



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

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

**MAARA**  
**DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN**  
**2008—2012**

**KENYA**  
**VISION 2030**

**Towards a Globally Competitive and Prosperous Kenya**

**June 2009**

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

**MAARA**  
**DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN**

**2008-2012**



# DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT VISION AND MISSION

## **Vision**

To be a prosperous and developed district with high agricultural productivity and sustained economic development with a high quality of life for all its residents by year 2030

## **Mission**

Ensure sustained agricultural productivity through optimal utilization of available resources to improve quality of life of the people

## FOREWORD

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

## **PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

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

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

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

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

The Plan is divided into four chapters as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The District Development Plan (DDP) is a key instrument for the realization of the national development strategy. It provides a framework for the district to plan and implement its development activities. The DDP is a living document that should be reviewed and updated regularly to reflect the changing needs and priorities of the district.

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT VISION AND MISSION .....	iii
FOREWORD.....	v
PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS .....	vii
LIST OF TABLES.....	xiii
LIST OF MAPS.....	xv
ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS.....	xvii
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....	xxi
CHAPTER ONE: DISTRICT PROFILE	
1.1.2 Administrative and Political Units.....	3
1.1.3 Settlement Patterns.....	5
1.2 PHYSIOGRAPHIC AND NATURAL CONDITIONS.....	5
1.2.1 Topographic Features.....	5
1.2.2 Climatic Condition.....	5
1.3 POPULATION PROFILES AND PROJECTIONS .....	5
1.3.1 Population Projections for Selected Age Groups.....	7
1.4 SECTOR PROFILE .....	9
1.5 DISTRICT FACT SHEET .....	11
CHAPTER TWO: DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS	
2.0 INTRODUCTION.....	23
2.1 REVIEW OF 2002-2008 PLAN IMPLEMENTATION.....	23
2.2 CONSTRAINTS .....	25
2.3 LESSONS LEARNT.....	25
2.4 LINKAGES WITH VISION 2030, NATIONAL MEDIUM TERM PLAN AND THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS .....	26
2.5 MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES .....	26
2.5.1 Major Development Challenges.....	26
2.5.2 Cross Cutting Issues.....	28
2.6 Analysis of Development Issues, Causes, Development Objectives, Immediate objectives / Targets and Formulation of Strategies .....	32
CHAPTER THREE: DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES AND PRIORITIES	
3.0 INTRODUCTION.....	39
3.1 AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT .....	39
3.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission: .....	39
3.1.2 District Response to Sector Mission and Vision .....	39
3.1.3 Importance of the Sector in the District .....	39
3.1.4 Roles of Stakeholders in the Sector .....	40
3.1.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies .....	40
3.1.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities .....	41
3.1.7 Cross Sector Linkages.....	45
3.1.8 Strategies to Mainstream Crosscutting Issues.....	46



