



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

**MERU SOUTH
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN
2002—2008**

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

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DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN
2002-2008**

*“Effective Management For Sustainable
Economic Growth And Poverty Reduction”*

FOREWORD

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

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

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

The Plan is divided into four chapters as follows:

- Chapter One: Provides the background description of the district in terms of its area, administrative divisions and main physical features as well as a summary of data essential for making informed choices while planning.
- Chapter Two: Provides a review of the performance of the 6th District Development Plan for the period 1997-2001 and insight into the major development challenges and cross cutting issues to be tackled during the 2002-2008 Plan period.
- Chapter Three: Forms the core of the Plan and is prepared along the lines of the PRSP/MTEF sectors. It indicates the priorities, strategies and programmes proposed to overcome the development challenges identified in Chapter Two. The proposals are in line with the people’s aspirations as outlined during the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper District Consultation Forums.
- Chapter Four: Introduces implementation, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms for the Meru South DDP. It outlines the institutional framework for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the 7-year Plan, the indicators and instruments to be used and sets out clear roles for all stakeholders.

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

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

**RURAL PLANNING DEPARTMENT
MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND PLANNING**

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ACU	AIDS Control Units
AI	Artificial Insemination
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
BIMAS	Business Initiatives Management Assisted Services
CACC	Constituency AIDS Coordination Committee
CBOs	Community Based Organisations
CCF	Christian Children's Fund
DACC	District AIDS Coordination Committee
DC	District Commissioner
DDC	District Development Committee
DDP	District Development Plan
DP & RHC	District Population and Reproductive Health Committee
DPAR	District Poverty Assessment Report
ECD	Early Childhood Development
EPHTFCP	Eastern Province Horticulture and Traditional Food Crops Project
FA	Focal Area
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GOK	Government of Kenya
HH	Households
HIV	Human Immuno Deficiency Virus
HIV.	Human Immuno-Suppressant Virus
IFAD	International Fund For Agriculture Development
IT	Information Technology
ITN	Insecticide Treated Net
KARI	Kenya Agricultural Research Institute
KEFRI	Kenya Forest Research Institute
KIE	Kenya Industrial Estates
K-REP	Kenya Rural Enterprise Project
KWS	Kenya Wildlife Service
LADP	Local Authority Development Plan
LATF	Local Authority Transfer Fund
MFIs	Micro Finance Institutions
MOH	Medical Officer of Health
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
NALEP	National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme
NCPB	National Cereals and Produce Board
NDP	National Development Plan
NGOs	Non-governmental Organizations
NPEP	National Poverty Eradication Plan
PCEA	Presbyterian Church of East Africa
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
RAR	Rural Access Road
SACCOS	Saving and Credit Cooperative Society
SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency
SMEs	Small and Medium Enterprises
STIs	Sexually Transmitted Infections

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CHAPTER ONE
DISTRICT PROFILE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides background information on geographical setting on the district which sets a basis for undertaking programmes for “effective management for sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction”.

It also gives details on the location, area, administrative divisions and physical description of the district, settlement patterns physiographical and natural conditions. The chapter lastly gives the district statistical profile, which shows geographical features, natural resources base and the extent to which these resources have been exploited.

1.1 ADMINISTRATIVE, GEOGRAPHIC AND PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

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

1.1.1 Administrative Boundaries

Meru South District is one of the thirteen (13) Districts in Eastern Province. It was carved out of larger Meru in 1992. The District was formerly known as Tharaka Nithi but later on Tharaka District was hived off in 1997. To the north it borders Meru Central, Tharaka to the northeast, Embu and Mbeere to the south Kirinyaga and Nyeri districts to the west is the peak of Mount Kenya. (See Map No. 1)

The total area of the district is 1,092.9 km², including 360 km² of Mount Kenya forest. The district is divided into five administrative divisions. Table 1.1 shows the area of the district by divisions.

Table 1.1: Administrative Boundaries

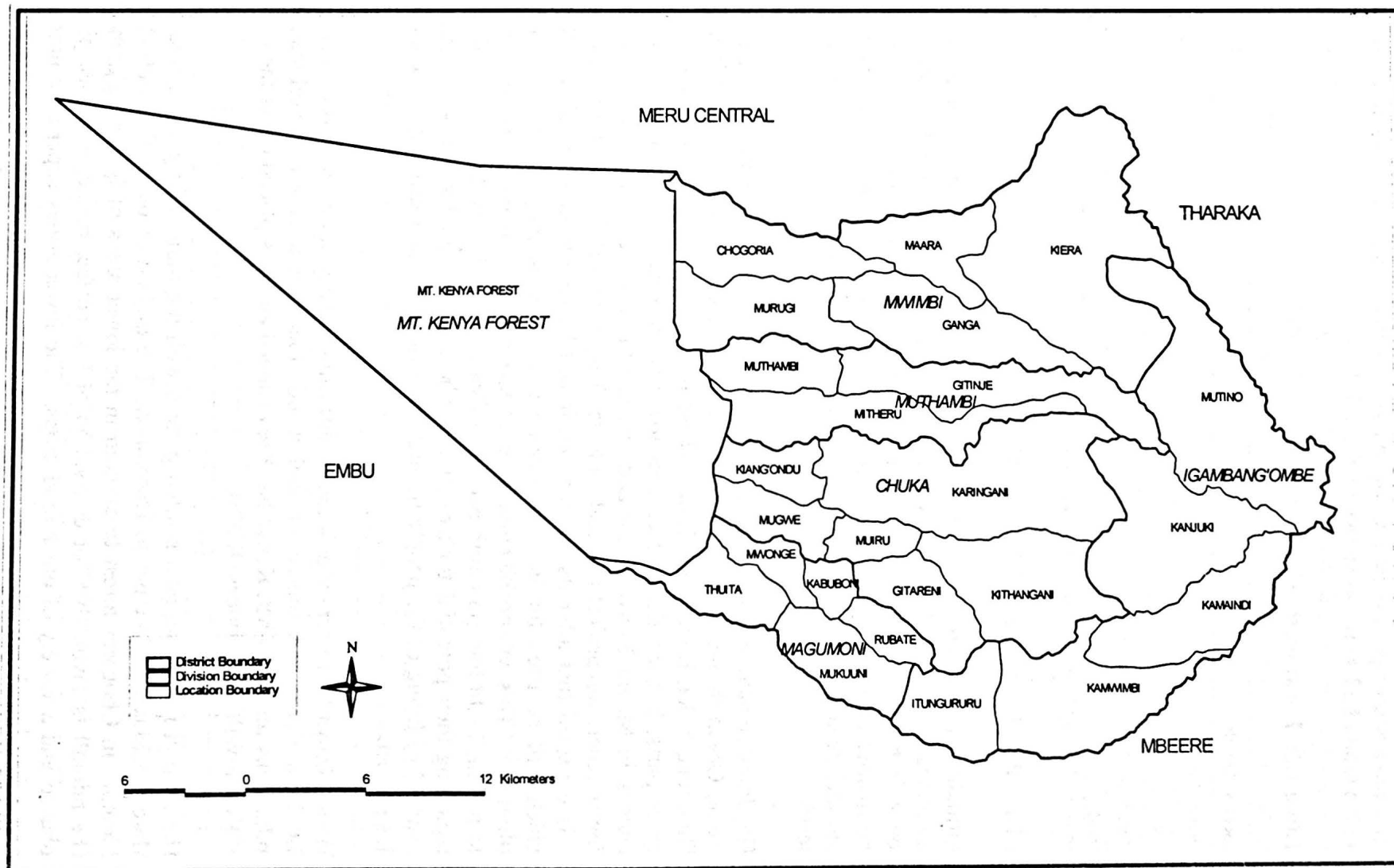
Division	Area (Km ²)	No. of Locations	Sub-Locations
Chuka	169.6	6	19
Igambang'ombe	210.9	5	12
Magumoni	64.2	6	14
Muthambi	84.8	3	10
Mwimbi	203.4	5	21
Total	732.9	25	76

Source: District Statistical Office; Chuka, 2001

The district has a total of 25 locations and 76 sub-locations. Table 1.1 shows the distribution of the locations and sub-locations as per the administrative divisions.

Chuka and Magumoni have the largest number of locations followed by Igambang'ombe and Mwimbi while Muthambi has the least. On the side of sub-locations Mwimbi has the largest number followed by Chuka and Magumoni respectively. Igambang'ombe and Muthambi have the least number of sub-locations.

MERU SOUTH DISTRICT (Administrative Boundaries)



Meru South has only one constituency known as Nithi and three local authorities. These are Chuka Municipal Council, Chogoria Town Council and Meru South Country Council with a total of 32 wards as shown in Table 1.2.

Table 1.2: Local Authority Wards

Local Authority	No. of Wards
Chuka Municipal Council	7
Chogoria Town Council	6
Meru South County Council	19
Total	32

Source: District Commissioner's Office, Chuka, 2001

1.1.2 Physiographic and Natural Conditions

Altitudes ranges from 5,200m at the peak of Mount Kenya to the hot and dry low lands of Igambang'ombe at 400m above sea level, with several ridges and hills. Some of the hills found in the districts landscape are Kiera, Munuguni and Njuguni. The hilly terrain of the district leads to soil erosion hence environment degradation. It makes construction and maintenance of road network costly, an issue that need to be considered in this plan period.

The drainage pattern in the district is characterised by rivers and streams draining into the Indian Ocean through Tana River. The main rivers are, Nithi, Tungu, Mara, Mutonga, Thingitha, Naka, Ruguti and Thuci. These rivers have cut deep V-shaped valleys in the upper parts, but the depth decreases towards the east as they move away from their sources in Mount Kenya forest and traverse the district. Tungu Kabiri Micro Hydro Power generation project is found on River Tungu, a short distance from Kaanwa market. It is expected that after its completion, it will be able to generate about 18 kilowatts, which will be used for Industrialization and domestic purposes for a radius of four kilometres. This will create employment hence reducing poverty. The rivers and rivulets do not facilitate transportation because of cataracts and falls, but possibilities exist for exploiting their potential for irrigation for horticultural production which will raise the standard of living of the people through sales and income earned by those employed by this project.

Mount Kenya forest serves as a tourist attraction centre. It also acts as a catchments area for Tana River and source of fuel wood, fodder and honey. Exploitation of the indigenous forests of Mt. Kenya has been banned and it is placed under the management of Kenya Wildlife Services (KWS).

The District has a bi-modal rainfall pattern with the rains falling during the months of March to May and October to December. The highest amount of rainfall ranges from 2200mm in Chogoria forest to 500mm in the lower areas of Igambang'ombe division. The rainfall is favourable for cultivation of tea, coffee, maize, cowpeas, pigeon peas, tobacco and a variety of other food crops. The lower zones experience unreliable and poorly distributed rainfall.

Temperatures in the highland areas range between 14°C to 17°C while those of the lowland area range between 22°C to 27°C.

1.1.3 Settlement Patterns

Magumoni Division is the most densely populated with 528 persons per square kilometre while Igambang'ombe is the least densely populated division with 114 persons per square kilometre at the beginning of the plan period. Chuka, Mwimbi and Muthambi have 327, 328 and 385 persons per square kilometre respectively in the same period as shown in Table 1.3.

The highly populated divisions are located in high agricultural potential area. Such as Mwimbi, Chuka, Magumoni and Muthambi. Igambang'ombe, which is an arid area, is the least populated in the district.

Incidences of poverty is manifested in the whole district but a great portion is found in the whole of Igambang'ombe and some in the marginal zones of Chuka, Muthambi, Magumoni and Mwimbi divisions which are bordering Igambang'ombe division.

Table 1.3 Population Density by Divisions

Division	1999	2002	2004	2006	2008
Mwimbi	317	328	335	343	351
Chuka	316	327	334	342	350
Magumoni	510	528	540	553	566
Muthambi	327	385	394	403	413
Igambang'ombe	110	114	117	120	123
District	188	195	199	204	209

Source: District Statistical Office, Chuka, 2001

1.2 DISTRICT FACT SHEET

The district fact sheet shows a broad range of information about the district at a glance. It captures factual information like the district area, topography and climate, demographic and population profile and various socio-economic indicators.

Area	
Total area	1,092.9 Km ²
Arable area	550 Km ²
Non arable land	177.6 Km ²
Water mass	N/A
Gazetted forest	360 Km ²
Urban area	5.3 Km ²
Topography and Climate	
Altitude (range)	400 – 5200 M
Rainfall Range (annual average)	500 mm – 2200 mm
Temperature Range	14 ^o – 27 ^o c
Temperature Average	20.5 ^o c
Demographic and Population Profiles	
Population Size	212,982
Population Structure:	
	Males
	103,900
	Females
	109,082
Female/Male Sex Ratio	100:95
Total No. of youthful pop. (15-25)	49,277
Population of Primary School going age	47,167

Population of Secondary School going age	21,345
Total Labour Force	117,457
Dependency ratio	100:81
Population growth rate	1.2%
Density	
Highest Density (Magumoni)	528
Lowest Density (Igambangombe)	114
Average Density	195
Rural Population	
Rural population at the start of the plan period	205,445
Rural Population at the end of the plan period	220,782
Urban Population	
Number of Towns	1
Urban population at the start of the plan period	7,537
Crude Birth Rate	45/1000
Crude Death Rate	10/1000
Life Expectancy	69
Infant Mortality Rate	52/1000
Under 5 Mortality Rate	75/1000
Total Fertility Rate	3
Social Economic Indicators	
Total number of households	46,984
Average Household Size	4.4
Number of female headed households	8,870 (18.3%)
Number of children headed households	Data not available
Number of disabled	2,000
Number of children needing special protection	144
Number and % age living in absolute poverty (Rural)	21,911 (45.04%)
Number and % age living in absolute poverty (Urban)	57% (4,296)
Contribution of National Poverty	1.59%
Average household income	
Sectoral contributions to household income	
Agriculture	45%
Rural Self employment	12%
Wage employment	38%
Urban Self employment	5%
Number of unemployed	89,544
Agriculture	
Average farm size	
Low potential	4 ha.
High potential	0.7 ha.
Average farm size (large scale)	Nil
Main food crops produced	Maize, Beans, Millet, Sorghum, Pigeon peas
Main cash crops produced	Tea, coffee and cotton
Total acreage under food crops	30,000 ha
Total acreage under cash crops	10,538 ha
Main storage facilities (on and off farm)	Farmers stores Traders stores
Population working in the Agricultural Sector	64,000
Total of ranches	Nil
Average size of ranches	Nil
Main livestock breed Dairy Cattle	Fresian, Ayrshire, Guernsey, Jersey, Sawihal, Crosses of the above breeds, local indigenous breed
Beef cattle	The above dairy breeds and Zebu
Bees	The African Honey bee (wild)
Goats	African goat, British Toggenberg, Germany alpine, Crosses of the above breeds
Pigs	Large white, land race wessex saddle back.

Chicken	Local chicken (indigenous) Rhode Island Red, Crosses of the above
Rabbits	California white, large white
Sheep	Red Masaai and its crosses, dorpers and its crosses
Total land carrying capacity	
Upper areas (Dairy cattle)	0.2 – 3 per livestock unit
Lower areas	0.8 ha. per livestock unit
Population working in the livestock sector	120,000 people
Main species of fish catch	Tilapia, Catfish, Commo Carp, Eils, Trout
Population of fish farmers	272
Number of fish ponds	301
Number of Landing beaches	Nil
Size of Gazetted forests	36,000 ha
Size of Non-gazetted forest	Nil
Main forest products	Poles, posts, fuel wood, timber Honey, Fodder and herbal medicine
% of people engaged in forest related activities (Sawmills, furniture, etc)	1%
Co-operatives:	
Number of active Co-op. Societies by type	
Dairy marketing	2
SACCO'S	8
Agriculture	29
Housing	3
Unions	1
Multi purpose	2
Total turnover	Kshs.100,804,080.75
Water and Sanitation:	
Number of households with access to piped water	12,244
Number of households with access to portable water	34,265
Number of permanent rivers	8
Number of wells	2,640
Number of protected springs	25
Number of boreholes	8
Number of dams	2
Number of households with roof catchments	107
Average distance to nearest portable water point	1.2km
Number of latrines	35,670
Education Facilities	
Pre-primary	
Number of Pre-primary schools	352
Total enrolment rates (boys and girls)	7,158 (43%)
Total drop out rates (boys and girls)	Nil
Teacher/Pupil ratio	1:20
Average years of school attendance	2 years
Primary	
Number of primary schools	256
Total enrolment rates by sex	
Boys	89.6%
Girls	95.5%
Total drop out rates by sex	
Boys	9.9%
Girls	6.1%
Reachers/pupil ratio	1:18
Average years of school attendance by sex	

	Boys	8
	Girls	7.5
Secondary Schools		
Number of secondary school		44
Total enrolment rates by sex		
	Boys	48%
	Girls	51%
Total drop out rates by sex		
	Boys	0.9%
	Girls	8.8%
Teacher/pupil ratio		1:14
Average years of school attendance		
	Boys	4
	Girls	4
Tertiary		
Number of other training institutions (e.g. colleges, polytechnics etc)		19
Main type of training institutions		Teachers, nursing colleges and polytechnics
Adult Literacy		
Number of adult literacy classes		53
Enrolment by sex - Males		178
	- Females	386
Drop out rates by sex - Males		7%
	- Females	15%
Literacy levels by sex - Males		93.5%
	- Females	85.8%
Health		
Most prevalent diseases		Malaria, Respiratory infections, Intestinal worms
Doctor/patient ratio		1 : 15,125
Number of health facilities		51 but 8 not operational
Average distance to the nearest health facility		17 Km
Energy		
Number of households with electricity connections		900
Number of Trading centres with electricity		7
% Rural households using solar power		1%
% Households using firewood/charcoal		94%
% Households using kerosene, gas or biogas		5%
Transport Facilities		
Total Kms of roads (Bitumen)		34.9 km.
Total Kms of roads (earth, murrum (RAR) by division and sub-location		378.2
Magumoni		40.5 km
Chuka		119.9 km
Muthambi		57.2 km
Mwimbi		91 km
Igambang'ombe		69.6 km
Total length of railway line and number of stations		Nil
Number of ports including inland containers depots		Nil
Number of airports and airstrips		2 air Strips (Not functional)
Number of Waterways		Nil

Number of Public Service Vehicles	55
Communication	
Number of households with telephone connections	764
Number of private organizations with telephone connections	87
Mobile service coverage	5% (Kencell)
Number of Post/Sub Post Offices	1 Post Office, 2 departmental and 4 Sub-Post
Number of Post Boxes	1. Corporate 2. Individuals
	720 1,660
Number of Telephone booths	86
Number of households without Radios	26,026
Number of Cyber Cafes	Nil
Trade, Commerce and Tourism	
Number of trading centres	74
Number of hotels	222
Number of Tourist class hotels	3
Main Tourist attractions	Mountaineering
Number of registered hotels	12
Number of licensed businesses	1,968
Total number of informal sector enterprises	6,000
Banks and Financial Institutions	
Number of Banks	2 (KCB and Coop. Bank)
Volume of credit provided	Kshs 41,727,500.00 (Coop Bank)
Number of other Financial Institutions	4 SACCOs
Volume of credit provided	Ksh. 292,529,000.00
Number of Micro Finance Institutions	3 (BIMAS, SISDO & K-REP)
Volume of credit provided (Micro Finance)	Ksh. 34,637,832.00

CHAPTER TWO

MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

2.0 INTRODUCTION

The chapter begins by providing an overview of the previous Plan 1997 – 2001 and the implementation status of the planned activities over the plan period in terms of sectoral performance and lessons learnt. It also examines the major development challenges and cross-cutting issues, that may hinder the achievements of sustainable growth and poverty reduction in the district by the end of the plan period.

2.1 OVERVIEW OF THE 1997 – 2001 PLAN

During the last plan period 1997-2001 Meru South District Development Plan sought to utilize its vast resource potential for development. The plan focused on the path to industrial transformation, with the aim of enabling the district to increase its employment and thus boost its gross domestic product in line with the national policy of industrialisation by the year 2020. To realize this objective, the plan started by identifying constraints that were impacting negatively towards the exploitation of the district's resource potential. Notable among them were underdeveloped human resources, poor and inadequate infrastructural facilities, inadequate and poorly developed raw materials for industrial development, poor marketing system and inaccessibility to credit facilities.

