. However, the town does not have a major consumer goods retail outlet despite the high population in the town.

The other main towns are Mitunguu and Kanyakine. Kanyakine is the town which hosts the Constituency Development Fund Office, Constituency office and the Ministry of Health's Kanyakine Sub-district hospital. Mitunguu is another rural town in the district with a projected population of 4255 people in 2008. It is an important town because of its strategic location due to its proximity to the recently commissioned Ciomujogia Irrigation Scheme. Rehabilitation of the scheme has resulted in a major increase in household incomes due to improved yields and high quality products which are sold in the international as well as the local markets

1.2 Physiographic and Natural Conditions

1.2.1 Topographic Features

Mt. Kenya is the single most important physical feature that has influenced the natural conditions in the district. It is one of the five water towers in Kenya whose water yield contributes close to 49% of the flow of Tana River. The latter river supports close to 50% of the hydropower generated in Kenya. The river also supports irrigated agriculture, fisheries, livestock production and biodiversity conservation in the lower Tana Basin and is thus strategic to Kenya's economic development. The wide range in altitude has influenced the atmospheric conditions leading to a wide variety of climatic and agro ecological zones. The mountain is gazetted as world heritages site making it a strategic tourism resource.

1.2.2 Climatic Information

The district experiences an average temperature of 18.45 °C. The highest temperatures are recorded in January and February at highs of 24.5 °C while the lowest temperature of 12.4 °C is recorded in July. The highlands, which are situated in the higher agro ecological zones of the district, have low temperatures and low rates of evaporation. High altitudes also force rain bearing winds to deposit most of their moisture on the windward side (East of Mount Kenya) leaving the rain shadow and low-lying areas with very little rainfall. The south eastern slopes of Mount Kenya receive ample rainfall of between 1250mm- 2500mm while the leeward side and the lowlands to the North and to the East receive rainfall of between 380 and 1000mm annually. Rains come in two seasons with the long rains occurring from mid March to May and short rains from October to December.

It has been observed that in the recent past there have been a lot of climatic changes especially in the amount of rainfall received, the periods in which it is received and the temperature range.

1.3 Population Profiles and Projections

According to the 1999 Population and Housing Census, the district had 156,302 people. This is projected to have risen to 178,572 people in 2008 and is further projected to rise to 189,462 by the end of the plan period.

Table 2: Population Projection by Gender and Age Cohorts

Age Groups	1999			2008			2010			2012		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
0-4	9,595	9,386	18,981	10,963	10,724	21,687	11,292	11,046	22,339	11,632	11,378	23,010
5-9	8,759	8,737	17,496	10,007	9,982	19,989	10,308	10,282	20,590	10,618	10,591	21,209
10-14	10,392	10,211	20,603	11,874	11,667	23,541	12,231	12,018	24,249	12,598	12,379	24,977
15-19	9,952	9,981	19,933	11,370	11,403	22,774	11,712	11,746	23,458	12,064	12,099	24,162
20-24	8,239	8,864	17,103	9,412	10,126	19,538	9,695	10,430	20,125	9,986	10,743	20,729
25-29	6,611	7,185	13,796	7,552	8,207	15,759	7,779	8,454	16,233	8,012	8,708	16,720
30-34	5,079	5,094	10,173	5,803	5,820	11,623	5,977	5,995	11,972	6,157	6,175	12,332
35-39	4,520	4,685	9,205	5,164	5,352	10,516	5,319	5,513	10,832	5,479	5,679	11,158
40-44	3,126	3,102	6,228	3,571	3,544	7,116	3,679	3,651	7,329	3,789	3,760	7,550
45-49	2,691	2,782	5,473	3,074	3,178	6,253	3,167	3,274	6,441	3,262	3,372	6,634
50-54	2,213	2,204	4,417	2,529	2,518	5,047	2,605	2,594	5,198	2,683	2,672	5,354
55-59	1,467	1,424	2,891	1,676	1,627	3,303	1,726	1,676	3,403	1,778	1,727	3,505
60-64	1,405	1,582	2,987	1,605	1,807	3,412	1,653	1,862	3,515	1,703	1,918	3,620
65-69	919	1,003	1,922	1,050	1,145	2,195	1,081	1,179	2,260	1,114	1,215	2,328
70-74	824	1,006	1,830	941	1,149	2,090	969	1,184	2,153	999	1,219	2,218
75-79	628	556	1,184	718	636	1,353	739	655	1,394	761	674	1,436
80+	705	981	1,686	805	1,119	1,924	829	1,153	1,982	854	1,188	2,041
Age NS	212	182	394	242	208	450	250	214	464	257	221	478
Total	77,337	78,965	156,302	88,356	90,216	178,572	91,010	92,926	183,936	93,744	95,718	189,462

Source: District Statistics Office, Imenti South 2008

The district population is said to be youthful as 94116 people (representing 60%) are 24 years old and below. The economically active (25-59 years) in the district are about 52,183 representing 33% of the population while the old people (60-80+) are 9606 people representing 6% of the population. It can be deduced that there is high dependence on small economically active population (33%) by both the young (60%) and the old (6%) and therefore marginal propensity to save and invest might be forthcoming. The table below shows population projections for special age cohorts.

Table 3: Population Projections for Special Age Groups

Special Age Groups	1999			2008			2010			2012		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Under 1	2,062	2,028	4,091	2,356	2,317	4,673	2,427	2,387	4,814	2,500	2,458	4,959
Primary(6-13)	15,525	15,309	30,834	17,737	17,490	35,227	18,270	18,016	36,285	18,819	18,558	37,377
Secondary(14-17)	8,203	8,089	16,292	9,372	9,241	18,613	9,654	9,519	19,172	9,944	9,805	19,749
Youth(15-29)	24,921	25,908	50,829	28,472	29,599	58,071	29,327	30,488	59,815	30,209	31,405	61,614
Reproductive Female(15-49)		41,497	41,497		47,410	47,410		48,834	48,834		50,303	50,303
Labour Force (15-64)	45,521	46,684	92,204	52,006	53,335	105,341	53,568	54,937	108,506	55,180	56,590	111,770
AGED (65+)	3,303	3,710	7,013	3,774	4,238	8,013	3,888	4,366	8,253	4,004	4,497	8,502

Source: District Statistics Office, Imenti South 2008.

The age group 15- 64 years constitutes the economically active population commonly known as the labour force. This age group was projected to be 105,341 (59% of the population) in 2008 and is expected to reach 111,770 at the end of the plan period. The number of primary school children (age 6- 13 years) estimated to be 35,227 at the start of the plan period in 2008 is projected to rise to 37,377 by the end of the plan period in 2012. The number of secondary school pupils (age 14- 17 years) is projected to rise from 18,613 at the start of the planning period to 19,749 at the end of the planning period in 2012.

The female age group of 15- 49 years, the reproductive age, stood at 47,410 constituting 26.67% of the total projected population in 2008. This age cohort is projected to rise to 50,303 in 2012.

Table 4: Projected Population and Population Density per Division

Division	Census (1999)		Projections (2008)		Projections (2010)		Projections (2012)	
	Population	Density (Km ²)	Population	Density (Km ²)	Population	Density (Km ²)	Population	Density (Km ²)
Nkuene	59.2	38,824	656	44,356	749	45,688	772	47,061
Mitunguu	72.2	15,730	218	17,971	249	18,511	256	19,067
Abogeta East	91.3	33,624	368	38,415	420	39,569	434	40,758
Abogeta West	57.8	22,951	397	26,221	454	27,009	467	27,820
Igoji East	76.7	30,002	391	34,277	447	35,306	460	36,367
Igoji West	36.3	15,171	418	17,333	478	17,853	492	18,396
Total	393.6	156,302	397	178,572	454	183,936	467	189,463

Source: District Statistics Office, Imenti South, 2008

Nkuene Division with a population of 38824 in 1999 has the highest population followed by Abogeta East Division with 33,624 people in 1999.

Nkuene division has the highest population density at 656 persons per square kilometer in 1999. This is mainly attributable to the fact that the major town in the district (Nkubu) lies in this division hence a high population density. The upper regions of Nkuene division are highly productive tea zones. This has attracted many workers who work both in the tea plantations and tea factories, hence resulting in a high population density in the division.

The high population in Abogeta East division is attributed to the high agricultural productivity of the land in the divisions. Agriculture, being the major employer of the residents, is a major population pull factor. Access to markets is a contributing factor to high population in the region. The area is a major producer of bananas among other horticultural crops. The main banana market in the region (Ntharene Banana Market) is located in Abogeta East division. Traders from other districts purchase these produce from this market making it a major income generating activity in the district.

In contrast, however, Igoji West division has the least population in the district. This is attributed to the fact that the division lies in the low altitude zones of the district. These areas have low agricultural productivity and hence its ability to attract high populations and food security is lower relative to other divisions in the district.

Imenti South District Development Plan 2008-2012

As population densities increase, the ability of the people to derive their livelihood from land in a sustainable manner has been diminishing. This has resulted in increased poverty levels that call for adoption of improved or more efficient farming methods. The increasing population levels are also likely to compromise the food security position of the district and increase environmental degradation. Cultural factors such as poor land tenure systems, inheritance and subdivisions result in uneconomical and reduced productivity.

Pockets of poverty are found in the district especially in the urban areas. This is explained by informal settlements in Nkubu and Mitunguu towns. In the rural areas, pockets of poverty are found in areas where families have subdivided their land into small uneconomic units and it is more profound in households with more than 6 members.

The district has two urban centres; namely Nkubu and Mitunguu.

Table 5: Population Projections in the main Towns

Urban centre	1999 pop	2008 pop	2010 pop	2012 pop
Nkubu	7,725	8,826	9,091	9,364
Mitunguu	3,724	4,255	4,382	4,514
Total	11,449	13,081	13,473	13,878

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, Imenti North (2008)

Nkubu town is more populace than Mitunguu. This can be attributed to the fact that it is the district Headquarters and it is along the Embu-Meru road. Population for this urban centre is projected to increase from 7725 people in 1999 to 8826, 9091 and 9364 in 2008, 2010 and 2012 respectively. Population at Mitunguu centre is projected to rise from 3724 in 1999 to 4255, 4382 and 4514 in 2008, 2010 and 2012 respectively.

1.4 Sector Profile

1.4.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

The district's economy and household livelihoods are dominated by agricultural activities, which include crop and livestock production and horticulture. An estimated 70% of the district population is engaged in agriculture thus making it the major source of employment. In addition, the proportion of household incomes emanating from agricultural activities is about 76.5 per cent.

However, the activities are mainly dependent on rainfall, which is generally low and inadequate, often resulting in drought. This is more pronounced in the lower agro ecological zones. These lower regions have therefore continued to be vulnerable, food insecure and to be characterized by endemic poverty. In 2008, the overall (absolute) poverty in the district was estimated to be 43.6 per cent while estimated food poverty was 15.8%.

1.4.2 Trade, Tourism and Industry

In terms of sectoral contribution to household income, waged employment and self employment contributes around 20% which is attributed to Trade and industry sub-sectors. Trade is predominantly small scale and retail in nature. The retail businesses are fairly distributed across the district; however the wholesalers are mostly located in Nkubu Town. The tourism industry is poorly developed in the district. The district borders Mt. Kenya which is an ideal tourist destination whose potential has not been exploited. In addition the sector has a high potential to benefit from rapid tourism growth especially with Isiolo being one of the flagship projects earmarked to become a resort city under the Vision 2030. The district is expected to benefit from growth of the hospitality industry.

1.4.3 Physical Infrastructure

The high level of poverty has constrained development of social amenities and infrastructure especially in education, health, water and sanitation, and housing. This has meant low access to services offered in the human resource development sector. The district is poorly covered by bitumen road with only 29.4 kilometers. With a total road length at 345.4 kilometers; the rest is gravel road at 37.2 kilometers, earth roads at 165.5 kilometers and rural access roads at 113.3 kilometers.

1.4.4 Environment, Water and Sanitation

The district has good water supply mainly from rivers originating from Mt. Kenya forest catchment area. The water sector reforms have been implemented with establishment of Tana water service board, formation of water users associations and river users associations in order to ensure efficient and sustainable utilisation of water resources. Most water projects are small and were started through community initiatives and mostly depending on gravitational force. However, there have been concerted efforts by the CDF to support these projects in order to improve access to clean water. Larger water projects e.g Gikui Mweru water project and Kanyakine water project have targeted a higher number of households for commercial and domestic consumption. There is a high demand for water especially for irrigation due to unreliable rains especially in the lower zones of the district e.g Mitunguu division where there is a high rate of irrigated agriculture. The Nkubu Urban Sewerage project has begun and pipes laid. It is envisaged that upon its completion, the project will service the town and its environs with a sewerage disposal system which has been lacking.

1.4.5 Human Resource Development

The staffing level in the education sector in the district is high relative to the national averages. The teacher pupil ratio for the preschool is 1:24, for primary schools 1:30 and for secondary schools 1:29. Despite this favorable situation, the distribution of teachers is still wanting because marginal areas and day secondary schools have disproportionate teacher pupil ratios. Access to public secondary schools is high. Fifty percent (50%) of the students have access to secondary school within one kilometer, while 90% have access within 5 kilometers. Only 10% of this population has to travel more than 5 kilometers to access secondary education. This positive distribution of secondary schools is mainly attributable to the numerous day secondary schools that have been started with funding from the CDF.

The district does not have any institution offering degree courses. However, there is one teacher training college and two polytechnics that offer tertiary courses. The district has one district hospital and one subdistrict hospital. However, the district is adequately covered by government, mission and private dispensaries and clinics. Courtesy of the CDF, there has been an upsurge in the number of health facilities in the district but staff allocation to these facilities has not kept pace with the growth in the number of facilities. With a doctor to patient ratio of 1: 60,422, the district faces an acute shortage of qualified medical doctors. The nurse to patient ratio in the district is 1:3237. Concerted efforts should therefore focus on increasing medical staff to reduce these disparities. The district has an infant mortality rate (IMR) of 44.2 per 1000 and under-five mortality rate (U5MR) of 65 per 1000. These are below the national averages, which currently stand at 77 per 1,000 and 115 per 1,000 respectively. In addition, the average life expectancy in the district is 61.8 years for males and 67.6 years for females.

1.4.6 Research, Innovation and Technology

The district has one post office and one sub- post offices. These institutions have remained key in the mail and parcel delivery within and outside the district. However, the number of private courier services operating in the district is increasing. This has provided an avenue for faster communication and information flows. In the landline communication, the sole service provider Telkom (K) operates under the old manual telephone exchange system. The absence of subscriber trunk dialing (STD) services has highly discouraged customers from applying for more land lines. This has led to the stagnation of the landline services.

On other hand, the district enjoys a fair coverage of the mobile network by three service providers namely Safaricom, Zain, Telkom wireless and Orange. This has highly improved the information flow in the district. The district neither has District information and Documentation Centre (DIDC) nor a district library. Radio and television coverage has been on the forefront in provision of fresh information to the community. Access to internet services is quite low. Only few public offices are connected mainly through Telkom wireless, Zain, Safaricom and Orange mobile. However, private cyber cafes are coming up and this will increase access to information and international and national markets.

1.4.7 Governance, Justice, Law and Order

The district has three (3) fully operational law courts with a full time Senior Resident Magistrate and an operational probation department. Although, the Children's Department does not have an office in the district it is administered from the Imenti North offices. The children's department has also established the Area Advisory Committee in the district which is charged with spearheading children's issues in the district. The district has one police station in Nkubu town and six police posts. However, insecurity continues to be a development challenge with an average rate of 200 petty crimes and 30 serious crimes being reported monthly. In order to improve security, the Police Department has partnered with the community in implementing community policing.

1.4.8 Public Administration

This sector ensures that, planning of development activities in the district is done prudently through laid down institutions and under direction of District Development Committee. 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. The sector has been involved in the coordination in implementation of various government policies including the DDP 2008-2012. It is important in creating a facilitative environment for the other sectors to perform efficiently. This sector is important in the district in that, through a participatory approach, performance will be enhanced in all the sectors by creating feedback and reporting mechanisms. The system will cater for all funds in the district including CDF and LATF to ensure efficient and prudent utilization of resources allocated in the district for sustained economic development.

1.4.9 Special Programmes

The youth department has revived youth polytechnics, which are now operational. Continuous upgrading of infrastructure and acquiring of tools and equipment is ongoing. Instructors in these institutions have been offered a continuous training program. Access to adult education is high with 30 literacy classes being operational in the district. Adult literacy rate is at 34.4 percent. There have been efforts to increase this rate by constructing additional community resource centre.

1.5 District Fact Sheet

The district fact sheet contains information on the area, population size and other data that are relevant for planning and creation of indicators for monitoring and implementation of development projects and programmes during the plan period.

Information Category	Statistics
District Area	
Total Area km ²	823
Gazetted forest (Ha.)	12605
Forest cover	17%
No. of Towns	2
Topography and Climate	
Altitude	
Lowest Altitude (m)	500
Highest Altitude (m)	5199
Rainfall by seasons:	
Long rains (mm) (October- December)	385.4
Short rains (mm) (March- May)	760.8
Temperature range	
High temperature (°c) (February)	24.5
Low temperature (°c) (July)	12.4
Temperature average (°c)	18.45
Demographic and population profiles	
Total Population (2008 projection)	178572

Information Category	Statistics
Number of males	88356
Number of females	90216
Sex ratio (Male: Female)	1:1.021
Projected Population	
Mid plan period (2010)	183936
End of Plan period (2012)	189462
Infant Population (<1 year)	
Female	2317
Male	2356
Total	4673
Population Under 5 years	
Female	10724
Male	10963
Total	21687
Pre- school Population (3-5 years)	
Female	6220
Male	6460
Total	12680
Primary School Age group (6-13 years)	
Female	17736
Male	17490
Total	35226
Secondary School Age group (14-18 years)	
Female	11587
Male	11778
Total	23365
Youth Population (15-30 years)	
Female	32001
Male	30584
Total	62585
Labour Force (15-55 years)	
Female	50436
Male	49215
Total	99651
Aged Population (> 60)	
Female	5381
Male	5144
Total	10525
Eligible Voting Population (>18)	
Male	48767
Female	50553
Total	99320
Urban Population (2008)	
Female	6721
Male	6360
Total	13081
Rural Population	
Female	81635
Male	83856
Total	165491

Information Category	Statistics
Population Density	
Highest (Nkuene)	474
Lowest (Abogeta)	435
District	454
Welfare indices	
Crude birth rate	33.9/1000
Crude death rate	9.5/1000
Fertility rate	
District	3.9
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	44.2
Child Mortality Rate (CMR)	65/1000
Under 5 Mortality Rate (U5MR)	65/1000
Life expectancy (years)	
Male	61.8
Female	67.6
Total No. of Households	
District	44643
Average Household size	4
Female headed Households	14464
Children needing Special Protection	
Children labour (no.<15)	35.2%
Number of physically handicapped	
District	
Absolute poverty	
District (%)	43.56
Contribution to National Poverty	
District (%)	0.45
Urban Poor	
Percentage (%)	15.5
Number	27679
Rural Poor	
Percentage (%)	25.5
Number	45536
Food Poverty	
Percentage (%)	15.8
Number	28212
% of individuals below poverty line	
Abogeta (%)	45
Igoji (%)	42
Nkuene (%)	40
Poverty gap as a % of poverty line (std error)	
Abogeta (%)	15
Igoji (%)	14
Nkuene (%)	13
No. of poor individuals (std. error)	
Abogeta (%)	24804
Igoji (%)	18709
Nkuene (%)	17886
Average household incomes:	Not determined

Category	Statistics
Sectoral contribution to household income:	-
Agriculture (%)	76.5
Rural Self employment (%)	3
Wage employment (%)	10
Urban self employment (%)	9.5
Other (%)	1

CHAPTER TWO:
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS

2.0 Introduction

This chapter provides a review of the last District Development Plan (2002-2008) and an in-depth analysis of the implementation status of the projects that were planned over the plan period. The chapter further analyzes the linkages of the current district development plan with other key long term and short term policy documents such as Vision 2030 and the National Medium Term Development Plan. An in-depth analysis of the major development challenges and crosscutting issues are also discussed with a view to understanding the constraints towards achieving sustainable growth, development and poverty reduction in the district. Further, the chapter contains an analysis of the major economic issues, causes, potentials, development objectives and immediate targets and strategies.

2.1 Review of the previous Plan

The previous District Development Plan was prepared covering the former Meru Central District which has since been split into three districts of Imenti North, Meru Central and Imenti South. The theme of the District Development Plan (2002- 2008) was 'Effective Management for Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction'. Various sectoral objectives and targets were set out in the plan for implementation. However, some of the envisaged targets and sectoral objectives were not achieved. Overall, the implementation level of Imenti South district-specific projects and programmes was high. There were, however, variations in the implementation status across the sectors mainly based on the funding levels.

The implementation status of the planning period 2002- 2008 in sub sector is as indicated in the table below:

2.1.1 Implementation of the 2002-2008 Plan

Table 6: Implementation Status of 2002-2008 Plan

Department	No. of Projects in the previous plan	No. of Projects completed	No. of ongoing Projects	No. of stalled Projects	Total Project cost(Ksh. Millions)
Provincial administration	56	4	-	-	21
Forestry	4	4	3	-	3
Agriculture	8	7	6	-	34
Finance	1	1	1	-	12
Co-operative Development	4	3	3	-	45
Youth affairs	6	2	-	-	↓
Roads	6	4	1	-	126
Major water works and sanitation	2	2	2	-	78
Telecommunication	1	1	-	-	54
Adult education	3	2	2	1	0.5
Social Services	7	6	-	1	0.7
Health	4	4	1	-	79
Information Technology	1	1	-	-	0.1
Penal Institution	1	1	-	-	0.2

Department	No. of Projects in the previous plan	No. of Projects completed	No. of ongoing Projects	No. of stalled Projects	Total Project cost(Ksh. Millions)
Probation	3	3	3	-	0.1
Public Health	4	4	-	-	1.1
Irrigation	4	4	3	-	77
Total	115	53	25	2	531.8

2.2 Constraints

The major constraints identified in the implementation of the previous plan were varied. These included insufficient or no funding for planned projects and programmes, bureaucratic procedures involved in project implementation and total disregard of the District Development Plan by some implementing agencies and line ministries leading to implementation of projects outside the plan. In addition, existence of parallel development and implementing agencies each with their own priorities, lack of a strong link between the DDP projects and the budget and the source of funds. Lack of special reference to community Action Plans and their total exclusion from the DDP also greatly hampered the implementation of the plan.

Poor monitoring and evaluation and poor or lack of feedback on monitoring resulted in low implementation of the envisaged programmes. Inadequate infrastructural facilities mainly in the transport sector greatly hampered timely access to markets. This was aggravated by poor access to qualified human resources leading to low access to technical expertise in productive fields especially in agricultural extension. Poor production methods, land tenure systems, marketing systems lead to low agricultural productivity and minimal returns from agricultural enterprises. Low access to cheap credit hampered entrepreneurial development hence resulting in low micro-industrial development.

2.3 Lessons Learnt

The introduction of devolved funds such as CDF, LATF, District Roads Maintenance Levy Fund, FPE, FSE, Youth Fund, Women Enterprise Fund, Njaa Marufuku Kenya have led to improved implementation rate of the projects. However, the capacity of the community to effectively manage these funds is limited. It is therefore necessary to embark on improving the capacities of the communities through education and training. Involvement of the community in the formulation, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of the DDP was minimal leading to low implementation of projects. It is upon this realization therefore that the community through the Location Development Committees, Ward Development Committees and other major stakeholders has been involved in the development of this DDP so that they contribute both in project funding and implementation.

In addition, it has been realized that it is important to sensitize the various heads of departments to prepare their annual work plans and budgets in line with the Medium Term Expenditure Framework and the Vision 2030. Finally, it is necessary to design and implement an effective monitoring and evaluation plan in line with the National Monitoring and Evaluation System to ensure that projects impacts are effectively assessed and the various PMCs effectively advised.

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

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

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

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

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

2.5 Major Development Challenges and Cross Cutting Issues

This section highlights some of the development challenges that affect the realization of the district full potentials and development of its community. It further describes some of the cross cutting issues that are not sector specific.

2.5.1 Major Development Challenges and Cross-cutting issues

i) Population Growth

High population growth can be both detrimental to the development of the district by putting pressure on resources and also can be a source of labour. It is imperative that impact of high population is described. The fact that the country has experienced demographic transition is shared in the district with increased contraceptive prevalence especially among the young mothers. However, slowing the population growth rate which is at 1.48 still remains a challenge in the district and the country in general and there is need therefore to scale up the promotion of family planning programmes aimed at sustained fertility reduction.

The age group 15- 64 years constitutes the economically active population commonly known as the labour force. This age group was projected to be 105,341 (59% of the population) in 2008 and is expected to reach 111,770 at the end of the plan period. The implications of this trend are that a small proportion of the population strives to support those who fall within the dependent age groups, that is those under 14 years and above 64 years. The problem is further compounded by the fact that the 15-19 years age group and some 20- 24 year olds are still in school or college and as such economically dependent. This high dependency ratio is a heavy burden on the economically active population that contributes to the infrastructure, development and at the same time provides basic needs to the households. During the plan period, more resources will be required to enable the productive sectors in the district to grow and absorb the increasing labour force.