3.2	TOURISM, TRADE AND INDUSTRY .....	46
3.2.1	Sector Vision and Mission .....	46
3.2.2	District Response to Sector Vision and Mission .....	46
3.2.3	Importance of the Sector in the District .....	46
3.2.4	Role of Stakeholders in the Sector .....	47
3.2.5	Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies .....	47
3.2.6	Projects and Programmes Priorities .....	47
3.2.7	Cross Sector Linkages.....	48
3.2.8	Mainstreaming Cross-Cutting Issues .....	48
3.3	PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE.....	49
3.3.1	Sector Vision and Mission .....	49
3.3.2	District Response to Sector Vision and Mission .....	49
3.3.3	Importance of the Sector in the District .....	49
3.3.4	Role of the Stakeholders in the Sector .....	49
3.3.5	Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies .....	50
3.3.6	Projects and Programmes Priorities .....	50
3.3.7	Cross Sector Linkages.....	52
3.3.8	Strategies to Mainstream Cross Cutting Issues.....	53
3.4	ENVIRONMENT, WATER AND SANITATION .....	53
3.4.1	Sector Vision and Mission .....	53
3.4.2	District Response to Sector Mission and Vision .....	53
3.4.3	Importance of the Sector in the District .....	53
3.4.4	Roles of Stakeholders in the Sector .....	54
3.4.5	Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies .....	54
3.4.6	Projects and Programmes Priorities .....	55
3.4.7	Cross Sector Linkages.....	56
3.4.8	Mainstreaming of Cross-Cutting Issues .....	57
3.5	HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT .....	57
3.5.1	Vision and Mission .....	57
3.5.2	District Response to Vision and Mission .....	57
3.5.3	Importance of the Sector in the District .....	57
3.5.4	Role of stakeholders in the Sector.....	58
3.5.5	Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies .....	58
3.5.7	Cross Sector Linkages.....	60
3.5.8	Strategies to Mainstream Cross Cutting Issues.....	60
3.6	RESEARCH, INNOVATION AND TECHNOLOGY .....	61
3.6.1	Sector Vision and Mission .....	61
3.6.2	District Response to Sector Vision and Mission .....	61
3.6.3	Importance of the Sector in the District .....	61
3.6.4	Role of Stakeholders in the Sector .....	62
3.6.5	Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies .....	62
3.6.6	Projects and Programmes Priorities .....	62

3.6.7	Cross Sector Linkages.....	62
3.6.8	Strategies to Mainstream Cross-Cutting Issues.....	63
3.7	GOVERNANCE, JUSTICE, LAW AND ORDER .....	63
3.7.1	Sector Vision and Mission .....	63
3.7.2	District Response to Sector Mission and Vision.....	63
3.7.3	Importance of the Sector in the District .....	63
3.7.4	Role of Stakeholders in the Sector .....	64
3.7.5	Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies.....	64
3.7.7	Cross Sector Linkages.....	66
3.7.8	Strategies to mainstream Cross cutting issues.....	66
3.8	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION .....	66
3.8.1	Vision and mission .....	66
3.8.2	District Response to Sector Vision and Mission .....	66
3.8.3	Importance of the Sector to the District .....	66
3.8.4	Role of Stakeholders in the Sector .....	67
3.8.5	Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies.....	67
3.8.6	Project/Programmes Priorities: .....	67
3.8.7	Sector Linkages.....	68
3.8.8	Mainstreaming Cross-Cutting Issues .....	69
3.9	SPECIAL PROGRAMMES.....	69
3.9.1	Sector Vision and Mission .....	69
3.9.2	District Response to Sector Mission and Vision.....	69
3.9.3	Importance of the Sector in the District .....	69
3.9.4	Role of Stakeholders in the Sector .....	69
3.9.5	Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies .....	69
3.9.6	Projects and Programmes Priorities .....	70
3.9.7	Cross-Sector Linkages .....	70
3.9.8	Strategies to Mainstream Cross Cutting Issues.....	71
CHAPTER FOUR: IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION		
4.1	MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK .....	75
4.2	IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX.....	75
4.2.2	Trade, Tourism and Industry .....	79
4.2.3	Physical Infrastructure .....	80
4.2.4	Environment, Water and Sanitation .....	82
4.2.5	Human Resources Development .....	84
4.2.6	Research, Innovation, Technology.....	84
4.2.7	Governance, Justice, Law and Order .....	87
4.2.8	Public Administration .....	87
4.3	Summary of Monitoring and Evaluation Impact and Performance Indicators .....	88

## LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Area and Administrative Units by Division .....	3
Table 2: Local Authority Wards .....	3
Table 3: Population Projections by Age Cohorts .....	6
Table 4: Population Distribution Projections and Density per Division .....	7
Table 5: Population Projections for Selected Age Groups .....	7
Table 6: Population Projection for Urban Areas .....	9
Table 7: District Fact sheet .....	11
Table 8: Implementation of 2002 – 2008 DDP .....	24