After identifying the above constraints, the Plan spelt out specific strategies to address the constraints and provide an enabling environment for the district's industrial transformation which included increased coverage of electricity, increased improvement of the existing road network and telecommunication, increased access to safe water and sanitation and increased accessibility to credit facilities. Others were increased enrolment of school going population, provision of quality health care and increase exploitation of the district's local resources. By the end of the plan period, however, the district was far from achieving what had been targeted. For example, access to quality health services is poor either due to long distance to the nearest health facility or prohibitive charges. Road network remains both inadequate and poor and even electricity has not been extended to reach the targeted population.

2.2 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 1997-2001 PLAN

Table 2.1 Projects proposed and implemented during 1997 – 2001 plan period

Department	No. of Projects Proposed	No. of Projects Implemented	% of Implementation Rate (Physical)	Total cost of Projects Proposed (Kshs.)
Agriculture and livestock production	3	1	10%	3 m
Veterinary	2	1	10%	40,640
Water Office	2	Nil	-	-
Forest	4	Nil	-	-
Land Adjudication	2	Nil	-	-
Energy	1	Nil	-	-
Public works & Housing Road	1	1	100%	5,513,361
Bridges	2	1	100%	-
Fisheries	2	Nil	-	-
Co-operative Development	2	Nil	-	-
Trade & Industry	1	Nil	-	-
Applied Technology	3	Nil	-	-
Education	1	1	100%	1.5M
Health (Currative)	1	1	20%	-
Social Services	2	2	100%	-
Adult Education	3	1	100%	76,820
Culture	3	Nil	-	-
Chogoria Urban Council	3	1	50%	5 M
Chuka Municipal Council	2	2	70%	2 M
DC's Office	2	2	90%	-
Total	42	14	33.3%	17,130,821

Source: District Development Office, Chuka, 2001.

Achievements: As can be seen in the above Table 2.1, projects in the Physical Infrastructure and Human Resources Sectors had a high implementation rate as compared to others. Roads sub-sector implemented two out of three planned projects during the plan period. The two local authorities also implemented most of their projects as per their plan. Most of their projects were implemented using LATF funds given by the ministry. The District Commissioner's Office, implemented two projects but one is not yet completed, while Agriculture and Veterinary Departments implemented one project each up to 10% completion.

As mentioned above, not all the 42 proposed projects were implemented during the 1997-2001 Plan period. These project proposals were spread between the fifteen ministries and out of these only 14 of them were implemented to about 33.3 per cent. Of these 14 projects and programmes only 5 were completed and others remained at different levels due to lack of funds and lack of community involvement in project designing, planning, implementation and evaluation.

Constraints: During the plan period (1997-2001), many projects/programmes planned for were not implemented due to lack of funds/inadequate funds, shifting of priorities due and uncertainties like El-Nino induced rains and prolonged drought which affected almost all sectors in the district.

Most of the donor funded projects and programmes had a high rate of completion as compared to Government of Kenya funded projects. The same applies to community-initiated projects and programmes. It is hoped that whatever was not achieved during the previous plan period will be achieved during the current plan in order to achieve the district's development goal of poverty reduction.

Lessons learnt: All along, there has been low community participation in development projects, but now the community has seen that in order for them to move out of the vicious cycle of poverty, they have to start participating in development projects and programmes. They have therefore come up with their felt needs and mapped out strategies on how to go about their problems through the recently concluded District PRSP consultative forums.

There are some projects/programmes which were not proposed in the plan but were implemented i.e El-Nino Emergency Projects, Relief Food Programme and Tungu Abiri Micro-hydro power generation project among others.

There are also four bridges in the district, which have been initiated by the community through harambee spirit where apartments have been constructed and they are now awaiting decks to be constructed, which shows positive response of the community towards development projects.

Nthambo irrigation project is another community-initiated project. The community financed the survey, design and construction of the intake respectively up to the tune of Kshs.1.8 million spent. They are now soliciting for funds to enable them complete the project. They are negotiating for a loan from International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) through Co-operative Bank of Kenya. If this trend continues the expected impact during the plan period will be realised.

2.3 DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN LINKAGES WITH THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN AND OTHER POLICY DOCUMENTS

The plan is the third District Development Plan since the inception of the district but the first one after hiving off Tharaka District. The third Meru South District Development Plan, whose theme is "Effective Management for Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction" depicts the twin challenges of poverty and sustainable development through an integrated approach. All development actors in the district will be expected to play a complementary role in realizing this goal.

Previous attempts to address poverty reduction initiatives have not been properly linked between the National Development Plan and the District Development Plan because of the broad National Plan Policies, strategies and plans. To move out of this scenario, a strong link has been established between the NDP and the DDP. It is realized that the current DDP and NDP (2002-2008) are the medium term documents that will cover two PRSP/MTEF processes, which is a short term one. The National Poverty Eradication Plan (1999-2015) is a long term planning document focusing on poverty eradication. All these documents try to address issues regarding poverty reduction. The NPEP has thus provided the base for the District Development Plan.

The NPEP sets out long term targets in each of the key sectors i.e agriculture, education, health and social services that are envisaged to be implemented in partnership with private and other stakeholders to address the present level of poverty in the district. The long-term vision of the NPEP document is translated into specific medium term district projects and programmes, which will be implemented through short term PRSP/MTEF plan geared towards poverty alleviation.

The Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper was prepared in consultation with various stakeholders after a consultative forum, which was held in March 2001 where stakeholders gave their views on causes of poverty, possible solutions and proposed strategies. This was a build up from the previous discussions held in 2000 whereby a District Poverty Assessment Report (DPAR) was prepared. In this case the DDP plays a complementary role to the PRSP documents and many strategies proposed are linked. The documents aim at effective management for sustainable socio-economic growth and poverty reduction. This entails effective utilization of available resources at the district level by different agencies. The DDP will address the provisions set up in various national policy documents such as Water Policy Document, the Water Master Plan particularly when implementing priority proposals for Rural Water Supply and Sanitation, food policy and livestock development policy, Environmental Management Coordination Act of 1999, Cooperative Act and the Sessional Paper No. 2 of 1996 all which are geared towards the revitalization and regulation of each of the respective sector for development and poverty alleviation.

The local authorities in the district had prepared the LADP (2001-2005), which together with NGOs programmes will be incorporated into the District Development Plan Strategies for the next seven years.

2.4 MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

The major development challenges that the district is likely to face during the plan period are broad and cut across all the sectors. These include:

Poor Communication Network: The present telephone services in the district are insufficient and unreliable. This situation hampers efficient communication, which is an important component of business transactions. This situation negates the enabling environment to attract investors in the district who could have created some employment. The most affected areas is the whole of Igambang'ombe Division and the lower parts of the other four divisions in the district.

Roads: Most of feeder roads in the agriculturally high potential areas are poor inhibiting access to markets for farm produce resulting to low prices of products. Impassable roads during rain season cause delay in marketing of farm produce and purchase of farm inputs. During this plan period, priorities should be given to this sub sector if the economy of the district is to grow.

Poor Marketing and Storage Facilities: The district lacks appropriate technology and skills to process and preserve agricultural and dairy products. Products such as mangoes, tomatoes, avocados, paw paws, passion fruits and dairy products are the most affected. The existence of general lack of market information and skills amongst the farmers and

business community has hampered the expansion of the market for the products from the district. Poor roads condition in the district is a hindrance to marketing process.

High cost of Artificial Insemination Services: The stock of high-grade livestock breeds is insufficient in the district. It has been noted that since the privatisation of A.I services, these services have become very expensive to farmers, resulting to most of the farmers to resort to keeping the low quality breeds and this calls for intervention to educate farmers to keep high grade livestock in order to improve their standard of living.

Inaccessibility to Credit Facilities: Banking services in the district are not adequate. The Co-operative Bank of Kenya and Kenya Commercial Bank are the only banks in the district – Barclays Bank closed its business in Chuka Town last year. The inadequacy of banking services has contributed to many potential investors not being attracted to the district. The majority of the district's residents, particularly the business community has therefore had to seek financial services from outside the district. This has affected adversely the services as well as investment in the district.

Since the existing credit facilities from commercial banks and other financial institutions tend to exclude small-scale business holders, the co-operative sector in the district has not benefited much from loan facilities normally available to societies especially the producer co-operatives. Where credit facilities are available, borrowing conditions discourage potential investors.

Collapse of Coffee Sub Sector: This is caused by sudden liberalization leading to low prices and has forced farmers to start uprooting coffee trees. This has affected coffee farmers because almost half of the district's population used to depend on this sector for their livelihood. The collapse of this sub sector means that farmers are now left with tea as their only major cash crop in the district.

Encroachment: Encroachment on public utility plots including access roads, riparian reserves are rampant. Encroachment has been experienced in most of the towns and major market centres making development in those towns/centres to be very difficult. During this plan period, the DDC, the District Plots Allocation Committee and Local Authorities will ensure that there is no more encroachment on public utilities.

Sub Division of Existing Land Parcels: As the population continues to grow, pressures on land continue to increase leading to further sub divisions into uneconomic units. Also these small units have been intensively put into agricultural use and whereby use of fertilizers and pesticides have been intensively applied. Excessive use of these chemicals leads to pollution of rivers as most of them find their way there. In the lower regions of the district where livestock rearing as the main economic activity, sub division of land into small units has been experienced and crops farming has been started. Since these areas have very fragile soils, which once exposed are easily eroded.

2.4.1 Population Dynamics

As per the 1999 population and housing census, Meru South had a population of 205,451 people with an inter-censal growth rate of 1.2 per cent, the population is projected to grow to 212,982; 218,155; 223,434 and 228,082 people in 2002; 2004; 2006 and 2008 respectively as indicated in Table 2.2 below.

Table 2.2 Population Projections by Age Cohorts and Sex

Age Group	1999		2002		2004		2006		2008	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-4	13,716	13,696	14,219	14,198	14,564	14,543	14,918	14,896	15,280	15,258
5-9	12,994	12,649	13,470	13,311	13,798	13,431	14,133	13,757	14,476	14,092
10-14	14,911	14,811	15,458	15,354	15,833	15,727	16,218	16,109	16,612	16,500
15-19	12,356	12,541	12,809	13,001	13,120	13,316	13,439	13,640	13,765	13,971
20-24	8,348	10,086	8,654	10,456	8,864	10,710	9,080	10,970	9,300	11,236
25-29	7,010	8,601	7,267	8,916	7,443	9,133	7,624	9,355	7,809	9,582
30-34	6,000	6,481	6,220	6,719	6,371	6,882	6,526	7,049	6,684	7,220
35-39	5,627	6,079	5,833	6,302	5,975	6,455	6,120	6,612	6,269	6,772
40-44	4,325	4,249	4,484	4,405	4,592	4,512	4,704	4,621	4,818	4,734
45-49	3,867	3,811	4,009	3,951	4,106	4,047	4,206	4,145	4,308	4,246
50-54	3,065	3,152	3,177	3,268	3,255	3,347	3,334	3,428	3,415	3,511
55-59	2,011	1,982	2,085	2,055	2,135	2,105	2,187	2,156	2,240	2,208
60-64	1,776	2,077	1,841	2,153	1,886	2,205	1,932	2,259	1,979	2,314
65-69	1,280	1,450	1,327	1,503	1,359	1,540	1,392	1,577	1,426	1,615
70-74	1,151	1,366	1,193	1,416	1,222	1,450	1,252	1,486	1,282	1,522
75-79	795	861	824	893	844	914	865	936	886	959
80 +NS	994	1,333	1,030	1,382	1,055	1,415	1,081	1,450	1,107	1,485
Total	100,226	105,225	103,900	109,082	106,424	111,732	109,009	114,446	111,657	117,226

Source: District Statistical Office, Chuka, 2001

Population Structure: The 1999 population and Housing census recorded 100,226 males and 105,225 females. At the beginning of the plan period, males and females will have increased to 103,900 and 109,082 respectively. The female/male sex ratio for the district is 100:95. It is noticeable that we have more males than females in age groups 0-14, and females dominate age groups 15-39 years. Males again dominate in age groups 40-49 and 55-59. Females dominate age groups 50-54 and 60-80+. The population is projected to grow to 111,250 males and 116,800 females by the end of the Plan period, which represents 54 per cent and 56 per cent respectively. This will be an increase of 11,024 males and 11,575 females.

Efforts will need to be put in place immediately to control the rising population growth. The increase in population of this age group calls for expansion of early childhood development centres and increase in child health care services such as immunization programmes.

Table 2.3 Population for Selected Age Groups

Age Group	1999		2002		2004		2006		2008	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
6-13	22,798	22,701	23,634	23,533	24,208	24,105	24,796	24,690	25,398	25,290
14-17	10,284	10,306	10,661	10,684	10,920	10,943	11,185	11,209	11,457	11,481
15-25	22,506	25,029	23,331	25,946	23,898	26,577	24,478	27,222	25,073	27,884
15-49		51,795		53,694		54,998		56,334		57,702
15-64	54,305	58,999	56,296	61,162	57,663	62,647	59,064	64,169	60,498	65,728

Source: District Statistical Office, Chuka, 2001

Age Group 6-13 Years (Primary): This age group is the one eligible for primary school education. A total of 45,499 of this age group were enumerated in 1999 population census. The number is projected to 47,167 and 50,688 in years 2002 and 2008 respectively. Since this age group is increasing, it becomes necessary to build more primary schools and vocational schools to adequately accommodate them and equip them with necessary skills. The level of skills and education with which they enter will determine the kind of income they earn.

Age Group 14-17 (Secondary): In 1999, this age group had 20,590 persons, which is 10 per cent of the total population in the district. It is projected to reach 21,345 and 22,938 persons in 2002 and 2008 respectively. The investment in facilities like secondary schools and vocational training centres is essential. More efforts will be put to enhance enrolment and discourage drop out rates in secondary school, as they are potential labour force. Provision of training institutions to impart relevant and practical training will be encouraged with assistance of the private sector and NGOs, in particular, access to credit for small-scale business will be facilitated with the assistance of the private sector, NGOs and other development partners.

Age Group 15-25 (Youth): This age group was enumerated as 47,535 persons in 1999, which represents 23 per cent of the whole population. This figure is projected to be 49,277 and 52,956 in 2002 and 2008 respectively. This is a very active group and needs to be occupied in income generating activities, extra curricular activities etc. In order to have adequate educational and health social amenities the government's commitment and investment is required. Educational forums on HIV/AIDS are important, as this is an active and most affected age group.

Age Group 15-49 (Female Fertility): The 1999 Population and Housing Census put 51,795 females in the above age group. This is the reproductive age group of the population and represents 25 per cent of the total population. It is projected to be 53,694 in 2002 and will continue increasing to 57,702 in 2008. It therefore, calls for investment in services and facilities that they require, of which the most important would be measures of controlling fertility so that they can direct more efforts on other economic activities. This therefore calls for vigorous campaign in family planning methods and maternal health care.

Age Group 15-64 (Labour Force): There was a labour force of 109,456 people in 1999. This is against a total of the 95,525 dependants. This represents 53 per cent of the total population. This age group is projected to increase to 117,457 and 126,226 people in 2002 and 2008 respectively. The labour force category is dominated by females and is projected to dominate the age group throughout the plan period. Due to increase in this category, it becomes necessary to offer training to the group to make it more productive.

This also calls for the district to invest more in employment creating activities to absorb them. The dependency ratio stands at 100:81. That is for every 100 working persons in active age bracket there is 81 dependents who require support.

2.4.2 Poverty

Poverty is one of the major development challenges the district is facing. It is manifested in various forms, and can be defined both in monetary and human capability terms. It has significantly reduced the disposable incomes of a large part of the district population over the years. These phenomenons have impacted negatively on the general welfare of the community particularly in terms of access to basic services, such as education and health care.

The major economic activities in the local community include agricultural and livestock production, sand harvesting and small scale industrial production. These activities have however, been hindered by a number of obstacles such as breakdown of institutional support systems, variations of weather and slow response to changing situations among others. These have consequently bogged down the rural population in a vicious cycle of poverty who are now living on mere subsistence.

Thus the poor population in the district could be defined as largely comprising those who barely meet their food requirements and have very limited options in meeting other basic needs such as health care, water and sanitation and education services. These people are also unable to fully exploit their comparative advantage in resource endowment.

The Welfare Monitoring Survey II report of 1994 shows that approximately 57 per cent of the district population live below poverty line. Although the Welfare Monitoring Survey analysis of 1994 on poverty situation may hold, a number of factors have since emerged adversely affecting the status of the vulnerable groups and their needs in the district.

According to the Participatory Poverty Assessment and Drought Assessment Reports, about 72 per cent of the population in the district are considered to be in the poverty bracket. These are found all over the district although a great portion is drawn from the marginal zones comprising of Igambang'ombe and Magumoni Divisions and the lower parts of Chuka, Muthambi and Mwimbi Divisions.

2.4.3 HIV/AIDS

The first AIDS case was diagnosed in Kenya in 1984. Since then the HIV prevalence has been rising rapidly until now it has been declared a national disaster. This scourge has no social or economic boundaries, class or religion. It seems to be taking an advantage of the moral weakness in the society.

It should be understood that AIDS continued to spread and will inevitably destroy the fragile economy and society leading the country into retrogressive state whose destination is an existence of poverty, perpetual suffering and perhaps eventual extinction.

pandemic. It has been increasing yearly including year 2001 when 70 patients admitted in the first quarter and out of these, 20 died of AIDS associated diseases. HIV prevalence rate is 30 per cent and is prevalent more in females than males in 20-40 years age – group, the very group that should be economically active.

The cause of this high prevalence in the district has been attributed to slow response of behavioural change, irresponsible sex, breakdown of social structure and poverty among others. To contain the spread and eliminate the stigma, the district through CACC and DACC committees, the District Hospital, PCEA Chogoria Hospital and other stakeholders have taken the following measures.

Seminars and workshops on HIV/AIDS have been and would be organized in the district. Trained manpower at health centres who in turn create awareness to patients and staff. The team working with stakeholders under district inter sectoral committees have been trained and community based organizations have been sensitised on HIV/AIDS at all levels. Religious organisations are participating actively in teaching mostly on moral values. Provincial Administration is also not left behind in the campaign against the spread of the disease.

The District Hospital through the Medical Officer of Health has done everything possible for the prevention of the spread by availing care and counselling services which are also offered by other organizations, who are joint workers in development of the district. Chogoria Hospital carries out HIV testing on willing individuals. This involves pre and posttest counselling by trained personnel. A men's clinic has been established to offer men the opportunity to discuss Reproductive Health issues with male personnel trained on the same.

There is treatment for STI to deserving clients offered at minimal cost. A youth centre has also been established. Young people of between 13 – 24 years attend the centre for counselling, discussions and for viewing educational videos. The hospital is also able to prescribe and offer anti-retroviral drugs to those with HIV/AIDS though costly.

In order to ensure that AIDS drugs (anti-retroviral) are not only availed but made affordable to the grass-root level, the government is expected to allow the importers and the manufacturers tax exemption.

The way forward to contain the spread, intensification of campaigns geared towards behavioural change, observance of the society's cultural beliefs, which are development oriented. Counselling to encourage voluntary testing, establish Home Based Care programmes will be intensified. This includes training families and relatives on the care of the affected/infected. Syndrome management, inventory of orphans, the infected and widows/widowers continue offering services to deserving clients e.g. ante-natal mothers and also offering anti-retroviral drugs to those infected. Establishment of recreation centres for peoples living with HIV/AIDS and orphanage homes.

2.4.4 Gender Inequality

Though women are more than men in number and their contribution towards economic growth far much more than that of men, they have little control over resources and

decision making. Gender inequality has led to sidelining of women in ownership of property especially land. In inheritance of land the girl child is not considered. Thus the women are denied economic power such as use of land as a collateral for bank loan. Women work tirelessly on land for agricultural production but they neither have control over its use nor over the income generated.

Women are overburdened in that they are engaged in multiple roles such as reproductive and productive while men are only engaged in productive role. This kind of responsibilities makes women more burdened with search for firewood, water and health services when compared with other members of the society (men).

As a result, of the distribution of roles, contribution in economic development has not reached desired levels. With prevalence of the gender inequality in the district, poverty situation will continue to increase. For this reason therefore, it is necessary to address the gender issue, alongside poverty alleviation for effective management for sustainable economic growth.

To empower women economically, MFI should lower their interest rates and increase the repayment period to enable them access credit for investment in various micro enterprises. Women should also be encouraged to form groups, which will serve as collateral by such financial institutions.

Joint ownership of property between husbands and wives should be encouraged to save women from being exposed to increased poverty because in case of its sale especially land it will require consent of both of them.