The number of primary school children (age 6- 13 years) estimated to be 35,227 at the start of the plan period in 2008 is projected to rise to 37,377 by the end of the plan period in 2012. The economic implication of this is that the existing facilities in primary schools and the primary school teachers will need to be increased to cater for the increasing numbers. Similarly, the number of secondary school pupils (age 14- 17 years) is projected to rise from 18,613 at the start of the planning period to 19,749 at the end of the planning period in 2012. This will require increased investment in the expansion of the secondary school facilities and employment of more teachers. The need for more investment is further necessitated by the government policy of free secondary education which is expected to lead to improved transition rates from primary schools to secondary schools.

The female age group of 15- 49 years, the reproductive age, stood at 47,410 constituting 26.67% of the total projected population in 2008. This age cohort is projected to rise to 50,303 in 2012. The increase in the reproductive age group requires a compensating increase in the facilities associated with maternal and child care. Efforts will therefore require to be made to invest resources in areas that care for the needs of this age group during the plan period.

SWOT Analysis

Strengths A large labour force, Market for commodities, Diverse skills Cheap source of labour	Weaknesses Low level of human resource capacity, Inadequate experience for trained people
Opportunities Exploitation of ICT, High growth rate of Imenti South District, Rich cultural mix and interaction	Threats Rural urban migration, Food insecurity, Insecurity High number of households Youth apathy

ii) Poverty.

The absolute poverty (rural and urban) in the district is 43.6 percent. The district's contribution to national poverty is 0.45. This is according to the Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey. Poverty trend lines indicate that there are poorer people in Abogeta than Nkuene and Igoji. In each of these divisions, there are people who cannot afford a decent meal or rarely have enough to provide three meals for all the family members of the household per day. The average household size is about 5 people. The poverty level is more prevalent in households with more than 6 people. The most vulnerable groups affected by poverty are the women, youth, aged and small scale farmers.

Table 7: Rural Poverty Estimates for the Locations

Location	Headcount Index: % of individuals below the poverty line (std error)	Poverty gap as a % of poverty line (std error)	Number of individuals from 1999 census	Estimated number of poor individuals (std error)
Kanyakine	37 (8.65)	12 (3.71)	5,398	2,016 (466)
Kithangari	42 (7.20)	14 (3.17)	11,959	5,048 (861)
Abogeta	46 (9.85)	15 (4.51)	10,626	4,842 (1,046)
Igoki	47 (6.72)	16 (3.15)	18,672	8,699 (1,254)
Nkachie	53 (8.86)	19 (4.53)	3,408	1,821 (301)
Kiringa	55 (8.24)	19 (4.21)	4,827	2,670 (397)
Igoji	40 (6.02)	13 (2.56)	12,579	5,010 (757)
Kianjogu	42 (5.97)	14 (2.76)	7,897	3,328 (471)
Karia	42 (6.62)	14 (2.89)	9,117	3,858 (603)
Kinoro	42 (6.41)	14 (2.93)	6,250	2,650 (400)
Mweru	46 (7.09)	15 (3.18)	8,447	3,919 (598)
Nkuene	35 (7.97)	11 (3.29)	18,114	6,335 (1,443)
Mikumbune	43 (7.79)	14 (3.48)	12,228	5,273 (952)
Mitunguu	47 (6.85)	16 (3.19)	14,233	6,740 (974)

Source: Geographic Dimensions of well being in Kenya, CBS

Table 8 shows the urban poverty estimates for divisions and locations

Table 8: Urban poverty estimates for divisions and locations

Division/ location	Headcount Index: % of individuals below the poverty line (std error)	Poverty gap as a % of poverty line (std error)	Number of individuals from 1999 census	Estimated number of poor individuals (std error)
Nkuene	66 (5.13)	29 (4.02)	8,051	5,333 (413)
Nkuene	64 (5.30)	27 (3.97)	6,718	4,269 (356)
Mitunguu	78 (8.67)	36 (7.75)	1,333	1,036 (115)

Source: Geographic Dimensions of well being in Kenya, CBS

The main causes of poverty in the district include: inadequate and unreliable rainfall leading to crop failure and drought especially in the lower regions of the district, lack of water for irrigation in the dry areas, lack of employment opportunities, inadequate extension services, inadequate land or landlessness, low prices or lack of organized markets for agricultural produce. The high cost of agricultural inputs, poor infrastructure, high rates of school dropouts, inaccessibility to credit facilities by farmers for investments in agriculture and high consumption of illicit brews and drugs especially by the youth.

SWOT Analysis

<p>Strengths Strong community interest and participation in development related activities; Hospitable community members; Relative peace and tranquillity; Low crime rate; Huge potential for livestock production; Huge potential for horticultural production; Relatively low level of HIV prevalence; Rich tradition and culture; Plenty of land, an important factor of production; Labour availability; Presence of CSOs; Political good will; Average performance in National examinations.</p>	<p>Weaknesses High poverty levels; High levels of illiteracy; Poor and underdeveloped infrastructure; Low natural resources base; Limited employment opportunities leading to low employment rate; Lack of adequate collateral to spur investments; Low access to health services; Gender inequality; Low connectivity to electricity; Low education and awareness on environmental issues; Low investment by the private sector.</p>
<p>Opportunities Tourism development through Culture; Exploitation of rivers in the district for agricultural development through large scale irrigation; Establishment for Light-to-Medium processing and manufacturing Industries; Free Primary Education and Subsidized Secondary Education; Community empowerment through devolved funding including CDF and LATF; Informal sector development through promotion of Jua Kali enterprises and MSMEs; Mobile VCT and PMTCT services.</p>	<p>Threats Lack of an effective devolved M&E system; Weak mechanism and framework for development coordination Fragile ecosystem aggravated by destruction of the environment; Lack of a clear policy on ASAL development for the lower zones in the district. Effects of climate change Frequent droughts HIV and AIDS pandemic Food and nutrition insecurity Animal disease outbreaks</p>

iii) HIV/ AIDS

HIV/AIDS is a national disaster in the country and the Imenti South District is no exception. The disease has had a major socioeconomic impact in the district. The residents have either been infected or affected by the disaster. The impact of the disease has been wide-ranging and includes an increase in dependency levels especially OVC's, rising levels of poverty and food insecurity, reduction in savings and investments in the economy due to increased expenditure on Medicare, high mortality rates across industries, key sectors, both public and private, loss in productivity of human capital and social stigma towards those infected.

The effort to deal with HIV/ AIDS in this district will focus on how to cope with the pandemic given the understanding that there is no cure; how to contain the spread of HIV especially among the adolescents and youth, women and girls and the high risk groups, how to remove situations that undermine prevention efforts such as stigma an HIV/ AIDS, multiple sexual partners (as in polygamy and prostitution) how to deal with the problem of widows, widowers and orphans and how to provide for the affected and the infected and to avail drugs.

Multidisciplinary and multisectoral efforts will need to be employed to mitigate the impact of the pandemic on the families, communities and the socio-economic welfare of the population.

SWOT Analysis

Strength	Opportunities
Well trained community health workers; Availability of essential drugs in health facilities; Availability of ART; Presence of numerous collaborators in the fight against HIV/AIDS; Presence of DTC and CACCs; Mobile VCT clinics; Presence of PMTCT centers.	Availability of many funds e.g TOWA, MAANISHA to boost the fight against the scourge; Improvement of services offered in health facilities through infrastructural development; Institutional capacity building of health management boards and committees; Proposed HIV/AIDS Bill in parliament Training of health personnel on management skills; Renewed support from the development partners through initiatives such as TOWA; Numerous publicities campaign against HIV/AIDS pandemic in the media.
Weaknesses	Threats
Cultural beliefs; Ignorance of the dangers of unskilled birth attendance; Vastness of the District vis-à-vis resource allocation; Long distances to health centres; Poor road network and means of communication; Inadequate health facilities; Inadequate health personnel; Increasing HIV/AIDS prevalence rate; High defaulting rates by HIV/AIDS patients due to weak tracking mechanism.	Limited and inconsiderate resource allocation which don't take into account the size of the district; Difficulty in communication in case of emergency; Multi-drug resistance to certain opportunistic infections e.g. Multi Drug Resistant TB; Insecurity causing communities to abandon health facilities; Inbuilt stigma against HIV+ patients.

iv) Gender Inequality

Gender concerns in development planning for Imenti South District are broad and diverse. On access and control of resources, almost all the land is owned and controlled by men except for a few businesswomen in major towns like the district headquarters and the major shopping centers. The sex ratio in the district (F: M) is 1.021. The gender concerns in the district entail the relative access of sexes to resources as well as the different roles each sex plays in the socio economic activities and decision making. The gender division of labour is such that the female are predominantly occupied in agriculture. However, many more women are now involved in agribusiness and trade especially in horticultural markets in the district.

Though the male female ratio is almost equal in number, access to and control of resources, gender division of labour and socio-political position and role in decision making is predominantly the man's affair. All these have implications on the development of the district; women are consigned to do mostly reproductive work while men are involved in the productive work instead of being partners in development. Decision making on productive property and assets like land, livestock and cash crops is a man's affair. The females have access to these assets but they do not have authority on their disposal and benefits thereof. In the education sub-sector, for example, though the number of women exceeds the number of men in the general population, the situation is reverse in the schools. In primary schools for example, there are 22365 boys and 19428 girls. This is further aggravated by the fact that the drop out rates by sex for boys and girls are 17.6% and 20.3% respectively.

In order to develop the district and alleviate poverty in the district, women and men have to be actively involved in developing their own social projects. To address the bias against women and lighten the workload, efforts will be made to implement projects like water supplies and health facilities that can reduce the distance walked to access these facilities. Measure will also be taken to channel more micro credit small scale businesses managed by women like marketing of horticultural produce. It is also imperative for all projects to undertake gender analysis before designing their interventions in order to target the right groups for maximum felt impact. In order to reduce gender disparities, there is need for concerted efforts towards increasing women's access to cheap credit. This will improve their income levels hence improving the per capita income.

SWOT Analysis

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

v) Disaster Management

The district is prone to drought especially the low agro-ecological zones of the district. To combat the effects of drought, more resources are to be diverted to save lives of both human and livestock through the provision of water, relief food, disease control, provision of human health services and food supplements. A long term solution to curb this problem has been to improve irrigation in the dry areas. This was started by implementation and commissioning of the Ciomujogia Irrigation Scheme. This has resulted in improved yields of the farmers in the area especially production of horticultural products.

An early warning system will be used more effectively in the formulation of development projects and programmes. In addition, the district is prone to landslides. This is attributable to poor water drainage method hence high levels of seepage. It is further aggravated by poor farming methods especially along steep slopes hence the need to educate the community on proper farming methods to prevent these disasters.

SWOT Analysis

Strength	Weaknesses
Availability of emergency kitty in CDF; Presence of NGOs and development partners assisting in quick response to emergencies.	Poor or non-existence of physical infrastructure such as roads, factories, hospital and telecommunication services; Poor land tenure systems and Bad/impassable roads during rainy season.
Opportunities	Threats
Increased government and development partner in the district ; Drive for peaceful co-existence with other communities in the region	Endemic poverty and rising population HIV/AIDS; Low interest to private sector investment; Growing frequency of climatic shocks.

vii) Environmental conservation and management

Environmental degradation in the district is rampant, forests have been destroyed, and quarrying along rivers is unchecked. This dries up the rivers hence it is a potential recipe for drought. This in turn increases the communities' vulnerability to sanitation related epidemics. Measures to be taken to check on environmental degradation include enforcement of a ban to curb logging and harvesting of indigenous forests, plant seedlings on the destroyed sections of the gazzeted forests. Community initiatives to improve forest cover in the district have been taken through community tree nurseries which are then bought by the CDF and other stakeholders and planted in the public land. Steep terrain in most parts of the district coupled with opening up of land on such slopes has made most river valleys to be prone to landslides which result in loss of life. There is hence need to accelerate afforestation programmes to curb these disasters.

Monoculture has resulted in low soil fertility hence the need to diversify enterprises to ensure food security and improve food security. Monoculture is especially common in the

upper and lower zones which are predominantly tea and banana growing zones respectively.

SWOT Analysis

Strength	Weaknesses
Sectors collaboration and partnerships; Presence of active District Environment Committee (DEC); Renewed commitment by the locals to conserve the environment; Presence of NGOs which addresses Environmental issues.	Limited staff in the district; Inadequate financial resources facilities and equipment; Low client responsiveness due to inadequate capacity and Illegal settlements in the forest land; low adherence to EIA requirements.
Opportunities	Threats
Partnerships and collaboration with stakeholders; Indigenous knowledge; Availability of a proper legal framework addressing environmental issues.	Unclear delineation of some roles for lead agencies in environment matters. High pollution of the environment Global warming. Destruction of water catchments

viii) Inaccessibility to ICT

A vibrant Information and Communications Technology (ICT) sector is critical to the development of a knowledge based economy and hence lowering of the cost of doing business. The ICT sector has been identified as one of the anchors on to which the achievement of the Vision 2030 is based, particularly on Business Process Outsourcing (BPO). BPO is a new and promising sector to Kenya, which involves providing business services via the internet to organisations in the developed world. This is seen as a great opportunity, especially to the youth that will be realised if the vision of Kenya becoming one of the top three Business Process Outsourcing countries is realised. The medium term focus is to attract major IT suppliers and BPO players into the district with a view of creating more jobs and training in Information Technology

SWOT Analysis

Strength	Weaknesses
Fiber Optic Cables Laid In The District; Increasing Literacy Levels, Increasing Number Of ICT Training Institutions In The District	Lack Of Dedicated BPO Facilities, Inadequate Supply Human Resources With The Necessary Skills.
Opportunities	Threats
Adequate Land For Construction Of ICT Centers, Feasibility Studies Indicate That Investment In ICT Facilities In The District, Investment In Training Institutes	Poor Telecommunication Infrastructure, High Cost Of Energy Supply, Inadequate Access To Energy Supply, Poor Local Supplier Base For The Necessary Hardware And Software

2.6 Analysis of Issues and Causes

The development strategies formulated to counter these challenges include incorporation of Community Action Plans into the DDP through Medium Term Expenditure

Framework and reviews and involvement of all the stakeholders in the DDP development and implementation to create a sense of ownership.

The following section provides an analysis of causes of problems hindering development in the district, which forms the basis of formulating strategies and objectives for the realization of the district vision.

Problem / Issue	Causes	Development Objective /goal	Immediate Objective/ Targets	Strategies
Low agricultural productivity and food insecurity	Poor crop husbandry and lack of crop diversification; low and inefficient use of farm inputs; inadequate and unreliable water supply; Poor storage methods leading to food losses; Inadequate knowledge on agronomic practices.	To ensure food security and high agricultural productivity for all by 2012	To ensure that Extension services are increased by 20% by the end of 2009; To increase the Farm inputs usage by all farmers by 65% by the end of the plan period; To reduce the farming and production costs by 25 % by the 2010; To reduce the post harvest losses by half by the year 2010; To increase acreage under drought resistant crops by 15% by the year 2009.	Fast track extension services under NALEP; Increase awareness on technologies to increase soil fertility through stakeholder workshops; Networking with MFIs Increase awareness on water harvesting technologies for irrigation; Encourage farmers to adopt suitable crops; Monitor input prices and advise farmers accordingly; Encourage farmers to adopt modern agronomic practices; Avail more clean seed for farmers adoption; Establishment of model farms; Encourage the establishment of farmers' cooperative societies; Monitor and disseminate product market information Establish marketing groups.
Low livestock productivity	Few extension staff; Lack of quality breeding stock; High cost of livestock inputs; High cost of breeding animals; Frequent droughts; Prevalence of disease; Poor quality feeds; Poor roads; Inadequate access to market information;	Increase livestock production by 10% annually over the plan period	Increase extension services Affordable livestock inputs Improved breeding animals Put in place droughts mitigation measures. promote use of artificial insemination (A.I) Intensify bee, poultry and animal husbandry.	Collaboration/ Train farmers in groups; Collaboration Farmer groups; Training on upgrading A.I; Training on feed production and conservation; Water harvesting; Diversification of enterprises e.g. beekeeping; Sensitize farmers on the use of A.I; Initiate bee keeping, poultry and small animal keeping; Initiate extension services through NALEP; Initiate crop pest and disease control Intensify disease surveillance and control; Intensify meat inspection.

Problem / Issue	Causes	Development Objective /goal	Immediate Objective/ Targets	Strategies
	Poor management of cooperative societies.			
Poor Health Status	Inadequate facilities; low Doctor / Nurse patient ratio; Inoperative health facilities; long distances to health facilities; High rates of stigma to HIV/AIDS; Low latrine coverage and poor waste disposal; Recurrent pollution of water sources; Lack of awareness on the need for protection of water catchment areas; Lack of awareness on mosquito control.	To ensure high standards of health by reducing cross demographic morbidity and mortality by 8% annually	Increase accessibility to proper medical care by reducing the average distance to healthcare facilities to 2 km by 2012; Increase and upgrade all health facilities by 2012; Control endemic diseases HIV/AIDS/Malaria; We take nutrition and well balanced diet; Increase sanitation facilities to increase VIP latrine coverage to 65% by the end of the plan period; Increase control and prevention of diseases; Increase immunization coverage by 10% annually.	Initiate immunization programmes; Construct/ equip more health facilities; Control of endemic diseases; Initiate nutrition and balanced diet programmes; Initiate IEC materials on diseases; Initiate HIV/AIDS control projects; control/ prevention build the capacity of health workers and support groups involve community health workers and leaders in healthcare-
Low income levels	Low prices on produce; Unemployment; Inadequate access to cheap credit.	To reduce absolute poverty from 43.56% to less than 40% by the end of the plan period; Reduce contribution to national poverty from 0.45 to 0.2 at the end of the plan period.	Increase investment in small and medium size enterprises by 15% annually; Increase group business trainings by 10% annually; Increase industrial productivity of the SMEs by 7% in the first year and rise it to 10% annually thereafter; Increase the number of	To increase SMEs by completing and constructing new market centers; To increase credit provision and accessibility; Acquire funds for cottage industries through creating awareness on schemes of funding available e.g the YEF; Increase awareness on the importance of cottage/small scale industries; Initiate skills training / workshops and seminars; Initiate case studies and field/industrial attachments and educational tours; encourage use of labour intensive methods in road building and

Problem / Issue	Causes	Development Objective /goal	Immediate Objective/ Targets	Strategies
			investors using modern marketing techniques by 50% by the end of the plan period.	maintenance.
Poor infrastructure	Inadequate funding; Inadequate technical staff; Many unclassified roads Terrain (on hilly terrain); Soil texture (in areas where we have sand or sandy soils, rain water seeps through faster, resulting in wash outs or land slides); Road reserve encroachment; High cost of road maintenance.	To ensure we have improved infrastructure	Classify all unclassified roads and reclassify RAR roads; To increase the number of households with electricity connection by 10% annually; To increase the length of roads with bitumen surface by 75 km before the end of the plan period; Complete the Nkubu Water and Sewerage Project before the end of the plan period.	Improve routine road maintenance through RMFLF; Finalise reclassification of roads; Enhance the construction of trunk roads and bridges; Increase gravelling, spot improvement on roads; Fast track the rural electrification programme.
Water Scarcity	Poor water harvesting methods; High cost of piping; Inadequate water points; Poor O & M of water points.	To increase access to clean water for domestic, industrial and irrigation use.	Construct more boreholes; Increase accessibility to reliable clean water by 10% annually; Construct roof catchments facilities; Rehabilitation of all existing water supplies and springs before the end of the plan period.	Initiate borehole construction programmes; Initiate river dam construction; Initiate roof catchments programmes; Initiate clean piped water projects; Support community based water projects develop more irrigation schemes.
Literacy Levels are low	high dropout rates; inadequate education facilities; inadequate staff especially in the lower zones; low enrolment;	To increase literacy rates; Increase the adult literacy level to 70% by the end of the plan period; Improve performance in	To increase education facilities by 15% by the year 2010; To ensure equitable staff distribution before the end of the plan period.	Intensified assessment; Mounting in service courses; Hold awareness meetings; Improve educational facilities e.g. Science Laboratories; Increase the level of awareness on the importance of adult literacy through barazas and FBO's; Increase funds to support the adult literacy programme.

Problem / Issue	Causes	Development Objective /goal	Immediate Objective/ Targets	Strategies
	low transition retention; low levels of enrolment in adult literacy classes.	the national examinations.		
Low rates of investment	Lack of funds for entrepreneurial training; Low rate of entrepreneurial skills and knowledge; Bias towards investment in real estate as opposed to industries; Low awareness on the importance of entrepreneurship training; High cost of entrepreneurship training; Lack of knowledge on alternative investment options; Negative perceptions on the capital requirements on start-ups; Highly risk averse society; Prohibitive cost of borrowing from banks and saccos.	Increase the rate of investment by 10% annually	Increase investment in small and medium size enterprises by 10% annually; Increase the number of investors accessing cheap credit by 10% annually; Increase awareness on e-commerce.	Train the public on alternative financing options available in the market today for start-ups; Increase awareness levels on business risk assessment; Adopt group training approach to entrepreneurship and financial management; Organise public- private sector forums for discussions on the various financing options available in the market; Educate the public on cheap financing options available e.g through the Youth enterprise fund, women enterprise development fund, poverty eradication funds.
High HIV / AIDS prevalence rate.	Commercial sex workers; Poor morals and low condom uptake; Inadequate intervention measures; High rates of stigmatization.	Reduce HIV/Aids prevalence from 3% to below 1 % by the end of the plan period.	To Reduce commercial sex activities by 20% every year; To increase condom uptake by 20% annually; Reduce societal stigma against HIV/AIDS.	To increase sensitization among commercial sex workers; To increase HIV/Aid interventions; To increase awareness on positive change of behavior; Empower CBOs to adequately educate the communities on the best practices; Empower the decentralized NACC structures e.g DTC and CACCs to deal with HIV/AIDS.

Problem / Issue	Causes	Development Objective /goal	Immediate Objective/ Targets	Strategies
Environmental Degradation	Poor farming practices; Deforestation; Quarrying; Over grazing.	Ensure sustainable use of the environment	To increase awareness on best farming practices to cover all locations by the year 2010; To increase acreage of land under tree cover by 10% every year; Increase afforestation; Protect our rivers; Ensure that waste is properly disposed; Mark the boundary of Mt. Kenya before the end of the plan period.	To increase awareness on proper farming practices; To intensify campaign on reforestation; Undertake Afforestation and re-afforestation; Initiate river bank protection along Rivers; Initiate proper waste disposal and sanitation; initiate and encourage spring protection; increase funding to community tree nurseries for public land tree planting; Regular patrols by armed forest guards.
High and increasing no. of OVCs in the District	High HIV/ AIDS morbidity and mortality rates High poverty levels	Ensure proper care and protection for OVCs; Ensure that OVCs get access to Education, Health care, Birth certificates.	Ensure all OVCs are properly registered and supported before the end of the plan period	Strengthen the OVCs cash transfer (OVC-CT) to families taking care of OVCs; Work towards poverty reduction with development partners; Increase awareness to the general public on the rights of the child; Closely monitor the OVC-CTs expenditure; Create and increase awareness among parents, youth and the general public on responsible parenthood; Closely monitor CCIs to ensure that children in there are properly looked after and provided for; Enforce children maintenance orders. Enhance PPPs in child care.
Poor development in ICT	High cost of ICT infrastructure Lack of ICT knowledge	Increase awareness on ICT to 60% of the population by the plan period.	Increase the number of computer colleges by 10 annually; Strengthen the MIS in the district; Establish 1 ICT village in the constituency.	Train staff on MIS; Increase awareness on ICT through public forums e.g barazas.
Insecurity	High poverty rates; Lack of adequate police posts and stations; Lack of	Improve the capacity of the district disaster committee; Improve managerial effectiveness	Establish local community policing committees at the village levels before the end of the plan period;	Train, equip and fund the committees; Construct and equip the district headquarters, division, Locational and sub Locational offices; Training of administrative officers on modern managerial practices.

Problem / Issue	Causes	Development Objective /goal	Immediate Objective/ Targets	Strategies
	adequate equipment to fight crime; Lack of institutionalization of the community policing concept.	along the Gemba Kaizen concept; Institutionalise the community policing concept in the district.	Build the capacity of the district disaster committee.	
Congestion at the district headquarters	Inadequate office space to accommodate all the departments.	Avail sufficient office space to all the government departments.	Increase office accommodation for all the departments before the end of the plan period.	Construct a multi-storey office block to accommodate all the departments.

CHAPTER THREE:
**DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND
PROJECTS**



3.0 introduction

This chapter encompasses the translation of District strategies into specific sector strategies and courses of action such as projects/programs that cumulatively lead to an improvement in the living standards of communities. It is prepared sector by sector in line with the MTEF process, and includes the relevant sub-sectors in each sector. In each of the sectors, the sector mission, vision and the district response to the sector vision and mission are analyzed. The roles of the stakeholders and sub-sector priorities have been highlighted. The proposed programmes and projects have been ranked by order of priority while cross sector linkages have been analyzed per sector.

3.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

This sector comprises of the following sub-sectors as outlined in the revised Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF): Agriculture; Livestock and Fisheries Development; Co-operative Development and Marketing; Lands; Forestry and wildlife; and Fisheries development

3.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision:

The sector vision is to be 'an innovative, commercially-oriented and modern Agriculture and Rural Development Sector'.