**LIST OF MAPS**

Map 1: Map of Kenya Showing Location of the District .....2

Map 2: A Map showing the administrative Units of Maara District .....4

## ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ACU	Aids Control Unit
AIDS	Acquired Immunity Deficiency Syndrome
ALGAK	Association of Local Government Authorities of Kenya
ART	Anti Retroviral Therapy
AP	Administration Police
ARVs	Anti Retrovirals
ASAL	Arid and Semi Arid Lands
ASL	Above Sea Level
BCC	Behaviour Change Communication
CA	Conservation Agriculture
CACC	Constituency Aids Control Committee
CAP	Community Action Plan
CBO	Community Based Organization
CDF	Constituencies Development Fund
CDFC	Constituencies Development Fund Committee
CFA	Community Forest Association
CHWs	Community Health Workers
CIG	Common Interest Group
CLRC	Community Learning Resource Centre
CoDC	Community Development Committee
CPMR	Community Project Monitoring Report
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DAMER	District Annual Monitoring and Evaluation Report
DC	District Commissioner
DDC	District Development Committee
DDO	District Development Officer
DSDO	District Social Development Officer
DPHO	District Public Health Officer
DA	District Accountant
DLPO	District Livestock Production Officer
DAEO	District Adult Education Officer
DAO	District Agricultural Officer
DEO	District Education Officer
DMOH	District Medical Officer of Health
DVO	District Veterinary Officer
DDP	District Development Plan
DEAP	District Environment Action Plan
DEC	District Executive Committee
DFRD	District Focus for Rural Development
DIDC	District Information and Documentation Centre
DMEC	District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee
DO	District Officer
DPMU	District Planning and Management Unit
DTC	Diagnostic Testing and Counselling
DTC	District Technical Committee on HIV/AIDS
ECDE	Early Childhood Development and Education
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMCA	Environment Management and Coordination Act

FBO	Faith Based Organization
FDA	Focal Development Area
FFS	Farmer Field School
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
FPE	Free Primary Education
FSE	Free Secondary Education
GJLO	Governance, Justice, Law and Order
GoK	Government of Kenya
HIV	Human Immuno-Deficiency Virus
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IGA	Income Generating Activity
ITNs	Insecticide Treated Nets
JAPR	Joint HIV/AIDS Programme Review
KEPSA	Kenya Private Sector Alliance
KFS	Kenya Forest Service
KIHBS	Kenya Integrate Households Budget Survey
KMC	Kenya Meat Commission
KNASP	Kenya National HIV/AIDS Strategic Plan
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
KPLC	Kenya Power and Lighting Company
KWS	Kenya Wildlife Service
Las	Local Authorities
LATF	Local Authority Transfer Fund
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MED	Monitoring and Evaluation Directorate
MFIs	Micro Finance Institutions
MSMEs	Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MTP	Medium Term Plan
NAAIAP	National Accelerated Agricultural Inputs Access Programme
NACC	National Aids Control Council
NALEP	National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme
NCAPD	National Coordinating Agency on Population and Development
NDP	National Development Plan
NEMA	National Environmental Management Authority
NEP	North Eastern Province
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
NIMES	National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System
NMK	Njaa Marufuku Kenya
NPEP	National Poverty Eradication Plan
OI	Opportunistic Infection
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
OOP	Office of the President
PLWHA	People Living with HIV/AIDS
PMC	Project Management Committee
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission
PPO	Provincial Planning Officer

PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PWDs	Persons with Disabilities
RPD	Rural Planning Directorate
RVF	Rift Valley Fever
SACCOS	Savings and Credit Cooperative Society
SAGA	Semi Autonomous Government Agency
SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency
SNE	Special Needs Education
STIs	Sexually Transmitted Infections
SWOT	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats
TB	Tuberculosis
TBA	Traditional Birth Attendant
TOWA	Total War Against AIDS
VCO	Volunteer Children Officer
VCT	Voluntary Counselling and Testing
VIP	Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine
WB	World Bank
YEDF	Youth Enterprise Development Fund

### 1.1.3 Settlement Patterns

Maara District comprises of two dominant communities namely, the mwimbis and muthambis. There are other smaller communities from the neighbouring districts who have settled in the district. These are the aembu, atharaka, imenti and kikuyus.