Effort should be put to equip women with the necessary skills to help them in their income generating initiatives to increase their contribution in economic growth. To off load the women's burden would increase their participation in economic activities. This will be done by improving accessibility of clean water to the community and also introduction of fuel saving jikos so that less time could be used in search of fuel and water.

In the past a good number of development projects failed to achieve targets because gender disparities were either ignored or undermined. Some development projects though well planned failed to address gender roles and needs. Many decisions made did not include all gender. Women were left out since men dominated most development projects committees.

As an improvement, strategy measures are being taken to ensure women participation on power structures and decision-making. Capacity building to enable decision-making and leadership are to be emphasized. This is to be achieved through sensitisation of communities so as to select gender balanced decision-making committees and provide rational opportunities for training. For example, the NALEP project required that a committee should be composed of one third of women representation.

Agriculture being the backbone of the economy many formal training will emphasize on gender balanced attendance unlike in the past where almost 90 per cent of men only attended such forums. This will be achieved through sensitisation Barazas.

Initially though, many development programmes had very viable ideas, some gender especially youth and women could not benefit due to lack of capital or collateral for credit. Recently several NGOs like K-REP, SISDO and BIMAS are in the district offering credit to small groups whose guarantee require collateral. This financial empowerment is a prerequisite to any development.

More awareness creation on such credit facilities will be carried out, as this will also open ways for other non-farm income generating activities especially for youth bearing in mind the increasing land pressure. It is therefore necessary to emphasize on community participation and especially women and youth.

The district Participatory Rural Appraisal will be given much more emphasis whenever a new programme comes up. However, it is very vital to consider education and disparities among the gender. While we advocate for balanced representation in various forums, education level in some gender automatically eliminates them from decision-making forums and leadership positions.

2.4.5 Disaster Management

Road accidents: The most notable disasters stem from the accidents on Nithi Bridge. This sometimes stresses the hospitals' resources since together with the District Hospital at Chuka, they are the nearest health facilities to handle these cases. Accidents along this bridge have claimed several lives and most of the people who perish there are productive people within the district and its neighbours. It has been proposed that the bridge be relocated. Meru South District like other districts in Kenya is prone to disasters of varying types. It is in this regard that health department has found it necessary to address this important subject. The main disasters to be addressed are; road traffic accidents and diseases out breaks

Disease out breaks: The following diseases have occurred as outbreaks in this district: Malaria, Cholera and Diarrhoea claiming several lives in Kamwimbi, Gitareni and Mumbini

Causes: Poor sanitation due to poor personal hygiene, behavioural change and collapsing or lack of toilets, stagnation of surface run-offs, lack of disease prevention practices by families and contamination of water sources

Strategies: Timely notification of notifiable diseases at all levels, establishment and open outbreak management sites depending of severity of problem at outbreak areas, confining cases at local levels to minimize spread, community involvement and sensitisation by disease surveillance team, contact tracing supported by effective laboratory services, adequate equipment and facilities at satellites facilities Kajuki, Kariampau and Mumbuni and formation of health committees.

Prevention: Disease disasters are of preventable nature hence need to put in place activities to prevent recurrence namely; hygiene promotion through community based action oriented training (PHAST), improve homestead sanitation through education and Law enforcement, water analysis and home based treatment through promotion of chlorine tablets, prompt diagnosis and treatment, prophylactic drug use and sustaining disease surveillance activities and all times and levels

Drought: Although the district has not been experiencing frequent droughts in the past, it is important to note that the severe one was experienced between 1999-2000. During this time, there was severe shortage of food and fodder supply in the district. This forced the government to chip in by providing the residents with relief food. The cause of this drought was the effects of the El Nina Phenomenon after the El Nino induced rains of 1997-1998.

During that period, development of the district was adversely affected by malnutrition, poor health, and low productivity in development process leading to increased poverty. Increase in drop out rate in school and low enrolment experienced. Prolonged dry spell also affected livestock production as it also affected livestock nutrition leading to low prices.

The district through Agriculture and Rural Development sector has put some mechanisms in place to combat the same in future and these are; promotion of production and consumption drought evading crops and encourage farmers to store food during the sessions of surplus productions. Farmers' education on this has been emphasized and it is yielding good results. Promotion of cotton and sunflower in the lower potential areas as an alternative cash earner. This will reduce massive sales of food crops at harvest by farmers in order to meet cash requirements. On livestock, fodder-bulking projects has been started with a view of providing farmers with an alternative source of protein for animals during dry spells.

2.4.6 Environmental Conservation

Given that land is fixed while the population continue to increase meaning that there will be need for more food for live sustenance. This has forced people to start clearing forests, using the little available water for irrigation, usage of chemicals leading to environmental degradation. There is also poor and improper waste disposals in almost all major towns and trading centres, which threaten the lives of many people in these areas.

The District Environmental Management Committee and especially the secretariat will visit all projects and programmes in the district for environmental assessment before and after their commencement. The committee will mobilise its limited resources to educate the public on environmental protection and conservation. Local Authorities will have exhausters, construct pit latrines, frequent inspection of water and pipes and potential investors in recycling of waste products. Proper land use and physical planning of trading centres and towns will be encouraged by the relevant stakeholders like local authorities, agriculture and rural development sectors. Since high population in the district is a major threat to environment, family planning programmes should be intensified to reduce population growth. The Ministry of Health, Family Planning Association of Kenya, National Council for Population and Development and other relevant bodies will have to address the issue. Agro-forestry and use of energy saving technologies will be encouraged to reduce the demand of wood fuel from the existing forests.

CHAPTER 3

DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES AND PRIOTIES

3.0 INTRODUCTION

This Chapter presents the sectoral vision and mission, district response to the Vision and Mission and the importance of each sector in the District. It further gives the role of stakeholders in each sector. It also gives sub-sectoral Priorities, Constraints and Strategies. Finally the Chapter presents a list of Projects/Programmes in order of priority, which will enable the district to achieve its sustainable economic growth poverty reduction objectives.

3.1 AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT SECTOR

3.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

3.1.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

Over the 2002-2008 Plan period, the district will endeavour to fulfil the sector vision and mission. It will endeavour to maximise agricultural production through promotion to sustainable management of natural resources and improvement of human potential for the purpose of enhancing socio-economic rural development. The promotion of food security will be pursued through the introduction and promotion of drought resistant and high yielding crop varieties such as maize, beans, sorghum and millet.

The district will ensure that, resources are utilized sustain-ably. Special emphasis will be put on the conservation of forests and water catchments areas as well as reducing soil erosion. Farmers will also be encouraged to practise agro-forestry in order to reduce the dependency on forests for fuel wood.

The development of rural water supply in Meru South over the plan period will improve the lives of people in the rural areas. In this regard, the district will endeavour to rehabilitate the existing water projects with a view to improving their efficiency and expand their coverage. New water projects will be started and water Management Committees trained.

3.1.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The Agriculture and Rural Development sector is the main source of employment and is key to poverty reduction. The sector provides 80 per cent of food requirement and contributes over 45 per cent of the household incomes. It employs 64,000 people. The main food crops, are maize; beans, millet, sorghum and pigeon peas, while the main cash crops are tea, coffee and cotton.

The livestock sub sector employs over 120,000 people and the main livestock breeds include zebu cattle, exotic breeds, goats, sheep, pigs and rabbits.

3.1.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Government Departments (Forest, Livestock, Water, Cooperatives)	Provide extension services: Agricultural inputs, Research, Marketing, Co-ordination, Advisory, Regulatory and Supervision.
Private Sector (BAT, MTK, Brookside Dairies)	Provides credit and market information.
Donors	Provide funds and technical support.
Community (Mutino Friends)	Contributes labour and materials in community projects and undertakes activities jointly with donors and committees.
Financial Institutions (SISDO, BIMAS and K-REP)	Provides Financial Services.

3.1.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Targets
Crop Development and Food Security	Improve returns accrued from cash crops; Ensure sustainable production throughout the year; Increase crops production yields (Maize, Beans, Bananas, Sorghum, Pigeon peas, and cowpeas); Ensure food security; Adding value to food crops through processing to improve marketing.	High cost of production; Poor marketing channels; Unpredictable weather patterns; Poor crop husbandry; Lack of rural based processing facilities to add value.	Streamline marketing institutions; Farmer education through extension services; Exploring use of irrigation facilities; Improve crop husbandry; Development of drought resistant crops; Provision of improved extension services; Establishment of rural micro-processing enterprises; Irrigation Development.
Livestock Development	Reduce tick borne diseases; Enhance livestock production through improved artificial insemination; Promote self-sufficiency in livestock products with surplus for sale; Boost rural incomes through improved returns from livestock	High cost of acaricides; Poor management of dips; Inadequate and expensive AI services; Poor marketing channels; Promote fodder feeds for livestock.	Train dip management committees; Provide initial stock of acaricides; Establish bull/sire camps in areas without A.I services; Avail cheap credit; Training and supervision to private A.I service providers; Upgrade existing livestock breeds; Provide an outlet for livestock sales, add more value to livestock products and provide farmers with an alternative source of fodder.
Rural Water Supply	Upgrade water supply to Chuka Town and its environs; implement new domestic water supply projects; Carry out community education on better management of water projects; Carry out Environmental impact assessment on all new water projects; Enhance data collection on all water supply related programmes in	Inadequate funding, leadership wrangles among water user groups; Low water tariffs that cannot sustain a water supply project.	Provision of finances for the community to exploit water for irrigation & domestic use; Promote community management of water project; Lobby for an increase in water tariffs so as to improve revenue base for effective funding of water projects; Improve environmental conservation for effective protection of water catchments areas; Enforcement of laws to prevent pollution of water sources.

	the district.		
Land Administration, Survey and Human Settlement	Finalise all the on-going adjudication sections before declaring new ones; Sort out administrative boundary disputes.	Slow pace of adjudication work due to wrangles over administrative boundaries; Political interference; Inadequate working facilities; Ignorance on land rules and procedures; Cumbersome legislature; Poor infrastructure that slows down adjudication work.	Sensitisation of the community on the need for adjudication; Accelerate finalisation of the land sections for registration; Hear and determine all objection cases; Lobby for amendment of the cumbersome and tedious Land and Consolidation Act Cap. 283.
Co-operative Development	During the plan period training will be held; Infrastructure development training; Infrastructure development (Development of factories, Dairy cooling facilities, packaging etc); Quality improvement; Quantity improvement and Improvement of management skills.	Insufficient funding, Untimely liberalisation; Weather fluctuations; Products price fluctuations.	Training; Source funds for infrastructure development; Re-organisation of society by-laws.
Irrigation Development	Irrigation water to be available through out the year; Farmers to get cheap credit to develop irrigation schemes; Farmers to benefit from professional advice in managing irrigation.	Donor unwillingness to fund irrigation projects as opposed to water supply systems for domestic use; Most rivers do not carry enough flow during dry months when irrigation is needed; Lack of qualified irrigation technical staff in the Divisions for proper coverage; Terrain in the district (steep slopes) makes irrigation projects expensive and farmers unable to service loans on projects on full recovery basis due to high cost of funds; Poor marketing channels.	GOK to set up special funds for irrigation infrastructure development in the rural areas; A master plan for development of water resources; Deployment of qualified irrigation officers in Divisions; Cost of funds (interest rates) to be lowered; Enhance environmental conservation in water catchments areas to reduce siltation.
Environment	To increase the present area of tree crop on farmlands; To promote the status of tree growing along that of food crops; To improve the diversity of tree at farm level as well as promote agro forestry; To improve the capacity of local communities in forest conservation; To harness the potential of local forests for income generation to promote ecotourism; To improve the capacity of the local agents mandated with the responsibility of protecting the forests.	Lack of funds to support conservation programmes; Inadequate personnel to protect forests from poaching; Poor infrastructure such as bad roads and lack of communication equipment to mount effective forest protection; Poorly trained and equipped personnel to run forestry programmes; Outdated forest legislation, poorly remunerated staff; Community preference to hardwood timber leading to forest destruction.	Promotion of farm forestry as a way of relieving pressure on the gazetted forests as well as increasing the availability of wood products at farm level; Generation of income and conservation of soil and water; Chart a course of action aimed at ensuring that forests and trees on private lands are managed according to national development objectives and land owners' priorities; Increase the current areas under industrial forestry as a way of improving the availability of forest products thereby relieving pressure on the indigenous forests; Enhancement of the present capacity of the forest department at managing forests; Enhancement of closer working relations with stakeholders; Promotion of income generating

			projects for the local community as a way of seeking their participation in conservation and gender recognition as a way of involving women in conservation; Enforcing laws relating to environmental protection to control destruction of water catchments.
Fisheries Sector	Promotion of aquaculture development to increase fisheries resource base; Management, conservation and control of utilisation of fisheries resources to support sustainable economic growth; Control of fish quality and marketing to enhance food security and economic growth; Collect and raise revenue for the Government; Development of recreational fisheries i.e. sports fishing and ecotourism;	Inadequate funding; Lack of transport; Shortage of land for pond development; Low acceptability of fish in some parts due to culture; Lack of information on fish preparation methods; Low remuneration packages. Lack of storage facilities.	Maximise fish production on sustainable yield basis in order to achieve optimum socio-economic benefits; Reduce post harvest losses of fish and fish products by introducing appropriate technologies to fish farmers and fishermen; Increase the acceptability of fish and fish products through quality control; Ensure the safety of fish and fish products for the consumer through improvement and stabilisation of quality products; Increase per capita fish consumption, satisfy the local market and create wealth and employment.

3.1.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

A: On-going projects: Crop Development

Project/Programme Name/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Eastern Province Horticulture and Traditional Food Crops Project (EPHTFCP) District wide	Provide food self-sufficiency and increase farm incomes through support to production and utilisation of traditional foods and irrigation horticulture.	Expected date of completion for Nthambo Project December-2002	Nthambo Irrigation Scheme to be developed on full cost recovery basis; Farm inputs credit; Extension on production; Horticultural marketing; Bulking of good quality seeds; Traditional Food Utilisation campaign; Credit support for processing traditional foods.
National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme (NALEP) District wide	Broader and more farmer oriented extension service better equipped to meet the needs and demands of the small scale farming population.	One Focal Area per Division per year; F.A. 400 farmers in 320-600 Ha.	Focal area identification and selection; Community mobilisation; Focal Area Scheme planning; Hand over Baraza; Implementation.

B: New Project Proposals: Crop Development and Food Security

Project/Programme Name/Location	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Improvement of Fruit Trees District wide	1	Improve quality and subsequently market and increase rural incomes;	2 tree nurseries per Division; 30 farmers per group to be trained (2 groups per Division); Train 5 horticultural	Establishment of fruit trees nurseries; Training on husbandry and other management practices. Justification: There is need to improve quality of

		Diversification of cash crops.	officers in the Division.	fruit trees to enhance farm incomes by sale of fruits
Rural Oil Processing and Marketing Projects District wide	2	Boost rural incomes through production, oil extraction and marketing of oil crops in order to provide alternative source of income to the rural communities hitherto dependent on crops for cash and food.	Introduce higher yielding varieties of sunflower in all the lower areas of the District; Train at least five rural community groups on sunflower crop agronomy, oil extraction, packaging and consumption and basic book keeping skills each year.	Plant oil crops (sunflower) and establish rural oil processing project; Train and equip community groups on oil extraction, packaging and marketing. Justification: There is need to establish rural oil processing project to boost rural incomes especially in lower potential areas agriculturally
Establishment of Banana Schools District wide	3	Improve quality and market of bananas.	One school per Division with 120 tissue culture suckers; Train 20 farmers per school.	Establishment of demo/bulking site; Training on banana general husbandry; Post harvest handling and marketing. Justification: There is need to improve the quality of bananas for better prices.
Promotion of Drought Evading Crops District wide	4	To ensure food self sufficiency.	2 bulking sites in Igambangombe Division; 1 bulking site each in lower areas of the other 4 Divisions; Train 30 farmers in each bulking site.	Liaison with KARI; Establishment of bulking sites; Procurement of basic seed; Training on husbandry. Justification: There is need to promote these crops to ensure self-food sufficiency throughout.

B: New Project Proposals: Livestock Development

Project Name Location/Div	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Establishment/Improvement of Livestock Marketing Yards Project District wide	1	Provide a meeting place for the buyer and seller to provide sale outlet for livestock.	Establish such a market in every division.	Provide the required structures in livestock markets e.g. watering troughs loading bays and crutches. Justification: Improve contact of buyer/seller. This will improve livestock prices
On Farm Small Scale Processing Industries of Milk and Honey District wide	2	Adding more value to livestock products to boost the rural income and avail market for the products.	Have at least four farmers groups.	Promote value-adding process at farm level of the various livestock products. Justification: With availability of markets, producers will fetch good prices hence incomes.
Fodder Bulking Project District wide	3	Provide farmers with an alternative source of fodder which will provide more nutrients boosting their milk production.	Establish such a bulking plot in every Sub location.	Assist farmer groups to establish and maintain bulking plots of a choice fodder. Justification: This will provide farmers with an alternative source of fodder.
Fodder Tree District wide	4	Provide farmers with an alternative source of protein which would make the	Establish such a nursery in every Sub location.	Assist farmer groups to establish and maintain fodder tree nurseries. Justification: This will provide more nutrients to

		farmers save and boost their production.		animals.
Fodder Conservation and Treatment Training Programme District wide	5	Provide farmers with feeds during dry period to maintain their livestock production and boost income.	Organise farmers training, demonstrations and field days – one per division per year.	Train farmers on fodder conservation and treatment. Justification: This will avail animal feeds all the year round.
Rehabilitation of Dipping Services District wide	6	To make all dips functional and sustainable.	To increase the dipping percentage by 60% and reduce tick borne diseases to less than 10% of the total diseases reported; 52 dips to be rehabilitated.	Revitalizing all the 52 dip committees; Repairing the broken down dips; Training the farmers and all dip committees in all aspects of dip management; Defining the roles of stakeholders; Provide the initial filling acaricides. Justification: This will initiate a self-sustainable service that will be able to purchase acaricides.
A.I Privatisation Support District wide	7	To increase the number of insemination incidences and reduce use of poor untested bulls.	To increase milk production from 7lts/day/cow to over 15lts/day/cow.	Identifying the potential areas that require A.I services; Training the interested providers on management of private A.I service; Developing linkages between various stakeholders; Sourcing for donors or cheap credit providers. Justification: To improve quality of the livestock, milk and hence income.
Establishment of Bull Camps District wide	8	To produce crosses with first growth rate and high milk production (Dual-purpose animals) that will fit the climatic conditions of those areas.	To cross up to 60% of cattle population to dual-purpose animals.	Identifying potential areas and appropriate breeds of bulls to use; Train keepers on husbandry of the bulls and management of bull camps; Establish a herd health assessment system for the bulls; Sourcing of donor or cheap credit provider. Justification: To improve growth rate and milk production for increased income from sale of livestock and milk.