Mission:

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

3.1.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

In the medium term, the district will strive to attain adequate food production through collaboration with other stakeholders. Measures to be adopted will include enhanced extension services, promotion of drought resistant crops such as grain Amaranth, Cassava and millet and promotion of small-scale irrigation for the lower agro ecological zones. Traditional food crops such as millet, sorghum, cowpeas and cassava will also be promoted and farmers trained on new recipes.

It is envisaged that if poverty reduction intervention measures are implemented, it would raise the incomes of the farmers in particular and the poor in general hence increase savings, which would in turn spur off-farm activities like trade, commerce and service industry. The productive sector is therefore used as a vehicle to spearhead development in the production, industrial and economic sectors.

In addition, access to potable water will be increased through roof catchments, drilling more boreholes and shallow wells, and protection of springs along the hills. The management of water resources will be localized and formation of River Users Associations will be encouraged to increase community participation in water resource

management. The district will utilize small-scale irrigation to promote high yielding mangoes and bananas among other high value horticultural crops.

Forest conservation measures will be undertaken so as to conserve gazetted and non-gazetted forests from being overexploited. The land demarcation and issuance of title deeds will be fast tracked in order to increase the pace of land transfers and also allow the farmers have collateral to access loans.

Aquaculture uptake in the district has been slow. Fish farming in the district will be part of the strategy to improve food security and rural employment through increased volume of fish farming, adoption of fish eating habits and exploitation of other fisheries potential. Supervisory and regulatory roles will be strengthened to improve information transmission so as to facilitate trade and the establishment of agro based industries especially focusing on value addition. Further, the district will promote formation of marketing bodies to enhance returns from the productive sectors.

Rural water supply will be improved to reach more households through expansion and augmentation of the existing water supply schemes. Environmental conservation and general natural resource management will be pursued through a participatory approach.

3.1.3 Importance of the Sector in the District.

This is the most important sector in the district both in terms of employment, income earnings, and overall contribution to the socioeconomic welfare of the district. Some of the services include provision of water (domestic and irrigation), marketing services through the cooperative societies, general environmental management and conservation. The sector is the source of the raw materials for the small scale traders. Agriculture sub sector alone provides employment to more than 60% of the population, either directly or indirectly. It is also the main contributor of food security, contributing more than 75% of the income earned in the district.

The cooperative sub sector is also important in the marketing of the agricultural produce and other product and services. It is the engine for rural development through the mobilization of funds for investment.

3.1.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Farmers	Carry out farming activities Environmental conservation and management Adoption of skills and new technologies Contribution to development projects Support to cooperative societies through active membership Participation in the participatory rural appraisal activities and CAP development
NGOs, CBOs and religious organisations	Capacity building in participatory development Financial support to development projects Provision of extension services Environmental conservation
Kenya Agricultural Research Institute (KARI)	Provision of clean seed Research on appropriate technologies

Stakeholder	Role
IFAD	Promotes tree crop production, farm mechanization, improved seed use, Provision of start up materials for demonstrations and trainings. Enhancing dissemination of livestock market prices through bill boards for bulletins Capacity building for both the staff and farmers.
NEMA	To make sure the technologies used in farm production, agro-processing, packaging etc conform to the environmental requirements of the country. The authority also vets irrigation schemes.
Njaa Marufuku Kenya	To address millennium goal no. 1 by promoting community income generating activities.
NALEP	To promote the use of farm inputs i.e. fertilizer and hybrid seed. Capacity building for both the staff and farmers. It's the driving engine in extension provision through focal area approach. Support offices in ICT Stakeholder mobilization Enhance market linkages
CDF	Funding of farmers groups Construction of marketing centers
Cooperative Bank of Kenya, KUSCCO (central finance programme)	Banking and farm financing
National Housing cooperative Union	Housing development
Cooperative insurance Company	Insurance services
Coffee Board of Kenya, KPCU, MCFCU, Kenya Dairy Board, Land O Lakes	Marketing of farm products

3.1.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Food security	Provision of sufficient food to the people.	Inadequate and unreliable rainfall in the lower agro ecological zones; Low usage of improved technology.	Development of early maturing/ drought tolerant varieties; Train farmers on soil fertility through use of organic manure/ inorganic fertilizers.
Livestock development	Improve the quality of products; Increase producer earnings	Poor/Low quality breeding; High disease incidence; Inadequate/poor quality pasture; Poor livestock management techniques.	Improve skills on proper husbandry; Intensify vaccination campaigns and animal breeding; Improve skills on proper pasture and fodder management techniques.
Research and development	To improve on the crops and livestock quality and productivity	Inadequate resources to carry out long term research on crop and animal breeding; High costs of research seed bulking; Lack of adequate land.	Collaboration with other stakeholders' e.g KARI; HCDA Dissemination of seeds to organized groups.
Water supply	Provide access to clean and quality drinking and farming	Illegal water abstractions; Low efficiency in water	Encourage formation of River Users Association;

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	water; Improve sanitation and disposal of waste water in the main towns in the district.	use; High cost of water and sanitation projects.	Increase spring protection; Encourage formation of community water project.
Cooperative Development	Revitalization of the sector through realization of an economically vibrant and self sustaining cooperative sector.	Poor management of cooperatives; Split of cooperatives into small uneconomical units; Low savings and high default rates; Inadequate marketing information.	Intensive training of the cooperative members; Diversification of the cooperatives' products e.g FOSA and microfinance; Support oriented income generating activities.
Fisheries	Increase the fish production in the farms	Low fish consumption in the district.	Promote the market for fish.
Land and settlement	Increase number of people having title deeds.	Many land disputes	Increase no. and efficiency of the land tribunals.
Crop development	Improve food security; Production of high quality produce.	High cost of farm inputs; Inappropriate credit facilities and high cost credit; Low market prices for the products.	Revitalize the coop sector to offer loans and inputs at reduced prices; More appropriate credit facilities/ scheme to be pursued; Source for external markets.
Veterinary services	Reduce disease outbreaks; Control zoonotic diseases; Maintain a clean environment and improve rural livelihood; Improve market value of livestock products.	Inadequate human resource; Lack of sufficient training of the staff; Lack of adequate transport; Inadequate office space, furniture and equipment.	Disease and pest control; Veterinary public health; Hides, skins and leather improvements; Extension services; Supervision and inspectorate services.

3.1.6 Project and Programme Priorities

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

	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
MKEPP District wide	Capacity building to achieve more equitable abstraction of river water and ensure more efficient use for irrigation; Environmental conservation and rehabilitation in areas adjacent to rivers through soil erosion control on farms and on roadsides; Improve river water quality to increase season base flow to ASALs for efficient water use; reduction of sediment loads and pollution; Improve agricultural	Increase on-farm productivity; Create new and expanded agricultural and natural resources based IGAs; Improve capacity to access markets to sell produce and products; Protect and rehabilitate water resources;	Sourcing and dissemination of marketing information to farmers; Rehabilitation of rural access roads; Putting up farm soil and water conservation structures to improve on crop production; Farmers training on appropriate technologies.

Project Name and coverage	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
	productivity; Promote marketing of agricultural and natural resources based products to raise household incomes.		
Njaa Marufuku Kenya District wide	Increase food security; initiatives through support to resource poor community groups by providing grants for capacity building or empowerment; up-scaling food security initiatives and creating a revolving fund; Strengthen and support private sector participation in food security through provision of grants to support and up-scale innovative food security interventions.	Reduce food insecurity; Submit 8 proposals annually to the HQ for funding; Improvement on financial management by the groups; Train all funded groups.	Farmer groups propose group projects geared towards eradication of hunger and poverty, they are vetted and funded for implementation.
NALEP – SIDA District wide	Provide a pluralistic approach to agricultural extension by mobilizing all stakeholders; Mobilising all communities to relate their needs and available opportunities for intervention; Mobilising farmers into common interest groups to undertake IGAs.	3 focal areas annually 6000 farmers annually	Conduct broad based surveys; Flag opportunities for agricultural development; Formation of common interest groups; staff and farmer training organize stakeholders meetings; Conduct research extension workshops; Hold professional group meetings.
NAAIAP District wide	To improve farm inputs access and affordability for smallholder farmers; To improve inputs supply and utilization to stimulate the demand for and efficient utilization of farm inputs by the smallholder farmers; Impart knowledge and skills to farmers, agro-input dealers and extension staff on the efficient utilization of farm inputs; Marketing to link up farmers and agro-dealers to the available markets for efficient sale of their products.	Increase agricultural productivity and outputs at farm level; Enhance food security/availability at the household level and generate incomes from sales of surplus produce; Mobilize and facilitate accessibility of credit to agro-input dealers and farmers; Transform agriculture from subsistence to commercial farming and inculcate farm business and entrepreneurial skills.	Select farmers to receive seed and fertilizer; The farmers undergo training in group formation and seed banking; Data collection on the selected farmers; Making sure the correct practices are followed to improve on productivity.

Project Name and coverage	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Orphaned crops production District wide	Promote production of traditional but abandoned crops	Bulk 10 tonnes annually	Seed bulking
KENYA AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY PROJECT district wide	Transfer of technologies; Increase farm productivity; Improve research farmer interaction.	15 CIGs established per year	Community mobilization; Flagging opportunities; Formation of CIGs; Training and capacity building.
Animal health extension District wide	Increase awareness on animal health; Improve animal production; Reduce disease outbreaks.	Train 60,000 farmers through on farm visits, barazas, workshops and seminars.	Animal health extension visits and barazas are held; Farmer training through farmer field schools.
Artificial insemination programmes District wide	Increase the number of farmers accessing professional and qualified AI services providers	Inspect all the AI outlets once every 3 months	Licencing of qualified private AI producers; Provision of extension services to the farmers;
Hides, skins and leather improvement District wide	Improve the quality of hides and skins produced in the district; Reduce illegal trade in hides and skins; Improve traders income from the hides and skins business.	Improve grade by 30%; license 15 premises per year; License and train 100 flay men before the end of the plan period.	Inspection visits undertaken; Licence and train flayers.
Meat inspection District wide	Improve hygiene on meat handling; Reduce zoonotic and incidences of meat borne diseases.	Inspect all the meat in the district i.e. 10000 animal carcasses per year.	Licensing of slaughter points and containers; Animal inspection; Train farmers on proper meat and carcass handling.
Vector control District wide	Reduce the incidences of tick-borne diseases	Revive 5 cattle dips	Dip rehabilitation; Create awareness on the importance of animal dipping.
Disease control and surveillance District wide	Reduce disease outbreaks	Vaccinate 20000 animals annually	Impose quarantines where need be; increase animal vaccination; Inspect markets and stock routes.
Animal nutrition District wide	Improve the farmers knowledge on fodder establishment, conservation and utilization for improved livestock production.	60 farmers training per year; 30 fodder establishment; Demonstrations annually 18 field days annually; 300 farm supervisory visits annually.	Farmer training; Demonstrations on fodder establishment, conservation and utilization; Field days; Farm visits.
Genetics improvements at Marimba farm District wide	Improve the quality of animal breeds in the district for improved productivity	20 quality breeding cattle per year	Multiplication and breeding of dairy animals
Ciomujogia value addition project District wide	Improve value of crops produced in the location	Complete a mango processing plant before the end of the plan period	Purchase and installation of a processing plant

(B) New Project Proposals: Agriculture Development

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Farmers training and extension services district wide	1	Improve provision of extension services Promote efficient use of farm inputs	60 farmers trainings annually	Train farmers on proper crop husbandry, efficient use of farm inputs through FFS and on farm trainings
Soil and water conservation district wide	3	Promote appropriate and efficient soil and water conservation techniques	10000 farmers trained annually	Provision of planting materials and training on actual conservation practices
Promotion of drought tolerant crop varieties	4	Increase food security in the lower agro-ecological zones	1200 Ha. annually	Introduce and promote planting of drought tolerant varieties in the lower agro ecological zones in the district
Value addition of agricultural produce	5	Increase market value of agricultural produce in the district to increase farmers incomes	15 groups trained annually	Train farmers on value addition techniques and provide equipment for the projects
Dissemination of market information	6	Increase farmers access to market information for informed marketing decisions	60 market bulletins annually	Production of monthly market reports on the prevailing market prices of agricultural produce
Farmer training on contract farming and marketing	7	Increase awareness and practice of contract farming and marketing in the district	15 groups trained annually	Train farmers on the practice of contract farming and marketing through FFS
Promotion and production of new/ emerging crops	8	Promote the production of high value new emerging crops to increase food security and increase per capita income	5 groups trained annually	Train farmers through FFS and demonstrations on the advantages accrued from production of the new emerging crops
SHoMaP	9	Increase output and net margins/ unit area from horticultural production Increase employment opportunities Increase quality of horticultural produce and reduce cost to consumers	promote production and marketing of 5 priority horticultural crops per district	Training of staff, farmers and stockists Community mobilization Supply market information through billboards Improvement of market facilities through the local councils Improvement of RARs

Project Name Location/ District	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of an office block	10	Improve the working conditions and efficiency of the District veterinary office	1 office block before the end of the plan period	Construct and equip a permanent district office block
Disease and pest control	11	Reduce disease outbreaks and incidences in the district	Vaccinate 20000 animals annually	Organise and undertake disease and pest control programmes i.e vaccinations, surveillance and trainings
Meat inspection services	12	Ensure reduced infectious meat borne diseases, improve revenue collection	10000 animal carcasses inspected annually	Inspection and license of slaughter points and carrier boxes to maintain environmental hygiene
Hides, skins and leather improvement services	13	Improve the quality of the leather products in the district	Improve grades by 30% per grade	Make inspection visits Train flayers on proper skin and hide flaying
Extension services	14	Increased awareness of the farmers on disease identification and control	60,000 farmers trained during the plan period	Hold training workshops Education and sensitization of the farmers on disease identification and control
Inspectorate services	15	Improve the quality of animal health services' outlets	Inspect all animal health provider outlets in the district	Continuous Inspection of all the Animal Health Providers Outlets
Small scale milk processing in the urban centers	16	To add value to milk produced To increase the milk market Improve safety in milk handling and marketing Prolong milk shelf life	20 trainings in the plan period'	Train beneficiaries on safe milk production and handling of milk Train beneficiaries on value addition of milk e.g. production of yoghurt Train beneficiaries on quality control, legislation of milk and dairy products
Livestock nutrition	17	To improve livestock feeding material at the farm level	Increase acreage under fodder by 100 acres 40 trainings before the end of the plan period 4000 farmers	Train farmers and demonstrate on fodder production and conservation Train farmers on livestock feeding practices
Dairy cattle improvement	18	To improve and maintain high value of genetic value of the Ayrshire breed for the farming community	500 animals registered in the Kenya stud book before the end of the plan period	Carry out planned breeding, progeny testing, farmers training, farm development and conduct exhibitions

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Local goat improvement	19	To increase the local goat production	108 trainings reaching 2000 farmers in the plan period	Carry out training on goat husbandry, upgrade local stock
Local poultry improvement	20	To increase local poultry production	108 trainings reaching 3000 farmers in the plan period	Carry out training on poultry farming, upgrade local stock
Pigs production improvement	21	To increase pigs production	10 trainings reaching 100 farmers before the end of the plan period	Carry out training on pig husbandry Upgrade local stock Train farmers on marketing
Honey production improvement	22	To increase honey production	60 trainings to reach 600 beekeepers before the end of the plan period	Train farmers on apiculture Conduct apiary inspections Train farmers on honey value addition
Livestock marketing improvement	23	To improve the flow of market information to facilitate access to markets	Weekly data collection 60 market bulletins per month	Collect data on the main markets Process and disseminate information to main stakeholders Train farmers on marketing Strengthen marketing stakeholders' forum
Emerging livestock promotion and development	24	Start crocodile, quail, silkworms and guinea fowl farming as a source of additional income	10 trainings in the plan period	Setting networks for emerging livestock development Train farmers on emerging livestock Train staff on the emerging livestock Develop extension material for farmer training
Mitunguu banana processing factory	25	- Increase the value of banana produce	- Establish and operationalize 1 banana factory by the end of the plan period	Site identification Investor identification Factory construction And operationalization

(A) New Project Proposal: Cooperatives

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Intensive Cooperative Management Improvement System (ICMIS)	1	To enhance cooperatives management to improve coffee and dairy payment rates to producers, better dividends to the members	20 trainings annually	Capacity building on management techniques and systems
Community empowerment and enterprise development through cooperatives (CEEDCO)	2	To strengthen capacity for development of various enterprises that carry economic gain for members	5000 farmers annually	Training on enterprise identification and development
Coffee Development Fund (CoDF)	3	To improve coffee quality by availing loans to farmers	2000 farmers annually	Loans availed to farmers for farm inputs and working capital
Dairy Development Programme	4	To improve dairy production, quality and quantity Increase farmers income through expanded incomes	3000 farmers annually	Farmers training and capacity building
Small Holder Irrigation Programme of Mt. Kenya	5	To improve agricultural production To assist in identifying market potentials for the produce Encourage farmers to save Mobilize loans for the farmers	500 farmers annually	Loans availed through cooperative bank, Equity Bank for irrigation infrastructure and farm inputs

(B) New Projects Proposal: Lands

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Building of a new office block	1	Ensure effective and efficient customer service	1 block constructed by the end of the plan period	Site identification, costing, building construction

3.1.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The Productive Sector plays a significant role in the overall economy through revitalizing agriculture for food security; revitalizing cooperatives to mobilize domestic savings, revamping the livestock and fisheries sub-sector. It also entails sustainable exploitation of forestry and mineral resources, reforming land management systems, and protecting, conserving and sustainable management of wildlife and other natural resources, and promotion of tourism, trade and industry.

The sector has direct and indirect cross sectoral linkages with the other sectors of the economy; namely, Governance, Justice, Law and Order, National Security, Health, Education, Physical Infrastructure, Manpower and Special Programmes, Public Administration, and Information, Communication and Technology. This is because the

performance of the sector directly and indirectly affects the other sectors through forward and backward linkages in the economy.

The cross sectoral linkages that exist between the Agricultural Sector and the other sectors of the economy are summarized in the following table:

Cross Sectoral Linkages

	Sector	Linkages
1.	Governance, Justice, Law and Order/National Security	Security is of paramount for importance to the overall development of the country. The Productive Sector relates to GJLO/NS sectors due to the importance of security as well as with regard to the administration of Trade, Industry, investments and Tourism.
2.	Health	The sector relates to Productive Sector on issues of general health of the public, on mainstreaming HIV/AIDS pandemic in the sector activities and programmes as well as on issues of national food security and nutrition, public health concerns and animal and veterinary diseases and pests control.
3.	Education	The sector relates to Productive Sector on matters of food security, environmental sustainability and child health growth requirements.
4.	Physical Infrastructure	The sector is critical to the Productive Sector due to the importance of road network flow, water and irrigation development and the importance of local government authorities with regard to physical development of markets. The Sector is also important in terms of rural electrification for promotion of agri-business industries and general energy supply for domestic use.
5.	Public Administration	The sector relates to the Productive Sector from the stand point of overall national development planning and public expenditure management, budget tracking and Monitoring and evaluation of development programmes and activities as well as access to support services.
6.	ICT	The sector has close linkages to the Productive Sector due to the importance of ICT and globalization particularly with regard to market access through ICT

3.1.8 Mainstreaming Cross-cutting Issues

To maintain its productivity and contribution to the district development, the sector will spearhead investments in Agro-forestry approaches. Field Extension Workers will be trained to disseminate HIV/AIDS information alongside agriculture extension services. Further, community members will undergo training and sensitization on alternative energy sources such as solar and biomass. Pro-poor policies targeting the vulnerable groups like the poor will take a centre stage. This will ensure that all projects and programmes are demand driven and also for sustainability purposes. The sector will also strive to strongly involve women, youth and physically challenged in day to day decision making right from the grassroots.

3.2 Trade, Tourism and Industry

The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises programmes are being implemented by several Ministries namely Trade and Industry, Labour, Finance, Education and the Office of the President (Poverty Eradication Commission). MSMEs sector has a higher potential for employment and wealth creation which will contribute immensely to the achievement of the Vision 2030 of a high quality of life for Kenyans. Resources allocated for MSMEs activities under one sector could have a greater impact in the promotion and development of MSMEs. Development and transfer of technologies cut across almost all the sectors.

The trade and industry sub sector handles the registration, patenting copyrights and arbitration of disputes arising from use and trading in these technologies.

3.2.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision

The vision of the Trade, Tourism and Industry Sector is a harmonious and globally competitive industrial and investment society that thrives as a destination of choice with citizens operating freely across borders.

Mission

The sector 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 Sector Vision and Mission

The district will contribute towards the achievement of the vision and mission by provision of credit facilities to the small scale traders, providing training on management skills to the already existing and potential traders. The district will ensure that there is availability of land for industrial investment.

3.2.3 Importance of the Sector to the District

This sector contributes significantly to improving the quality and quantity of life of the residents of the district through employment creation and increase investments. It is crucial for economic growth of the local economy and substantially contributes to poverty reduction. The sector contributes immensely to growth of the economy by providing various strategies through its functions and objectives in spear heading economic development.

Most industries in the district are agro-based bearing in mind that the mainstay of the economy here is agriculture. The industries are principally targeted at utilizing locally produced raw materials or to service the agriculture sector.

3.2.4 Role of stakeholders in the Sector

	Roles /Responsibilities
Ministry of Trade and Industries	Continue to offer extension services thus promoting trade and commercial activities.
Private Sector	Create employment through investment in industrial and other commercial activities.
Local Authorities	Provide the necessary infrastructure like water and road maintenance, which facilitate smooth running of the various activities.
Banking and Micro-financing Institutions	Avail credit facilities and technical support to the business community in the district.
NGO's	Mobilize local communities in addressing specific needs.
KNCCI	Provision of necessary services; planning of industrial sites.

3.2.5 Sub-Sector Priorities and Constraints

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Trade	Promotion of trading and commercial activities	Scarcity of funds; Limited market due to poverty; High bank interest rates on loans	Identify reliable and cheap source of funds; provision of market information; Train business community on business skills.
Industry	Small Scale industries	Lack of energy, electricity and inadequacy in infrastructure facilities that enable industry to develop.	Improvement of the small scale enterprise environment; strengthening linkages with research organizations; seeking funds to undertake investments and conduct awareness on the importance of industries to the development of the district;
Small scale enterprises	Small scale industry development	Inaccessibility to credit; High cost of doing business; Poor accessibility to markets; Lack of telephone and electricity.	Easing access to credit and finance; Infrastructure development improvement of markets and marketing systems.

3.2.6 Project and Programme Priorities

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Trade

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Training and extension district wide	To train traders	Reach about 2000 traders	Training to equip traders on managerial skills.
Joint loans Board District wide	Extend financial assistance to successful loan applicants	Lend about Ksh 6 million to about 400 traders	Financial credit to traders
Trade license District wide	Issuing of trade licenses free of charge	License about 5000 traders	Registration of traders
Counseling and Consultancy District wide.	Offering advisory services to traders on the problems they encounter in their businesses.	To reach about 5000 traders	Improve traders' entrepreneurial ability.

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Industry

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Information Dissemination District wide	To avail and exchange information on opportunities, incentives etc on industrial investment.	Three seminars per year; one exhibition per year.	Holding exhibitions (tradefairs and seminars)
District wide Project: Finance	To facilitate accessibility of finance to business people	Three Seminars per year	Network with financial institutions on project

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
			financing; Hold seminars jointly with financiers
Industrial Registration District wide	To register all industries in the district; Ensure submission of annual returns	To register all industries in the district to facilitate proper planning.	Registration of industries (industrial registration Act Cap 118)
Investment opportunity study District wide	To identify formulate and promote industrial investment project.	One opportunity study; Annual investment forum (every year)	Undertake a general investment opportunity study. Organize an investment promotion seminar.

(B) New Projects Proposals: Trade Tourism and Industry

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Investment opportunity study district wide	2	To identify the industrial investment opportunities available with in the district	One opportunity study	Carrying out an investment opportunity study
Mt. Kenya East climbing base	3	To attract tourist to the district and create employment in the sector	1 tourists climbing base established by 2012	Construction of climbing base and camp sites Justification. There is high potential for tourism development in the district.
Mt. Kenya camping sites	4	To attract tourists and create employment.	To attract tourists camp sites are developed by 2012	Construction of camp sites. Justification : Tourism potential exists
Creation of awareness for tourism promotion(District wide)	5	To encourage local entrepreneurs to put up tourist hotels/ cottages. To expose the community to tourists activities.	-50% of the community in the tourist zones sensitized by 2012	Community awareness; campaigns and workshops. Training tourists attracting artifacts. Justification. There is need to encourage the local people to exploit the existing tourism potential.
Gaatia Cultural Centre	1	Encourage the performing artists to utilize their activities as income generating activities; Make the cultural centre fully operational as an income-earning project.	1 centre completed by 2012	Develop a public development centre at Gaatia that captures Kimeru Cultural Heritage Hold drama/theatre workshops to equip performers with skills.

3.2.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The sector is linked to all the other sectors. Increased investments in trade and industry will depend on availability of efficient physical infrastructure particularly for industries where the major processing activities require water and electricity. A well maintained road network would ease the movement of raw materials particularly the agricultural produce and finished product thus reducing production cost.