The two divisions are predominantly farming zones. The urban settlement is concentrated around Chogoria in Mwimbi Division which is situated along the main Nairobi – Meru highway and is also in a high agricultural potential area bordering Mt. Kenya forest. The town is endowed with developed infrastructure in terms of transport, and other social amenities like hospitals, schools, and banking facilities. The settlement patterns are highly influenced by two major livelihood zones; farming zone in the rural areas and business zone along the trading centres.

Muthambi Division is the most densely populated with 414 persons per sq. km while Mwimbi is the least densely populated division with 353 persons per sq. km as per the 2008 population projections.

## 1.2 PHYSIOGRAPHIC AND NATURAL CONDITIONS

### 1.2.1 Topographic Features

The main physical feature of the district is Mt. Kenya forest which is the catchment area of river Tangu, Nithi, Mara and Mutonga. The topography of the district is greatly influenced by the Mt. Kenya volcanic activity. The altitude of the district ranges from 5,200m at the peak of Mount Kenya and drops down eastwards to 600m. Some of the hills found in the district's landscape are Kiera, Munuguni and Njuguni. The hilly terrain of the district leads to soil erosion hence environment degradation. The drainage pattern in the district is characterized by rivers and streams draining into the Indian Ocean through Tana River. The annual rainfall ranges from 1200mm in Chogoria forest to below 700mm in the lower areas of the district.

### 1.2.2 Climatic Condition

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 the district. 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 from 14°C to 17°C while those of the lowland area range between 22°C to 27°C.

## 1.3 POPULATION PROFILES AND PROJECTIONS

This section presents the district population profile and projection of various age cohorts, population distribution and density of urban population during the start of the plan, midterm and end of the plan period. The projections are done with 1999 as the base year.



**Table 3: Population Projections by Age Cohorts**

Age Cohorts	1999			2008			2010			2012		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
0-4	6,466	6,320	12,786	7,203	7,040	14,243	7,378	7,211	14,589	7,557	7,386	14,943
5-9	6,125	5,837	11,963	6,823	6,502	13,325	6,989	6,660	13,649	7,159	6,822	13,981
10-14	7,029	6,835	13,864	7,830	7,614	15,444	8,020	7,799	15,819	8,215	7,988	16,203
15-19	5,829	5,787	11,616	6,489	6,446	12,935	6,647	6,602	13,249	6,808	6,762	13,570
20-24	3,935	4,654	8,589	4,384	5,185	9,569	4,491	5,311	9,802	4,600	5,440	10,040
25-29	3,303	3,968	7,273	3,682	4,421	8,103	3,771	4,529	8,300	3,863	4,639	8,502
30-34	2,838	2,990	5,828	3,151	3,331	6,482	3,227	3,412	6,639	3,306	3,495	6,801
35-39	2,652	2,806	5,458	2,955	3,125	6,080	3,027	3,201	6,228	3,101	3,279	6,380
40-44	2,038	1,961	3,999	2,271	2,184	4,455	2,327	2,237	4,564	2,383	2,292	4,675
45-49	1,823	1,759	3,582	2,031	1,959	3,990	2,080	2,007	4,087	2,130	2,055	4,185
50-54	1,445	1,459	2,904	1,609	1,620	3,229	1,648	1,660	3,308	1,688	1,700	3,388
55-59	948	913	1,861	1,056	1,019	2,075	1,082	1,044	2,126	1,108	1,069	2,177
60-64	737	958	1,695	932	1,068	2,000	955	1,094	2,049	978	1,120	2,098
65-69	603	670	1,273	672	746	1,418	688	764	1,452	705	782	1,487
70-74	542	631	1,173	605	702	861	620	719	1,339	635	737	1,372
75-79	375	397	772	418	443	861	428	453	881	438	464	902
80+	469	615	1,084	522	685	1,207	535	702	1,237	548	719	1,267
AGENS	70	49	119	78	55	133	80	56	136	82	58	140
<b>Total</b>	<b>47,230</b>	<b>48,604</b>	<b>95,919</b>	<b>52,712</b>	<b>54,146</b>	<b>106,858</b>	<b>53,993</b>	<b>55,461</b>	<b>109,454</b>	<b>55,304</b>	<b>56,808</b>	<b>112,113</b>