A: On-going Projects: Rural Water Supply

Project/Programme Name/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
Gatua Karimba Water Project Mitheru Location Mwimbi Division	To supply potable water to this rural community and thus reduce the incidents of water borne diseases; To remove the burden of women carrying water from rivers and enable them concentrate on other income generating activities.	The project is expected to serve 28,000 people during its ultimate stage.	Construction of 2 masonry storage tanks and completion of distribution network.
K.K.Mwenda Water Project Karingani Location Chuka Division	To supply safe drinking water to the community and the institutions within the area.	The project once completed will serve about 300 households.	To complete the remaining section of the 6" gravity main; Build 3 ground level masonry storage tanks and lay distribution lines.
Mugirirwa Water Project	To alleviate poverty in the	Supply of good quality	Construction of 3 tanks

Mugwe Location Chuka Division	area by supplying domestic water and incorporate minor irrigation gardening where women can grow vegetables for the local market.	domestic water will improve the living standards of this rural community; School leavers will engage in small-scale farming and will keep them away from law breaking tendencies.	and laying of secondary mains and installation of various fittings on the gravity main.
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B: New Project Proposals: Rural Water Supply

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Maanyaga Water Project Karingani, Kiang'onde and Ndagani Location Chuka Divisions	1	To avail safe drinking water to the rural community and thus reduce the prevalence of water borne diseases.	The project will be implemented in 3 phases and will cover 2 locations.	Construction of new intake on River Ruguti; Main line and secondary lines. Masonry ground level storage tanks. Justification: There is a shortage of water in these places
Jasho W/P Itugururu Igambang'ombe Division	2	To provide water in this semi-arid area and save time consumed in fetching water from the rivers.	To cover the area between Thuci and Ruguti river up to Kamwimbi; About 500 households will benefit.	Construction of intake works; Laying of gravity main and distribution system; Construction of masonry storage tanks. Justification: People and livestock trek very far for water because this area is a semi arid area.
Kiraro Social Welfare Chogoria Location Mwimbi Division.	3	To supply domestic water.	Once completed, the supply will serve over 600 homesteads and all secondary and primary schools in the area.	Construction of a new gravity flow, rural water supply with storage facilities. Justification: To provide water to as many people as possible.
Mwonge Range Water Project. Mwonge, Kabuboni and Rubate Location. Magumoni Division.	4	Karingani Rural Water Supply is over-utilised and so water does not reach Mwonge area.	On completion the project will supply water to over 5000 people.	Implementation of a new domestic water project to supply Mwonge Range. Justification: The local people and their livestock need water; The current water source is far away and people trek for long distances.
Mutino Community Water Project. Mutino Location Igambang'ombe Division	5	Supply domestic water to all residents of Mutino location, which is a semi-arid area, kitchen gardening for growing vegetables for family consumption will be permitted.	The project is targeted to supply piped water to over 1000 households within the supply area.	To initiate domestic water supply project through all the stages i.e. intake, mainline, storage facilities and distribution. Justification: This is a semi-arid area which needs water for domestic use and kitchen gardening.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Land Administration, Survey and Human Settlement

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Lower Karimba Muthambi Division	Finalize the Section for Registration..	Register all land parcels in the section.	Checking of the Adjudication Register; Forwarding the maps to the District Surveyor for printing; Checking of prints;

			Forward Register to the Director of Adjudication for finality.
Kandungu Muthambi Division	Finalize the section for registration.	Register all land parcels in the section.	Implementation of Land Adjudication Officer's decisions; Checking the Adjudication Register; Forward maps to the District Surveyor for printing; Checking the prints; Forward the register to the Director of Adjudication for finality.
Kathwana Igambang'ombe Division	Accelerate finalization of the section for Registration.	Hear and determine all the objection cases that may be filed and registration of all parcels in the section.	Checking the Adjudication Register; Publishing Register complete; Hearing of A/R. objections.
Lower Kandungu Muthambi Division	Finalize all committee and A/B cases to facilitate publication of the Register; Finalize all A/R objections; Forward the Register to the Director for finality.	Register all parcels in the section.	Hearing committee cases; Implementation of committee decisions; Hearing A/Board cases; Implementation of A/B. decisions; Preparation of Adjudication Records; Publish register complete; Hear and determine all A/R. objections.
Mariani Chuka Division	Finalize Adjudication process in Chuka Division.	Register all parcels in the section; Finalize all sections under Land; Consolidation Act Cap. 283 in the District.	Demarcation and plotting; Preparation of A/R and checking; Hearing, determination and implementation of A/R objections decisions; Checking of Adjudication Register; Forward maps to District Surveyor for printing; Check the prints; Forward to Director of Adjudication for Finality.
Kamwimbi Igambang'ombe Division	Accelerate Adjudication process in the section.	Finalize all land cases in the Section; Have the Adjudication Register for the section ready.	Hearing, determination and implementation of A/B. cases and decisions; Preparation of Adjudication Records; Checking Adjudication Records; Publication of Adjudication Register; Hearing, determination and implementation of A/R decisions.
Ntuneni Mwimbi Division	Accelerate Adjudication process in the section.	Finalise all land cases/disputes in the section; Have the Adjudication register for section ready.	Hearing, determination and implementation of committee and A/Board cases and decisions; Preparation of Adjudication Record; Checking of Adjudication Register; Publication of Adjudication Register.
Lower East Magutuni Mwimbi Division	Have the Administrative boundary disputes settled; To revive adjudication process in the section; Accelerate Adjudication process in the section.	Finalise all land cases/disputes in the section; Have the Adjudication Register for section ready.	Revision of Adjudication Sections boundary; Hearing, determination and implementation of A/Board cases and decisions; Preparation of Adjudication Records.

B: New Projects Proposal: Land Administration, Survey and Human Settlement

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of Office Block	1	Provide adequate Officeroom;	Complete office Block with 20	Seek funding from Ministry Headquarters;

Chuka District Hqs		Accommodation for the four Departments of the Ministry in the District; Centralise the operations of the four; Efficient delivery of services; Ensure security of vital documents.	rooms.	Liaise with the Ministry of Roads and Public Works for logistics; Construction of the office block. Justification: The departments are housed in different places far away from one another and more so in small rooms.
Acquisition of Vehicles Chuka Division	2	Enhance mobility for efficient delivery of services; Enhance supervision, monitoring and evaluation of on-going projects; Enhance timely completion of projects.	One new vehicle.	Request for new vehicles from the Ministry. Justification: Most of the ministry vehicle are all grounded.
Establish Two (2) Adjudication Sections a) Mutino b) Kajuki Igambang'ombe Division	3	Ascertain Rights and interests in land within the sections; Promote Adjudication process in the District; Minimise land disputes in the sections; Transform customary land tenure system to statutory freehold; Ensure sustainable human settlement for socio-economic development.	Two sections: Mutino and Kajuki.	Sensitise the residents on Land Adjudication through public barazas and consultative meetings; Description of the proposed Adjudication Sections boundaries; Request for photo-enlargements from Director of Survey; Declaration and deployment of staff. Justification: The land owners will acquire title deeds which may be used as collateral to get loans from financial institutions.

A: On-going Projects: Cooperative Development

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Coffee Quality and Quantity Improvement and Control Mwimbi/Muthambi/ Chuka/Magumoni Divisions	To promote the quality of coffee; Increase coffee production.	Increase coffee production from current 20 kg to 25 kg; To improve coffee quality from class cluster 6 - 10 to 1 - 5.	Training farmers, management and co-operative staff.
Diversification of Co-operative District wide	To lessen over reliance on one Co-operative product.	Start AI services, poultry rearing, piglets and dairies in existing co-operative societies.	Training co-operative members/stakeholders to start other product lines.
Continuous Audit; Monitoring and Supervision Programme District wide	To improve the internal control system of Co-operative Societies and improved management.	To improve quality financial management to members from current 50% to 85% of product proceeds.	Conducting continuous quarterly audit and weekly monitoring and supervision of co-operative activities.

B: New Project Proposals: Cooperatives Development

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Promotion of Co-operatives Formation Igambang'ombe Division and Lower parts of Chuka, Muthambi and Magumoni Divisions	1	To promote proper marketing systems for tobacco, cereals, cotton, sand, livestock and horticultural products.	Form one strong co-operative society per targeted division.	Mobilisation of the public to form co-operative societies in targeted areas. Justification: These are low potential areas agriculturally where cooperatives are not many and active

Society By-laws Re-structuring Programme District wide	2	To improve harmony amongst members of Co-operatives and increase level of control of co-operative activities.	To review all society by-laws	Redraft all society by-laws to conform to the New Co-operatives Legislation. Justification: The society by-laws have not been reviewed for a long time.
Infrastructure Improvement Project District wide	3	To improve the working atmosphere; To improve mobility of field officers.	To increase Co-operative societies facilities by 50%.	Upgrading and renovation of current office facility; Improve mobility of field officers. Justification: The office has developed very big cracks.

B: New Project Proposals: Irrigation Development

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Mbwiru/Mwanjate Irrigation Project Chuka Division	1	To ensure availability of water for irrigating horticultural crops to boost rural incomes and increase employment opportunities.	250 households to get water for irrigating 50 Ha of land.	Construction of intake weir, laying of UPVC pipes; Fixing the fitting yield systems. Justification: To raise horticultural crops for export and local market in this semi arid area where a lot of rain fed crops is low.
Mbogoni Irrigation Scheme Igambang'ombe Division	2	To ensure availability of water to irrigate horticulture and food crops, to boost rural incomes and improve food security.	500 households to get water for irrigating 100 Ha. of land.	Feasibility study designs and construction. Justification: To grow both horticultural food crops in this semi-arid area where output of rain fed crops is low.
Iruma-Magutuni Irrigation Scheme Mwimbi Division	3	To ensure availability of water to irrigate horticulture and food crops to boost rural incomes and improve food security.	2280 households to get water for irrigating 400 Ha. of land.	Feasibility study designs and construction. Justification: To raise horticultural crops and food crops.
Maanyaga Irrigation Scheme Chuka Division	4	To ensure availability of Water to irrigated horticulture crops production to boost rural income and create employment opportunities.		Feasibility study, designs and construction. Justification: To raise horticultural and food crops.
Muthande Irrigation Project Mwimbi Division	5	To ensure availability of Water to irrigated horticulture crops production to boost rural income and create employment opportunities.	200 households to get water for irrigating 50 Ha. of land	Feasibility study, designs and construction. Justification: To raise horticultural and foods for export to boos rural incomes.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Environment

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Conservation and Protection of Mt. Kenya Forest Chuka & Chogoria Forest Stations	To conserve the remaining natural habitats; To conserve soil and water; To conserve biological diversity; To maximise benefits from	Rehabilitate about 10 Ha. of forest per year; Effectively patrol all the 44,000Ha of the forest; Set up 2 eco-tourism site; Incorporate interested groups in conservation.	Stop forest destruction; Rehabilitate destroyed areas; Improve forest surveillance; Enhance community participation in forest

Plantation Development Chuka and Chogoria Forest Stations	our natural resources. To increase the supply of forest-based products & services; To relieve pressure on the indigenous forests; To generate revenue; To promote employment.	Increase the area under exotic plantations at a rate of 5 Ha per year; Generate Kshs 200,000 per year from revenue collection; Support local forest-based cottage industry.	conservation. Produce over 200,000 seedlings; Plant 5 Ha of Exotic plantations; Undertake silvi cultural operations.
Rural Forest Extension District wide	To increase tree cover on farmlands; To promote soil, water and biodiversity conservation; To promote the efficiency of tree/forest based industries; Increase availability of forest products at farm level; Reduce pressure on indigenous forests.	Plant 10 Ha per year Conduct 260 farm visits per year; Protect all catchments sites; Support 50 forest user groups; Produce 100,000 seedlings per year; Attend all public barazas; Rehabilitate degraded sites; Protect all gazetted hills within Divisions; Introduce a wide range of medicinal trees and herbs at farm level.	Public education on the importance of rural forestry; Support rural tree nurseries. Support tree/forest user groups; Promote energy conservation; Promote Agro forestry; Promote cottage industries.
Environmental Conservation Awareness District wide	To conduct environment appraisal with a view to coming up with areas requiring special attention.	Areas such as steep hills, river-banks etc to be attended to.	To make visits and conduct environment appraisal.

B: New Project Proposals: Environment

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Community Management of Protected Areas Chuka and Chogoria Forest Stations	1	Enhance the capacity of the local community in forest conservation; Develop sustainable forest utilisation strategies; Improve rural income and reduce poverty; Promote partnership in conservation.	Support selected forest conservation groups; Set up eco-tourism sites; Start up income generating projects for the implementing communities; Rehabilitate 5 Ha of forest area per year through enrichment planting using the local community.	Development of joint forest conservation protocols; Development of ecotourism. Rehabilitation of degraded sites; Start up of income generating projects for the local community; Promote soil, water and biodiversity conservation. Justification: To develop ecotourism, rehabilitate degraded sides and start income generating projects.
Hill-top Afforestation District wide	2	To protect and conserve all gazetted hills in the district; Improve the capacity of the local community in forest conservation; Conserve soil, water and biological diversity of the hills; Enhance sustainable utilisation of the hills natural resources.	Establish 2 Forest Guard camps within the Kiera hills which have an combined area of 4736.2 Ha; Start up conservation committees in all locations bordering the hills; Afforest 2 Ha per year with exotic species for future supply of wood and generation of revenue.	Afforestation of gazetted hill; Establishment of Forest Guard Camps; Control of utilitarian activities on the hills; Propagation of community education on forest conservation. Justification: To prevent soil erosion and provide wood fuel.
Modernisation of Forest Facilities District wide	3	To improve working conditions of forest staff; To enhance forest	Purchase communication equipment for all forest stations;	Installation of modern communication equipment; Improvement of transport facilities;

		protection; To improve productivity; To enhance efficient service delivery.	Purchase vehicles for both forest stations and division; Acquire office computer; Rehabilitate all houses and offices within the district.	Rehabilitation of forest houses and offices; Electrification of District Forest Office; Grading of forest roads and construction of bridges; Improvement of water supply. Justification: To enhance forest protection.
Environment Conservation District wide	4	To improve the environment by protecting the already existing natural vegetation on hills and wet lands; To enhance soil and water conservation; To improve agricultural productions hence reduce poverty.	Organise two training sessions per division per year and two visits per location per year within the district.	Train local residents one environmental conservation. Justification: The District gutters from massive soil erosion.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Fisheries

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Farm visits District wide	To establish modern designed Fishponds; To increase fish survival rates in the ponds; Increase fish growth rates. Reduce application of Supplementary feeds hence costs of production; To boost fish production output.	Construct about 40 ponds with modern design of 8000m ² ; Realize net annualised fish production of 18tons/ha/yr worth Ksh. 1.8millions to farmers; Recruit about 20 new fish farmers per year to meet increasing fish demand in the District.	Train farmers on: pond construction, pond management; Maintenance of optimum water quality parameters; Sustainable fish stock densities; Predator deterrence; Record keeping; Fertilizer application and feeding rate programme; Control of fish diseases; Enhance pond primary production (plankton).
Fish Pond Stocking District wide	To optimally stock farmers ponds with high quality fish breeds; To minimise fingerlings mortality while on transit; To acclimatize fingerlings prior to stocking to enhance their survival rates after stocking.	Stock 340 ponds of total area 30,000m ² with 60,000 fingerlings; Achieve 100% fingerlings survival rates during transportation; Achieve about 90% fish survival rate over the whole growth cycle; To reactivate about 50 dormant fishponds in the District.	Procure and distribute fingerlings to farmers.
Identification of Contact Fish Farmers District wide	Set pilot fish production centres. Equip selected fish farmers with latest information on fish farming techniques; To upgrade existing low productive aquaculture methods.	Establish about 20 fish farming demonstration ponds; Increase the number of fish farmers by 50% district wide; To encourage farmers to apply sound pond management practices.	Extension service based on on-farm trials; Design improved fish farming systems to overcome constraints hindering high yield.
Revenue Collection District wide	Enforce fisheries regulation (Cap378); Control fishing to utilisation of fisheries resources; To conserve fisheries resources; Facilitate accurate fisheries statistical data collection; Facilitate fish quality control.	Collect about Ksh. 20,000 annually as G.O.K. revenue; To realise continuous fish and fish products; To ensure fish and fish products meet required quality market standard.	Issue capture fisheries license i.e. fisherman license, fish movement permits and fish traders licenses to artisan fishermen and fish mongers; Stamp out illegal fishing practices; Control fish by-catch in natural fishery waters.

B: New Project Proposals: Fisheries

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Fish Demonstration Ponds District wide	1	To establish models of demonstration units to aid in training or recruitment of new fish farmers.	To organise (10 practice training sessions in every division to teach farmers on how to dig their own fish ponds; Seminars/workshops.	Excavation or construction of fish demonstration ponds for farmers. Justification: To enhance fish farming.
Trout Development District wide	2	To improve existing trout stocks in rivers to boost fish production and revenue.	To stock all 10 trout rivers from Mt. Kenya and train farmers on how to raise trout in the regions around Mt. Kenya.	Construction of trout ponds. Re-stocking of depleted trout in rivers and dams. Justification: To replenish stock in the rivers.
Office Construction Non-residential Chuka Division	3	To create office accommodation for staff members.	To build at least 6 rooms of 10x12 ft each.	Construction of office block at the District Hqs. Justification: The current office is too small for all officers in that office.

3.1.7 Cross Sector Linkages

All sectors are linked in one-way or the other. With the development of good roads network, agricultural products could be transported with ease to market centres within and outside the district. With electricity supply, preservation of agricultural, dairy and fish products will be boosted. With good communication, market information related to markets and other factors will be easily accessed through telephone, Internet and E-mail.

Human Resources Development Sector will benefit Agriculture and Rural Development by providing healthy and skilled personnel. With existence of financial institutions in the district, the sector will stand to benefit by getting financial support from these institutions. Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order will benefit the sector by providing security, which will lead to investor confidence in the district. Creating employment and raising the standard of living will realize private investment. Investment will in turn be boosted by investor friendly policies.

3.2 PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES

3.2.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

3.2.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

During the plan period, the sector will provide physical infrastructure through rehabilitation, construction of roads and bridges, installation of electricity and opening more communication services to spur economic growth in the district. The district has priorities for implementation.

In the medium term the sector will be the leading input on the district's overall goal of poverty alleviation by providing an efficient network of the basic infrastructure such as roads, posts and electricity that will stimulate agricultural industrial development.

3.2.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

This sector provides the necessary infrastructure on which agricultural growth fully depends. District industrial growth will rely on this sector by providing adequate power supply. Urban population relies heavily on the availability of physical facilities like road network, electricity and residential buildings. The residents of this district will also require adequate safe water supply and good sanitation without which serious disease out-breaks depriving people income for combating these diseases. The number of households with electricity connections is 900 while 94 per cent of the households use firewood/charcoal. There are 764 households with telephone connections.

3.2.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Public Works Department	Maintenance of classified roads and supervision of construction work in the District.
Kenya Power & Lighting Company	Maintaining of existing power lines and implementation of rural electrification programme.
Postal Corporation of Kenya	Provides postal services.
Telkom Kenya	Provision of telecommunication services.
Private Sector	Compliment government efforts especially in water and road construction.
Farmers (Tea and Coffee)	Maintaining of feeder roads in the District.

3.2.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Communication	By the year 2004 Postal Corporation will introduce postal Agency Services at Cheera and Kajuki market Centres.	Roads around the Municipality are not all weather making it difficult to deliver services to their clients especially the EMS during rainy season; Poor roads make it difficult for the clients of Postal to go to post offices for services.	Enlighten people about various services offered by postal; Postal will ensure that service provision is customer driven; Acquire develop and apply strictly a commercial attitude at work place; To ensure that speed and efficiency in mail handling conveyance and delivery.
Energy	Supply electricity to all coffee factories and their environs, all market centres to promote light industries and institutions in the	The supply of electricity in the District is inadequate. The electricity supply has covered only a few towns and market centres along Embu - Meru road like	The District Development Committee will make efforts to have electricity provided to major market centres and their environs, which are expected to stimulate industrial growth and at the same time

	<p>district; Electricity supply is a critical requirement for the development of any place. If it is supplied to needy places, it will stimulate development of big and small -scale industries. The Meru South District has prioritised programmes and activities to be undertaken during the plan period.</p>	<p>Chuka, Kibugua, Marima and Chogoria while the interior market centres and their environs are not covered; The whole of Igambang'ombe division markets have no electricity supply including its divisional Headquarters; Lack of electricity supply in some strategic areas such as Kaanwa, Kajuki and Kathwana has hindered agro-based industrial development by discouraging potential investors in small-scale industries and Jua Kali enterprises. The potential small-scale industries, which can be developed and engage people in those areas, include, Metal fabrication, carpentry, garages and agro-processing. If all these could be achieved, poverty will be reduced into some extent.</p>	<p>contribute to development of Jua Kali sector. This requires that certain strategic areas like Kaanwa, Kajuki, Kathwana and to all coffee factories to be supplied with electricity during the plan period. With the provision of electricity, many investors will be attracted to invest in the district. The priority for the next phase of Rural Electrification Programme will be given to all coffee factories and all the main market centres, schools and Health facilities. At the same time, the programme will be broadened to cover the market hinterlands through community participation; The district is endowed with number permanent rivers, which could be tapped for Micro-Hydro power generation projects. There is one on-going project of that kind in the district known as Tungu Kabiri, which is expected to generate about 18kw. After its completion, it is expected that it will be able to supply power to a radius of four (4) Kilometres; The district has the potential to have more Micro-Hydro Power generation projects as the district is endowed with permanent rivers, which are currently under utilized. If this potential is tapped poverty in the district will be reduced because employment will be created and hence rural -urban migration will be reduced as well as poverty.</p>
Urbanization	<p>Improve overall management; Improved management and revenue mobilization systems and infrastructure management service delivery systems; Roads and drainage within the jurisdiction of the council; Construct a bus park; Capacity buildings; Stadium improvement.</p>	<p>Inadequate revenue base; Inadequate trained personnel; Management conflict between executive and the council policy; Lengthy bureaucratic procedures required by the central government before any major activity is undertaken.</p>	<p>Widen revenue base by tapping all revenue sources; Seeks assistance from the Government e.g. LATF & RMLF and other donor partners like GTZ, NGO's and Community; Develop a policy aimed at streamlining the financial management; Review Local Authority Act in order to streamline the Operation put in place.</p>
Chogoria Town Council	<p>Purchase of a lorry; Electricity installation; Sewerage construction; Street lights; Stadium.</p>	<p>Lack of funds; Lack of space for construction of sewerage and stadium.</p>	<p>Seek for funding; Acquisition of land for the construction of sewerage facility and a stadium; Inviting tenders for the works.</p>
Major Water Works	<p>Maintenance of Rural health facilities; Ensure proper programmes to enable increased access to improved water supply and sanitation; Train staff and communities Construction of</p>	<p>Inadequate funding; Unreliable transport; Encroachment in towns leading to poor waste disposal; No sewerage system in any of the major towns in the district.</p>	<p>Provision of improved water supply and sanitation (WSS) Develop Programmes that will increase poor people's access to improved WSS as means of improving well-being.</p>

	demonstration; Ferro-cement water tanks, water jars and V.I.P latrines in the locations; Construction and distribution of Latrines slabs and vent pipes to upgrade existing pit latrines.		
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3.2.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

B: New Project Proposals: Communication

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Postal Agency Services at Cheera and Kajuki Markets	1	To reach more clients	2 No. Postal Services.	Introduction of Postal Services in these centres. Justification: Those services are badly needed in these centres.