3.2.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

The sector has continuously addressed environmental issues by ensuring that industries observe environmental requirements and pollution of surface water. The affected and infected by the HIV/Aids scourge and who have come out openly have been incorporated in trainings for capacity building and involvement in IGA's. This is coupled with lessons on how to mitigate effects of HIV/Aids and prevention of infection.

Women and youth form the bulk of the population yet they have not been able to participate effectively in the national development due to lack the collateral to access credit from the available financial institutions. The Women Development Fund and the Youth Enterprise Development Fund will help these groups to engage in business. Moreover investor friendly credit schemes that ensure that the target group benefit from available credit as a seed capital should open up branches at the district.

Another notable challenge the small and medium scale traders face is that majority of them lack the requisite entrepreneurship culture. This is necessary to harness various national resources and direct them in to better use. Training for these traders will enhance their capacity.

3.3 Physical Infrastructure Sector

Unless access of the poor to infrastructure, appropriate technology and services is improved, poverty is likely to be perpetuated and deepened. Availability of reliable and efficient infrastructure will play a catalytic role in poverty reduction and enhance overall development. A good network of roads that link the rural areas and market centers, availability of modern and efficient telecommunications network, steady supply of power, and water are all key factors economic growth. The current state of physical infrastructure requires a lot of improvement to meet the expectations and aspirations of the people. This part of the plan seeks to analyze and propose measures to improve the infrastructure in the district.

This sector is composed of the following main departments: Roads; Transport; Energy; Housing; and Public Works.

3.3.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: The vision of the sector is to provide cost-effective, world-class infrastructure facilities and services in support of Vision 2030.

Mission: Its 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

Poor physical infrastructure has been identified as a major set back in development in the district and hence the overall strategy is to provide physical infrastructural facilities through rehabilitation, improvement, effective management and expansion of the existing facilities. In the plan period, the road network will be maintained and improved through gravelling, grading and upgrading to bitumen standards. In the energy and telephone services, the focus over the plan period will be to expand the coverage to cover all the divisions targeting market centers, institutions and main community projects. Building and construction sector has not been adequately addressed in the past. However the district's priority during the plan period will be to build new building and complete the existing buildings.

3.3.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Provision of well maintained physical infrastructure is the key to economic growth, employment generation and in poverty reduction. An extensive and well-maintained road network would reduce production costs, particularly in the agricultural sector through faster delivery of inputs to the farms and the produce to the markets. Extension services will also be reliable and accessible at low costs.

Energy is the major input in trade and industry. A well-maintained energy sub sector will encourage the setting up of processing industries, which would spur numerous investments in the service sector. The availability of electricity in the urban as well as other centers in the district helps to stimulate economic activities especially in the jua kali sector. This helps to create more self employment, thus helping in the fight against poverty.

3.3.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Roads department	Provision of funds for maintenance of roads; Solicit for funds from donors for road works. maintenance of classified roads in a motorable state all the year round, ensure that construction works in the district are of good quality, provide plans and supervision for public projects.
Local community	Provision of required labour in the project areas;
District Roads Committee	Provision of staff for maintenance and construction of roads; Provision of technical supervision for road projects implementation; Provision of equipment for maintenance of roads; Hire local laborers at project areas to create employment.
Motorists	Adherence to traffic rules for good use and long life for roads.
Local Authorities	Provision of funds through LATF; undertaking physical planning to ease the establishment of facilities; Formulation of by-laws for sustainable and safe use of the facilities.
Donors	Provide funds for road works.
Kenya Roads Board	Disbursement of the Roads Maintenance Funds

3.3.5 Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Roads	Involve local community in maintenance of roads; To create local capacity for funding to rehabilitate all gravel roads; Make all roads motorable by constructing bridges in the affected areas.	Inadequate funding for maintenance of roads network; Lack of coordination in management of roads network maintenance; High maintenance and construction unit costs due to hilly terrain; Inexperienced labour force.	To avail adequate funds; Utilize local labour in maintenance work; Form and strengthen the district roads committee; Coordinate roads maintenance programmes between public works and local authorities.
Telecommunication	Improve the quality of service through regular maintenance of existing network; Introduce new services using modern technologies.	Lack of fixed telephony facilities in major market centers; Poor coverage of the postal services.	Review the demand for the services through market surveys and make informed decisions on strategic placement of the facilities.
Energy	Promotion of alternative source of energy to reduce pressure on forests promotion of energy saving technologies; Increase electricity coverage through rural electrification programmes.	Inadequate funding of the rural electrification programme; High costs of electricity connections; low funding for small scale power producers.	Improve the rate of funding for approved projects; Ease legislation for small scale power production subsidize investments in renewable energy sources and supply to relevant areas.
Building	Promotion of low cost housing technologies.	High costs of construction materials; uncertain land tenure; Lack of comprehensive housing policy.	Legislate on use of low cost appropriate technology; Improve dissemination of the housing policy in relation to land ownership in urban areas.

3.3.6 Projects and Programme Priorities

(A) On- going Project/Programmes: Roads

Name	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Rehabilitation, maintenance and formation of rural access roads District wide	To ease transport of agricultural commodities and make the roads motorable all year	Complete the annual road maintenance	Road construction, rehabilitation and maintenance and culvert installation
Mugi Bridge Igoji division	To provide access to arable lands Open marginalized land to agricultural activities	Complete by June 2009	Construction and backfilling of the bridge
Kathanthatu/ Kathagara stream	To ease transport of agricultural produce to the	Complete culvert installation and	Culvert installation Backfilling

Project Name	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
bridge Mikumbune location	markets	backfilling by Dec 2008	
Mitunguu airstrip Mitunguu location	To ease access of horticultural produce to air transport	Tarmac and install a wind sock before the end of the plan period	Grading, tarmacking and installation of a windsock

A) On- going Project/Programmes: Energy

Project Name	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Community Electricity Projects (R.E.P) District wide	Increase the no. of households, institutions and market centers connected to power lines in the district	Connect all the market centers and institutions to electricity power lines	Construction of power lines and connection to institutions and households
Mitunguu energy centre Mitunguu location	To educate the community on environmental issues to ensure sustainable development	Establish and operationalize the centre before the end of the plan period	Centre construction, equipment and staffing Community training

(B) New Projects Proposal: Ministry of Roads and Public Works

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Tarmacking of Nkubu- Mitunguu (D475) road	1	To ease transport along the road Facilitate marketing of agricultural produce	15 km	construct the road to bitumen standard
Nkubu-Kionyo (E779) road	2	To ease transport along the road Facilitate marketing of agricultural produce	12 km	Bituminization of the road to all weather standards
Kionyo- Chogoria (D483/ D474) road	3	To ease transport along the road Facilitate marketing of agricultural produce	20 km	Bituminization of the road to all weather standards
Nkubu- Kathera- Marimba (D476) road	4	To ease transport along the road Facilitate marketing of agricultural produce	12 km	Bituminization of the road to all weather standards
Kanyakine- Kionyo (D474) road	5	To ease transport along the road Facilitate marketing of agricultural produce	12 km	Tarmacking of the road to all weather standards
Igoji-Iraru- Nkachie (E776) road	6	To provide access to arable lands Open marginalized land to agricultural activities	20 km	Gravelling of the whole road to all weather condition standards
Purchase/ acquisition of supervisory vehicles	7	Provide adequate mobility for field supervision	3 pickup vehicles	Purchase/ source for 3 pickup vehicles
Rehabilitation of All rural access roads	8	Ease transport of agricultural produce to the main markets		Grading, drainage construction, culvert installation
Bridge construction and	9	Ease transport, communication and access	Complete 12 bridges	Bridge construction, back filling and leveling of the

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
rehabilitation, district wide		to th main roads and markets		road

3.3.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The Physical infrastructure sector is critical for the implementation of the Vision 2030 and has strong linkages with the productive sectors of the Economy. The sector provides basic infrastructure that is necessary for the efficient operation of the rest of the sectors and their sustainable growth. While this sector deals with major physical infrastructure it should be noted that the other sectors such as building of schools and related facilities in the education sector; building of hospitals facilities in the health sector; access roads in coffee, sugar and tea areas in the agriculture; provision of administrative offices, courts, police stations and prison facilities in the public administration sector. All these programmes in the other sectors require adequate budgetary provisions as they are key to poverty reduction and economic development.

The sub-sectors within the sector have critical linkages as non can operate efficiently without the rest due to their intricate forward and backward linkages. The sector is also closely related with the social sectors of the economy as they affect its efficient operations. These include environment, HIV/ Aids, education, health and information management. The roads sub-sector, for example, has cross linkages with agriculture and rural development by facilitation production, trade and reducing the cost of transportation. The sub-sector also facilitates trade in all sectors, facilitates growth of the tourism industry by availing accessibility to tourist destination. The sub-sector also improves accessibility to education, health and other social amenities. Adequate and reliable water supply is a key input to poverty reduction as well as food production, small and large scale production, livestock production as well as improved health. It also supports other economic activities such as small and large scale industries. Its availability in short distances improves households and other productive activities.

Energy is a key input in almost all other sectors. It is necessary in industrial production, agriculture and livestock, tourism, education and support development and growth of ICT. It is also vital in development and adoption of new technologies. It supports the growth of small and medium rural enterprises which creates employment and improves incomes hence reduction of rural-urban migration. Housing is an investment good contributing both directly and indirectly to employment and income generation, improved health and increased productivity of labour. Further as a social good, it affords an individual and family dignity, privacy and security.

Local Authorities provide infrastructural facilities which support industrial development, markets for agricultural produce, promote trade and tourism and provide other social amenities. They also provide necessary facilities in the rural areas such as markets, holding grounds and provide social amenities which promote growth in the rural areas. Transport sub-sector facilitates mobility in both rural and urban areas for both goods and services including labour. Efficient transport is critical to lowering the cost of doing business and increases competitiveness of Kenyan products.

The Government recognizes the importance of protecting and conserving the environment during construction and after construction of infrastructure projects.

Environmental Impact Assessment is now mandatory before undertaking implementation of all projects to ensure that the activities carried out do not impact negatively on the environment. The Government is also concerned with the exposure of project workers to the HIV/AIDS scourge. To address this problem, all actors are required to hire services of health personnel to sensitize workers on HIV/AIDS. To reduce long periods of absence from their spouses away from their homes, the Government encourages contractors and agencies to hire and recruit workers from within the project areas.

Physical Infrastructure sector is an important catalyst of private sector activities because of its facilitative role in enhancing the operations of the private sector. The private sector on the other hand is an engine through which the PI sector can achieve employment creation and income generation objectives while at the same time partnering in the achievement of the physical infrastructure targets of delivering on projects and programmes. Resources from this sector when mobilized can supplement government funds in planning for and implementation of Physical infrastructure sector activities and programmes. Private sector organizations are endowed with both human and financial resources that could be attracted to the sector to fill the existing resource gaps.

Areas of linkages range from consultancy services on planning of programmes/projects, drawing designs, implementation to programme/project Monitoring and evaluation. The private sector is also a reservoir of human resources (an important factor of production) from which the PI sector draws manpower for its construction projects. Other areas of collaboration include Research & Development with Institutions of higher learning in areas of research on best building/construction practices and technology as well as low cost building materials. This has the potential of lowering cost of construction to the benefit of the low income group and general economy. The private sector also provides consultancy in drawing designs for construction projects, undertake construction, are producers and suppliers of building materials and equipment as well as provide finances (for example housing finance) that are greatly used in PI sector. Thus developing private public partnerships (PPPs) will enhance the existing collaboration.

3.3.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

The country enacted the Environmental Management and Coordination Act, 1999, which established NEMA as the lead institution for environmental management. The operationalization of this Act has met with some teething problems that impact on the overall capacity to coordinate and manage the environment and natural resources. Soil erosion is the main form of land degradation and is most prevalent in the lower zones of the district. Soil erosion reduces soil fertility and has implications on land productivity, livestock carrying capacity, water quantity and quality, and fuel wood availability. Land degradation has huge economic costs. Soil and water conservation efforts will be applied so as to protect the environment since most of the projects have an impact on the environment.

Deforestation has caused severe degradation of Water resources. This has led to reduced flows in a number of rivers and lowering of water levels in the lakes thereby disrupting water and electricity supply. Implementation of sector projects will embrace the use of labour intensive techniques in order to create job opportunities especially for the youth and women. On HIV/AIDS, the sector will focus on communication of messages to the

community through IEC materials strategically placed for easy access to community members.

3.4 Environment, Water and Sanitation

The provision of clean water, sanitation and waste management is closely related to the status of human health. However, the current water supply is poor with most households using water from sources considered unsafe. This sector seeks to implement various programmes under the following departments: Water and Irrigation; and Environment and mineral resources.

3.4.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision:

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

Mission:

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

3.4.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

Water is vital for domestic use, livestock, agriculture and irrigation. The objective of this sector is to increase accessibility and availability of clean and safe water to the people in the district. The sector will ensure availability of water for agricultural, fisheries, afforestation and industries and therefore contribute to employment creation to the majority of people in the district. The sector will also ensure that water resources are utilized sustainably. Special emphasis will be put on the conservation of forests and water catchments areas. The development of rural water supply in Imenti South will improve the lives of the people in rural areas. In this regard, the district will strive to rehabilitate the existing water projects with a view of improving their efficiency and expand their coverage. New water projects will be established and Water resource user committees established.

Major water works and sanitation sector will address the water supply in Nkubu and Kanyakine town by increasing supply to meet the demand of the increasing population. The local authorities will improve their services in garbage collection and enforce the newly introduced environmental act to ensure proper disposal.

3.4.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

A well-developed water supply system is an important aspect in the development of the district. The concern therefore, is for the development and rehabilitation of the water resources and systems to ensure that there is an increase in the access to clean water for domestic and commercial use to promote economic development in the district especially in the agricultural sector.

Provision of adequate water for domestic and agricultural purposes will contribute to increased food production within the district especially in the low lying zones in the

district. This will ensure there is food security, increase income to farmers and help in achieving food self sufficiency within the district. The environment is also the life support system of all activities. The district is reliant on agriculture hence rampant destruction of the environment will jeopardize the economic and ecosystems in the district. The condition of water and sanitation (quality and quantity) services available in any locality is the main consideration before investment decisions are made particularly the processing and manufacturing industries. Availability of adequate and safe water as well as sanitation would also attract high calibre human resource, which would offer their expertise to the development of the district.

3.4.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Roles/ Responsibilities
Donors- IFAD, EU	Provide funds.
Local Authority	Provision of required labor at the project areas; Sustainable use of the facilities.
Beneficiaries /community	Provision of semi-skilled and unskilled labour, locally available materials
G.O.K	Provision of development funds for construction of health amenities; Provision of qualified human resource; Provision of policy framework guidelines.
Government departments	Running of joint programmes in water, sanitation and irrigation development
Water board	Maintain and operate major water projects, and extend water to new consumers.

3.4.5 Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub -Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Water	Improve the quality and quantity of water in the urban areas; Promotion of participatory and environmental management programme; Construct the Nkubu sewerage and water supply.	Inadequate funding poor water management; Poor water quality Lack of a sewerage in Nkubu town High level of illegal water abstractions in the rivers.	Improve water treatment works; Provide adequate funding; Commercialize water and sanitation sector; construct a sewerage system in Nkubu town.
Irrigation Development	Utilize the potential along the major rivers	High costs of laying channels; poverty; Poor irrigation methods; Inadequate staff.	Encourage the formation of IWUAs/ WUAS Formation of small scale irrigation schemes.

3.4.7 Projects and Programmes Priorities

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

Project Name	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Nkubu Water supply Nkuene division	To provide adequate and clean water to the residents	Connect 20000 people within 8 Km ² by the end of the plan period	Purchase and laying of pipes
Community water projects	To provide access to adequate clean water for	Increase the no. of households with access to piped water to	Intake construction, purchase and laying of

Project Name	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
District wide	domestic, agricultural and industrial use	80% before the end of the plan period	pipes, O & M
Nkubu sewerage system Nkubu town and its environs	To improve sanitation and hygiene in the division	Connect 20000 people within 8 Km ² by the end of the plan period	laying of pipes, EIA study Construction of the sewerage system
Uruku health centre Uruku location	Increase water availability for health centre use	Supply the health centre with clean water before the end of the plan period	Procurement of pipes and laying them
Uruku police post Uruku location	Increase water for police post use	Connect 30 people within 0.002 Km ² by the end of the plan period	Procurement of pipes and laying them

A) Ongoing Projects: Irrigation

Project Name	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Baranga Project mwichiune irrigation project (upgrading) MKEPP (Nkuene division)	Improve access to clean water for domestic and productive use in order to reduce poverty levels through increased utilization of land	Irrigate 100 Ha. Targeting 520 members	Profile survey, intake construction and laying of pipes
Gakirene Irrigation scheme (Mweru/Igoji)	Increased utilization of land through irrigation	Irrigate 60 Ha. Targeting 200 GP members	Profile survey, intake construction and laying of pipes
Ciomujogia Irrigation Scheme	Increased utilization of land through irrigation	Irrigate 120 Ha. Targeting 216 farmers	Irrigation of farms using the project water ongoing
MKEPP, GOK IFAD Kithino and Mutonga river basin	Increased food security and poverty reduction through better utilization of natural resources and management	Increased food production Enhanced food security	Carry out PRAs, CAP development, spring development, community capacity building, routine maintenance of roads

(B) New Project/Proposals: Water Department

Project Name/Location/Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Community water projects	1	To alleviate poverty by the year 2030 in accordance to the Millennium Development Goals	To provide access to clean water for agricultural, industrial and domestic consumption	construction of an intakes, mainlines, masonry tank and distribution lines
Muutiokiamama secondary school	3	Improve access to clean water in the school	Complete 1 water tank before the end of the plan period	Construction of a water tank
Water harvesting for crop production District wide	2	Improve efficiency in water use for agricultural production	10 technology demonstrations annually	Use demonstrations to train farmers on use of appropriate technologies for water harvesting

B) New Project Proposals: Irrigation

district. This will ensure there is food security, increase income to farmers and help in achieving food self sufficiency within the district. The environment is also the life support system of all activities. The district is reliant on agriculture hence rampant destruction of the environment will jeopardize the economic and ecosystems in the district. The condition of water and sanitation (quality and quantity) services available in any locality is the main consideration before investment decisions are made particularly the processing and manufacturing industries. Availability of adequate and safe water as well as sanitation would also attract high calibre human resource, which would offer their expertise to the development of the district.

3.4.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Roles/ Responsibilities
Donors- IFAD, EU	Provide funds.
Local Authority	Provision of required labor at the project areas; Sustainable use of the facilities.
Beneficiaries /community	Provision of semi-skilled and unskilled labour, locally available materials
G.O.K	Provision of development funds for construction of health amenities; Provision of qualified human resource; Provision of policy framework guidelines.
Government departments	Running of joint programmes in water, sanitation and irrigation development
Water board	Maintain and operate major water projects, and extend water to new consumers.

3.4.5 Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Water	Improve the quality and quality of water in the urban areas; Promotion of participatory and environmental management programme; Construct the Nkubu sewerage and water supply.	Inadequate funding poor water management; Poor water quality Lack of a sewerage in Nkubu town High level of illegal water abstractions in the rivers.	Improve water treatment works; Provide adequate funding; Commercialize water and sanitation sector; construct a sewerage system in Nkubu town.
Irrigation Development	Utilize the potential along the major rivers	High costs of laying channels; poverty; Poor irrigation methods; Inadequate staff.	Encourage the formation of IWUAs/ WUAS Formation of small scale irrigation schemes.

3.4.7 Projects and Programmes Priorities

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

Project Name	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Nkubu Water supply Nkuene division	To provide adequate and clean water to the residents	Connect 20000 people within 8 Km ² by the end of the plan period	Purchase and laying of pipes
Community water projects	To provide access to adequate clean water for	Increase the no. of households with access to piped water to	Intake construction, purchase and laying of

Project Name	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
District wide	domestic, agricultural and industrial use	80% before the end of the plan period	pipes, O & M
Nkubu sewerage system Nkubu town and its environs	To improve sanitation and hygiene in the division	Connect 20000 people within 8 Km ² by the end of the plan period	laying of pipes, EIA study Construction of the sewerage system
Uruku health centre Uruku location	Increase water availability for health centre use	Supply the health centre with clean water before the end of the plan period	Procurement of pipes and laying them
Uruku police post Uruku location	Increase water for police post use	Connect 30 people within 0.002 Km ² by the end of the plan period	Procurement of pipes and laying them

A) Ongoing Projects: Irrigation

Project Name	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Baranga Project mwichiune irrigation project (upgrading) MKEPP (Nkuene division)	Improve access to clean water for domestic and productive use in order to reduce poverty levels through increased utilization of land	Irrigate 100 Ha. Targeting 520 members	Profile survey, intake construction and laying of pipes
Gakirene Irrigation scheme (Mweru/Igoji)	Increased utilization of land through irrigation	Irrigate 60 Ha. Targeting 200 GP members	Profile survey, intake construction and laying of pipes
Ciomujogia Irrigation Scheme	Increased utilization of land through irrigation	Irrigate 120 Ha. Targeting 216 farmers	Irrigation of farms using the project water ongoing
MKEPP, GOK IFAD Kithino and Mutonga river basin	Increased food security and poverty reduction through better utilization of natural resources and management	Increased food production Enhanced food security	Carry out PRAs, CAP development, spring development, community capacity building, routine maintenance of roads

(B) New Project/Proposals: Water Department

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Community water projects	1	To alleviate poverty by the year 2030 in accordance to the Millennium Development Goals	To provide access to clean water for agricultural, industrial and domestic consumption	construction of an intakes, mainlines, masonry tank and distribution lines
Muutiokiamia secondary school	3	Improve access to clean water in the school	Complete 1 water tank before the end of the plan period	Construction of a water tank
Water harvesting for crop production District wide	2	Improve efficiency in water use for agricultural production	10 technology demonstrations annually	Use demonstrations to train farmers on use of appropriate technologies for water harvesting

B) New Project Proposals: Irrigation

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Irrigation department-construct and equip an office block-Nkuene Division	1	Improve the working conditions and efficiency of the District irrigation office	1 permanent office block before the end of the plan period	Construction and equipment of the district headquarters office
Gakirene Irrigation Scheme- Igoji division	2	Increased utilization of land for improved agricultural productivity	Irrigate 60 Ha. Targeting 200 GP members	Profile survey, intake construction, laying pipes
Baranga Mwichiune irrigation project-Nkuene division (upgrading)	3	Improve access to clean water for domestic and productive use	Irrigate 100 Ha. Targeting 520 members before the end of the plan period	Profile Survey, construction of intake, laying of pipes: main and laterals
Extension services district wide	4	Increased awareness on efficient methods of water abstraction, harvesting and use for increased agricultural production	300 farmers annually	Educate farmers and other stakeholders on efficient and effective use of water resources through on farm visits, and workshops

B) New Project Proposals: Environment

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Increase of farm forestry and industrial plantation products.	1	Promote farm forestry commercial tree farming, efficient utilization and marketing of forest products.	Plantation establishment (20Ha); Farm visits (50); On farm tree planting (20 Ha); Tree nursery (200,000).	Planting, Mobilization And protection.
Rehabilitation of degraded sites	2	Promote farm forestry commercial tree farming, efficient utilization and marketing of forest products.	Rehabilitate degraded sites (5)	Planting, Mobilization And protection.
Tree seedlings production	3	Increased productivity of both industrial forest plantations and farm forestry as well as enhance conservation and efficient utilization	Tree nursery production (150,000)	Raising seedlings, Mobilization and Technical support
Sustainable forest conservation and protection.	4	Increased productivity of both industrial forest plantations and farm forestry as well as enhance	Farm visits -34; On farm tree planting(10); Forest	Training on efficient forest resource conservation; Efficient energy

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
		conservation and efficient utilization	protection.	utilization demonstration.

3.4.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The linkages in the water and sanitation sector could be viewed on the need to have a sustainable and equitable access to clean water for domestic and commercial use and access to quality and adequate sanitation programmes. For the success of this sector to be achieved, involvement of other sectors is critical. The human resource development sector will provide the qualified staff for implementation of the project. The physical infrastructure sector will provide the necessary means to transport project equipment to the required sites. In addition, the sector will be critical in facilitating of cutting of roads when this is necessary. The sector is also closely interlinked with the Agriculture and rural development sector because an improvement in agroforestry practices will improve the forest cover in the district hence improving the environment.

3.4.8 Strategies for mainstreaming cross-cutting issues

In this sector issues of gender have been addressed through encouraging women participation in contraction of ongoing works related to environment, water and sanitation concerns. Through labour based work, more women are expected to participate in routine maintenance of water & irrigation supplies and environmental conservation. The ongoing projects in the water sub-sector have undertaken Environmental Impact Assessments to establish the effects of such projects to environment. This has ensured that projects which are being implemented are of little negative effect to the environment. In routine maintenance of roads the community has been empowered to voice on projects which have negative impact to the environment

3.5 Human Resource Development

This sector comprises of the following ministries: Medical Services; Education; Labour and Human Resources Development; and Public Health.