Source: District Statistical Office, Chuka, 2008

Table 3 shows that at the start of the plan period, there are 52712 males and 54146 females, and by the end of the plan period there would be 55304 males and 56808 females. The population below 15 years comprises of 41% whereas the youth (15 – 34 years) is 35%. Over 70% of the population is below 30 years portraying a young population and the immediate impact will be a very high dependency ratio. This implies that a large number of the population does not contribute positively to the growth of the districts economy and requires concerted efforts to improve on the productivity of the remaining population by making the labor force work more efficiently. To bring about growth and development in order to support the dependent population, basic interventions in the social sector especially health, education and nutrition need to be planned for. The female/male sex ratio for the district is 100:97 which conforms with the country ratio. Men are slightly more than women for the ages 0 – 19yrs but overall women are more than men by a small margin.

Maara District Development Plan 2008-2012

**Table 4: Population Distribution Projections and Density per Division**

Division	Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	1999		2008		2010		2012	
		Population	Density (km <sup>2</sup> )	Population	Density (km <sup>2</sup> )	Population	Density (km <sup>2</sup> )	Population	Density (km <sup>2</sup> )
Mwimbi	84.8	64,360	317	71,722	353	73,465	361	75,249	370
Muthambi	203.4	31,539	372	35,136	414	35,989	424	36,864	435
<b>Total</b>	<b>288.2</b>	<b>95,919</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>106,858</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>109,454</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>112,113</b>	<b>389</b>

Source: District Statistical Office, Chuka, 2007

From table 4, Muthambi is the most densely populated with 414 persons per sq. km while Mwimbi is the least densely populated division with 353 persons per sq. km as per the 2008 population projections.

### 1.3.1 Population Projections for Selected Age Groups

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

Age Group	1999			2008			2010			2012		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Under 1 year	1,413	1,399	2,812	1,574	1,559	3,135	1,612	1,596	3,208	1,652	1,635	3,287
Under 5 year	6,466	6,320	12,786	7,203	7,040	14,243	7,378	7,211	14,589	7,557	7,386	14,943
6 – 13 years	10,764	10,486	21,250	11,992	11,682	23,674	12,283	11,966	24,249	12,581	12,256	24,837
14 – 17 years	4,859	4,761	9,620	5,413	5,304	10,717	5,545	5,433	10,978	5,679	5,565	11,244
15 – 29 years	13,069	14,409	27,478	14,559	16,052	30,611	14,913	16,442	31,355	15,275	16,842	32,117
15 – 49 years	-	23,925	23,925	-	26,654	26,654	-	27,301	27,301	-	27,964	27,964
15 – 64 years	25,549	27,250	52,799	28,363	30,358	58,821	29,154	31,095	60,249	29,862	31,851	61,713
65 + years	1,989	2,313	4,302	2,216	2,577	4,793	2,270	2,639	4,909	2,325	2,703	5,028

Source: District Statistical Office, Chuka, 2008

Table 5 above shows the population projections for selected age groups.

**Under 1 year:** These are infants who currently stand at 3,135. These numbers are projected to stand at 1,612 for male and 1596 females by the mid plan period and end at 1,652 males and 1,635 females by end of the period. This group is expected to exert pressure on the existing social facilities.

**Under 5 years:** (pre primary group) stands at 7203 boys and 7040 girls. These numbers are expected to increase to 14943 towards the end of the plan period thereby exerting more pressure on the existing health, education and social facilities.