A: On-Going Project: Energy

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Tungu – Kabirii Micro-Hydo Power Generation Project Chuka Division	Supply electricity for both domestic and small-scale industries i.e. metal work fabrication, wood work and posho milling.	To serve a radius of 4 kilometres which is about 175 households.	Installation of a generator and distribution to the consumers (users).

B: New project proposals: Energy

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Rural Electrification Programme District wide	1	Provide rural electrification to the rural areas.	To supply electricity to rural areas to create employment hence poverty reduction.	Implement Rural Electrification programmed in the district (Various divisions) Justification: There is need for electricity to be supplied to rural areas to enhance growth
Micro-Hydro Power Generation Projects District wide	2 –	To utilize the existing river for power generation to supplement the national grid.	One or two power Generation projects on each of the five major rivers.	Construction of canals and power house Justification: This potential exists to supplement the national grid

A: On-Going projects: Roads

Project Name Location / Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Kibugua- Itugururu Ishiara Bridge RD D471/E752 Magumoni/Igambang'ombe Division	Access the Ishiara town from Kibugua at Junction B6 Improve to weather standard	Approx. 25 km	Gravelling to all weather standard

B: New Projects: Roads

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Road D472 Chuka Division	1	To connect Tharaka District to Meru South District	Approx. 16km.	Gravelling of a section between Mbuiuru and Chuka. Justification: To reduce distance between the two districts.
Road D473 Mwimbi - Igambang'ombe Division	2	Connect Keria (Junct. B6) and Kathwana (Junction C92)	Approx. 32km.	Gravelling to all weather standard From Keria to Kathwana. Justification: This will link Mwimbi with Igambang'ombe Divisions.
Road No. D474 Muthambi/ Mwimbi Division	3	Connect Meru South and Meru Central	Approx. 32km.	Gravelling to all weather standard from Marima (Junct. B6) to Meru Central border (Mara Ciiri). Justification: This will boost trade between the two districts.
Road No.D471 Igambang'ombe Division	4	Open the road for vehicle and also connect Itugururu which is in Meru South and Mbeere district.	Approx. 20km.	Gravelling to all weather standards. from Itugururu to Kamaende (Junction C92). Justification: This will boost trade between the two districts.
Road E754 Chuka Division	5	Increase accessibility and reduce operational cost	15km.	Gravelling to all weather standards connecting B6 and Road D471. Justification: This will improve accessibility to Ishiaka.
Road E764 Muthambi Division	6	Reduce operational cost by improving the roads	18km.	Gravelling to all weather standards. Connecting Marima (Junct. B6) to Makutano (Junct. D473). Justification:
Road E758 Chuka Division	7	Opening the lower section of Chuka Division .	Approx. 18km.	Gravelling to all Weather standards; Connecting to E754 Road. Justification: To open up the district.
Road E765 / E766 Mwimbi Division	8	Reduce operational costs by improving the road.	Approx. 30km.	Gravelling to all Weather standards. Connecting Junction B6 (Katharaka) and Junction B6 (Pole Pole). Justification: This will connect Katharake and Pole Pole.
Road D472 Chuka Division	9	Improve the time of transport from one centre to another.	Approx. .32km.	Construction of road Justification: Improve to tarmac standard and hence increasing transportation
Road E759 Chuka Division	10	Improve accessibility to the Chuka town even during the rainy season.	Approx. 6km.	Improving it to tarmac standard. Justification: Improve accessibility in Chuka Town.
Road C92 Igambang'ombe Division	11	Create a sector transportation means between the 3 districts i.e. Meru South, Mbeere and Meru Central.	Approx. 12km.	Construction of road Justification: To improve to Tarmac standards hence reduce distance.
Building Bridges Marengo on Road E760 Chuka Division	12	To connect Igambang'ombe and Chuka Divisions.	One bridge.	Construction of a new bridge Justification: Communities have constructed apartments.
Building Bridges Muthandara on Road E766	13	To connect Mwimbi Division and Muthambi Division.	One bridge.	Construction of a new bridge. Justification: Communities have constructed

Mwimbi Division				apartments.
Building bridges Lower Maara Muthambi Division	14	To connect the adjacent areas of the Divisions.	Two bridges.	Construction of new bridges. Justification: Communities have constructed apartments.
Building Bridges of Mwithanga, Upper Maara, Maara Ciiri (Road D474) Mwimbi Division	15	Connect the section of areas with it Mwimbi Division.	3 no. Bridges.	Construction of decks of concrete and remove the timber. Justification: Apartments have been constructed by the communities.
Routine Maintenance All Classified Roads in the District	16	Improve the riding surface of our roads.	All roads in the District.	Grading and Spot Patching where its required on our roads. Justification: Maintain good road network.
Chuka District Hospital Road	17	Improved it to tarmack.	Half a Km.	Tarmacking. Justification:
Air Strips Construction at Ituugururu and Ndagani	18	Have landing area for aircrafts within the District.	Two air strips.	Putting murrum on it runway Bush clearing. Justification: To boost business in district.
Kibugua-Kigogo Maganga-Itugururu Road	19	Improve accessibility in these places.	20km	Gravelling all weather roads Justification:
Kigogo-Kiracha Bridge	20	Connect Kigogo and Korache	1 No bridge	Construction of a bridge. Justification: To reduce distance between the two centers.
Rubate-Itugururu Bridge	21	Connect Rubate and Itugururu	1 No. bridge	Construction of a bridge Justification: To reduce distance when moving between the two centres

A: On-Going Projects: Urbanization

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of Bus Park Kiangondu location Chuka Division	To harmonize parking of vehicles especially matatus and enhance revenue generation.	Maximize revenue.	Construction.
Capacity Building District wide	To improve efficiency of council operations.	Achieve delivery of effective services.	Training of Council staff.
Roads and Drainage Kiangondo Loc. Chuka Division	Improvement of accessibility.	Ease of movement.	Grading and offering of roads drainage.
Improvement of Hawkers Market Kiangondu Location Chuka Division	To have a planned and habitable hawkers site.	Increase revenue collection.	Construction of shed, drainage and fencing.
Ndagani Stadium Kiangondu Location Chuka Division	Provide suitable facility for sports.	Increase revenue collect.	Improve fencing Sanitary block.
Town Hall and Offices Chogoria Location, Mwimbi Division	Enough office and space to accommodate the staff for a better working environment than the rented offices.	To provide Town Hall and enough offices.	Finishing stage of the building.
Fencing of Town Hall and Offices Chogoria Location Mwimbi Division	To provide good environment and security; To control unauthorized persons from entering.	4ft stone wall and grills around the offices.	Building a wall around the offices.

Barter Market Chogoria Location Mwimbi Division	To improve and control B/Market fees collection; To raise revenue base; To give all the residents an opportunity to trade with reduced competition.	To provide on B/Market at Chogoria.	Acquiring land and fencing it for a Barter market.
Stage Park Chogoria Location Mwimbi Division	To improve revenue base; To provide parking services for the matatus/buses.	One stage park.	Purchase land; Construct Bus Park.
Road Maintenance All Locations Mwimbi Division	To ensure that all the residents get access to the main classified roads without difficulties; Farmers are able to take their produce to the market without difficulties and not incurring more expenses.	All roads within the jurisdiction of the council.	To maintain in good condition all the access roads in the jurisdiction of the Council.

B: New Project Proposals: Urbanization

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Computerization of the Councils Data Chuka Division	1	Training of staff and procurement and installation equipments.	Enhance work performance.	Purchase and install a computer. Justification: At the moment the council has no computer.
Sewerage in Chuka Town Kiangondu Location Chuka Division	2	Have a sewerage system in the Municipality.	One sanitary facility.	Survey and design Construction. Justification: This facility is critically required to cope up with growing population in town.
Street Lighting Kiangondu Location Chuka Division	3	Survey and design; Installation of streetlights.	To improve security in Chuka and its environs.	Install security rights. Justification: Enhance security in town.
Fire brigade, Chuka Division	4	Seek funding from the ministry headquarters or donors.	Provide fire-fighting equipment in Chuka municipality and its neighbouring towns.	One fire-fighting vehicle. Justification: There is no such engine in the district and even its neighbours.
Purchase of a Lorry Chogoria Town	5	Generate revenue to the council; Give services to our residents.	One Isuzu lorry.	The Council has no vehicle to give services and plans to buy an Isuzu lorry.
Sewerage Chogoria Town	6	Improve cleanliness in the town; To provide a dumping site for all the wastes from the town.	Sewerage of the whole town	Construct sewerage for disposal of wastes from the town. Justification: To ensure sanitation in town.
Street Lights Chogoria Town	7	To improve the general beauty of the town; To provide streetlights in the town and at the proposed stage park.	To provide streetlights in the town.	Instal Street lights Justification: To enhance security in town.
Stadium Chogoria Town	8	To promote sporting in the area; For revenue generation; To provide a place for holding important meetings.	One stadium.	Purchase land; Construction of Stadium. Justification: Provide sporting ground hence generation of revenue to the council.

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

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Preventive Maintenance for Rural Health Facilities District wide	To develop and promote a sustainable system of maintenance in all Rural Health facilities	Increase the usability of all the eleven (11) Rural Health Facilities, H. Centres and Dispensaries in the District for the rural populations.	Regular inspections and supply of maintenance materials and tools; Training of staff and the facility committees on their roles and the skills in maintenance.

B: New Project Proposals: Major Water Works and Sanitation

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Water and Sanitation Rebate Location - Chuka Kamwimbi Location- Magumoni Kajuki and Mutii. Location- Igambang'ombe	1	Training of staff and communities on the technical packages; Construction of demonstration Ferro-cement water tanks, water jars and V.I.P latrines in the locations; Construction and distribution of latrine slabs and vent pipes to upgrade existing pit latrines; Protection of springs and wells.	Construction of at least four (4) demonstrations Ferro-cement tanks, Water Jars and VIP latrines in each location per F/Y; Upgrade at least ten (10) pit latrines in each location per F/Y; Protect 1 spring/F; Protect 2/well/location/FY.	Control of water and sanitation related diseases in the locations through promotion of safe water and latrine use. Justification: To improve hygiene of people hence prevention of disease outbreak.
District Public Health Office Block Construction Kiang'ondu Location Chuka Division	2	To ensure availability of permanent office for the District Public Health Officer and staff.	Construct three-roomed office block for the District Public Health Officer in the District Hospital Ground.	Complete and occupy the office by the end of 2002/2003 F/Y. Justification: Chuka Municipal Council houses the DPHO and his staff, which is very far from MOH's office.
Construction of Division Health Offices Igambang'ombe and Chuka Divisions	3	To ensure availability of office accommodation for the divisional staff; The Public Health staff in the said divisions has no office accommodation.	Construct two-roomed office block at each of the two Divisional H/Qs.	Accommodate the Divisional staff in the Offices by the end of 2002/2003 F/Y. Justification: These two divisions do not have offices for the PHOs.

3.2.7 Cross Sector Linkages

During the PRSP Consultation forum this sector was prioritised number two after Agriculture and Rural Development. The development of this sector will boost agricultural production leading to industrial growth. With the availability of electricity, the industrial sector will thrive. Human resources sector will also grow because employment opportunities will be created hence raising the living standards. Good roads network, electricity and water supply will attract investors from within and outside and the district. With developed infrastructure social services will be improved hence improved standards of living.

3.3.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

3.3.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The District leadership through the DDC has taken steps to improve conditions to ensure Tourism, Trade and Industry thrives. Jua Kali Sector is the district’s launch pad on which industrialization is supported through provision of sheds from where the artisans work and trained to improve on their skills. Small and medium enterprises are poised to benefit from loans provided by NGOs such as K-REP at lower interest rate than the mainstream banks. The DDC is also encouraging the Ministry of Trade and the Local Authorities to strengthen the Joint Loans Board, which in turn will give loans to SMEs.

The DDC and other stakeholders have embarked on activities to encourage tourism in the District. The proposed view tower at the peak of Mt. Kenya, construction of more Sauna Banda’s and establishment of tourist circuits is expected to boost tourism in the district.

Sand harvesting and quarrying are important economic activities that the DDC and Local Authorities keep an eye on to ensure sustainable exploitation. The district has two major commercial banks and four SACCOs that offer financial services to the community.

3.3.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector provides employment opportunities hence livelihoods to a number of residents especially in urban areas. Locally produced goods from the Jua Kali Artisans benefit consumers by lowering costs that would have otherwise been incurred through importation into the district. The sector is expected to grow during the plan period creating more job opportunities and reducing poverty levels in the district.

3.3.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Financial Institutions, K-REP, Banks, Department of Trade and Industry	Provide credit at reasonable interest rates. Provide training and loans to entrepreneurs.
NGOs	Provisions of Grants/Loans and training local entrepreneurs.
Communities	Provide the market with locally produced goods.
Local Authorities	Collection of revenue from commercial ventures; Provision of basic infrastructure and promotion of tourism activities.

3.3.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Trade	<p>Extension of credit facilities to small scale entrepreneurs to enhance their growth and sustainability;</p> <p>Offer training on managerial skills;</p> <p>Offer counselling and consultancy to the potential and existing traders;</p> <p>Licensing of commercial activities to legalise businesses.</p>	<p>Limited finances especially on working capital;</p> <p>High default rate on loans;</p> <p>Grants from the Central Government are limited, while Local Authorities do not submit their grants to the loan scheme;</p> <p>Lack of managerial skills;</p> <p>Lack of market information for some products especially exports.</p>	<p>Provision of business finance by Joint Board Credit Scheme and identification of alternative sources of finance for Micro and Small Scale enterprises; formulate appropriate programmes for counselling;</p> <p>Skills upgrading and entrepreneurial training geared towards enhancement of participation of traders;</p> <p>Collaboration with other relevant institutions to facilitate harmonization and simplification of trade;</p> <p>Investment and documentation requirements and Small Scale Industries.</p>
Small Scale Industries	<p>Loans from financial institutions are inaccessible to micro and small entrepreneurs and when its available interest rates are prohibitive;</p> <p>Inability to mobilize available resources, there no conducive operational environment; Most of artisans operate in insecure premises due to high rent;</p> <p>Micro and small enterprises do not grow due to inappropriate technical skills and poor marketing strategy.</p>	<p>Subsidise trips to other countries whose industries have grown in a similar strategy to be encourages;</p> <p>Improve marketing and products by participating in District, National and International exhibitions;</p> <p>Establishment of show rooms at strategic areas;</p> <p>Upgrade some of the existing technical institutions and prepare them to train in specific areas.</p>	<p>Formation of credit SACCOS; Train businessmen/women and their employees on need to start business;</p> <p>Attend National exhibitions, Hold exhibitions in divisions; Establish show rooms in every divisional headquarters and marketing of products; Entrepreneurs within the district could be encouraged to be innovative and improve on their products;</p> <p>Identification and promotion of exportable products in order to expand export base by removal of the regulatory constraints impending growth and expansion of small enterprises;</p> <p>To operate savings and credit society within the association; Start district based revolving fund which will later infiltrate to divisional level;</p> <p>Encourage financial institutions to lend money at affordable interest rates;</p> <p>Train members on effective management of resources; Encourage establishment of micro processing enterprises in rural areas, by providing piped water, electricity and accessible roads;</p> <p>Jua Kali sheds will be established and made available.</p>
Financial Services	<p>Increase community participation by taking more groups clients;</p> <p>Maintain repayment rate at 100%;</p> <p>Maintain clients exit at minimum level and Continue giving need based credit;</p> <p>Expand on client base.</p>	<p>Defaulters/dishonesty among the clients;</p> <p>Double and multi-funding/ collaboration with other Micro Finance Institutions;</p> <p>Decreasing social cohesion and failure of co-guarantee system;</p> <p>Withdrawal of mainstream banks from areas where MFI operates;</p> <p>Weak collaboration with other government departments in tracking down offenders/ defaulters.</p>	<p>BIMAS will move into the interior parts of the district to reach those who do not have financial services from the micro financial institutions;</p> <p>To work hand in hand with the Provincial Administration in tracking down offenders and increase the number of clients,</p> <p>Educate clients on loan usage, repayment, and the importance of their loan in development projects;</p> <p>Reach out more petty traders.</p>
Shelter and Housing	<p>Elimination of poverty and houseless-ness;</p> <p>Renovation of the existing houses;</p> <p>Putting up decent houses.</p>	<p>Due to low income and poor commitment, members fall behind the schedule of their mortgage repayment;</p> <p>Less devoted and committed management</p>	<p>During the plan period this sub sector will sensitise members on the importance of decent housing;</p> <p>Lobby for resources by making proposal to donors and train member on exploitation of available resources.</p>

		<p>committee; Members will power is limited i.e. they don't take hold of the project as theirs, they still volunteer with the idea that they are assisting HFHK and not their own community members At times committee selects families that don't qualify for assistance.</p>	
Population	<p>Integration of population and environmental issues into the development process; Improvement of access to integrated and quality reproductive health services in the district, and access quality information on STI and HIV/AIDS.</p>	<p>Lack of integration and consideration of population and environmental concerns in all aspects of development process at all levels; Inadequate provision of reproductive health services including family planning due to distance, retrogressive cultural perceptions and practices such as female circumcision and early marriages; High prevalence of STI and HIV / AIDS (at the rate of 10 - 15% of general population) and the resultant impact of the pandemic (HIV /AIDS) on families and communities; There is lack of coordinated and effective programs to mitigate the incidence, prevalence and the impact of HIV AIDS in the District.</p>	<p>Network institutions dealing with population environment and development programmes; Develop and disseminate appropriate EC material and message for the target age groups; Promote male motivation and participation in family planning; Conduct community mobilization for family planning; Distribute guidelines on prevention and transmission of STI's and HIV/AIDS and network to map out implementation roles/activities to supplement CACCs and DACC.</p>
Culture, Recreation and Sports	<p>Improve income levels for women and out of school youth by accessing them to credit facilities after registering as groups.</p>	<p>Lack of grassroots personnel (locational SDAs) who mobilize community groups; Lack of well documented data on groups contribution on development; Low income levels for all women groups; Poor management skills; Large number of unemployed out of school youth; Big number of dependent disabled persons; Rampant harmful practices e.g. Female genital mutilation; Inadequate recreation facilities; Grabbing of public utility land.</p>	<p>To engage adult education teachers to serve as locational SDAs; Establish a data bank; Improve income levels for women groups by accessing credit to groups through micro-finance institutions; Train women groups on good management; Train disabled persons for vocational rehabilitation in our vocational rehabilitation centres; Recommend disabled persons for tool-kit assistance from national fund for the disabled of Kenya; Establish groups campaign against female genital mutilation; Establish enough re-creation facilities and stop grabbing of public utility plots.</p>

3.3.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

A: On-Going Projects: Trade

Project Name	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Training and Extension District wide	To train traders.	30 people in each market centre.	Training to equip traders on managerial skills.
Joint Loans Board District wide	Extend financial assistance to all successful loan applicants.	Provide loans to all applicants.	Financial credit to traders.