3.5.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision:

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

Mission:

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

3.5.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

Measures will be put into place to increase the enrolment and retention rates especially in primary and secondary levels. To improve training, tertiary level and institutions will be encouraged to introduce new curriculum. Resources will also be mobilized to provide bursaries for needy children and for improving the physical facilities. Reducing inequalities in health care and reversing the downward trend in health related impact and outcome indicators are the twin goals of NHSSP. The following five separate but interlinked policy objectives aim towards the realization of this goal: Increase equitable access to health services; Improve the quality and responsiveness of services in the sector; Improve the efficiency and effectiveness of service delivery; Enhance the regulatory capacity of the Ministry of Health; Foster partnerships in improving health and delivering services.

The recent upgrading of Kanyakine Sub-district hospital to a district hospital and upgrading of health centers into sub district hospitals will effectively improve the quality and responsiveness of the health care centre in the district and the decentralized levels.

3.5.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The most important resource in any society is its human resources. The education sector plays an important role in development of human resources at the early childhood, primary, secondary and tertiary institutions. Thus, for any meaningful sustainable development to be achieved in any society, it is critical to develop its human resource capacity. The human resource development sector is one of the central pillars of the equity and socio-economic agenda of the social pillar of the Kenya Vision 2030. The key components of the vision 2030 as it relates to the health sector as stipulated in the National Health Sector Strategic Plan includes relocating resources towards preventive and promotive health care, cost effectiveness and efficiency of resource allocation and use, enhancing regulatory role of the Government and fostering partnerships in health care provision. This is aimed at providing an efficient and high quality healthcare for improved livelihoods through provision of a robust healthy infrastructure network; improving the quality of health service delivery; and promotion of partnership with the private sector.

The Education sub-sector is the main determinant of the quality of the labour force available, particularly the production of professionals in various fields. A well-educated population can seize available opportunities and provide quick solutions to threats that present themselves. The capacity to appreciate development policies, adoption of

modern technologies and application of extension services depends on a well-educated populace. The effectiveness with which investment opportunities are identified and level of business acumen to maximize returns increases with the level of education. The education sub-sector therefore plays a very significant role in economic growth and poverty reduction by improving on the human potential to maximize returns from the economic activities being undertaken. The rural health facilities provide the frontline avenue in the delivery of health services in the district. A well-developed human resource is an important aspect in the development of the district. The concern therefore, is for the development of the human resource to ensure that it is involved properly in the economic activities in the district.

The Health Sub Sector provides both preventive and curative services. It ensures a healthy population who participate in development activities in the district. The big challenge, however, is the continued health burden due to the high poverty and HIV/AIDS prevalence levels against a shrinking budgetary allocation for government health facilities.

3.5.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stake holder	Role.
G.O.K	Policy formulation; Provision of trained personnel; Provision of support to the needy students in terms bursary allocation; Research on education development; Support for physical facility development; Provision of development funds for construction of health amenities; Provision of qualified human resource; Provision of policy framework guidelines.
K.E.M.S.A	Timely Supply of drugs
N.C.A.P.D	Guidance on population policies
Private chemists and practitioners	Provision of prescription and non-prescription drugs to the community
N.A.C.C.	Policy guidance in dispensation of HIV/ AIDS; Leadership in prevention and mitigation of the impacts of HIV and AIDS.
Civil society e.g F.B.O, CBO, NGO	Capacity building on health related issues, mobilization and enforcement, provision of physical infrastructure in healthcare and support to health delivery
Government departments	Running of joint programmes in healthcare and development
CDF	Provision of bursaries to needy students; Building of education facilities such as classrooms, laboratories.
Adult education department	Establishment of adult education centers, to encourage the enrolment of adult learners, and provide teachers for the adult literacy classes, develop low cost learning materials, inspection and supervision of adult education programme
Parents	Pay the community contribution to educational cost; Provide social and moral support to students.
Teachers	Implementation of curriculum; Guidance and counseling; Evaluation of student.
Pupils	Learning
Donors/ NGO's	Funding school projects; Assisting schools with grants; Organizing workshops/ seminars for teachers/ officers.

3.5.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Medical services Public health	Malaria prevention and treatment	Inadequate community mobilization; Few trained community resource persons; Drug resistant strains; High poverty level.	Improve case management at all facilities, Promote use of treated bed nets; Increase availability of drugs to the community.
	STI/HIV/AIDs, STB prevention and management	Stigma attached to the diseases; Few trained counselors; Lack of accurate data; Lack of relevant drugs.	Social mobilization to promote behavior change; Build capacity for counselors; Avail the anti-retroviral drugs.
	Control of communicable diseases	Poor sanitation; Ignorance	Promotion of environmental health activities; Protection of water sources.
	Reproductive health	Few trained personnel; Poor facilities; Weak referral, reporting and supervisory systems. Unsafe home deliveries	Build capacity of the health staff; Purchase basic equipment.
	Health management systems	Lack of an equipment and a proper information system	Procure equipment; Train staff on health data management systems.
	Human resource development	Lack of skills; Inefficiency among the staff	Training of the staff
	Drugs and other medical supplies	Lack of drugs; Misuse of drugs; Erratic supply of drugs.	Rationalize drug distribution; Strengthen supervision mechanisms.
	Infrastructure	Dilapidated infrastructure; Lack of maintenance.	Increase funding for maintenance
Education	Increase enrolment rates	Poverty affecting the people; High cost of education.	Provide bursaries for poor children. Remove some of the levies.
	Reduce drop out rates	Poverty affecting the people. Regular famine.	Sustain the school feeding programme. Stakeholders to cost share.

3.5.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

(A) On-going Projects and Programmes: Education

Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Mikumbune Boys Secondary School Mikumbune Location	Improve education standards in the location	Complete the laboratory gas piping and wiring	Wiring and piping of the laboratory
Kathanthatu Day Secondary School Mikumbune Location	Improve education standards in the location	Complete the classrooms and laboratory by the end of the plan period	Construction of classrooms Completion of the laboratory and equipment

Project Name	Objectives	Targets	Description of Acti
Kianjogu Primary school Mikumbune Location	Improve education standards in the location	Complete the classrooms by the end of the plan period	Construction of classrooms
Upper Mikumbune Day Secondary School Mikumbune Location	Improve education standards in the location	Complete the classrooms and laboratory by the end of the plan period	Construction of classrooms and laboratory
Kigane Primary School Special Unit Class Mikumbune Location	Improve access to special education in the location	Complete the special classrooms by the end of the plan period	Construction of classrooms
Kathanthatu Primary School Mikumbune Location	Improve education standards in the location	Complete the repair of classrooms by Dec 2008	Repair of classroom floor
Kigarine Primary School Mikumbune Location	Inculcate a reading culture in the location	Complete the construction of a library by 2009	Construction of a library
Mikumbune Primary School Mikumbune Location	Improve education standards in the location	Complete the construction of classrooms by 2009	Painting of classroom roof ongoing
Kigarine Mixed Day Secondary School Mikumbune Location	Improve education standards in the location	Complete the administration block by the end of 2009	Construction of an administration block
Blessed Joseph Gerald Gaturi Day Secondary School Abogeta location	Improve education standards in the location	Complete 4 classrooms, equip chemistry lab, construct physics and biology labs	Construction of classrooms, and equipment of labs and construction of labs
St. Eugenie day sec school Abogeta location	Improve education standards in the location	Complete Classrooms construction by the end of the financial year	Classroom construction and equipment
Kionyo day secondary school Abogeta location	Improve education standards in the location	Complete 4 classrooms before the end of 2009	classroom construction
Igadene Secondary school Abogeta location	Improve the quality of education in the location	Renovate all classrooms by the end of the plan period	Classroom construction and equipment of the laboratory
Mitunguu zone educational office Mitunguu location	Improve educational standards in the location through decentralized supervision	Complete the educational offices before the end of the plan period	Administrative office block construction
Mitunguu day secondary school Mitunguu location	Improve access to quality education in the location	Complete 2 classrooms by the end of the plan period	Classroom construction
Rwompo secondary school Mitunguu location	Improve education standards in the location	Complete 4 classrooms by the end of the plan period	Classroom construction
Nyagene Girls secondary school Mitunguu location	Improve access to quality education in the location	Construct 4 classrooms by the end of the plan period	Classroom and laboratory construction

Project Name	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Kithunguri day secondary school Mitunguu location	Improve access to quality education in the location	Complete the dining hall before the end of the plan period	Dining hall construction
Gitara primary school Mitunguu location	Improve access to quality education in the location	3 classrooms to be completed before the end of 2012	Classroom construction
Nkubu mixed day school Kathera location	Improve access to quality secondary education in the location	2 more classes to be completed before the end of 2012	Classroom roofing and flooring
Kagwampungu mixed day secondary school Kathera location	Improve secondary school education standards in the location	2 more classes to be constructed before the end of 2012	Classroom construction and equipping
Kathera girls secondary school Kathera location	Improve secondary school education standards in the location	Complete dormitory and dining hall before 2012	Dormitory and dining hall construction
Mweru - (Gatuntune Day school) Mweru location	Improve secondary school education standards in the location	All classes to be constructed before the end of 2009	Classroom construction and equipping
Geeto day school Mweru location	Improve secondary school education standards in the location	4 classes to be constructed before the end of 2009	Classroom construction and equipping
Mworoga day school Mweru location	Improve secondary school education standards in the location	4 classes to be constructed before the end of 2009	Classroom construction and equipping
Gitine Day school Mweru location	Improve secondary school education standards in the location	4 classes to be constructed before the end of 2009	Classroom construction and equipping
Mugae day secondary school Kinoro location	Improve secondary school education standards in the location	1 class and laboratory to be constructed before the end of the period	Classroom and laboratory construction and equipping
Mutungu Day secondary Kinoro location	Improve secondary school education standards in the location	4 classes to be constructed before the end of the plan period	Classroom construction and equipping
Mukaragatine Day secondary Kinoro location	Improve secondary school education standards in the location	4 classes to be constructed before the end of the plan period	Classroom construction and equipping
Murembu secondary school Karia location	Improve access to secondary education in the location	A laboratory to be constructed before the end of the plan period	Laboratory construction and equipping
Rurama secondary school Karia location	Improve access to secondary education in the location	4 Classrooms to be constructed and furnished before the end of the plan period	Classroom construction and procurement of equipment
Gakuuni secondary school Karia location	Improve access to secondary education in the location	4 Classrooms to be constructed and furnished before the end of the plan period	Classroom construction and procurement of equipment
Maraa secondary school Nkachie location	Improve access to secondary education in the location	Complete 2 classrooms and furnishing before the end of the plan period	Classroom construction and procurement of equipment and construction of a laboratory
Machikine girls secondary school Igoki location	Improve access to secondary education in the location	Complete 4 classrooms and furnishing before the end of the plan period	Classroom construction and procurement of equipment

Project Name	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Menwe secondary school Igoki location	Improve access to secondary education in the location	Complete 4 classrooms and furnishing before the end of the plan period	Classroom construction and procurement of equipment
Lower Chure school Igoki location	Improve access to secondary education in the location	Complete 4 classrooms and furnishing before the end of the plan period	Classroom construction and procurement of equipment
Gaatia day secondary school Igoki location	Improve access to secondary education in the location	Complete 4 classrooms and furnishing before the end of the plan period	Classroom construction and procurement of equipment
Kothine day secondary school Igoki location	Improve access to secondary education in the location	Complete 4 classrooms and furnishing before the end of the plan period	Classroom construction and procurement of equipment
Kithangari Boys Secondary school Kithangari location	Improve access to secondary education in the location	Complete 3 laboratories, 4 classrooms and a kitchen before the end of 2008	Construction and equipment of 3 labs, 4 classrooms and 2 computer rooms
St. Martin Ngongo mixed Day Sec. school Kithangari location	Improve access to quality secondary education in the location	Complete 2 classes and 3 toilet before the end of the financial year	Classroom and toilet construction
Ntharene day secondary school Kithangari location	Improve access to quality secondary education in the location	Complete and equip 2 classrooms, dining hall and kitchen, and an administration block before the end of the plan period	Construction of classrooms, dining hall, kitchen and an administration block
Kaagaru primary school Kithangari location	Improve the capacity of the school to accommodate more students	Add 3 classrooms, 4 toilets, 2 offices, renovate 7 classes before the end of the plan period	Classroom construction, toilet construction and renovations
Uruku girls secondary school Uruku location	Improve learning and understanding of science subjects in the school	Finish twin laboratories and before the end of 2009	Laboratory construction and equipment
Kaubau day secondary school Uruku location	Improve learning and understanding of science subjects in the school	Finish laboratories and before the end of 2009	Laboratory construction and equipment
Ukuu girls secondary school Uruku location	Reduce congestion in the school	Complete all dormitories before the end of the plan period	Dormitory construction and equipment
Mbaine mixed day school Kianjogu location	Improve learning and understanding of science subjects in the location	Complete laboratory and classroom before the end of the plan period	Classroom and laboratory construction and equipment
St. Agnes Girls secondary school Kianjogu location	Improve learning and understanding of science subjects in the location	Complete a laboratory and administration block before the end of the plan period	Classroom and administrative block construction
Kiune day school Kianjogu location	Improve access to quality secondary education in the location	Complete 2 classes and a laboratory before the end of the plan period	Classroom and laboratory construction
Miruriiri secondary school Kianjogu location	Improve access to quality secondary education in the location	Complete 2 classes and a laboratory before the end of the plan period	Classroom and laboratory construction
Kairaa day secondary school Kiringa location	Improve access to quality secondary education in the location	Complete tuition block, laboratory and administrative block before the end of the plan period	Tuition block completion, laboratory committee and administrative block construction

Project Name	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Ithitwe primary school Kiringa location	Improve access to quality primary education in the location	Complete one stream of classrooms before the end of the plan period	Classrooms construction
Kithatu girls secondary school Kiringa location	Improve access to quality secondary education in the location	Equip the school, administration block before the end of the year	Procurement of the equipment

A) Ongoing Project Proposal: Adult Education

Project Name	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Community Learning Resource Centre (CLRC) Igoji Division	Develop a learning culture in the division Increase literacy levels in the division	1 CLRC by December 2008	construction of 1 block CLRC equipment and furniture of the new CLRC

(B) New Project Proposal: Education

Project Name	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Mikumbune Boys Secondary School	2	Improve education standards in the location	Complete one library by the end of 2009	Site identification, funding and construction
Kionyo library	8	Improve education standards in the location	Complete construction of the library by the end of the planning period	library construction and equipment
Mitunguu technical Institute	1	Improve tertiary education standards in the location to absorb high school leavers	Operationalize the institute before the end of the plan period	Classroom construction, dormitories, workshops, administration block and laboratory
Kithe primary school	9	Improve primary education standards in the location	All classrooms to be completed before the end of the plan period	Classroom construction and equipping
Mutunguru day school	5	Improve secondary education standards in the location	All classrooms to be completed before the end of the plan period	Classroom construction and equipping
Mutiokiana secondary school	6	Improve secondary education standards in the location	2 classrooms per year, 2 dormitories per year and lab in Maraa	Classroom construction and equipment
Machikine day secondary school	7	Improve education standards in the location	Complete the laboratory before the end of the financial year	Laboratory construction and equipment
Community resource centre uruku	3	Improve literacy levels in the location	Complete the resource centre before the end of the plan period	Construction and equipment of the resource centre
Kanyakine High School	2	Construction of a computer laboratory	Complete the laboratory before the end of the plan period	Construction and equipment of a computer laboratory

(B) New Project Proposals: Adult Education

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description
Teacher recruitment programme	1	Increase literacy levels Institutionalize a learning culture in the district	increase staffing levels by 50% by the end of the plan period	Increase staffing levels in the district and rapid and equitable deployment of teachers in the district
Literacy enhancement programme	2	Increase literacy levels in the district	Increase number of literacy classes by 50% by the end of the plan period	Carry out awareness programmes to boost no. of people attending adult classes

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Health

Project Name	Objectives	Targets	Description
Kanyakine District Hospital District wide	improve access to quality health care at the District Hospital	complete construction of the outpatient wing phase 2	Construction of the outpatient wing
Kiarago Health Centre	Expand the Health Centre so as to improve the quality of healthcare provided at the health centre		Construction ongoing
Uruku Health Centre	Improve the housing conditions of the staff	Complete registration by the end of 2012	Renovation of the staff houses
Ntemwene Dispensary	Improve access to health facilities in the location	Complete the dispensary	Construction of the dispensary
Nkubu G.K. dispensary Nkuene Division	Improve access to health facilities in the division	Completion of the dental unit before the end of 2012	
Kathigu Health centre	Improve access to maternal health care	Complete the maternity wing	Construction of a maternity wing
Mitunguu dispensary	Improve access to maternal health care and sanitation in the hospital	Complete the maternity wing	Construction of maternity and laundry unit
Kieni Kia Ndege Dispensary	Improve access to maternal health care	Complete the maternity wing	Construction of a maternity wing
Uruku G.K. Prison dispensary Uruku Location	Improve access to quality healthcare in the location	Complete the dispensary	Construction of a dispensary, administration block and observation rooms
Muuti O Kiama Dispensary	Improve access to quality healthcare in the location	Complete the dispensary	Construction of a dispensary, administration block and observation rooms
Kanyakine District Hospital Youth friendly Centre District wide	Raise awareness and CT on HIV/AIDS by greater involvement of the youth	Complete the facility before Dec 2008	Construction of a youth friendly centre

Project Name	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Mikumbune sub-district Hospital Mikumbune location	Improve access to healthcare in the location	Complete the theatre by the end of the plan period	Construction and equipment of the theatre
Kigane dispensary Mikumbune location	Improve access to healthcare in the location	Complete the dispensary by the end of the plan period	Construction, equipment and staffing of the facility
Mucheege dispensary Mikumbune location	Improve access to quality healthcare in the location	Complete the treatment rooms by the end of the plan period	Construction, equipment and staffing of the facility
Kionyo dispensary Abogeta location	Improve access to quality healthcare in the location	Complete the treatment rooms by the end of the plan period	Construction, equipment and staffing of the facility
Kairiene dispensary Abogeta location	Improve access to quality healthcare in the location	Complete the treatment rooms by the end of the plan period	Construction, equipment and staffing of the facility
Muungu dispensary Mitunguu location	Improve access to quality healthcare in the location	Complete the treatment rooms by the end of the plan period	Construction, equipment and staffing of the facility
Mbeti community pharmacy Mitunguu location	Improve access to quality healthcare in the location	Complete the treatment rooms by the end of the plan period	Construction, equipment and staffing of the facility
Mamuru dispensary Mitunguu location	Improve access to quality healthcare in the location	Complete the treatment rooms by the end of the plan period	Construction, equipment and staffing of the facility
Ndamene dispensary Mitunguu location	Improve access to quality healthcare in the location	Complete the treatment rooms by the end of the plan period	Construction, equipment and staffing of the facility
Kiroone dispensary Kinoro location	Improve access to quality healthcare in the location	Flooring and installation of furniture before the end of 2008	Dispensary equipment and flooring
Kiamweri dispensary Kinoro location	Improve access to quality healthcare in the location	Complete the treatment rooms by the end of the plan period	Construction, equipment and staffing of the facility
Mutonga Mutethia Health centre Karia location	Improve access to quality healthcare in the location	Complete the treatment rooms by the end of the plan period	Construction, equipment and staffing of the facility
Kiangua health centre Karia location	Improve access to quality healthcare in the location	Complete the treatment rooms by the end of the plan period	Construction, equipment and staffing of the facility
Karia Health centre Karia location	Improve access to quality healthcare in the location	Complete the treatment rooms by the end of the plan period	Construction, equipment and staffing of the facility
Ithimbari dispensary Igoki location	Improve access to quality healthcare in the location	Complete the treatment rooms by the end of the plan period	Construction, equipment and staffing of the facility

Project Name	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Mwichiune dispensary Igoki location	Improve access to quality healthcare in the location	Complete the treatment rooms by the end of the plan period	Construction, equipment and staffing of the facility
Gaatia dispensary Igoki location	Improve access to quality healthcare in the location	Complete the treatment rooms by the end of the plan period	Construction, equipment and staffing of the facility
Kirogine dispensary Igoki location	Improve access to quality healthcare in the location	Complete the treatment rooms by the end of the plan period	Construction, equipment and staffing of the facility
Ngongo dispensary Kithangari location	Improve access to quality healthcare in the location	Complete the treatment rooms by the end of the plan period	Construction, equipment and staffing of the facility
Uruku G.K. dispensary Uruku location	Improve access to quality healthcare in the location	Complete the drug store by the end of the plan period	Drug room construction and equipment
Kathigu dispensary Kianjogu location	Improve access to quality healthcare in the location	Complete laboratory and administration block	Laboratory and administration block construction
Muriru dispensary Kianjogu location	Improve access to quality healthcare in the location	Complete the drugs room before the end of 2009	Construction of drugs store and block
Kathigu health centre Kianjogu location	Improve access to quality healthcare in the location	Complete the maternity ward before the end of 2009	Construction and equipment of the maternity ward
Kathithine dispensary Kiringa location	Improve access to quality healthcare in the location	Supply drugs and equipment before the end of 2009	Procurement of drugs and equipment

(B) New Project Proposals: Health

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Train VCT and Peer counselors	3	Reduce stigma Strengthen the linkage between health facilities and the community; Improve the quality of life of the infected and affected; Improve HIV/AIDS CT.	25 VCT counselors trained per year upto 2012; 25 VCT peer counselors trained per year up to 2012.	Training of VCT and Peer Counselors
Train health care workers and CHWs on HBC fro HIV patients	5	Reduce stigma; Strengthen the linkage between health facilities and the community; Improve the quality of life of the infected and affected.	Train 20 HCWs annually up to 2012; Train 40 CHWs per year up to 2012.	Identification and training of HCWs and CHWs
Establish youth friendly centers	6	Establish a greater involvement of the	Construct youth friendly centers in 6	Construction of the youth friendly centers

			Targets	Description of Activities
and in major hospitals 4 and 4 health centers		youth in the fight against HIV/AIDS and reduce prevalence rates	facilities	
VCT sites establishment	4	Improve CT rates in the district	15 VCT centers in the district	Construction and launching of VCT centers in every location
Training of CHWs on sanitation and hygiene	7	Improve the standards of hygiene in the district	Train 40 CHWs annually	Training of CHWs on public sanitation and hygiene
Spring and borehole protection	16	Improve access to safe water for domestic use	90% of the community to access safe drinking water by 2012	Protection of all unprotected springs and boreholes in the district
Establishment of water treatment plants	17	Improve access to safe water for domestic use	Establish 2 treatment plants before 2012; Improve no of people accessing quality and safe drinking water to 90% by 2012.	Construction of water treatment plants
Supply of Insect treated Mosquito Nets	8	Reduce malaria prevalence in the district	Reduce admission cases and OPD attendance due to malaria by 50%	Procurement of ITNs Distribution of ITNs to the community
Supply chemicals for mosquito control	9	Reduce malaria prevalence in the district	Reduce admission cases and OPD attendance due to malaria by 50%.	Procurement of chemicals Spraying of chemicals for malaria control
Mikumbune sub-district hospital	1	Improve access to quality healthcare to the populace	Complete 1 male ward by the end of the plan period	Site identification, surveying, fundraising and construction of the ward block
Muchege dispensary	10	Improve access to quality healthcare to the populace	Complete the treatment rooms	Fundraising and construction of the treatment rooms
Geeto Dispensary	11	Improve access to quality healthcare to the populace	Complete the treatment rooms	Fundraising and construction of the treatment rooms
Maraa dispensary	12	Improve access to quality health care	Complete and equip the dispensary before the end of the plan period	Site identification, construction, registration, staffing and equipment
Nthunguri dispensary	13	Improve access to quality healthcare to the populace	Complete 8 rooms before the end of the plan period	Fundraising, site survey, construction of the treatment rooms
Baranga dispensary	14	Improve access to quality healthcare to the populace	Complete 8 rooms before the end of the plan period	Fundraising, site identification and surveying, construction of the treatment rooms
Rwambue dispensary	15	Improve access to quality healthcare to the populace (6000 people)	Complete the treatment rooms	Fundraising and construction of the treatment rooms

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Development Activities
Kanyakine S.D.H.	16	Improve access to quality healthcare to the populace	Complete the maternity complex before the end of the plan period	Build the maternity complex

3.5.7 Cross Sector Linkages

For effective learning to continue in all institutions, virtually all sectors will be required to contribute in a way or another. The infrastructure sector will have to put the roads in order and provide water for construction and use within the institutions. The Public Works Department will provide technical guidance on quality structures within learning institutions.

The provincial administration will be very helpful in ensuring that all children of school going age are enrolled in the various institutions. The ministry of health will play a key role by not only providing curative services to staff and students but also through general health education. The teenage students will need information on HIV AIDS and family life education. This will discourage irresponsible behavior and keep the children in school. The linkages in the health sub-sector could be viewed on the need to have a healthy nation. Every individual has a duty to lead good health promoting lifestyles. The government is duty bound to provide health care services as it seeks to promote her socio-economic agenda.

A healthy community will lead to less expenditure on curative services and the resultant impact will be a more productive population leading to higher economic development. This will propel the economy to a higher standard of living. The linkages in the health sector are related to the social determinants which contribute to improved lifestyle. The social determinants include literacy levels, unemployment and poverty, globalization, urbanization and housing conditions, occupational hazards etc. The National Aids Control Council is charged with the responsibility of coordination, advocacy and mobilization of resources towards the scourge of HIV/ AIDS. The council is represented at the district level by the District Technical Committee and Constituency Aids Control Committee who work with the MoH to reduce the prevalence rates in the district.

There are other Implementing partners, who include all the actors supporting delivery of health services to the community. These are broadly categorized as Private-for-profit organizations; Private not-for-profit organizations (like faith-based organizations, nongovernmental organizations and civil society organizations) and Traditional Practitioners (TP). The main FBOs in the district are Nkubu Hospital, St. Ann Hospital, Kithatu Dispensary and they have boosted the districts average distance to the nearest health care facility and access to quality healthcare. Other NGOs linked to the health sector in the district include APHIA 11, Save a Child Canada, Pathfinder International, Zingatia Maisha and AMREF.

The increased awareness level as a result of this sustained effort has led to decreased new infections. The Ministry of Health is also involved in other interventions like VCT, Home Based Care, and Treatment HIV/AIDS. The Ministry of Health liaises with other government departments such as

Ministry of Livestock Development and Ministry of Planning, National Development and Vision 2030 have been involved in the mitigation of disease epidemic in the district.

3.5.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

The sector will work with other sectors to improve the lives of people affected or infected with HIV/AIDS. It will also focus on increasing the accessibility to VCT services and PMTCT. On gender issues, strategies will be developed to involve women and youth in health issues. A third of the leadership positions for various management committees will be reserved for women in line with the government policy to ensure equity in decision making organs. Further, women and youth will be involved in community trainings and provision of community health services.

The education sub sector will mainstream all cross cutting issues by educating the community on all cross-cutting issues. It has also incorporated gender, HIV/AIDS and environmental issues into its curriculum. It also enhances enrollment of the girl child through the free primary and secondary education. The sector will also continue supporting the schools for the children with disabilities with infrastructure, material and staffing. This sector directly deals with the youth and the proposed projects are aimed at empowering the youth.

3.6 Research Innovation and Technology Sector

Information and Communication Technology, by virtue of its increasing versatility and potential to enable radical transformation in the way business is organized and conducted, presents unparalleled opportunities to transform the government and the way in which the government delivers services and provides information. ICT is a powerful enabler of development goals of any national economy due to its unique characteristics to dramatically improve internal communication and exchange of information to strengthen and create new economic and social networks. It is pervasive and cross cutting as it can be applied to the full range of economic activities from personal use to business and Government. It is multifunctional and flexible, allowing for tailored solutions based on personalization and localization as well generic applications to meet diverse needs.

It is thus very evident that ICT, when well harnessed and focused, has the potential to bring in multiple benefits in the areas of governance, integration of all pockets of the economy, development of rural areas , and productive improvement in major sectors of the economy thus promoting the livelihoods of the entire population and alleviating poverty. Kenya government has come to this realization and is focusing ICT effort towards increased contribution to performance improvement, efficiency and effective service delivery.

Although ICT cuts across all operational processes as well as economic activities, for the purpose of consolidating resources and management of the sector, the following ministries/departments constitute the sector. Postal corporation of Kenya, Telkom Kenya, Kenya Broadcasting Corporation, Ministry of Planning, National Development and Vision 2030- Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Finance- Government Information Technology Services and the Ministry of Information and Communications.

3.6.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision:

The sector vision is 'excellence in creation and provision of technology, information and knowledge.

Mission:

The mission is to improve quality of life of Kenyans through research, innovations and technology.

3.6.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

During the plan period, the district will focus on strengthening and improving communication, which at the moment is operating below capacity. The main areas of concern will be to upgrade the analogue exchanges to digital exchanges to facilitate Information and Communication Technology growth. Other priorities could be the establishment of a modern District Information and Documentation Centre for the development of a district database and ease access to information both for the civil servants and the general public.

3.6.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The ICT sector is a catalyst for socio-economic development as it enhances productivity of other economic sectors. It also helps to promote trade and industrial development thereby contributing to poverty reduction, wealth creation, as well as empowering people to meet the challenges of the 21st century. The sector is one of the fastest growing in the country, as a result of various reforms recently undertaken which included restructuring, liberalization, introduction of competition and effective regulatory framework. The ICT sector is now one of the most attractive investment destinations in the country since it provides investment opportunities to both large and small scale entrepreneurs. The sector endeavours to create a knowledge-based information society that will enable the district to meet the emerging socio-economic challenges.

3.6.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stake holder	Role.
Government	provide policy and I.C.T guidelines fund construction of DIDC
Private sector	Train the public on ICT and provide commercial internet access
Ministry of Planning, National Development and vision 2030	Establish and operationalize the District Information and Documentation Centres
NGOs/ FBOs	Fund and train the community in ICT

The government maintains law and order in the district, which in turn attracts the investors who want to invest in the sector. It also provides the necessary infrastructure like telephone and electricity connections. The private sector on the other hand provides the services needed by the people in supply of newspapers, operation of cyber cafes and telephone bureau. The District Information and Documentation Centre (DIDC) acts as a resource and reference centre for any development information. It collects materials from all stakeholders and avails them to users.

Over the plan period, the media houses will be encouraged to continue to provide high quality and accurate information to the end users. Currently these services are concentrated in Meru Town. Private entrepreneurs will be facilitated to open new businesses in other main towns while the communities will be encouraged to adopt new information technology both at home and in offices.

3.6.5 Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Information department	Formulate an IT policy in the district; Promote use of IT in the district. capacity building	High costs involved in purchase of IT equipment; Lack of an IT policy Lack of IT training facilities.	Involve stakeholders in developing the IT policy Promote institutions offering IT curriculum; Introduce an ICT village.
Telkom	Strengthen the ICT capacity in departments; Increase telecommunication coverage.	Inadequate infrastructure; High costs involved in putting up digital exchanges.	Involve the stakeholders in subsidizing the infrastructure.
MoP,ND & V 2030	Improve access to information in the district	Poor infrastructure; Lack of up to date information.	Construct and equip the DIDC; Involve other stakeholders in provision of reference materials

3.6.6 Projects and Programmes

(B) New Project Proposal: Planning

		Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of a District Information and Documentation Centre Purchase of Equipment District Headquarters	1	To improve access to development information both for National and district coverage	Construct and equip 1 No. DIDC before the end of the plan period	Procuring modern equipment. Construction of a new DIDC

B) New Project Proposal: Information department

		Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of an ICT village	1	To improve access to ICT facilities in the district	Construct and equip 1 No. digital village	Procuring modern equipment. Construction of a new digital village

3.6.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Information and communication technology has continued to contribute remarkably to both economic and social development of the nation. In addition to its multiplier effect in spurring growth in all sectors, its contribution to efficiency as an enabler has improved the value-chain in both production as well as service provision. It is now a truism that the contribution of ICTs to production processes as well as delivery systems has improved value for money in all socioeconomic sectors. Within the MTEF the programmes and activities of the sector have continued to directly and significantly impact on the following sectors.

Introducing and using advanced information technology (ICT) to the transportation, travel, hospitality and entertainment will bring many benefits and changes to the industry. In particular, the Internet is playing an increasingly significant role in travel and tourism. Finalization of the national ICT policy and the implementation of the proposals thereof will put in place an environment that is conducive to maximization of the e-commerce potential to transform business practices. For consumers, e-commerce will provide a way to shop electronically from home or office. For manufacturers, it constitutes a way to explore foreign markets and even to cement an export deal electronically. For small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) far from large economic centres, it will eliminate distance and geography as barriers to business success.

Further, the development of on-line shopping services and the creation of 'virtual shopping malls' is expected to create large demands for local goods and services. It has also enabled competitive access to other markets for both producer and consumer goods thus increasing the welfare for the local citizen. Product innovations are likely to generate employment. For particular industry sectors the potential benefits appear to be more obvious and more immediate. Generally, software applications developers, libraries and databases for on-line delivery, multimedia producers and value-added network resellers face a large and growing market of domestic and business consumers.

In addition, there is a range of new and emerging services which have the potential to grow rapidly where suitable communications infrastructure is available. These include transactional services, such as home shopping and banking, document and news retrieval, on-line reservation systems, and a range of other home entertainment and information services.

Management of human resource information has persistently been a daunting challenge to public sector institutions despite the fact that computers have been used for several decades. Existing applications, in addition to their lack of integration, interface and inter-connection across agencies, are limited to traditional data processing such as payroll and accounting. This has not yielded the desired impact on overall operational efficiency in the general administration, management and control of public resources. By employing modern approaches to information technology development and deployment such as Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) systems, human resource and financial management would be greatly enhanced.

The basis of successful maintenance of public law and order is prompt availability of accurate information. Information and communication technology is perhaps emerging as the single most significant tool that can dramatically enhance the provision and support

of law and order. The intended development of the Integrated Population Registration System will go along way in national planning, support the maintenance of law and order as well as upholding of human rights, justice and overall good governance. The success of the digital economy is dependent on a sizable number of local participants both as producers and consumers. Demand for information technology workers has increased with the rapid advances of the technology, especially highly digitized products and services. E-commerce highly relies on computers and networks thus requiring not only skilled programmers and applications developers, but also e-savvy entrepreneurs and consumers.

Information and communication technology has contributed to the development of education content, access to learning materials and information as well as delivery. The contribution and participation of non-governmental and civil society organizations have gone along way in attempting to bridge the digital gap in our schools by delivery of ICTs to the rural areas. The sector projects such as the expansion and dispersion of the ICT infrastructure will complement these efforts and increase the pace of leveraging ICT in education.

3.6.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

The ICT sector is critical in disseminating HIV/AIDS related data and information, environmental conservation messages and gender related issues. It offers an opportunity to learn through information sharing and replication of best practices. This sector is important in mainstreaming all cross-cutting issues into development programmes and projects through provision of information on all issues to all the stakeholders. The sector provides the infrastructure for dissemination of government policies and programmes. The sector will play a key role in education, public awareness and the need for participation in all sectors.

3.7 Governance, Justice, Law and Order Sector

The Government has been undertaking various reforms in the Public Sector. These reforms were targeted at improving service delivery to Kenyans. The Governance, justice, law and order Sector comprises of Departments of Government that are charged with the responsibility of ensuring that public services are delivered efficiently and effectively in order to achieve the intended purposes. In order to carry out this function, the Sector continuously develops strategies that are intended to ensure that the environment is suitable for achieving National Goals that have been articulated in several policy documents including the Vision 2030. The Sector initiates and advocates for enactment of Appropriate Financial Management and development at the grassroots level.

3.7.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision:

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

Mission:

Its 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

In order to improve and sustain security, law and order, the law enforcement agents have endeavoured to reduce communal conflicts, general insecurity, by improving the delivery of legal and judicial services and promotion of community policing. Efforts at resource mobilization both at the government, NGOs, and donor levels will be increased. To ensure the active participation of the communities, the public barazas will endeavour to entrench a culture of sustainable development in the community. At the same time, a monitoring, evaluation and reporting mechanism will be put in place to ensure that feedback is received from the implementers in good time.

3.7.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Maintenance of law and order is very vital for any development in the district. Investors cannot invest in an environment of uncertainty. Therefore the sector plays a very crucial role in availing a favourable environment for investment. Protection of the people and their environment is a prerequisite for economic growth and development. The sector is also responsible for establishing and coordination of national policies. In the district, the coordination is done by the District Development Committee, which heavily relies on the District Development Plans for project and programme prioritization in the district.

3.7.4 Role of the Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Provincial administration	General law enforcement as well as chairing various development committees
Prisons department	Keep in custody those convicted or remanded by a court of law and rehabilitate inmates with a view of making them better citizens
Community	They provide feedback on effectiveness of the polices especially through community policing
CDF	Building of facilities
Registration of persons	Registration of persons who attained the age of 18 years or above by issuing them with IDs
Probation and aftercare services	Continuous counselling, follow up and resettlement
Judiciary	Listen to and determine cases

3.7.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and strategies

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Public Administration	Maintenance of security Promotion of community policing Building of an administration block	Increased insecurity; Inadequate corrective facilities; Inadequate trained manpower; Inadequate funding; Community abetting	Reduce illegal firearms in the hands of the public; Address community conflicts and enlist them in maintaining their own security; Retrain and train the

Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
		crime. Inadequate offices for the staff	personnel; Provide adequate resources.
Judiciary	Strengthening law and order	Inadequate manpower and resources; Slow dispensing of justice; Lack of coordination between the various actors; Increased poverty levels.	Train more manpower; Introduce non-custodial sentences; Improve the prisons and other corrective centres; Enhance proper coordination between stakeholders.
Prisons	Improve rehabilitation facilities; Expansion of Existing Facilities	Lack of funds Lack of funds	Mobilize enough resources; Avail enough funds to expand the current prison facilities
Probation and aftercare services	Collaboration with other stakeholders to increase awareness on non-custodial sentencing	Increased consumption of traditional liquor; Unemployment; Community ostracization; Low awareness of the benefits of non-custodial sentences.	Continuous counselling; Regular follow-ups; Resettlement efforts; Sensitization through probation open days.

3.7.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

(B) New Project Proposals: Provincial Administration

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of 3 units of prefabricated Houses fro the APs at the district HQ	Improve the living conditions of the APs	3 prefabricated houses before the end of the 2008	Construction of prefabricated houses
Refurbishment of Toilets at the AP camp at the district HQ	Improve the sanitation standards at the AP camp	Refurbish all the toilets at the camp before the end of the 2008	Renovation and improvement of the toilets
Computerization of the District Offices under the E-government programme	Improve data processing and management at the district headquarters	Full computerization of the department before the end of the plan period	Installation of computers Training of staff
Gaturi AP line (police post)	Improve security in the location	Complete the police post before the end of the plan period	Construction of the AP line
Marimba police post	Improve security in the location	Roof and finish the 10 rooms before the end of the year, complete other rooms and staff quarters before the end of the plan period	Roofing, construction of a staff quarters
Ntharene police post	Improve security in the location	Plaster the offices and build residential houses and toilets by the end of 2009	Finishing of the block, construction of a residential house and toilets

A: Ongoing Projects: Probation

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Community service orders	Close supervision to reduce recidivism Empowerment of probationers/ supervisees to be self reliant	all clients to be self reliant all clients to complete their orders satisfactorily	Continuous counselling; Regular follow ups; Resettlement; Provision of free labour to public institutions through community service orders.
Probation	Empowerment of probationers/ supervisees to be self reliant	all clients to complete their orders satisfactorily	Provision of free labour to public institutions through community service orders
Aftercare support programme	Empowerment of probationers/ supervisees to be self reliant	all clients to be self reliant	Regular follow ups Resettlement
Construction of an office block	Increase office space at the department	Complete the office block before Dec 2008	Office block construction

A) Ongoing Projects: National Registration Bureau

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Issuance of Identity Cards District Wide	Identify citizens of 18 years and above	Increase the present issuance of identity cards	Issuing and processing of registration forms Justification; It is a legal requirement to have an ID.

B) New Project Proposals: Provincial Administration

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction and equipment of a multipurpose district headquarters	1	Increase office space to accommodate all the departments	1 office block constructed at Kaguru before the end of the plan period	Site surveying; Planning Store building construction; Procurement of office equipment.
Construction of the D.C's residence	6	For hosting VIP and government guests in the district	1 model DC's house constructed before the end of the plan period	Site identification Site surveying Construction of the house
Construction of APs houses	4	To provide adequate housing for the administration police	80 AP houses constructed before the end of the plan period	Construction of houses
Construction of model D.Os houses	9	To improve security in the residence of D.Os and improve response to emergencies	6 model houses constructed before the end of the plan period	Construction of houses
Construction of model DO's offices	7	To improve service delivery to wananchi	3 DO's offices before the end of the plan period	Construction of model offices
Construction of Chiefs and	8	To improve service delivery to wananchi	15 chiefs office constructed	Construction of model offices

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
assistant chiefs offices				
Purchase of vehicles	5	To ensure rapid response to emergencies and regular patrol	7 vehicles before the end of the plan period	Procurement and distribution of vehicles
Training of the community committees on community policing	11	Involve the public in security issues	Establish and train 53 committees before the end of the plan period	Training of selected members of community policing on security issues
District disaster committee training and equipment	10	Improvement of the capacity of the committee to mitigate disaster impacts	Train and procure disaster response equipment before the end of the plan period	Training of the district disaster committee members Procurement of adequate equipment
Boundaries review	12	Review boundaries to avail government services closer to the people	9 administrative units before the end of the plan period	Creation of 3 new divisions and 6 new locations
Mitunguu police post	13	Improve security of the residents	1 police post upgraded	Upgrading of Mitunguu police post into a police station
Ndamene police station	2	Improve security of the residents	1 police post constructed and staffed	Construction of a police post
Mbeti police station	3	Improve security of the residents	1 police post constructed and staffed	Construction of a police post

B) New Project Proposals: Provincial Administration

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Aftercare support programme Probation services Community service orders	1	close supervision to reduce recidivism empowerment of probationers/ supervisees to be self reliant	all clients to be self reliant all clients to complete their orders satisfactorily	continuous counseling regular follow-ups resettlement community service order supervision

A) New Project Proposals: Civil registration

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Train all rural Registration Assistants (Asst. Chiefs) (RAs)	1	Improve RAs capacity to create awareness; Improve quality of returns from RAs; Increase the use of the department's partnership with MCH clinics as a point of registration and information by rural RAs	All RAs in both rural and health institutions	Actual training of RAs.

3.7.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The sector is linked to all the other sectors. The activities in the other sectors cannot be implemented without proper administration and maintenance of law and order. There will be close coordination between the courts, police and provincial administration for crime prevention. The Human Resources Sector will play a crucial role in education and moral upbringing of the youths while the Information Sector will be used to provide the people with positive messages and also provision of modern communication equipment for efficient crime prevention.

3.7.8 Strategies for Mainstreaming cross-cutting issues

The sector will initiate projects and programmes aimed at promoting peace, security and social integration. The problem of insecurity will be addressed through community policing programmes and setting up more police stations. This will enhance security in the rural areas and curb rural urban migration while making investment possible and offering more opportunities. This will improve the security for women and children and reduce cases that target these categories of people.

The sector will address the drug abuse and HIV/AIDS issues that continue to affect the youth. This will be achieved in conjunction with other sectors such as education by ensuring the children are taken to school and that cases of child abuse are eliminated.

Overall, the sector will continue to promote peaceful coexistence with the goal of making the district an investment hub in the region and thus create employment to the thousands of the youth who are currently unemployed and who are prone to indulging in drug abuse and other illicit activities.

3.8 Public Administration

This sector is represented by District Planning and Development and the District Treasury.

3.8.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision:

The sectors vision is to be a leading sector in public policy formulation, implementation, coordination, supervision and prudent resource management

Mission:

The mission is 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 response to this sector over the plan period is that efforts will be made to ensure that there is an enabling environment in the district that will encourage economic growth and poverty reduction. Good governance will be the guiding principal in coordinating the implementation of various policies and this requires the involvement of all stake holders in formulation, review and adoption of policies.

3.8.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

This sector ensures that, planning of development activities in the district is done prudently through laid down institutions and under direction of District Development Committee. 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. The sector also facilitates the implementation of government programmes and operationalization of the day to day operations of government departments through prudent financial management at the district treasury.

3.8.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

	Role
GOK	Formulation of policies Financial support for development projects and administration of services. Provision of manpower Leadership in policy dissemination and implementation.
Community members	Participate in the implementation of policies such as community policing
Local Government	Formulation and implementation of local laws (by-laws). Financial support for development of facilities and administration of services. Provision of manpower.

3.8.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

		Constraints	Strategies
Rural Planning and Development	Institutionalize development planning and enhance community participation in the project cycle.	Lack of adequate staff; Lack of computers.	Facilitation for DDO to revitalize location development committees

3.8.6 Projects and Programme Priorities

(B) Ongoing Projects: Finance

	Objective	Target	Description of activities
Computerization of district treasury	To ensure system effectiveness & efficiency	A computerized data capture and vote book	Computer and IFMIS programme installation and personnel training

A) New Project Proposals: Ministry of Planning

		Objective	Target	Description of activities
Construct a modern DIDC	2	To readily offer comprehensive district information	Have a modern well equipped DIDC by 2010	Construction of more spacious DIDC and purchase & installation of computers

Project name	Priority ranking	Objective	Target	Description of activities
District website page	3	Dissemination of projects information	Set a district page through MOPND website headquarters by 2009	Set up of district website page for provision of information and updates
Building and equipping of a DDO's office	1	To provide office accommodation for the DDO and staff	To construct and equip the DDOs office at the district headquarters	Construction of a fully equipped office with sanitation facilities, storeroom, registry and a boardroom
Procuring a vehicle for the DDO	4	To facilitate field coordination, M&E and backstopping activities To improve general mobility of DDO and staff	To have one serviceable motor vehicle by 2010	Purchase of a motor vehicle Posting of a driver

3.8.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The sector will require very strong linkages with other sectors. Information and Technology sector is also very important for the development of the sector on availing data to ease in administration and in educating the local community to ensure that they are informed of all development initiatives taking place so as to fully integrate them in development process. The governance, justice, law and order sector provides security which is a critical ingredient in the economic development of the district. The provincial administration will also be involved in coordinating all development activities through the leadership in the devolved local development committees. The sector also facilitates the procurement and payment for goods and services to government departments at the district level.

3.8.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

The sector will play a key role in advocating for mainstreaming HIV/AIDS in the development planning process, environment and gender issues within the sector and in other sectors as it fulfils its role of coordination; dissemination of government development policy and guidance. In the projects involving the provincial administration and the district development office, service delivery will be improved thus ensuring that all issues of disadvantaged groups are mainstreamed in all development activities. This will also contribute to the effective implementation of all other sectors programmes and projects.

3.9 Special Programmes

This sector is composed of Ministry of State for Youth Affairs, Gender, Sports, Culture and Children Services. The sector is mandated to create and facilitate a sustainable infrastructure environment for socioeconomic service delivery, human resource utilization, tourism, trade and industrial development in order to achieve a desired national economic growth and development. This sector is thus charged with formulation, coordination and implementation of socio-economic policies, strategies and programmes geared towards achieving sustainable development and growth.

The major goals of the sector include: development, promotion and diversification of high quality products and services; strengthening of tripartite mechanisms in industrial relations, empowering all Kenyans including the marginalized groups; and maintenance of sustainable industrial harmony and employment.

3.9.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision:

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

Mission:

Its 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 overall objective of the sector is to improve skills especially for the unemployed and marginalized to create job opportunities. The Gender and Social Services Department will promote the development of the community through mobilization of local resources to improve standards of living. This will be pursued through enhancement of the community's capacity to manage viable and sustainable projects especially in agriculture and small-scale trade. Creation of awareness of the need for self-reliance will be undertaken alongside encouraging support in development activities and capacity building from other organizations like NGOs.

The sub sector will aim at making sport activities within the district a source of income for those involved. Use of sports as leisure will also improve on the general well being of the human resource. Sports activities will therefore be made popular as a vehicle for social integration and economic development. Culture sub-sector will strive to reclaim its right place in social-economic development of the district. Negative cultural practices that adversely affect human resource development like early marriages and discrimination against girl child and women in general will be discouraged through aggressive campaigns. Cultural practices, beliefs and norms that are still important will be transformed to fit to the current society growth. Others like the traditional community social support practices will be encouraged and adopted to develop social support programmes for those infected and affected by HIV/AIDS including orphans.

3.9.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector is important in capacity building and creating a sense of pride and self-reliance among the various groups, which are categorized as disadvantaged. It promotes the empowerment of women, the disabled and the youth to realize their potential and apply the same towards contributing to economic growth and poverty reduction. It addresses the needs of the disabled through vocational rehabilitation centers, which impart self-supporting skills to them. Sports and recreation is a source of income including foreign exchange earnings.

3.9.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

The sector has a wide range of stakeholders with specific roles and responsibilities that are specific to each sub-sector.

Stake holder	Role.
GOK	Provision of personnel. Provision of grants and training funds. Mobilization of communities.
NGOs, CBOs,	Support to training. Development of relevant training modules. Support to research/survey on some social issues e.g. gender issues.
Credit Organisations	Continue issuing loans and conducting relevant training in entrepreneurship and credit management.
Local Leaders and Community	Support development activities through active participation and contribution. Provide good leadership in project management.
GOK (Department of Sports)	Regulatory framework development. Funding of Sports facilities.
Sports Association	Sports administration and management. Sports/Development.
The Sportsmen and Women General Public Schools.	Character development. Exploitation of talents. Subscriptions/membership. Identification of talents.
Local Authority	Physical planning for development of facilities e.g. sports stadium. Provision of services. Development of physical infrastructure.
Local Business Enterprises and Corporate Bodies	Support to sports by sponsoring tournaments. Promotion of sports. Development support.