B: New Project / Programme Proposals: Trade

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Counselling and Consultancy District wide	1	Advisory services.	To reach around 5,000 traders by year 2003.	Offering the advisory services to traders on the problems they encounter. Justification: To advice business men/women on matters related to business.
Sub-Office District H/Quarters	2	Bring services closer to people.	Open a sub office.	Establishment of office due to long distance for services. Justification: At the moment, the office is based in Meru Town in Meru Central District.

A: On-Going Projects: Small Scale Industries

Project Name	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Financing Entrepreneurs District wide	To ensure money is available for growth of enterprises.	To ensure SACCOS are formed and operated in all Jua Kali Associations; To ensure that a District based revolving fund is established within two years of plan period; To lend money without prohibitive condition.	Formation of Savings and Credit Cooperative Societies; Start revolving fund; Encourage financial institutions lend to the entrepreneurs at affordable cost.
Strengthening Jua Kali Associations District wide	To ensure maximum mobilisation of the available resources	To train all management committees within the first 3 years of plan period	Train the officials of Jua Kali associations on good management of the association; Sensitise to members of Jua Kali Associations on need to contribute to the existence of the Jua Kali associations.
Licences District wide	To create a conducive environment for Jua kali activities.	The local government to issue free trade Licences within the first 3 years of plan period.	To waive Licences for Micro and Small enterprises.
Development of Infrastructure District wide	To ensure that a conducive working environment is provided for production and diversity.	To ensure land is provided in the District and Divisional Headquarters; To ensure the basic infrastructure is available within the first year of plan period in Chuka Jua Kali site; Construct the sheds within the first 3 years of plan period.	Provide Land for Jua Kali sheds; Install water and sanitation, electricity telephone and interconnecting roads; Construct the sheds.

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activity
Sectoral Development in Rural Areas District wide	1	To provide the necessary infrastructure for growth of the sector in rural areas as an incentive to growth.	Ensure that the sector is operating at every sub-locational market within the plan period.	Encourage growth of the sector in rural area. Justification: To promote small scale industries in all areas in the district.
Training of Jua Kali Artisans District wide	2	Train owners and managers of business; Train business employees; Train women to start businesses.	To ensure high quality products; Improve on marketing and diversity in products; To create more income generating opportunities.	To train 100 owner and managers of the business in every year of plan period To train 300 employees every year of plan period To train 600 women start-ups every year of the plan period Justification: To enlighten jua kali artisans
Marketing of Products District wide	3	To undertake joint marketing to other district; Attend National exhibitions; Hold exhibitions in every Divisions; Establish showroom in every Division.	To ensure sales of the products are increased.	To widen market outlets which will raise sales and hence employment Justification: To get exposure which will lead to improved product to attract good prices.

B: New Project Proposals: Financial Services-Business Initiatives Management Assisted Services (BIMAS)

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Introduce New Products District wide	1	Alleviate poverty among petty traders; Boost the education sector among the poor Kenya	420 clients Kshs.5000 350 clients and Kshs.3000	Start making new products. Justification: To give credit to petty traders to boost their business and financial base.
Saving Management District wide	2		Kshs.3,150	Facilitate saving, collections, and investments and earn client some interest. Justification: To boost the business among traders.

3.3.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The sector will continue to liaise with the private sector especially those organizations and institutions, which undertake similar objectives with those of this sector. The linkage areas are finance, technology, and training among others.

This sector requires funding and improvement of physical infrastructure to effectively contribute to economic growth and reduce poverty in the district. At the moment the district is constrained by inadequate funding of the Ministries and the local authorities that maintain the road network. Low coffee and tea prices imply that meagre funds are available for the improvement of roads that should support agriculture but tourism, trade and industry.

3.4 HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

3.4.1 Vision and mission

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

3.4.2 District Response to Vision and Mission

For any meaningful development to take place in the district, the importance of Human Resources Development is a critical requirement. Investment in human resource should take the lead by mobilizing all players in the sector to participate actively and collectively. This sector will address the major challenges like poverty and diseases. This is one of the sectors on which the government of Kenya has spent a lot of resources in to see that citizens are healthy and educated. The DDC and residents of Meru South District have initiated a number of projects geared towards promoting this sector. They have spent their resources on basic social services. During the PRSP consultation forum, this sector was ranked number three after Agriculture and Physical Infrastructure. This sector will have to play a leading role in order to reduce poverty levels and enhance economic growth. The sector has set good strategies to address challenges facing it for the next seven years.

3.4.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

This sector is very important in the district as it supplies other sectors with skilled manpower. During the plan period the sector aims at providing promotional preventive and curative health care services. This will ensure provision of healthy personnel to the labour market. The sector will also ensure that all women groups are engaged in income generating activities. On shelter and housing the sector endeavours to house those who don't have descent houses.

3.4.4 Role of stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Education Department	Provision of teachers, supervision and inspecting of education institution; Formulation and implementation of policies.
Health Department	Provide nurses; Provide curative and preventive services.
Social Services Department	Mobilization and registration of communities into organized groups.
NGOs – CCF, Kimuri, Habitat for Humanity	Supplement Government efforts in development programmes.
Donors	Provide technical and financial support.
Private Sector	Provide credit and training.

3.4.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
HIV/AIDS	Awareness intensification on HIV/AIDS control campaigns, at all levels training of health personnel and establishing day care counselling centres.	High cost of Anti-Retroviral drugs, increasing bed occupancy by the HIV/AIDS victims, High prevalence of HIV/AIDS, and slow response to behavioural change.	These sub sector will intensify behavioural change campaigns, encourage voluntary counselling, testing and home based care and safe sex.
Education and Training	Construction of Early Childhood Development Resource Centre (ECD); Intensification of inspection in schools; Strengthening guidance and counselling programmes for students and teachers in order to curb indiscipline, devil worship and drug taking in schools; Training of part time teachers; Promotion of special needs education to make education accessible to learners with special needs bearing in mind that every child irrespective of social; Physical or intellectual limitations has a right to education; Plans are underway to start a postgraduate training of doctors in family medicine and construction of the District Resource Centres at the District headquarters.	High cost of education; Financial inadequacy, Inadequate transport; Indiscipline in schools; High drop out rates; Drug abuse; Inadequate employment opportunities and inadequate learning training facilities; High HIV/AIDS prevalence among teachers; Inadequate trained personnel; Child labour and negligence.	Encouraging schools to start income generating projects; Feeding programmes intensification; Sensitisation and campaigns by stakeholders on the importance of Education; Intensifying the guidance and counselling in schools; Planned and organized management seminars and courses for school managers; Equitable distribution of teachers, support for access retention and ensure the completion of the target level on education; Raising funds to put up training institutions and schools as well as to boost the bursary funds.

B: New Project/Programmes Proposal: HIV/AIDS

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
HIV / AIDS Programme District wide	1	To reduce the AIDS/ HIV prevalence rate; To minimize the infection rate.	Reduce prevalence rate to 10%.	Retraining of health personnel; Updating community leaders up to sub location level; Establishing of day care/counselling centres at divisional levels Intensify awareness campaign; Promote behavioural change; Improve procurement of STI, TB, and drugs. Justification: HIV/AIDS prevalence is very high (26%).

B: New Project Proposals: Education and Training

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
ECD Resource Centre	1	Train the personnel to take care of under 5 years; Improving the relevant skills, source information and knowledge; Increase and improve delivery of	Pre-school teachers Parents of small (under 5 years); Educate personnel Stakeholders i.e. councillors, sponsors, chiefs.	Training of ECD pre-school teachers; Demonstration for teaching methodologies and refresher courses; Cooking preparation for under 5 years old children; Storage of resource materials; Training of ECD care given i.e. mothers, house girls and related

		quality services; Create community awareness of small children.		persons; Income generating by lending out the facility; Justification: To improve the quality of education delivery to small children.
Chogoria Nurse Training College	2	Train health personnel.	College blocks.	Construct a college. Justification: The nurse training college is currently housed in the old hospital building.
Improve Income Levels for Women Groups District wide	3	Access credit facilities to registered groups.	Raise income levels for individual group members.	Improve income levels; All registered groups. Justification: To empower economy.
Improve Income Levels for Out of School Youth District wide	4	Access credit facilities to registered youth groups.	Raise income levels for individual group members.	Improve income levels; All registered groups. Justification: Most of the community are unemployed.
Purchase of Motor - cycles District wide	5	To improve work efficiency; To reach far located literacy centres.	5 motorcycles.	To buy five motor cycles for the Adult Education supervisors. Justification: To ease transport.
Training of Part-time Teachers and Leaders District wide	6	To equip them with knowledge and skills related to adult teaching and management of their income generating projects.	To train all part time, Self -Help, and voluntary based teachers/leaders.	To train part-time teachers and other community leaders. Justification: To equip teachers and leaders with skills so as to maintain high literacy level.
Construction of the District Resource Centre at the District Headquarters	7	To meet the learning/ teaching needs and increase the community reading habits.	One block with three rooms.	To buy all the materials required for its construction Justification: Avail learning material to all.
Construction of Divisional Offices District wide	8	To ensure work efficiency; To keep official documents safely; To reduce congestion as offices are shared with other departments.	Ensure all divisional/ field officers are comfortable and performing their duties effectively.	To buy the required materials for office construction Justification: Divisions do not have adequate office space.

B: New Project Proposals: Health and Nutrition

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Chuka District Hospital, Kiang'ondu Location, Chuka Division	1	Improve service delivery to patients.	Simple X-Ray Ultra Sound service	Construction of well equipped X-Ray Unit; Maternity Unit; New Born Unit; Maternity Theatre; Surgical Wards (Male and Female); Hospital pavements. Justification: The district hospital lacks (inadequate) all these essential facilities.
Hospital Mortuary Chuka Division	2	Increase body capacity.	Increase Body capacity from 8 to 24.	Construction of an adjacent hospital mortuary. Justification: Currently the mortuary has a capacity of 8 bodies only hence it

Operating Theatre at Magutuni Sub-District Hospital	3	Provide surgical operation services.	Timely operations minimizing loss of lives.	is the only public mortuary. Completion of theatre building. Justification: The operating theatre is critically needed in the hospital.
Electrification of Magutuni Sub District Hospital	4	Provide proper lighting and improve/facilitate use of equipments.	Entire hospital block.	Extend the line of power to reach the hospital. Justification: This facility has no power supply.
Quality Primary Health Care District wide	5	To reduce morbidity within the population e.g. Malaria; Immunization diseases like measles, tetanus, tuberculosis, hepatitis B and Influenza.	Immunize 100% of all the children under 5.	Intensification of health education within the community; Improve sanitation; Establish more out reach immunization centres; Reduce mosquito population through spraying drainages avoiding of infested area; Promote and avail insecticide treated net (ITN). Justification: To reduce (infant) mortality and morbidity rates.
Quality Nutritional Support Children Especially Under (5s) Five Igambang'ombe Division	6	To improve nutritional status for the Under 5s; To diagnose and manage malnutrition; To reduce malnutrition related morbidity and mortality.	All the under 5s to have growth monitoring programme in the MOH clinics and other health facilities.	Encourage breast feeding; Educate parents on proper utilization of locally available foods; Introduce supplementary feeding programme; Train health workers on growth monitoring programmes (MP). Justification: To improve nutritional status for under 5s in this semi-arid area.

B: New Project Proposals: Shelter and Housing

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of Residential Houses	1	Eliminate housing problems; Provision of decent houses at a lower cost.	20 houses per year.	Seek for fund in ; Construction of houses for registered members. Justification: Putting up decent housing in rural areas at low cost.

3.4.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Population

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
Coordination of Population Policy Implementation at District Level District wide	1	To assist DDC in dealing with population specialized issues; To promote and coordinate multi-sectoral approach in implementation of population programmes; To enhance and facilitate information sharing.	DP&RHC to meet quarterly; Inventory of population agencies and progress reports; Organize public awareness barazas, seminars, workshops regularly.	Formation of DR&RHC and meets regularly; Conduct inventory of agencies in population environment and development; Organize sensitisation seminars/workshops to disseminate/educate and exchange information on population environment and development.

B: New Projects Proposals: Population

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Integration of Population and Environmental Issues into the Development Process District wide	1	To involve communities in directing their development process; Provide technical skill and experience in the design and implementation of population programs; To promote web/ link presence and strengthen programme/project performance.	Shared training Packages; Involve community leaders in seminars/ Workshops; Information sharing and consortium meeting regularly.	Network (form consortium of institutions dealing with population environment and development programs); Design programs that would enhance the capacities to deal with the integration of population into their development process. Justification: There is no network among the stakeholders.
Improvement of Access to Integrated and Quality Reproductive Health Services District wide	2	To ensure access to quality information and education on R.H issues; To put in place model programmes to influence behaviour change; To involve the community to participate in R.H programmes; To make R.H. services more accessible in rural/remote parts of the District.	A/EC materials developed for specific target groups; Encourage NGOs /CBOs to have model program in each Division; Establish CBD project to cover remote divisions and for normads.	Develop and disseminate appropriate/EC materials and messages for target age groups (males , females, youth, adolescent); Promote male motivation and participation in family planning, youth and adolescent programmes; Conduct community mobilization for FP safe motherhood and child Survival; Consolidate the existing community based health projects and establish CBO programmes. Justification: Reproductive health services are available in health facilities.
Access Quality Information on STIs, HIV/AIDS District wide	3	To reduce incidence and prevalence of STI, HIV AIDS; To mount vigorous public awareness campaigns to sexual behaviour change; To empower local communities to deal with reproductive health issues including HIV/AIDS.	Reduce HIV / Aids infection rate from 10-15% (of general population) to a significant lower level within the plan period; Identifiable advocacy Systems in the district; Conduct public barazas and awareness campaigns in the divisions.	Develop, disseminate and distribute guidelines on prevention and transmission of STI, HIV/AIDS; Identify information needs of various age sectors and put in place advocacy systems; Network to map out implementation roles/activities to support supplement DACCs and CACCs in the District. Justification: To intensity awareness campaigns so as to reduce HIV/AIDS prevalence

A: On-Going Projects: Culture, Recreation and Sports

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
DSDO's office Chuka Town	Accommodate all departments of ministry.	To complete the office.	To finish; Painting;

			Ceiling; Veranda; Power Installation.
Training Group Leaders/Project Committees District wide	Improve leadership management of projects.	Train All registered group leaders /committees.	To train women and youth group leaders.
Upgrading NGO / CBO data bank District wide	Access up-to-date information on NGO's and CBO's.	Ensure all NGO's operating in the district are known.	Register all NGO's/ CBO's.
Providing Disabled Persons with Tool Kits District wide	Create employment opportunities for disabled persons.	Ensure all disabled persons with vocational training access a trade tool kit.	Identify needy disabled persons.

B: New Project Proposals: Culture, Recreation and Sports

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
Improve Income Levels for Women Groups District wide	1	Access credit facilities to registered groups.	Raise income levels for individual group members.	Train and guide women on how to access credit . Justification: To empower women economically.
Improve Income Level for Out of School Youth District wide	2	Access credit facilities to registered youth groups.	Raise income levels for individual group members.	Train and guide youth groups on how to access credit. Justification: Engage youth in economic activities.
District Cultural Centre Chuka Division	3	Promote Cultural activities in the district.	All members of the community.	Begin construction works. Justification: This facility does not exist in the District.

3.4.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Human Resource Development sector is linked with other sectors in many ways. It is the supplier of health and qualified personnel to all sectors. With highly qualified personnel, infrastructure and information communications technology are well developed.

3.5 INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

Establishment of Information Communications Technology is a critical requirement in this information technology era. The district is, therefore, set for the provision of adequate reliable information technology network. This entails that data development information should be generated. District Information and Documentation Centre (DIDC) will have a well-established computerised management information system.

3.5.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The sector vision is “for Kenya to be at the forefront in Africa in the use of Information Communications Technology (I.C.T) to improve the quality of life and competencies” while the mission is “to promote an enabled society by developing a National Information Infrastructure (N.I.I) and skills for all Kenyans regardless of geographical or socio- economic status”.

3.5.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

During the plan period, the district will put in place the information communications technology devices to transform the district's communication services to link it to the rest of the country. By so doing, skills will be improved and therefore, the quality of life.

3.5.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

As the country is set for an era of adequate, efficient and reliable communication network, districts cannot be left behind. This sector is important because through computer networking will be possible for information users to access information data-base without leaving their offices or working stations because as soon as the reports/data are generated and keyed into the computer, they can be accessed by different users. This is one of the latest sectors to enter the district and plays a pivotal role in development planning. This sector is growing at a very fast rate creating employment opportunities for the young people in the district and earning income to the investors.

The sector will provide accurate, timely and relevant information to enable the district to effectively and efficiently plan, monitor and evaluate all development activities. Through this system, relevant officers and farmers will access market information without wasting resources on travelling expenses thereby diverting the saved resources profitably elsewhere.

Information communications technology will transform the district's communication services by linking the district to the outside world through E-Commerce, E-Health and E-Mail services.

3.5.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Government	Formulate and implement the necessary IT guidelines.
Private Sector	Train the public on IT; Provision of cybercases.

3.5.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

This sector allows access to data/information without much strain. Data is collected, processed, analysed and disseminated as processed information to decision makers.

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
ICT	Establishment of operational DIDC; Purchase and installation of computers; Purchase of fax machine; Purchase of photocopies; Enhance the District Data Bank; Training of personnel to man the centre.	Lack of computers in the District Information and Documentation Centre (DIDC); Lack of Fax and photocopying machines; Inadequate trained personnel Weak District data base; Inadequate reports, newsletter and the current publications.	Train Personnel; Establishment of DIDC Purchase and Installation of machines; Strengthen the District Data Base/Bank; Publicity of District Information and Documentation Centre (DIDC).

3.5.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

New Project Proposals: Information Computer Technology

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Establish fully Operational DIDC District Headquarters	1	Access to information for development of the district; Strengthen the district data base; Link the district with the rest of the country.	Have Computer for data storage.	Purchase and installation of computers; Furnish the DIDC Avail all needed materials Purchase of Fax machine Justification: Currently, the DIDC is not fully operationalised and equipped.
Training of Personnel District Headquarters	2	To train the staff on information technology; To have a library Assistant to man library.	Have two or three people who know how to handle/operate machines; One library assistant.	Training staff on computer packages; Train staff in communication machine handling; Train library assistance or post a trained one. Justification: People working in the DIDC must be trained to enable them offer quality services.

3.5.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Information Communication Technology is an important sector in terms of linkage other sectors of the economy. This is one of the latest sectors to function in the district but it is spreading very fast. Almost all sectors require services from ICT sector. Agriculture and Rural Development, Public Administration, Physical Infrastructure, Trade, Tourism and Industry, Human Resource Development will depend on this sector for development information. With the availability of services from this sector, tourism will benefit a lot because tourists will be able to access any information related to tourism in Kenya thereby promoting tourism.

Trade and industry will stand to benefit from this sector because industrialists will access market information on Internet and website without necessarily travelling abroad. This will save them time and money.

Human Resource Development will provide skilled and semi skilled labour. This sector will required skilled and semi skilled labour from human resource sector. Human resource sector will benefit from distant learning using Internet and website.

Infrastructure will depend on ICT for telecommunication services. Public Administration, Safety Law and Order sector is another user of services from ICT. Most of the sub sectors in this sector are consumers of the ICT services. Computers have been introduced in many offices.

3.6 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, SAFETY, LAW AND ORDER

3.6.1 Vision and mission

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

3.6.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

Peace and stability is a precursor to any development. This together with the prudent management of resources will ensure growth in the productive sectors. Persons will be encouraged to make investments knowing that their earnings will not be lost or ceded to other parties. With good governance and enabling environment the district will grow.

3.6.3 Importance of the Sector to the District

This is a service sector primarily concerned with the preservation of Law and order, the co-ordination and monitoring of development projects. The sector is an employer of many public sector employees.

3.6.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Provincial Administration	Enforcement of law and order.
Judiciary	Administration of justice.
Registration of Persons	Registration of all Kenyan who have attained 18 years of age.
Prisons Departments	Custody of convicts and remand prisoners.
Community	Participate in community policing.