3.9.5 Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Social Services	Mainstreaming gender concerns in all development programmes; Encourage women to hold leadership positions in project management committees; Promotion of IGA among self help groups and individuals; Enhance HIV/AIDS control campaigns and training. Community empowerment through training	Lack of funds; Lack of adequate personnel; Inappropriate credit schemes for women, disabled and vulnerable groups.	Mobilize local resources to augment funds for group based projects; Formulate pro-poor local credit schemes; Group Promotion and development training. Create awareness to increase awareness on the existing funds i.e poverty eradication funds, grants to self help groups, CDF, LATF, women enterprise funds etc; Expand the existing relief of distress funds, cash transfer facility to stabilize the clients potentiality.
Sports	Training of sports officials on management and administration of various sports disciplines;	Lack of adequate public play grounds; Inadequate sponsorship of individual clubs;	Develop additional public sports/grounds facilities; Solicit for more funds for sports administration from the central government, local authorities and

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	Sensitize the community on the important role of sports in socialization and creation of cohesiveness; Inspection of the available sports facilities to ensure suitability; Promote the development of additional sports facilities.	Inadequate resources to oversee administration of sports activities throughout the district.	corporate bodies; Community mobilization to enhance local participation in sports activities through public barazas, and training forums for the sports associations; Create awareness among corporate bodies on the important role played by sports in product promotion, and advertisement.
Culture	Develop a public development centre at Gaatia that captures Kimeru Cultural Heritage; Hold drama/theatre workshops to equip performers with skills; Train herbalists on proper health procedures.	The existing social services, arts and culture projects were not people driven and owned Marketing problems for local artists due to lack of an organized marketing body; Infringement on the copyright laws on projects of the performing artists; Lack of resources for the local herbalists to acquire modern equipment for construction of premises.	Involve the various organized cultural groups in the management of the relevant sections of the culture centre; Encourage the performing artists to utilize their activities as income generating activities; Facilitate the formation of cultural marketing groups; Form a herbalists' group to pool resources and save on processing costs; Strict implementation of the copyright laws; Make the cultural centre fully operational as an income-earning project.

3.9.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Youth

Project Name	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Youth enterprise development fund District wide	to empower the youth through entrepreneurship training reduce the level of unemployment amongst the youth	100 youth groups and 200 individuals to be funded by the end of the plan period	Training of the youth on development issues, group dynamics, entrepreneurial skills and financial management
Youth education and training District wide	To increase the level of technical skills among the youth	1 model polytechnic and NYS centre	Identification of land, fundraising, construction and provision of equipment and training
Youth empowerment centers District wide	To increase the level of awareness amongst the youth on ICT and life skills	One youth empowerment centre before the end of the plan period	Identification of land, fundraising and construction and equipping of the empowerment centre
Tharu polytechnic District wide	Increase level of technical skills among the youth	Construction of 4 classrooms by the end of the plan period	Change of land users, site survey, fundraising and construction of classrooms and equipping of the Y P
Kiroone Polytechnic District wide	Improve access to tertiary education in the location	all classes to be constructed before the end of the plan period	Classroom construction and equipping

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

Project Name	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Community empowerment component of MKEPP Kithurumwene and gaatia FDA	Community empowerment through trained and an informed leadership and decision making	2 FDACs trained	Training on group dynamics, constitution making, leadership skills and conflict management
Continued group registration, training, follow up and conflict resolution District wide	Speedy registration, and group training Community empowerment through trained and an informed leadership and decision making	All registered groups in the district	Training on group dynamics, constitution making, leadership skills and conflict resolution and management
Igandene community centre Abogeta location	Establish a community resource centre to inculcate a reading culture in the location	Complete and equip the centre by the end of the plan period	Construction of the community centre
Mbeti rehabilitation centre Mitunguu location	Improve access to special education in the location	Complete the centre before the end of the plan period	Construction of the centre
Muguru rehabilitation center Mitunguu location	Improve access to rehabilitation care for the residents	Complete the centre before the end of the plan period	Centre construction
The caring place Mitunguu location	Improve access to rehabilitation care for the residents	Complete the centre before the end of the plan period	Centre construction
Mikumbune Community library Mikumbune location	Improve literacy levels in the location	Complete the reading shade and construction of the multipurpose hall before the end of the plan period	Construction of the reading shade

A) Ongoing Projects: Children's Office

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
OVC-CT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Retain OVCs in the normal family set up; - Ensure OVCs get access to Education' medical care. Birth registration, food and other basic need. 	Care givers of OVCs	Cash transfer of Ksh.1, 500/= per month paid monthly to the care givers.

B) New Project Proposals: Gender, Youth and Social Services

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Training programmes district wide	1	to ensure sustainability of group activities for the benefit of all members	Operationalize all social development committees at all levels at the end of the plan period Training of 3 divisional social development committees before the end of the plan period	Revitalize and launch new social development committees from location to district level Train social development assistants officials of the social development committees and group leaders <u>Justification</u> the department has limited staffing levels in the district hence the committees will serve as a link between the groups and the service providers
Expand and revolve community friendly loan schemes to viable groups of women and the disabled district wide	2	To reach out to marginalized population groups through loan facilities that will encourage them to initiate IGAs for self reliance To effectively plan for handicapped persons within the district by availing to them opportunities for self development	To fund at least 6 groups per financial year	Formulation of groups in these categories Identification of viable group projects Tailored trainings for group leaders Regular follow-up visits for monitoring groups progress
Establish an information database on disability issues district wide	3	To effectively plan for handicapped persons within the district by availing opportunities for self development	I comprehensive and regularly updated database to guide development programmes for handicapped persons	Undertake a survey to establish the number of handicapped, types of handicaps and existing facilities for the handicapped
Uruku youth polytechnic	4	Improve access to tertiary education in the location	Complete and open the polytechnic before the end of the plan period	Construction and equipment of the polytechnic

3.9.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMES) programmes are being implemented by several Ministries namely Trade and Industry, Labour, Finance, Education and the Office of the President (Poverty Eradication Commission). MSMEs sector has a higher potential for employment and wealth creation which will contribute immensely to the achievement of the Vision 2030 of a high quality of life for Kenyans. Resources allocated for MSMEs activities under one sector could have a greater impact in the promotion and development of MSMEs.

Development and transfer of technologies cut across almost all the sectors. The trade and industry sub sector handles the registration, patenting copyrights and arbitration of disputes arising from use and trading in these technologies. The labour market relies on the continuous and sustained supply of well trained human resources from the education, science and technology sector. The labour and human resource development also relies on the judiciary in the arbitration of labour disputes and industrial relations disputes.

It has been realized that empowerment of communities through a well understood social infrastructure creates a conducive environment for implementation of all government projects. The Ministry prepares the ground work for all other line ministries for community mobilization and empowerment. Empowerment of the community involves capacity building of which literacy and continuing education plays a critical role. Adult education targets members of the society who did not get the chance to benefit from the education sector while library services provide reading materials and facilities.

Sports are a major contributor to the global economy through promotion of events, production of sports ware and equipment. There exists a linkage between the sub sectors as regards sport development and Ministry of Local Government which owns Municipal Stadiums and Ministry of Education as regards schools play grounds and various institutions which provide sport facilities for their employees. It is however, important to point out that most institutions have changed focus to concentrate on their core functions hence making sports to suffer.

Growing crime and drug and substance abuse among the youth contribute to high mortality and the risk of contracting HIV infection. The sub sector collaborates with key stakeholders including the Health sector and Public Safety, Law and Order sector in enforcing preventive and treatment intervention policies. Sexual and reproductive health care and HIV/AIDS are great challenges to the youths. The Youth affairs sub sector will facilitate intervention policies and programmes at the national and local levels that include life skills-based education that would empower young people to make choices and decisions about their health. In addition, the sub sector will liaise with Health sector to develop accessible, available and affordable quality primary health care services, including sexual and reproductive health care.

3.9.8 Strategies for Mainstreaming cross-cutting issues

Through cultural centers, sports activities and conflict management efforts the issue of national diversity is mainstreamed in this sector. Similarly, this sector is made up of ministries that deal directly with youth affairs and gender issues hence concerns of the physically challenged and environmental issues will be adequately entrenched in the ministry's programmes. HIV/AIDS issues are also mainstreamed through capacity building efforts by the special programmes sub-sector and community campaign drives targeting the youth. There are efforts in the district to ensure that all the disadvantaged groups such as youth, people with disability and women are involved in decision making of various development programmes and projects.

CHAPTER FOUR:
IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND
EVALUATION

4.0 Introduction

The success of the Imenti South DDP implementation will greatly depend on a sound systematic monitoring and evaluation framework that will ensure that strategies and priorities identified are efficiently implemented so as to achieve the desired outcomes by eliminating the already stated constraints to development to each sector. The monitoring and evaluation systems adopted for the DDP implementation is designed to provide a continuous tracking and feedback mechanism to all stakeholders in the process of plan implementation. The monitoring will involve Participatory Community Based Monitoring and Evaluation (PCBME) to ensure effective monitoring and ownership of the process. Most critical will be the extent to which such a mechanism will empower communities to question the implementation of identified community priorities which are based on Community Action Plans.

Monitoring of the Imenti South District Development Plan will be aligned to the National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation Systems (NIMES). The system serves to address strengthening of capacities of the District Monitoring and Evaluation Committees (DMECs) for defining, measuring and monitoring District performance indicators. Monitoring the Imenti South DDP will be a continuous process which entails measuring progress towards planned objectives. This will ensure that inputs, plans, budgets, physical targets and other necessary actions proceed as planned. The fundamental objectives of monitoring are to measure whether inputs and activities (procurement, delivery and utilization of project resources, adherence to implementation plans, compliance with required standards and procedures, achievement of planned targets) are being realized. Monitoring of DDP implementation will determine the extent of poverty reduction strategies in terms of their identified performance indicators and outcomes that measure improvement of the quality of life of the residents living in Imenti South District. This will bring out early any shortcomings with regard to execution of activities or products of outputs in order that corrective measures can be undertaken in time.

Monitoring will also permit project cost control in the DDP implementation. This includes knowledge of the total requirements of funds to complete each project. If conditions for good physical progress and cost control are in place, then, the project implementation environment is sufficiently stable and useful estimate of costs to completion is accurate and the DDP will 100% implementation rate. The evaluation component to the DDP implementation will make more comprehensive assessments from a broad point of view, looking at the overall impact of the activities and in establishing the efficiency, effectiveness, relevance and appropriateness of the strategies.

Evaluation of the processes will be undertaken at the mid and end of the plan to assess outputs, outcomes and impacts of the intervention proposed in the DDP. The end of the plan evaluation provides an end of plan status report, which is critical. The monitoring and Evaluation will provide an opportunity for all the stakeholders involved in plan implementation of the strategies to gain valuable insight into the various aspects of the process and how information will contribute to improving DDP implementation in the future.

4.1 Institutional Framework for Monitoring and Evaluation in the District

The monitoring and evaluation strategy in the district will be undertaken within the institutional framework that involves stakeholders at different levels and sectors in the economy.

Community Level: The PMC will follow-up the implementation of project activities based on the already formulated implementation schedule or physical and financial implementation plan. Based on the work plan, the PMC will prepare and submit on a monthly basis to their respective CoDCs the Community Project Monitoring Report (CPMR) that show the progress, challenges, issues, acción taken and recommendations implemented under their responsibility.

The CoDC shall compile all PMC Community Project Monitoring Reports into one Community Project Monitoring Report. The consolidated reports shall then be submitted to the LDC on a monthly and quarterly basis, with a copy availed to the DDO. The LDC, with the assistance of the CDC, should compile all monitoring reports and feed the information into the Monthly (Quarterly) physical and financial progress reports and work plans for information and necessary of members. Information on the financial accomplishments, including the itemized cost of materials delivered and received by the PMCs, is provided by the implementing officer to the CDC. In case of funds being transferred to the PMC, financial accomplishment is culled from the CPMR. Reflecting the financial accomplishment allows the CDC to make comparisons on the level of resource utilization. The completed physical and financial progress report and work plan are forwarded to the DMEC on a monthly basis.

District Level: The DPMU will consolidate and analyze the physical and financial progress reports and work plans coming from the CDCs. The consolidated physical and financial progress reports and work plan are then submitted to the DMEC on a monthly and quarterly basis for onward submission to the DDC. The accounts office shall prepare Quarterly Project Financial Reports on the projects implemented under the DDP. This report shall be forwarded to the DPMU, CDC for integration into the Quarterly Physical and Financial progress report and work plan. The DMEC shall discuss the completed Quarterly Physical and Financial progress Reports and work plans in its monthly meetings and provide recommendations to identified implementation problems and issues. Reports are submitted to the DDC, which acts on the recommendations of the DMEC with copies forwarded to the PPO and Head, RPD. Regular community meetings will be held to disseminate the Physical and Financial Progress reports and to receive feedback on projects issues and decisions intended to solve implementation problems.

National Level: Representatives from the RPD and relevant planning bodies shall arrange regular visits to the Districts to assess progress of the planned activities. Consistent guidelines for field visits shall be used. Copies of field visit reports shall be sent to respective line ministries and interested stakeholders. Provincial monitoring shall be undertaken on quarterly basis and reports shall be sent to the relevant government departments.

4.2 Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix

The implementation, monitoring and evaluation matrix gives the project name, costs, timeframe, monitoring and evaluation indicators, monitoring tools, implementing agencies and stakeholders' responsibilities in the projects/ programmes.

4.2.1 Agricultural and Rural Development Sector

Agriculture

Project Name	Cost (Kshs. M)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders responsibilities
Farmers training	5	2008-2012	no. of farmers training conducted	Registration of attendance forms Course work schedules	MoA	GOK	MoA- provision of technical personnel for training and funding of the activities Farmers- attending FFSs and practicing new technologies
Water harvesting for crop production	5	2008-2012	No. of water harvesting technologies demonstrations conducted	Registration of attendance forms Course work schedules	MoA	GOK Farmers	MoA- provision of technical personnel for training and funding of the activities Farmers- attending FFSs and practicing new technologies
Soil and water conservation project	1	2008-2012	No. of conserved farms	Farm activity records	MoA	GOK Farmers	MoA- provision of technical personnel for training and funding of the activities Farmers- attending FFSs and practicing new technologies
Promotion of drought tolerant crop varieties	5	2008-2012	Acreage under drought tolerant crops	Farm activity records GIS maps	MoA	GOK Farmers	MoA- provision of technical personnel for training and funding of the activities Farmers- attending FFSs and planting drought tolerant crops
Value addition of agricultural produce	6	2008-2012	No. of agricultural groups practicing value addition to agricultural produce	Group activity records Field visit records	MoA	GOK Farmers Donors	MoA- provision of technical personnel for training and funding of the activities Farmers- attending FFSs and practicing new technologies
Market Information dissemination	1	2008-2012	Reports posted at strategic billboards	No. of market reports	MoA	GOK	MoA provision of staff for market research and posting
Farmers training on	1	2008-2012	No of training conducted	Certificate of training	MoA	GOK	MoA- provision of technical

	Cost (Ksh.M)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders responsibilities
contract farming and marketing				Registration schedules			personnel for training and funding of the activities Farmers- attending FFSs and practicing contract farming and marketing
Production of new/ emerging crops	1	2008-2012	No. of farmer adopting the new/ emerging crops	Farm activity schedules Field visit reports	MoA	GOK Farmers	MoA- provision of technical personnel for training and funding of the activities Farmers- attending FFSs and adopting the new crops
SHOMAP	5	2008-2012	No of trainings adopted Area under 5 priority Horticultural crops	Attendance visits Farm records	MoA	GOK Farmers	Local authorities- improve market infrastructure Public works department- improvement of RARs Farmers- attend trainings, produce and market crops

Veterinary Services

	Cost (Ksh.M)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders responsibilities
Office block construction	6	2008-2012	Level of completion of the office block	Certificate of completion Site inspection reports Financial reports	Department of veterinary services Ministry of Public Works	GOK	Department of veterinary services- funding Ministry of Works- project inspection and technical backstopping
Disease and pest control	6	2008-2012	No. of animals vaccinated	Animal vaccination certificates issued	Department of veterinary services	GOK	Department of veterinary services- provision of personnel for animal disease and pest control Farmers- take their animals for vaccinations
Meat inspection services	3	2008-2012	No. of animals inspected for slaughter	Meat inspection certificates Slaughter licenses issued Carrier boxes inspected	Department of veterinary services	GOK	DVS- inspection of meat, slaughter points and carrier boxes
Hides, skins and leather improvement services	1	2008-2012	No. of inspection visits made Changes in market prices of hides and skins	Stakeholder training registers	Department of veterinary services	GOK	DVS- training stakeholders on leather improvement

Project Name	Cost (Kshs.M)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Partner	Remarks
Extension services	1	2008-2012	No. of farmers trained Reduction in disease incidence	Farmers' training registers Training notes Attendance registers	Department of veterinary services	GOK	DVS- training in various animal healthcare techniques and funding of workshops
Inspectorate services	0.6	2008-2012	No. of animal health premises inspected	Inspectorate visits' registers	Department of veterinary services	GOK	DVS- inspection of AHP outlets Animal Health practitioners-ensure compliance with laid down procedures
Transport facilities project	6	2008-2012	No. of vehicles procured	Vehicle logbooks Delivery notes Motor vehicles register	Department of veterinary services	GOK DONORS	

Livestock production department

Project Name	Cost (Kshs.M)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Partner	Remarks
Small scale milk processing in the main urban areas	12	2008-2012	no of farmers trained no of new processing units established	Coursework completion certificates Licenses issued to new plants Production records	Livestock production department	GOK Farmers Donors	LPD- training of farmers Farmers-adoption and application of new technologies and venue for training
Livestock nutrition project	4	2008-2012	No. of farm visits No. of farmers practicing conservation	Field visit records Farm activity records	Livestock production department	GOK	LPD- training of farmers Farmers-adoption and application of new technologies
Dairy cattle improvement	12	2008-2012	No. of high grade cattle supplied to the farmers Change in production of dairy products	Cattle breeding records at Marimba farm Farm production records	Livestock production department	GOK	Marimba farm-production of quality breeding stock Farmers to purchase the breeding stock from the farm
Local goat improvement	4	2008-2012	No. of farm visits and field demonstrations Change in production of goat products	Farm visit records Field demonstration records Farm production records	Livestock production department	GOK	Farmers will provide venue and basic training equipment during trainings and demonstrations at farm level
Local poultry improvement	4	2008-2012	No. of farm visits and field demonstrations Change in production of poultry products	Farm visit records Field demonstration records Farm production records	Livestock production department	GOK Farmers	Farmers will provide venue and basic training equipment during trainings and demonstrations at farm level

Project Name	Cost (Kshs.M)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders responsibilities
Pig production improvement project	2	2008-2012	No of farm visits and field demonstrations Change in production of pig products	Farm visit records Field demonstration records Farm production records	Livestock production department	GOK	Farmers will provide venue and basic training equipment during trainings and demonstrations at farm level
Emerging livestock promotion and development	2	2008-2012	No of farmers trained on emerging livestock No. of farmers adopting emerging livestock production	Farm visit records Field demonstration records Farm records	Livestock production department	GOK	Farmers will provide venue and basic training equipment during trainings and demonstrations at farm level
Honey production improvement	2	2008-2012	No of farmers trained in modern apiculture Changes in the production of honey	Farm production records Field demonstration records	Livestock production department	GOK Farmers	Farmers will provide venue and basic training equipment during trainings and demonstrations at farm level
Livestock marketing improvement	4	2008-2012	Increased access to market information No. of farmers trained	No. of bulletins/ newsletters produced	Livestock production department	GOK	Farmers will produce livestock and livestock products, contact the LPO for information, and provide livestock market information

Cooperatives Development

Project Name	Cost (Kshs.M)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders responsibilities
Office construction and equipment	3.5	2008-2010	Office completion status Equipment installed	Site reports Delivery notes	GOK- MoCDM	GOK	MoCD funding MoPW supervision
Vehicle acquisition	5	2008-2009	Vehicle procured and delivered	Delivery notes	GOK- MoCDM	GOK Donors	MoCD to provide funds
Intensive Cooperative Management Improvement System (ICMIS)	1.2	2008-2012	Number of committee trainings conducted	Attendance lists Coursework schedules Timetables/ programmes	MoCD & M Societies	GOK Donors	MoCD to provide trainers Committee members to provide funding and mobilization
Community empowerment Enterprise through Cooperatives	4	2008-2012	Number of people attending the information days	Attendance lists No. of MID's conducted No. of enterprises established	MoCD & M Societies	GOK	MOCD/ DSDO/ DLPO/ DAO to facilitate Community mobilization and attendance
Coffee development fund	2	2008-2012	No. of coffee farmers funded	Credit distributed records	MoCD, MCFU, CO-OP Bank	GOK Donors	Co-op bank provision of credit
Dairy Development Programme	2	2008-2012	No. of dairy farmers improving livestock	Farm records	MoCD, MCFU, DAIRIES	GOK	MOCD/ DLPO training

Project Name	Cost (Kshs.M)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders responsibilities
Small Holder Irrigation Programme of Mt Kenya	1.5	2008-2012	No of farmers trained Changes in levels of savings	Attendance lists Savings records	MoCD SACCOs CO-OP bank MFIs	GOK Donors	MoCD- Training

Kenya Forest Services

Project Name	Cost (Kshs.M)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders responsibilities
MKEPP environmental conservation component	0.8		No. of wood lots established in schools, farms, riverbanks No. of catchments rehabilitated	Quarterly progress reports Institution activity reports	Kenya Forest Services Schools	GOK Donors	KFS- environmental conservation and increased farm forestry MKEPP- funding of activities Community- provision of labour and care of woodlots
Green zone development support project	0.8		Acreage of degraded sites re-afforested No. of farmer field schools conducted No of community forest associations established	Forest records and re-forestation reports Registration certificates of CFAs	Kenya Forest service	GOK	Community and DSDO- registration of the CFA KFS- training, sensitization and implementation of the community
GOK degraded sites rehabilitation project	0.8		Acreage of rehabilitated forest sites	Afforestation reports	Kenya Forest Service	GOK	KFS- sensitization and implementation of the planned activities

4.2.2 Trade, Tourism and Industry

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Training and extension district wide	4	2008-2012	Number of training conducted	Ministry Reports	Ministry of Industrialization	GOK/ Donors	MOI to supervise training, DDC to monitor
Joint loans Board	20	2008-12	No. of traders funded Amount disbursed	Reports	Ministry of Trade	GOK/ Donors	Funding/Resource mobilisation
Issuance of Trade licenses	3	2008-12	No. of trade licences	Reports	MOT/Local Authorities	GOK/ Donors	Funding/Resource mobilisation
Counselling and Consultancy	4	2008-12	No. of traders assisted	Reports	MOT/MOI/ Private Sector	GOK/ Donors	Funding/Resource mobilisation
Information Dissemination District wide	2	2008-12	No. Of centres visited	Reports	Ministry of Trade /Private sector	GOK/ Donors/ Private Sector	Funding/Resource mobilisation
Industrial Registration	3	2008-12	No of industries registered	Reports	MOT/MOI	GOK/ Donors	Funding/Resource mobilisation

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Sources of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Investment opportunity study District wide	2	2008-10	1 No. study report	Reports	Ministry of Trade /MOI /Private sector	GOK/ Donors Private sector	Funding/Resource mobilisation
Mt. Kenya East climbing base	5	2008-12	Climbing base completed	Reports	MOT/Private sector	GOK/ Donor /Private sector	Funding/Resource mobilisation
Mt. Kenya camping sites	2	2008-12	No. of camping sites	Reports	MOT	GOK/ Donors Private sector	Funding/Resource mobilisation
Creation of awareness for tourism promotion	5	2008-12	No. of people reached	reports	MOT/Private sector/	GOK/ Donors Private sector	Funding/Resource mobilisation
Gaatia Cultural Centre	5	2008-12	Cultural centre	Reports	MOT/ MOGCSS /Private sector	GOK/ Donors Private sector	Funding/Resource mobilisation

4.2.3 Physical Infrastructure

Roads

Project Name	Cost (Kshs.M)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders responsibilities
Tarmacking of Nkubu- Mitunguu (D475) Road	350	2008-2012	Length of road tarmacked	Monthly site visit reports project status certificates	Ministry of roads and public works	GOK DONORS	Community will provide the required labour MoR to supervise and monitor the project
Tarmacking of Nkubu- Kionyo (E779) Road	300	2008-2012	Length of road tarmacked	site visit reports project status certificates	Ministry of roads and public works	GOK DONORS	Community will provide the required labour MoR to supervise and monitor the project
Tarmacking of Kionyo- Chogoria (D483) road	400	2008-2012	Length of road tarmacked	site visit reports project status certificates	Ministry of roads and public works	GOK DONORS	Community will provide the required labour MoR to supervise and monitor the project
Tarmacking of Nkubu- Kathera-Marimba (D476) Road	300	2008-2012	Length of road tarmacked	site visit reports project status certificates	Ministry of roads and public works	GOK DONORS	Community will provide the required labour MoR to supervise and monitor the project
Bituminization of Kanyakine Kionyo (D474) Road	350	2008-2012	Length of road tarmacked	site visit reports project status certificates	Ministry of roads and public works	GOK DONORS	Community will provide the required labour MoR to supervise and monitor the project
Gravelling of Igoji- Iraru-Nkachie (E776) road	200	2008-2012	Length of road gravelled	site visit reports project status certificates	Ministry of roads and public works	GOK DONORS	Community will provide the required labour MoR to supervise and monitor the project

4.2.4 Environment, Water and Sanitation

Water and Irrigation

Project Name	Cost (Kshs.M)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders responsibilities
Nkubu Water Supply	40	2008-2012	No. of households connected and consuming water Volume of water supplied daily Changes in revenue	Progress reports Work plans Payment certificates Site visits	GOK	GOK DONORS	GOK-Funding, supervision and maintenance
Nkubu Sewerage	210	2008-2012	k.m of sewer lines installed manholes constructed construction level of ponds	Progress reports Site visits reports Consumer register	GOK	GOK DONORS	Supervise the work as shall be agreed upon
Gikui Mweru	40	2008-2012	No. of households connected and consuming water Volume of water supplied daily	No. of households connected -No of KM of pipes installed -No of tanks constructed	Community and GOK	GOK DONORS	GOK and Community-fundraising Works supervision
Kanyakine Water supply	17	2008-2012	No. of households connected and consuming water Volume of water supplied daily	Certificates of completion Registers of members connected Revenue registers	GOK	GOK DONORS	Works supervision and Funding
Iraru water supply	40	2008-2012	2km of 10 inch and 6 inch pipeline constructed no. of households connected and consuming the water	Certificates of completion Registers of members connected	Community and GOK	GOK DONORS	Work supervision and necessary advice GOK- Funding
Anake water supply	3	2008-2012	No. of households connected and consuming water Volume of water supplied daily	Certificates of completion Registers of members connected Revenue registers	GOK Community	GOK DONORS	GOK to provide funds community to provide unskilled labour
Kiringa Water Supply	16	2008-2012	No. of households connected and consuming water Volume of water supplied daily	Certificates of completion Registers of members connected Revenue registers	Community and GOK	GOK DONORS	Community to provide unskilled labour and funds, GOK to provide funds and skilled labour
FREMWEWE Igoji	1.5	2008-2012	No. of households connected and consuming water Volume of water supplied daily	Certificates of completion Registers of members connected Revenue registers	Community and GOK	GOK DONORS	Community to provide unskilled labour and funds, GOK to provide funds and skilled labour
Kanyuruko Water Supply- Abogeta	7		No. of households connected and consuming water Volume of water supplied daily	Certificates of completion Registers of members connected Revenue registers	Community and GOK	GOK DONORS	Community to provide unskilled labour and funds, GOK to provide funds and skilled labour
Gikui Society Water Project	9		No. of households connected and consuming water Volume of water	Certificates of completion Registers of members	Community and GOK	GOK DONORS	Community to provide unskilled labour and funds, GOK to provide

Project Name	Cost (Kshs.M)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders responsibilities
			supplied daily	connected Revenue registers			funds and skilled labour
Gakirene Irrigation project-Igoji division	10	2008-2012	Area of land reclaimed No. of farmers irrigating farms	Surveying reports Project progress reports	Department of irrigation	GOK DONORS	Department of irrigation-funding, implementation and sensitization of the farmers Farmers-adoption of new technologies
Upgrading Baranga Bichunc Irrigation project	30	2008-2012	Increase in area under irrigation Changes in methods of water abstraction	Survey reports Project progress reports	Department of irrigation	GOK DONORS	Department of irrigation-funding, implementation and sensitization of the farmers Farmers-adoption of new technologies
Extension services	1.2	2008-2012	No. of on farm visits Training sessions held	Course reports Workshop reports	Department of irrigation	GOK	Department of irrigation-funding, implementation and sensitization of the farmers Farmers-adoption of new technologies
MKEPP (G.O.K & IFAD):	60	2008-2012	Change in area under irrigation No. of springs developed & documentation	Training reports Schemes developed Design reports Project progress reports	MWI, MoA, Social Services, IFAD	GOK DONORS	MWI-coordination Social services-capacity building IFAD - funding

4.2.5 Human Resource Development

Health Sector

Project Name	Cost (Kshs.M)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders responsibilities
VCT Counselors training	6	2008/12	No. of Counselors trained	Training Certificates awarded	MoH FBO NGO	GOK CBOs/NGOs	MOH to provide trainers Community to provide trainees FBO/NGOs to provide training materials GOK funding
HCWs training	8	2008/12	No. of HCWs trained	Training Certificates awarded	MoH FBO NGO	GOK CBOs/NGOs	MOH to provide trainers Community to provide trainees FBO/NGOs to provide training materials GOK funding
Youth Friendly Centers	12	2008/12	No. of youth friendly centers established	Completion reports	MoH FBO NGO	GOK DONORS	MoH to provide funds Community to identify land and provide labour GOK funding

Imenti South District Development Plan 2008-2012

Project Name	Cost (Kshs.M)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders responsibilities
Establish VCT centers	3	2008/12	No. of VCT centers established	Completion reports	MoH FBO NGO	GOK CBOs/NGOs	MoH to provide funds Community to identify land and provide labour
Training of CHWs on sanitation	1	2008/12	No. of CHWs trained	Training certificates awarded	MoH	GOK CBOs/NGOs	MOH to provide trainers, and provide training materials
Establishment of sewer lines		2008/12	No of sewer lines established	Completion status reports	Local authority Ministry of water	GOK	Local authority to provide funds Ministry of water to provide technical expertise
Protection of all springs and boreholes	10	2008/12	No. of springs/ boreholes protected	Ministry of water and irrigation reports	Ministry of water Local Authority	GOK COMMUNITY	Local authority to provide funds Ministry of water and irrigation to provide technical expertise
Establishment of water treatment plants	10	2008/12	No. of water treatment plants established	Ministry of water reports	Ministry of water, Local authority	GOK DONORS	Local authority to provide funds Ministry of water and irrigation to provide technical expertise
Supply of ITNs	1.5	2008/12	Malarial Prevalence rates OPD attendance No. of nets procured	Health reports NC records CWC records Delivery notes	MoH	GOK CBOs/NGOs	MoH to procure and distribute ITNs
Supply of Chemicals for Mosquito Control	5	2008/12	Malarial Prevalence rates OPD attendance Quantity of chemicals procured	Health reports ANC records CWC records Delivery notes	MoH	GOK	MoH to procure and distribute chemicals
Kanyakine S.D.H	5	2008-2012	No. of facilities	Reports	MOPH&S	GOK	Gok- Staff

Education

Project Name	Cost (Kshs.M)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders responsibilities
Igandene Secondary school	1.2	2008-2012	No. of classrooms renovated	Status certificates Financial records	Ministry of Education Board of governors M o P.W	MOE BOG	B.O.G and parents to provide the funds and implement the project M.o P. W supervision and technical advise
Mitunguu zone educational office	1.8	2008-2012	Level of completion of the office block	Status certificates Financial records	Ministry of Education	MOE BOG	MoE to provide the funds Ministry of Public Works to provide technical expertise

Project Name	Cost (Kshs.M)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders responsibilities
Mitunguu day secondary school	0.8	2008-2012	No. of classrooms constructed	Status certificates Financial records	Ministry of Education Board of governors M o P.W	MOE BOG	B.O.G and parents to provide the funds and implement the project M.o P. W supervision and technical advise
Rwompo secondary school	1.6	2008-2012	No. of classrooms constructed	Status certificates Financial records	Ministry of Education Board of governors M o P.W	MOE BOG	B.O.G and parents to provide the funds and implement the project M.o P. W supervision and technical advise
Nyagene Girls secondary school	1.6	2008-2012	No. of classrooms constructed	Status certificates Financial records	Ministry of Education Board of governors M o P.W	MOE BOG	B.O.G and parents to provide the funds and implement the project M.o P. W supervision and technical advise
Kithunguri day secondary school	1.8	2008-2012	Completion status of the dining hall and the kitchen	Status certificates Financial records	Ministry of Education Board of governors M o P.W	MOE BOG	B.O.G and parents to provide the funds and implement the project M.o P. W supervision and technical advise
Gitara primary school	1.2	2008-2012	No. of classrooms constructed	Status certificates Financial records	Ministry of Education Board of governors M o P.W	MOE BOG	B.O.G and parents to provide the funds and implement the project M.o P. W supervision and technical advise
Nkubu mixed day school	0.8	2008-2012	No. of classrooms constructed	Status certificates Financial records	Ministry of Education Board of governors M o P.W	MOE BOG	B.O.G and parents to provide the funds and implement the project M.o P. W supervision and technical advise
Kagwampungu mixed day secondary school	800,000	2008-2012	No. of classrooms constructed	Status certificates Financial records	Ministry of Education Board of governors M o P.W	MOE BOG	B.O.G and parents to provide the funds and implement the project M.o P. W supervision and technical advise
Kathera girls secondary school	3	2008-2012	Level of completion of the dining hall and kitchen	Status certificates Financial records	Ministry of Education Board of governors M o P.W	MOE BOG CDF	B.O.G and parents to provide the funds and implement the project M.o P. W supervision and technical advise
Mweru (Gatuntune Day school)	1.6	2008-2012	No. of classrooms constructed	Status certificates Financial records	Ministry of Education Board of governors M o P.W	MOE BOG CDF	B.O.G and parents to provide the funds and implement the project M.o P. W supervision and technical advise

Project Name	Cost (Kshs.M)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders responsibilities
Geeto day school	1.6	2008-2012	No. of classrooms constructed	Status certificates Financial records	Ministry of Education Board of governors M o P.W	MOE BOG CDF	B.O.G and parents to provide the funds and implement the project M.o P. W supervision and technical advise
Mworoga day school	1.6	2008-2012	No. of classrooms constructed	Status certificates Financial records	Ministry of Education Board of governors M o P.W	MOE BOG CDF	B.O.G and parents to provide the funds and implement the project M.o P. W supervision and technical advise
Gitine Day school	1.6	2008-2012	No. of classrooms constructed	Status certificates Financial records	Ministry of Education Board of governors M o P.W	MOE BOG CDF	B.O.G and parents to provide the funds and implement the project M.o P. W supervision and technical advise
Mugae hill day secondary school	2.5	2008-2012	No. of classrooms constructed	Status certificates Financial records	Ministry of Education Board of governors M o P.W	MOE BOG CDF	B.O.G and parents to provide the funds and implement the project M.o P. W supervision and technical advise
Mitunguu Day secondary	1.6	2008-2012	No. of classrooms constructed	Status certificates Financial records	Ministry of Education Board of governors M o P.W	MOE BOG CDF	B.O.G and parents to provide the funds and implement the project M.o P. W supervision and technical advise
Mukaragatine Day secondary	1.6	2008-2012	No. of classrooms constructed	Status certificates Financial records	Ministry of Education Board of governors M o P.W	MOE BOG CDF	B.O.G and parents to provide the funds and implement the project M.o P. W supervision and technical advise
Murembu secondary school	2	2008-2012	No. of classrooms constructed	Status certificates Financial records	Ministry of Education Board of governors M o P.W	MOE BOG CDF	B.O.G and parents to provide the funds and implement the project M.o P. W supervision and technical advise
Rurama secondary school	1.6	2008-2012	No. of classrooms constructed	Status certificates Financial records	Ministry of Education Board of governors M o P.W	MOE BOG CDF	B.O.G and parents to provide the funds and implement the project M.o P. W supervision and technical advise
Gakuuni secondary school	1.6	2008-2012	No. of classrooms constructed	Status certificates Financial records	Ministry of Education Board of governors M o P.W	MOE BOG CDF	B.O.G and parents to provide the funds and implement the project M.o P. W supervision and technical advise

Project Name	Cost (Kshs.M)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders responsibilities
Maraa secondary school	0.8	2008-2012	No. of classrooms constructed	Status certificates Financial records	Ministry of Education Board of governors M o P.W	MOE BOG CDF	B.O.G and parents to provide the funds and implement the project M.o P. W supervision and technical advise
Machikine girls secondary school	1.6	2008-2012	No. of classrooms constructed	Status certificates Financial records	Ministry of Education Board of governors M o P.W	MOE BOG CDF	B.O.G and parents to provide the funds and implement the project M.o P. W supervision and technical advise
Menwe secondary school	1.6	2008-2012	No. of classrooms constructed	Status certificates Financial records	Ministry of Education Board of governors M o P.W	MOE BOG CDF	B.O.G and parents to provide the funds and implement the project M.o P. W supervision and technical advise
Lower Chure school	1.6	2008-2012	No. of classrooms constructed	Status certificates Financial records	Ministry of Education Board of governors M o P.W	MOE BOG CDF	B.O.G and parents to provide the funds and implement the project M.o P. W supervision and technical advise
Gaatia day secondary school	1.6	2008-2012	No. of classrooms constructed	Status certificates Financial records	Ministry of Education Board of governors M o P.W	MOE BOG CDF	B.O.G and parents to provide the funds and implement the project M.o P. W supervision and technical advise
Kothine day secondary school	1.6	2008-2012	No. of classrooms constructed	Status certificates Financial records	Ministry of Education Board of governors M o P.W	MOE BOG CDF	B.O.G and parents to provide the funds and implement the project M.o P. W supervision and technical advise
Kithangari Boys Secondary school		2008-2012	No. of classrooms constructed	Status certificates Financial records	Ministry of Education Board of governors M o P.W	MOE BOG CDF	B.O.G and parents to provide the funds and implement the project M.o P. W supervision and technical advise
St. Martin Ngongo mixed Day Sec. school	1.1	2008-2012	No. of classrooms constructed	Status certificates Financial records	Ministry of Education Board of governors M o P.W	MOE BOG CDF	B.O.G and parents to provide the funds and implement the project M.o P. W supervision and technical advise
Ntharene day secondary school	2.6	2008-2012	No. of classrooms constructed	Status certificates Financial records	Ministry of Education Board of governors M o P.W	MOE BOG CDF	B.O.G and parents to provide the funds and implement the project M.o P. W supervision and technical advise

Project Name	Cost (Kshs.M)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders responsibilities
Kaagaru primary school	3	2008-2012	No. of classrooms constructed	Status certificates Financial records	Ministry of Education Board of governors M o P.W	MOE BOG CDF	B.O.G and parents to provide the funds and implement the project M.o P. W supervision and technical advise
Ururu girls secondary school	3.5	2008-2012	No. of classrooms constructed	Status certificates Financial records	Ministry of Education Board of governors M o P.W	MOE BOG CDF	B.O.G and parents to provide the funds and implement the project M.o P. W supervision and technical advise
Kaubau day secondary school	3.5	2008-2012	No. of classrooms constructed	Status certificates Financial records	Ministry of Education Board of governors M o P.W	MOE BOG CDF	B.O.G and parents to provide the funds and implement the project M.o P. W supervision and technical advise
Ukuu girls secondary school	2.5	2008-2012	No. of classrooms constructed	Status certificates Financial records	Ministry of Education Board of governors M o P.W	MOE BOG CDF	B.O.G and parents to provide the funds and implement the project M.o P. W supervision and technical advise
Mbaine mixed day school	1.6	2008-2012	No. of classrooms constructed	Status certificates Financial records	Ministry of Education Board of governors M o P.W	MOE BOG CDF	B.O.G and parents to provide the funds and implement the project M.o P. W supervision and technical advise
St. Agnes Girls secondary school	3.2	2008-2012	No. of classrooms constructed	Status certificates Financial records	Ministry of Education Board of governors M o P.W	MOE BOG CDF	B.O.G and parents to provide the funds and implement the project M.o P. W supervision and technical advise
Kiune day school	2.8	2008-2012	No. of classrooms constructed	Status certificates Financial records	Ministry of Education Board of governors M o P.W	MOE BOG CDF	B.O.G and parents to provide the funds and implement the project M.o P. W supervision and technical advise
Miruriiri secondary school	2.8	2008-2012	No. of classrooms constructed	Status certificates Financial records	Ministry of Education Board of governors M o P.W	MOE BOG CDF	B.O.G and parents to provide the funds and implement the project M.o P. W supervision and technical advise
Kairaa day secondary school	3.0	2008-2012	Level of completion of the laboratory and administration block	Status certificates Financial records	Ministry of Education Board of governors M o P.W	MOE BOG CDF	B.O.G and parents to provide the funds and implement the project M.o P. W supervision and technical advise

Project Name	Cost (Kshs.M)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders responsibilities
Ithitwe primary school	3.2	2008-2012	No. of classrooms constructed	Status certificates Financial records	Ministry of Education Board of governors M o P.W	MOE BOG CDF	B.O.G and parents to provide the funds and implement the project M.o P. W supervision and technical advise
Kithatu girls secondary school	2	2008-2012	Level of completion of the laboratory and administration block	Status certificates Financial records	Ministry of Education Board of governors M o P.W	MOE BOG CDF	B.O.G and parents to provide the funds and implement the project M.o P. W supervision and technical advise

Adult Education

Project Name	Cost (Kshs.M)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders responsibilities
Teacher recruitment programme	To be determined	2008-2012	No of newly recruited teachers Teacher-student ratio	Staffing register at the district adult education offices	Department of adult education	GOK	DAE- provision of staff and supervision Community-attend adult literacy classes
Literacy awareness programme	0.3	2008-2012	No. of adults attending adult education classes No. of new literacy classes established	School attendance registers	Department of adult education	GOK	DAE- provision of staff and supervision Community-attend adult literacy classes

4.2.6 Research, Innovation and Technology

Project Name	Cost (Kshs.M)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders responsibilities
Construction of an ICT village	3	2008-11	1 no. of Village constructed	Site visits Minutes Reports	MOI/ Partners	GOK/ Donors	Funding/Mobilising resources/supervision

4.2.7 Governance, Justice, Law & Order

Project Name	Cost (Kshs.M)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders responsibilities
Build a multipurpose district headquarters	100	2008-2012	Level of construction	Progress certificates	GOK/OOP	GOK	OOP- funding of the project MoPW progress certification
Provision of office equipment to the new DCs office	5	2008-2012	Modern equipments installed	Delivery notes	GOK/OOP	GOK	OOP- funding of the project MoPW- progress certification
DCs house	5	2008-2012	Level of completion	Progress certificates	GOK/OOP	GOK	OOP- funding of the project MoPW- progress certification
80 APs houses/ units	80	2008-2012	Level of construction No. of units built	Progress certificates	GOK/OOP	GOK	OOP- funding of the project MoPW- progress certification

Project Name	Cost (Kshs.M)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders responsibilities
3 DO's offices	15	2008-2012	Level of construction No. of units built	Progress certificates	GOK/OOP	GOK	OOP- funding of the project MoPW- progress certification
6 modern DOs houses	18	2008-2012	Level of construction No. of units built	Progress certificates	GOK/OOP	GOK	OOP- funding of the project MoPW- progress certification
15 chief offices	60	2008-2012	Level of construction No. of units built	Progress certificates	GOK/OOP	GOK	OOP- funding of the project MoPW- progress certification
Provide 7 vehicles for D.O's and DAPC	17	2008-2012	No. of vehicles procured	Delivery notes	GOK/OOP	GOK	OOP- purchase of vehicles, maintenance of the vehicles
Training of community policing	1	2008-2012	No. of people trained in community policing	Certificates of training issued to trainees	GOK/OOP	GOK	OOP- training of the community Community-provision of trainees
Training of implementers of new PAS	1	2008-2012	No. of quality work plans produced	Certificates of training No. of work plans produced	GOK/OOP	GOK	HoDs-Participation in new PAS OOP- training on the new PAS
Capacity building of the district disaster committee	1	2008-2012	No. of members of DDC members trained	Certificates of competence issued to trainees	GOK/OOP	GOK	OOP- training in modern methods of mitigation of disasters
Creation of 3 new divisions 6 new locations	1	2008-2012	No. of new divisions and locations created per year	Gazette notices on new administrative units	GOK/OOP	GOK	OOP-staffing and administrative support of the new units
Continuous training of Administration officers	1	2008-2012	No. of administrative officers trained	Certificates of training	GOK/OOP	GOK	Supporting AO's in fighting crimes

Probation Department

Project Name	Cost (Kshs.M)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders responsibilities
Continuous counseling. Regular follow ups. Resettlement. Provision of free labour to public institutions through community service order supervises	3.5	2008-2012	No. of satisfactory completion cases No of clients securing self employment No. of agencies benefiting from CSO convicts	Supervisory reports	Probation and aftercare department	GOK	Implementation of the programme Benefiting institutions- supervision of convicts

4.2.8 Public Administration

Planning

Project name	Cost (Kshs.M)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders responsibilities
Construct a modern DIDC	5	2008-12	DIDC complete and operational	DDO reports Site visits	MOPND/Partners	GOK/ Donors	Funding and technical supervision
District website page	2	2008-9	District website constructed	DDO Reports	MOPND/ Private sector/visitors	GOK/ Donors	Funding and technical supervision
Building and equipping of a DDO's office	2	2008-2010	No of offices built	DDO reports Site visits	MOPND/ Private sector/visitors	GOK/ Donors	Funding and technical supervision
Procuring a vehicle for the DDO	3	2008-2010	Vehicle procured and operational	DDO reports	MOPND/ Private sector/visitors	GOK/ Donors	Funding/Mobilising resources

Finance- District Treasury

Project name	Cost (Kshs.M)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders responsibilities
Computerization project	3	Dec 2008	No. of computers, printers and servers procured, delivered and installed	Delivery notes, technical compliance reports Counter receipt vouchers	Ministry of finance GOK	GOK DONORS	MOF- (MISD) Management Information System Department- Installation & Management
Staff Development project	4	2008-2012	No of Staff Trained	Staff training certificates	Ministry of Finance GOK	GOK	District Accountant Recommends Ministry of Finance HQs- Funding

4.2.9 Special Programmes

Youth Affairs

Project Name	Cost (Kshs.M)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders responsibilities
Youth Enterprise Development Fund	10	2008-12	No. of youth groups funded and repaying the loans Changes in the economic wellbeing of the youth No. of training sessions/ workshops conducted	Groups' financial records Youth affairs department records Workshop notes and attendance lists	MOYA	GOK Donors	MOYA- training of the groups, funds disbursement, monitoring and evaluation
Youth education and training	5	2008-2012	No. of model polytechnics established 1. no. NYS college established	Certificates of completion and registration of the training institutes	MOYA	GOK	MOYA- funding the establishment of the model youth polytechnic

Project Name	Cost (Kshs.M)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders responsibilities
Youth empowerment centers	5	2008-2012	No. of youth empowerment centers established No. of youth accessing ICT services in the youth empowerment centers	Certificates of completion Project progress reports Records of attendance	MOYA	GOK Donors	Community to provide land for the proposed project GOK, CDF, local authorities to fund the project

Gender and Social Services

Project Name	Cost (Kshs.M)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders responsibilities
Training of Locational Social Development Committees	0.8	July 2008- June 2009	no. of leaders trained- 900	Training registration schedules Certificates issued to participants	Department of social services DSDCs	GOK	DSDO- training and funding Community- attend training sessions
Review meetings with LSDOs and field officers	0.1	July 2008- June 2009	No. of meetings held	Records of proceedings Minutes of the meetings	Department of Social Services	GOK	DSDO planning, coordination and record keeping
Financial assistance to groups	1.2	July 2008- June 2009	No of groups assisted	Award committee minutes, Group financial records	Department of social services	GOK	DSDO planning, coordination and financing of identified groups
Counseling services	0.08	July 2008- June 2009	No of clients counseled	Client attendance records	DSDO	GOK	DSDO counseling needy clients
Monitoring and Evaluation	0.01		No. of community based monitoring meetings held	Meeting minutes and records of discussions	DSDO	GOK	DSDO- planning, coordination and funding Community- participation in Participatory MONITORING
Participatory Rural Appraisal	0.6		No. of PRA meetings held	No. of CAPs produced	DSDO	GOK	DSDO- planning, coordination and development of CAPs Community- participation in delineation, problem identification and CAP development
Training on Community Resource persons	0.5	2008-12	No. of community leaders trained	Training attendance registers Certificates of merit	DSDO	GOK	DSDO training of community leaders
Training of village development committees	5	2008-12	No. of village development committees members trained	Training attendance registers Certificates of merit	DSDO	GOK	DSDO training of community leaders
CAP reviews	3	2008	No. of CAPs reviewed No. of meetings held	CAP review reports	DSDO	GOK	DSDO- planning, coordination and execution of the CAPs Community- review and authentication of CAPs

Project Name	Cost (Kshs.M)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders responsibilities
FDAC trainings	4	2008-12	No. of FDAC members trained	Training attendance registers Certificates of merit	DSDO	GOK	DSDO training FDAC- trainees
Recruitment of PWDs for training	1.5	2008-12	No. of PWDs recruitment	Recruitment records	DSDO	GOK	DSDO- identification and recruitment

4.3 Summary of Monitoring and Evaluation Performance Indicators

Indicator/Milestone	2008 Current	Target	
		2010 Midterm projections	2012 End-term projections
HIV prevalence (%)	3	1	<1
Average distance to a healthcare facility (km)	3.5	3	2
Households with access to VIP latrines (%)	41	50	65
Households with access to potable water (%)	40	45	55
Number of Primary Schools	151	170	190
Primary school enrolment (%)	97.6	98.5	99
Number of secondary schools	63	70	80
Completion rates (%)	88	90	95
No. of unprotected springs	40	20	0
IMR (per 1000 deaths)	44.2	40	36
CDR (per 1000 deaths)	9.5	8.5	7.5
CMR (per 1000 deaths)	65	60	50
Doctor patient ratio	1:31,577	1:15000	1:10000
Area under irrigation	1380	2300	3380
CMR (per 1000 deaths)	65	60	50
Doctor patient ratio	1:31,577	1:15000	1:10000
Area under irrigation	1380	2300	3380