3.6.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Financial Management	Expansion of Cash Office; Completion of District Treasury Offices; Construction of a flush toilet and P latrine; Training of the accounts staff.	Lack of transport; Inadequate Liquidity; Inadequate Office Space; Inadequate sanitary facilities; Inadequate trained personnel.	Purchase of vehicle Toyota Station Wagon to ease transport to and fro all centres of government revenue Collection; Construction of a V.I.P latrine; Sinking of 3 latrines for public and staff; Expansion of cash office; Training the accounts staff or performance and proper financial management.
Legal Services	During this plan period, one more court cell will be constructed.	Lack of transport facilities; This sub sector has only one court cell.	The sub sector will try to liase with the Judiciary for the acquisition of a vehicle.
Development Planning	Construction of the District Information and Documentation Centre	The Ministry has no moving vehicle in the district. Currently the DDO is housed	The DDC will seek funding from Ministry of Finance and Planning for the construction of the DIDC. and

	(DIDC); Purchase of a vehicle to enhance project co-ordination and monitoring; Strengthen project co-ordination and monitoring.	by DSO (Statistics) in a squeezed rented rooms; The office lacks basic equipment like a computers, duplicating machine and Fax; The budgetary allocation to the District is inadequate for the discharge of normal duties; Allocation into quarters and late release of A.I.E's has also a serious constraint.	the rehabilitation of grounded vehicles/purchase of new vehicles and the enhanced budgetary allocations.
Administrative Issues	Register and offer convenient registration service to all eligible members of the public; Construction of permanent office blocks at the five divisional headquarters; Construction of a permanent office block at the district headquarters.	No transport; Inadequate office space. Inadequate allocation to service and maintain the departmental vehicle; Inadequate funds to pay night-outs to staff while on mobile registration.	Intensive training for chiefs and the public on the requirement for initial registration (NPR), replacement and change of particulars in ID Cards; Draw up programmes and form registration teams to conduct mobile registration at sub locational levels.
Local Governance	Extension of three executive band as with sauna facilities; Construction of a tourist tower near the Peak of Mt. Kenya; Grading of Rural access roads; Fencing of Council open markets; Provide clean drinking water in the markets; Provide water for horticultural farming; Construction of guest house; Mortuary construction.	Inadequate finances to undertake projects; Inadequate manpower; Political interference in the affairs of better urban planning.	Provide social amenities Infrastructural development; Planning of the trading centres; Resolution of trade through respective council laws; Provide employment to the local community.

3.6.6 Project/Programmes Priorities:

B: New Project/Proposals: Financial management

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
Completion of Building District Treasury Kiang'ondu Location, Chuka Divisions	1	Create enough office space for better Financial Management; Provide essential sanitary facilities.	Two rooms.	Plaster, Fix the doors windows complete the remaining part wirings; Construct septic tank. Justification: The officers are housed in a small room.
Extension of Cash Office Kiang'ondu Location Chuka Division	2	Provide sufficient office space to accommodate all staff, cash and accountable documents.	One room.	Pulling down and construction. Justification: Officers are operating in a squeezed room when serving people.

B: New Project Proposals: Legal Services

Project Name	Priority	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
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Location/Division	Ranking			
Court Cells	1	To improve court services by putting in place male and female court cells.	One female court cell.	Construction of Court Cells Justification: The court is supposed to have male and female court cells.
Purchase of Vehicles	2	Ensure that the project under the (LSO) Community Service Orders are carried out and supervised effectively.	1 wheel drive vehicle.	Purchase one four-wheel drive vehicle for the Magistrate. Justification: The magistrate has no vehicle to supervise community service orders.

A: On - Going Projects/Programmes: Development Planning

Project Name Location / Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Co-ordination and Monitoring of Development Projects District Wide	Co-ordinate and monitor all development activities geared towards poverty reduction; Advice CECs and DDCs accordingly on matters pertaining development.	Conduct 12 DEC. and 4 DDC meetings and 4 district monitoring visits per year respectively	Continue with the co-ordination of development projects in the District through the DECs and DDCs.
Monitoring and Evaluation of Eastern Province Horticulture and Traditional Food Crops Project (EPHTFCP) District wide	Monitoring and supervision of EPHTFCP activities and preparing quarterly M&E Reports.	Conduct 4 M&E visits to the project areas and report accordingly.	Continue monitoring / Evaluation of EPHTFCP activities.

B: New Project Proposals: Development Planning

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
District Development Office Block (DIDC) Kiang'onde Location, Chuka Division	1	Construction of District Information and Documentation Centre (DIDC).	Create office to accommodate all DPU members; Enhance service delivery to the public by the DPU members in the district.	At least 9 rooms of 12x12ft, a conference ha. and library (DIDC) Justification: Currently the officers are housed in a small rented office, which is far from DCs compound.
Purchase of vehicle and motorcycle	2	Purchase of a vehicle and a motor cycle.	To ease co-ordination and monitoring of development activities in the district.	Purchase one vehicle and one motorcycle to be used by both the District Development Officer and District Statistical Officer. Justification: The office has no vehicle to enable officers monitor projects.

A: On-Going Projects/Programmes: Provincial Administration

Project Name Location / Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
D.O's Residence Igambang'ombe Division	To ensure services are delivered effectively.	One Residential house for the District Officer.	Construct a permanent building for the District Officer.

B: New Project Projects: Provincial Administration

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Confidential Registry Kiangonde Location, Chuka Division	1	To ensure that there is no leakage of information from District Commissioner's office.	Effective running of Office matters.	Construction of Confidential Registry. Justification:

D.O's office Construction, Kajuki Location, Igambang'ombe Division,	2	To ensure effective services are delivered to the public.	One Residential house for the District Officer.	Permanent building to be constructed and be furnished; Construction of A.P. line for security purposes. Justification:
A.P line District wide	3	To provide good houses for A.P. officers	AP lines in all divisional headquarters.	Construction of A.P. line for security purposes. Justification:

B: New Project Proposals: Registration of Persons

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Registration Service District wide	1	To register all eligible people of 18 years and above; Replace lost ID Cards.	10,000 people every year.	Issue new generation ID cards; Replace the lost ID cards. Justification:
Office Block District headquarters	2	Provide office space for officers.	7 No. of rooms.	Construct of office block Justification:
Office Block in all Divisional Head quarters	3	Provide office space for all officers.	3 roomed offices in all 5 divisions.	Construction of office blocks in the five divisions headquarters. Justification:

A: Ongoing Projects and Programmes: Local Governance

Project Name Location/Divisions	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Grading of Lodge Road Mt. Kenya Forest	Improve accessibility to the lodge by the visitors both local and foreign; Increase the income of the local community by selling services to the visitors e.g. car hire etc; Employment of the youth either as tour guides and peters.	Regular grading of the road to enable the lodge function throughout the year.	Grade the lodge road from Chogoria Town up to Mt. Kenya where the lodge is situated.
Administrative Office Block	To improve efficiency of the council workers accommodation.	To Finance Department especially market registry and single business permit.	Building good offices at the council headquarters to enhance better service delivery to the public.
Grader KSL 004	Improve the access roads within the council area of jurisdiction; Opening potential areas for more business.	To grade access roads every year for routine maintenance.	Repair the council grader and replacing worn out tyres.

B: New Project Proposals: Local Governance

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Executive bandas	1	Provide sauna facilities to attract more tourists.	3 bandas	Extension of the bandas. Justification: To attract more tourists.
Tourist Tower at the Peak of Mr. Kenya	2	To have a tower where tourists come for a fair view of Mt. Kenya.	1 tower	Construction of a tower. Justification: To boost revenue of the council.
Rural Access Roads	3	To improve rural access roads.	All roads within the jurisdiction of the council.	Grading of roads. Justification: To ease communication in rural

				areas.
Council Open Markets	4	Improve revenue collection from market; Ensure security of traders' properties.	4 main markets	Fencing markets. Justification: Ensure security of markets.
Clean Drinking Water	5	Provide clean water in the Council markets and for irrigation.	4 markets	Construction of intake; Laying pipes and fix fittings. Justification: It will provide water for both human and livestock in the market.
Guest House	6	Provide a low cost guest house near Chuka Town.	1 guest house.	Construction of a guest house. Justification: There is no civil servant club in chuka Town and this could serve.
Council Mortuary Kigong'onde , Chuka	7	To decongest the district hospital mortuary.	1 council mortuary at Kongongonde.	Construction of a mortuary. Justification: This will supplement the District Hospital Mortuary.

B: New Project Proposals: Prosecution

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Chuka Police Station Block Kiangonde Location, Chuka Division	1	Provide adequate office accommodation for all officers; Ensure that there is enough space for prisoners in the police cells and offices; Ensure safety of vital documents.	Office block; Two police cells (male & female).	Construction of Chuka police station block. Justification: The station does not have enough office accommodation; At the moment they are housed in a timber office.
Purchase of a Lorry	2	To get a lorry to be used to transport prisoners to and from law courts (Meru and Chuka).	One lorry.	Seek funding from police headquarters or request for a vehicle. Justification: There is no lorry to transport prisoners.

A: On - Going Projects/Programme: Probation Services

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Co-ordination Collaboration and Co-operation of Children's Welfare Service District wide	To strengthen the planning capacity at District level particularly focused on community CBO's and NGO's participation and involvement in solving problems affecting children.	To involve the community NGO's, CBO's, Religious organizations and other stakeholders on problems affecting children at the grass root level; Train the Divisional and Locational committees on how to handle cases of child abuse	Formation of Children's advisory committees at the District, Division and Location levels and to involving all the stakeholders
Minimizing Street Children in Towns and Other Market Centres District wide	To relocate, rehabilitate and reintegrate street children back in the community	To rehabilitate all street children.	Institutional rehabilitation for the homeless including street children.
Public Awareness Campaign on the Rights of Children District wide	To enhance public awareness on rights of children.	The whole population.	Public education on rights of the child.
Correctional Rehabilitation of	To offer a cost effective services and save on taxpayers;	Avail expeditiously pre-sentence report to court;	To conduct social inquiries, prepare and

Offenders District wide	To promote the rule of law and guard against injustice; To integrate offenders in the community and prevent crime.	Visit probationers and offer counselling services; Educate the public through Barazas and other public.	submit report to courts; To supervise and enforce probation orders; To design and execute rehabilitation plans by involving family, community and NGO's.
Management of Non-custodial Sentence on Community Services District wide	To decongest prisons and manage offenders in the open; To offer reparation to community by offering free labour to community projects; Integrate offenders back to the community and guard against stigmatisation and adverse influence by hardcore criminals; To offer a humane approach to the administration of justice.	Supervise all C.S.O work centres; Equip supervisors with necessary skills and guard against abuse; Offer counselling services to offenders; Educate community to own up the programme.	To identify agencies work places and supervisors; To conduct social inquires, prepare and submit present reports to courts; To act as a linkage between the court, the supervisor and the community; To supervise and enforce community service orders.
Management of After-care cases from Penal Institutions District wide	To de-congest penal institutions; To re-integrate offenders back to the community by availing them professional guidance; To guard against recidivism.	Liase with penal institutions for speedy discharge; Visit after-care cases and avail periodical reports to relevant bodies.	To prepare home reports for prisons, borstals, penal institutions and voluntary bodies; To supervise and enforce after-care orders.

B: New Project Proposals: Probation Services

Project Name Location / Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Establishment of District Children's Office District Wide	1	To be able to reach more children in need of special protection at the grass root level and enhance community involvement in solving children's problems.	To reach more children in need of special protection at Division and Location level; To involve the community in solving children's problems.	Construction of Children's offices in all Divisions and Locations. Justification: The officer is housed in an abandoned house.
Establishment of a Children's Institution District level	2	To provide a safe home for the abandoned, neglected or orphaned children; To provide safety for children whose cases are pending in court.	To provide a safe home for children in need of special care and protection.	Construction of Children's Home/Juvenile Remand Home. Justification: There are street children in town who need to be rehabilitated/or assisted.
Transport	3	Two vehicles for children department and one for probation office.	To reach more Children in need of special protection; To offer cost effective services; Decongest prisons and save on taxpayers' money.	Purchase vehicles and a motorcycle. Justification: Two vehicles are required, one for the District Children's office and the other one for the District Probation office.
Purchase of a Four Wheel Drive Vehicle	4	To offer a cost effective service; Decongest prisons and save on tax payers money.	To cover all probationers, C.S.O orders and after-care orders in the district.	Purchase of four-wheel base vehicle. Justification: Transport is not well catered for at the moment.

Purchase of a Motorcycle District H/Quarters - Karingani Location Chuka Division	5	To promote the rule of law and offer a humane approach, to the administration of justice; To offer reparation to the community by availing free labour to community projects; To integrate offenders in the community and prevent crime.	All actors involved in crime prevention and management.	Purchase of motorcycle. Justification: Motorbikes are cheap to maintain.
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3.6.7 Sector Linkages

Public Administration, Safety Law and Order sector is important in the district economy since it creates an enabling environment for economic growth and development. By creating a favourable environment investment is guaranteed thereby creating employment opportunities. Human Resource and Development sector provides investors with skilled and semi skilled labour. Assured of security, Tourism, Trade and Industry will thrive. Tourists will boost industrialists, farmers, covers and others in terms of income by buying their aware. With good planning and coordination, all sectors will grow and generate revenue for the Government and income for individuals and the private sector.

CHAPTER FOUR
IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

4.0 INTRODUCTION

The chapter indicates how the projects and programmes identified in chapter three on District Development Strategies and Priorities should be implemented during the plan period. It defines the monitoring and Evaluation mechanism that will be used during implementation. The lesson learnt in chapter two is that the implementation rate was low due to inadequate funding, low community participation and lack of a monitoring and evaluation mechanism.

4.1 MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

Monitoring and evaluation will be done at five levels. At the community (villages, sub-location and location) level the monitoring and evaluation of community action plans and programmes will be done by the CAPs implementing Committee, project management committees and other development partners. The monitoring will be a continuous process involving all stakeholders.

At divisional level the Divisional Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (Div.MEC) will be composed of District Officer, Divisional Heads of Departments, NGOs representatives and other stakeholders. Monitoring will be done quarterly through field visits.

At district level the district will strengthen the District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (DMEC), which is composed of the District Commissioner, District Heads of Department, local NGOs and religious organizations. A system will be established for analysing, storing, retrieving and channelling of monitoring and evaluation reports to all stakeholders to facilities fast corrective measures. All annual work plans will include monitoring and evaluation framework. Request will be made for resources to carry out the monitoring and evaluation exercise.

Capacity building in monitoring and evaluation is very important for backing the information for decision- making and feedback at all levels. The main source of information on monitoring and evaluation will be through field visits, annual reports, annual reviews, expenditure reports, periodic evaluation and special studies (baseline surveys/multiple Indication Cluster Surveys (MICS) to measure change quantitatively and qualitatively.

The Provincial Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (PMEC) through its defined mechanisms will monitor and evaluate the medium term programmes.

4.2 IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX

Monitoring Indicators are the variables, which will be used to measure progress towards the goals set up in each sector to reduce poverty as shown in the matrices below.

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4.2.1. Agriculture and Rural Development

Project Name	Cost Kshs.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
Rural Oil Processing and Marketing Projects	300,000	2002-2004	No. of Ha. under improved sunflower; No of community groups trained yield per ha.; No. of oil pressers in operation; Amount of oil marketed.	Progress reports from field visits.	DALEO	Provision and processing equipment; Provision and improved seeds; Provision and credit supervision.
Improvement of Fruit Trees	300,000	2002-2004	No. of nurseries established; No. of farmers trained; No. of officers trained.	Progress reports from all levels; Field visits.	DALEO	Farmers to adopt; DALEO to provide improved fruit tree planting materials; Communities and DALEO to supervise and monitor.
Establishment of Banana Schools/Sites	300,000	2002-2005	No of sites/schools established; No. of farmers trained; No. of Ha. under improved bananas.	Progress reports; Field visits; Reports to DEC/DDC.	DALEO	DALEO provides initial improved seed, train farmers and monitors progress; Community provides of sites and adopts new technology.
Promotion of Drought Evading Crops	300,000	2002-2004	No. of bulking sites; No. of farmers trained.	Progress reports; Field visits; Reports to DEC/DDC.	DALEO	DALEO provides initial improved seed, train farmers and monitors progress; Community provides of sites and adopts new technology.
Establishment of Bull Camps	1 m	2002-2004	No of bull camps; No. of keeps constrained; No of appropriate bulls in use; % of increase in milk production.	Progress reports; Field visits; Reports to DEC/DDC; Data collection and analysis.	DVO	DVO to train beneficiaries; DVO to provide bulls to farmers.
A.I. Privatization Support	1.3m	2002-2005	No. of potential areas; No. of interested providers; No. of inseminations done.	Progress report to DEC/DDC; Field visits.	DVO	DVO to train farmers and A.I. service providers; DVO makes follow-ups and retraining.
Rehabilitation of Dipping Services	900,000	2002-2008	Dips rehabilitated.	Reports from division; Reports to DEC/DDC; Field visits.	DVO	DVO to provide funds for rehabilitation.
Establishment/Improvement of Livestock Marketing Yards Project	300,000	2002-2004	No. of marketing yards; Improved/established.	Reports from markets to DVO; Reports to DEC/DDC; Field visits.	DLPO	DALEO to provide funds; Farmers to accept and own the project.

On Farm Small Scale Industries on Milk and Honey	2m	2002-2006	No. of small scale industries processing milk and honey; No of farmers groups involved.	Site visit; Reports.	DLPO	DALEO to provide fund.
Fodder Bulking	400,000	2002-2004	No of Bulking plots established; No. Ha under fodder; No. of sub locations with fodder bulking plots.	Reports from groups to DLPO; Reports to DEC/DDC; Field visits.	DALEO	DALEO to mobilize and sensitize groups, provide seed, Train farmers; Farmers to take care of plots.
Fodder Tree	300,000	2002-2004	No. of nurseries established; No. sub locations with fodder trees.	Reports from farmers; Reports to DEC/DDC; Field visits.	DALEO	DALEO to mobilize groups; Sensitize them, provide seed and train farmers; Farmers to take care of plots and adopt.
Fodder Conservation and Treatment	2m	2002-2006	No of farmers trained; No. of demonstrations conducted; No. of field days per division per year.	Workshop reports; DEC/DDC.	DALEO	DALEO to provide funds for training, demonstration and field visits.
Manyaga Water Project	20m	2002-2006	No. households with piped water from the project; Level of completion.	Reports from project committees.	DWO	Beneficiaries to contribute; DWO provide funds.
Jasho W/P	15 m	2002-2005	Level of completion; No. of households with piped water.	Reports from project management committees; Report to DEC/DDC; Site visits.	DWO	Community to provide available materials; DWO to provide.
Kiraro Social Water Project	10m	2002-2005	No. of households with piped water.	Reports from PMC to DWO; Reports to DEC/DDC; Site visits.	DWO	Provisions of locally available materials by community and source funds; DWO to provide funds technical advice and supervision.
Mwange Range Water Project	15m	2002-2004	No of households with piped water.	Reports from PMC; Reports to DEC/DDC; Site visits.	DWO	Provisions of locally available materials by community and source funds; DWO to provide funds technical advice and supervise.
Mutino Community Water Projects		2002-2003	No of households with piped water.	Site meeting; Reports from PMC; Reports DEC/DDC.	DWO	Provisions of locally available materials by community and source funds, DWO to provide funds technical advice and supervise.
Construction of Office Block	50 m	2002-2006	Level and construction; No of rooms completed.	Reports from works site visits; Report to	DPPO DLASO DS DLR	Ministry of lands to provide funds; DWO (works) to provide supervision

				DEC/DDC.		services; Lands officers to monitor.
Acquisition of Vehicles	To be determined	2002	No of vehicles in place.	Report to DEC/DDC.	Lands officers.	Ministry of Lands and settlement to acquire one vehicle for the district.
Establish two Adjudications Boundaries	0.5 m	2002-2004	No. sections adjudicated.	Reports to DEC/DDC.	DLASO	DLASO:Expertise.
Formation Co-operatives	0.5m	2002-2006	No. of viable cooperatives societies registered.	Reports from Society; Report to DEC/DDC	DCO	DCO to mobilize the community, and process registration forms.
Restructing of Society by Laws	1.0 m	2002-2006	No of registered by-laws.	Reports to DEC/DDC.	DCO	DCO to provide funds.
Mbwiru/Mwanjate Irrigation Project	20m	2002-2008	Constructed intake; No of households with piped water; No of farms Irrigated.	Field visits; Field reports; Reports to DEC/DDC.	DALEO	Farmers to contribute materials; Government to provide funds; Donors to provide funds.
Mbogoni Irrigation Scheme	40 m	2002-2008	Constructed intake; No of households with piped water; No of farms Irrigated.	Field visits Field reports Reports to DEC/DDC	DALEO	Farmers to contribute materially; Government to provide funds; Donors to provide funds.
Iruma – Magutuni Irrigation Scheme	20m	2002-2008	No of households with water for irrigation.	Reports field visits	DALEO	Farmers to contribute materials; Government to provide funds; Donors to provide funds
Maanyaga Irrigation Scheme	20m	2002-2008	No of households with water for irrigation; No. of Ha irrigated	Field visits reports; Report to DEC/DDC.	DALEO	Farmers to contribute materials; Government to provide funds; Donors to provide funds.
Muthande Irrigation Projects	30m	2002-2008	No of household with water for irrigation; No of Ha. irrigated.	Field visits reports; Report to DEC/DDC.	DALEO	Farmers to contribute materials; Government to provide funds; Donors to provide funds.
Community Management of Protected Areas	18m	2002-2008	No of Eco-Tourism sites established; No. of people trained Kms. road graded.	Reports; Baseline survey.	RTB	Communities to protect forest; DFO facilitates.
Hill-Top Afforestation	8m	2002-2005	No. of seedlings planted.	Quarterly and annual reports.	DFO (Forest)	Communities to participate in planting; DFO facilities.
Modernization of Forest Facilities	10m	2002-2005	No. of seedlings planted; No. of equipment bought.	Quarterly and annual reports.	DFO (Forest)	Community to participate in planting; DFO to supervise and finance.
Environmental Conservation	5m	2002-2005	No. of people trained on conservation; No. of training	Reports from community; Field visits;	DEPO	DEPO to train community on conservation of existing forests;

			sessions.	Reports to DEC/DDC.		Communities to conserve; Donors to finance training and other income generating activities.
Fish Demonstration Ponds	2m	2002 - 2004	No demonstrations held; No of Kg. of fish harvested; Amount of money collected; No of fingerlings distributed.	Field visits; Reports to DEC/DDC.	DFO (Fisheries).	Community to excavate ponds; DFO to finance, train and stock ponds with fish.
Trout Development	2.1m	2002-2005	No of fingerlings stocked in rivers/lake; No of fish caught by angling (production); Revenue collected through linking.	Reports to DEC/DDC; Statistical data; Sampling reports.	DFO (Fisheries)	DFO to supervise; Community to provide land and unskilled labour; Community to start their own ponds, provide some security on poaching and usage of illegal fishing methods.
Office Block Construction	1.5m	2002-2005	No of rooms completed.	Reports from DFO (works); Reports to DEC/DDC; Site visits.	DFO (Fisheries).	Ministry headquarters to provide funds for construction works to supervise; DFO to monitor.

4.2.2 Physical Infrastructure and Services

Project Name	Cost Kshs.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
Construction of Office Blocks	7.0m	2002-2003	No of rooms completed	Reports from DWO (Works); Workplans; Reports to DEC/DDC; Site visits.	DPHO	MOH to provide funds for construction.
Mbuiro-Chuka D472	7.0m	2002-2003	No of km done	Site visits; Reports to DEC/DDC; Work plans.	DWO (works).	Ministry of Roads to provide funds; Community to provide labour (unskilled) and locally available materials; Donors to provide funds.
Road (D 473) Mwimbi - Igambangombe	7.0m	2002-2003	No of Km done.	Site visits reports; Reports to DEC/DDC; Work plans	DWO (works)	Ministry of Roads to provide funds; Community to provide labour (unskilled) and locally available materials; Donors to provide funds.
Marima-Mercuuri D474	7.0m	2002-2004	No of km done.	Site visits; Reports to DEC/DDC; Work plans.	DWO (works).	Ministry of Roads to provide funds; Community to provide labour (unskilled) and

						locally available materials; Donors to provide funds.
Itugururu-D471 Kamaende	67.6m	2004-2005	No of km done.	Site visits; Reports to DEC/DDC; Work plans.	DWO (works)	Ministry of Roads to provide funds; Community to provide labour (unskilled) and locally available materials; Donors to provide funds.
Munyuwa-Kiria – Itugururu 754	67.6m	2005-2006	No of km done.	Site visits; Reports to DEC/DDC; Work plans.	DWO (works)	Ministry of Roads to provide funds; Community to provide labour (unskilled) and locally available materials; Donors to provide funds.
Marima-Makutano E764	60.8m	2005-2006	No. of km done.	Site visits; Reports to DEC/DDC; Work Plans.	DWO (works)	Ministry of Roads to provide funds; Community to provide labour (unskilled) and locally available materials; Donors to provide funds.
Road E758 Munyuwa Kiria D471	60.8m	2005-2006	No of km done.	Site visits; Reports to DEC/DDC; Work plans.	DWO (works)	Ministry of Roads to provide funds; Community to provide labour (unskilled) and locally available materials; Donors to provide funds.
Road E765/766	101.0 m	2007-2008	No of km done.	Site visits; Reports to DEC/DDC; Work plans.	DWO (works)	Ministry of Roads to provide funds; Community to provide labour (unskilled) and locally available materials; Donors to provide funds.
D472/C92- DB Meru Centres	880.0 m	2005-2007	No of Km done.	Site visits; Reports to DEC/DDC; Work plans.	DWO (works)	Ministry of Roads to provide funds; Community to provide labour (unskilled) and locally available materials; Donors to provide funds.
Road E759 Mt. Forest – Chuka Town	120m	2007-2008	No of Km done.	Reports; Work plans Reports to DEC/DDC.	DWO	Funds; Expertise.
Bridge Marembo Road E 766	3.0 m	2003-2005	Completed work.	Reports; Work plans Reports to DEC/DDC.	DWO	Funds; Expertise.

Muthandara Bridge-road E 760	3.0 m	2003-2005	Completed work.	Reports; Work plans; Reports to DEC/DDC.	DWO	Funds; Expertise.
Lower Mara/Lower Nithi Bridges	3.0m	2003-2005	Completed work	Reports; Work plans; Reports to DEC/DDC.	DWO	Funds; Expertise.
Mwithenya Upper Maara Mara Ciiri D474 Bridge	4.0m	2003-2005	Completed work.	Reports work plans reports DEC/DDC	DWO	Funds; Expertise.
Airstrip Construction	10.0m	2002-2005	Completed work.	Reports work plans reports DEC/DDC	DWO	Funds; Expertise.
Routine Maintenance	119.0	2002-2008	Completed work.	Reports work plans reports DEC/DDC	DWO	Funds; Expertise.
Sewerage System	200m	2002-2008	Level of implantation.	Reports to full council; Reports to DEC/DDC Site view; Work plan; Surveys	Chuka Municipal council	Council to provide funds and supervise; Donors to provide funds.
Street Lights	20m	2002-2008	No of streets with lights.	Reports to full council; Reports to DEC/DDC; Visits..	Chuka Municipal Council	Council to finance the project; Donors to fund.
Fire Engine	30m	2002-2008	Fire Engine in place.	Report to DEC/DDC	Chuka Municipal Council	Council to finance the project; Donors to fund.
Computerization of the Council Data	0.4m	2002-2008	Computer in place; Timely production of quality quarterly reports.	Reports to DEC/DDC	Chuka Municipal Council	Chuka Municipal Council to fund.
Purchase of a Lorry	8m	2002-2008	Lorry in place.	Reports to full council Reports to DEC/DDC	Chogoria Town Council	Chogoria Town Council to provide funds; Donors to fund.
Construction of Sewage System	200m	2002-2008	Level of implementation.	Reports to council; Reports DEC/DDC Field visits	Chogoria Town Council	Chogoria Town Council to provide funds; Donors to fund.
Establishment of Stadium	3m	2002-2008	Level of construction of the stadium	Reports to council Reports DEC/DDC	Chogoria Town Council	Provide funds; Expertise.
Postal Agency Services	0.2m	2002-2004	No. of postal agency service centre started.	Report from postal office to DEC/DDC; Field visits.	Chuka Post Master (Postal Corporation).	Postal Corporation to introduce sub posts.
Rural Electrification	200m	2002-2008	No of households with electricity; No of market centres with power; No of institutions with power.	Field visits; Reports to DEC/DDC.	KPLC.	Community to contribute 10% of project cost; Ministry of Energy to provide electricity; KPLC to implement (Electrify) DDC to monitor.
Micro-Hydro-Power Generation	20.0m	2002 - 2008	No Hydropower generation projects completed.	Site visits reports; Reports to	Ministry of energy community.	Community to contribute 10% of project cost;

				DEC/DDC.		Ministry of Energy to provide electricity; KPLC to implement (Electrify) DDC.
Water and Sanitation	27.6m	2002 – 2008	No of people trained; No of Ferro tanks; No of slabs casted; No of pipes distributed; No of VIP latrines constructed; No. of water jars; Constructed; No. of staff trained.	Reports surveys visits works plans	DPHO	Community will provide unskilled labour, locally available materials, cost sharing and maintenance; DPHO to provide technical services and finances, supervision and monitoring.

4.2.3. Tourism, Trade and Industry

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
Counselling and Consultancy	300,000	2002-2008	No of people who attended counselling seminar.	Reports to DEC/DDC.	DTDO	DTDO to advise traders.
Sub – Office	200,000	2002	No of people attended to.	Reports to DEC/DDC.	DTDO	DTDO to advise traders.
Sectoral Development in Rural Areas	2 m	2002-2008	No Jua Kali Artisans.	Reports to DATO; Exhibitions; Reports to DEC/DDC.	DATO	DATO to advise and provide funds.
Training of Jua Kali Artisans	2m	2002-2005	No of Artisans trained.	Reports.	DATO	DATO to provide funds.
Marketing of Products	2m	2002-2008	No of exhibitions attended.	Reports to DEC/DDC.	DATO	DATO to provide funds.
Introduction of New Product	11,150	2002-2003	No of people given loans; Volume of loans given; Repayment rate.	Reports to MFIs; Reports to DEC/DDC.	BIMAS	BIMAS to offer credit
Saving Management	3,150 per trader	2002-2003	No. of Traders given loans.	Reports to MFIs; Reports to DEC/DDC.	BIMAS	BIMAS to offer credit.
Joint Loan Boards	-	Continuous	No. of Traders given loans; Volume of loan.	Reports from Trade Office; Reports to DEC/DDC.	DTDO	DTDO, Chuka Municipal Council, Chogoria Town Council and Meru South County Council to provide funds. Traders to borrow and repay

4.2.4 Human Resources Development

Project Name	Cost Kshs.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholder Responsibility
HIV/AIDS Programme	4m	2002-2008	% Reduction of prevalence; No of training sessions conducted; No of Health personal trained; No of AIDS related Deaths reported; No Home Based Care Centres established; No of condoms distributed; Hospital bed occupancy by AIDS patients.	Reports; Surveys; Visits.	DMOH DACCO NGO CBO Community	Ministry of Health to provide technical services; DDO to coordinate; NGOs, CBOs, communities to intensify campaigns and other AIDS control activities.
Early Childhood Development Resource Centre (ECD)	2.5 m	2002-2008	No. of teachers trained; No of people trained; No. of demonstrations done.	Sites visits; Reports to DEO; Reports to DEC/DDC.	DEO	DEO and donor to provide funds for construction.
Purchase of 5 Motor Cycles	875,000	2002-2003	No of Motor cycles bought	Sites visits reports; Reports to DEO Reports to DEC/DDC.	DAEO	Ministry Head quarters to buy the motor cycles.
Training of Part Time Teachers and Leaders	75,000	2002-2008	No of part time teachers trained; No of leaders trained.	Reports from the centres to DEO; Reports to DEC/DDC.	DEO	Teachers and leaders to be trained; DEO to facilitate.
Construction of Nursing College Block - Chogoria	200m	2002-2008	No of College blocks completed.	Reports to DEC/DDC; Site visits.	Chogoria Hospital.	P.C.E.A. to finance.
Construction of District Resource Centre	1.5m	2002-2008	No of rooms completed.	Reports to DEC/DDC; Site visits	DAEO	DAEO to provide funds.
Chuka District Hospital X-ray Department	2.0m	2002	X-ray rooms with X-ray machine.	Reports to DHMT; Reports to DEC/DDC.	DMOH	Ministry/ Donor to finance
Maternity Unit; New Born Unit Maternity Theatre	3.0m	5 years	No. of beds increased; No of incubators; Newborn Unit functioning.	Reports to DHMT; Reports to DEC/DDC.	DMOH	Ministry/ Donor to finance.
Surgical Unit	2.0m	6 years	No. of wards male/female; No of beds.	Reports to DHMT; Reports to DEC/DDC.	DMOH	Ministry of Health and Donors to finance.
Paediatric Ward	2.0	2002-2008	No of cots.	Reports to DHMT; Reports to DEC/DDC.	DMOH	MOH/Donors to finance.
Casualty Department	2.0m	2002-2008	No of emergency cases handled.	Reports to DHMT; Reports to DEC/DDC.	DMOH	MOH/Donors to finance.
Hospital	2.0m	2002-	Mortuary capacity.	Reports to	DMOH	DMOH/Donors to

Mortuary		2004		DHMT; Reports to DEC/DDC.		finance.
Hospital Pavements	1.5m	2002	Complete hospital pavements.	Reports to DHMT; Reports to DEC/DDC.	DMOH	DMOH/Donors to finance.
Electrification of Magutuni 5D Hospital	0.5m	2002 - 2005	Hospital supplied with electricity.	Reports to DHMT; Reports to DEC/DDC.	DMOH	DMOH/Donors to finance.
Operating Theatre at Magutuni sub District Hospital	3.0m	2001 - 2008	Theatre opened.	Reports to DHMT; Reports to DEC/DDC.	DMOH	DMOH/Donors to finance.
Quality Primary Health Care	1.0m	2001-2005	Immunization coverage; No of outreach centres established.	Reports to DHMT; Reports to DEC/DDC.	DMOH	DMOH/Donors to finance.
Quality Nutritional Support to Children	2.1m	2002-2008	No of health workers trained; No of children with malnutrition.	Reports to DHMT; Report to DEC/DDE; Survey.	DMOH	District Nutritionist to teach community; DALEO to intensify awareness of nutrition.
Malaria Control	4.9m	2002-2008	No of malaria cases attended to.	Reports to DEC/DDC Annual reports	DPHO	Go, UNICEF, NGOS and Community to assist in funding
Shelter and Housing	16.8m	2002-2008	No of houses constructed/ rehabilitated; Amount of money spent.	Reports to DEC/DDC; Site visits	Kimuri and Thuita Habitat for Humanity.	Kimuri/Thuita to finance construction; Community to contribute locally available materials and unskilled labour.
Improvement of Accessibility to Integrated and Quality Reproductive Health Services	0.5m	2002-2008	No. males practising family planning	Reports to DEC/DDC; Survey	DPO (Population)	DPO to finance and monitor.
Access to Quality Information on STIs HIV/AIDS	0.5m	2002-2008	No of Awareness meetings/seminars conducted; Reduced rate of AIDS infection.	Reports to DEC/DDC; Surveys.	DPO DPJ CACC CBOs	DPO to finance and monitor community to adopt and practice.
Standardization of Sporting Activities	0.3m	2002-2008	No. of registered sports groups documented.	Reports to DEC/DDC.	DSDO	DSDO to initiate and finance activities.
District Cultural Centre	0.45m	2002-2008	No of Cultural activities achieved.	Reports to DEC/DDC.	DSDO	DSDO to initiate and finance activities.
Out of School Youth	0.45m	2002-2008	No of Cultural activities achieved.	Reports to DEC/DDC.	DSDO	DSDO to initiate and finance activities.

4.2.5 Information Communications Technology

Project Name	Cost Kshs.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
Establishment of DIDC	1.0m	2002-2005	No of Computers bought and installed.	Report to DEC/DDC.	DDO	Ministry of Finance and Planning to finance the exercise.
Training of Personnel	0.5m	2002-2005	No staff trained.	Report to DEC/DDC.	DDO	Ministry of Finance and Planning to finance the exercise.

4.2.6 Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholder Responsibility
District Treasury	900,000	2002-2003	No for rooms completed	Reports to DEC/DDC.	DA	Ministry of Finance to provide funds.
District Development Office Block (DIDC)	5 m	2002-2005	No of rooms completed; Operational DIDC and conference hall.	Reports to DEC/DDC.	DDO	Ministry of Finance to provide funds
Purchase of Vehicle and Motor Cycle	3.0m	2002-2005	A vehicle and motor cycle in place.	Reports to DEC/DDC; Frequency of field visits.	DDO	Ministry of Finance to provide funds
Chuka Law Courts Cells	2m	2002-2004	No of Court Cells.	Reports to DEC/DDC; site visits.	Chuka Law Court	Judiciary to finance.
Purchase of Vehicle for the Magistrate	2.5m	2002-2006	Vehicle in place.	Reports to DEC/DDC.	DDO District Magistrate	Judiciary to finance.
Construction of Confidential registry	1.0 m	2002-2003	Operational Registry.	Reports to DEC/DDC; site visits.	DC	OP to finance the project; DC to monitor; DWO (Works) to supervise.
Construction of DO's Office and Residence	6.0 m	2002-2004	Completed office and residence.	Reports to DEC/DDC.	DC	OP to finance the project; DC to monitor; DWO (Works) to supervise.
A.P. Lines	To be determined	2002-2004	No of A.P. Lines completed.	Reports to DEC/DDC.	DC	OP to finance the project; DC to monitor; DWO (Works) to supervise.
Construction of Office Blocks	To be determined	2002-2003	No of rooms completed; No of Divisional Headquarters with offices.	Reports to DEC/DDC.	OOP	OP to finance the project; DC to monitor; DWO (Works) to supervise.
New Executive Banda at Mt. Kenya Lodge	1.0m	2002-2004	No of Bandas constructed.	Reports to full council; Reports to DEC/DDC.	Meru South County Council	Meru South County Council to finance all these.
Tourist View Tower at Baitunyi	0.3m	2002-2003	Completed tower.	Reports to full council; Reports to DEC/DDC.	Meru South County Council	Meru South County Council to finance all these.
Rural Access Roads	2.5m	2002-2008	No. of km done.	Reports to full council;	Meru South County	Meru South County Council to finance.

				Reports to DEC/DDC.	Council	
Fencing of Council Markets	0.5	2002-2008	No of markets fenced.	Reports to full council; Reports to DEC/DDC.	Meru South County Council	Meru South Country Council to finance.
Provision of Water in Markets	1.0m	2002-2005	No of markets with piped water.	Reports to full council; Reports to DEC/DDC.	Meru South County Council	Meru South Country Council to finance.
Construction of a Mortuary	4.0m	2002-2008	Completed and operational mortuary.	Reports to full council; Reports to DEC/DDC.	Meru South County Council	Meru South Country Council to finance.
Provision of Water for Horticultural Farming	2.0	2002-2006	No of House with Irrigation water.	Reports to full council; Reports to DEC/DDC.	Meru South County Council	Meru South Country Council to finance.
Construction of Chuka Police Station	4.8m	2002-2008	No of rooms completed.	Reports to DEC; Annual reports; Site visits.	Police Departments	Kenya Police Headquarters to finance projects
Community Service Order	0.5m	2002-2008	No of community projects which benefited; No of people rehabilitated.	Reports to DEC/DDCs; Annual Reports.	Probation officer	Community to maintain and operate
Construction District Children's Office		2002-2003	No of rooms completed.	Reports to DEC and DDC; Site visits.	DCO (Children)	DWO: Expertise; DCO: Funds.

4.3 SUMMARY MONITORING AND EVALUATION INDICATORS

The following performance indicators will determine the Impact of Projects/Programmes in various sectors.

		2001 Present Situation	2004 Mid Term	2008 End of Plan Period
Health				
Infant mortality		52	50	46
Immunization coverage		80%	95%	100%
Doctor/Patients ratio		1:15125	1:13,635	1:11,444
HIV/AIDS Prevalence		26%	24%	22%
Education				
Primary School enrolment rate	Boys	89.2	90	95
	Girls	95.5	95	98
Primary School Drop out Rates	Boys	9.9	6	2.5
	Girls	6.1	4	1.5
Pupil/teacher ratio		1:18	1:18	1:18
Secondary School enrolment rate	Boys	48%	50	55
	Girls	51%	52	55
Secondary School Drop out rate	Boys	0.9%	0.5%	0%
	Girls	8.8%	6.5%	4%
Pupil/Teacher Ratio		1:14	1:14	1:14
District literacy level	Boys	93.3	96	99
	Girls	85.8	93	98
Water				
Access to potable water		34,265 (HH)	38,000 (HH)	40,000 (HH)
Absolute poverty		45.4%	42%	38%
Energy				
No. Household with Electricity Connection		900	1,500	2,700
Roads				
Tarmac		34.9 km.	80 km.	200 km.