**6-13 years (Primary school age):** This is projected to be 23674 where 11682 are girls and the remaining 11992 are boys. These numbers are expected to increase to 24837 towards the end of the Plan period thereby exerting pressure on the existing education, health and other social facilities. This means there is need to expand learning facilities in the existing primary schools as well construct new schools, health and social facilities to cater for the expected increase in population.

**14-17 years (Secondary school age):** This is projected at 10717 in 2008 and expected to increase up to 11244 by 2012. to cater for the increase and improvement of these people, there will be need to increase the number of tertiary institutions to offer professional courses to enhance human resource and skills development of the district.

**15-29 years (Youth population):** The current projection of youth population is 30,611 and is projected to be 32,117 by the end of the plan period. This age group fall within the dependent age group who are still in school colleges. This puts a heavy burden on the economically active population who contribute to infrastructure, development and at the same time provide basic needs to households. During the plan period, more resources will be required to provide adequate educational and health social amenities and also special programmes such as income generating activities and educational forums on HIV/AIDS to keep them occupied.

**15-49 years (Reproductive age-female):** This age good bracket comprising of females only represents the reproductive age group among women. Current projections put this population at 26654 constituting 48% of the total population. This population is projected to increase to 27964 by end of the Plan period (2012). The fertility rate is 3.9%. The increase in the reproductive age group requires efforts to be made in the expansion of existing facilities associated with maternal health, child health care and other related services. Also education and sensitization Programmes to impress on the importance of family planning in population management have to be implemented within the planned period.

**15-64 years (Labour Force):** This is the most productive group in the district. Projections indicate that currently (at the start of the Plan period) the group has 58821 people comprising of 30,358 and 28,363 females and males respectively. In terms of proportion, women constitute 52% of the total population in the group whilst males constitute the remaining 48%. Over the Plan period, this labor force is projected to increase to 61,713 in year 2012.

**65+ years (Aged):** The population above 65 years is mainly composed of the aged and a large proportion is dependent on the working population. The projected population at the start of the plan period is 4,793 with 2,577 females and 2,216 males respectively. This population is expected to increase to 5,028 in year 2012. Poverty alleviation programmes should aim at feeding and supporting this dependent group.

**Table 6: Population Projection for Urban Areas**

Urban Centres	1999			2008			2010			2012		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Chogoria	5,692	5,838	11,530	6,341	6,504	12,845	6,495	6,662	13,157	6,653	6,824	13,477
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,692</b>	<b>5,838</b>	<b>11,530</b>	<b>6,341</b>	<b>6,504</b>	<b>12,845</b>	<b>6,495</b>	<b>6,662</b>	<b>13,157</b>	<b>6,653</b>	<b>6,824</b>	<b>13,477</b>

Source: District Statistical Office, Chuka, 2007

Table 6 shows Chogoria as the only urban centre in the district with a population above 2000 persons in the district. It is situated along the main Nairobi – Meru highway. Due to its location, the town will continue to attract more migrants in search of employment and other business opportunities.

## 1.4 SECTOR PROFILE

### Agriculture and Rural Development

The district's economy and household livelihoods are dominated by agricultural activities, which include crop and livestock production and horticulture. An estimated 85% cent of the district population is engaged in these activities, thereby remaining the major source of employment. Further, the proportion of household incomes emanating from agricultural activities is about 89 per cent. These activities are mainly dependent on rainfall, which is generally low and inadequate, especially in the lower zones and usually faced with food insecurity. Dairy farming is growing rapidly thanks to improved milk prices. The cooperative movement in the district is also strong because of coffee and tea growing. The district has 22114.1sq km of gazetted forest at slopes of Mount Kenya.

### Trade, Tourism and Industry

Maara District has a lot of untapped potentials in this sector. Wholesale and retail trades are prominent in market centres but are far are unexploited in the lower zone of the district. The youth will be encouraged to engage in trade activities through the help of youth enterprise fund.

Tourism is another sub-sector that has potential to develop if it is exploited. Mt Kenya forest harbours a number of wildlife species to attract tourists. In addition, mountain climbing, Kiera hills and Inanduru cave can be developed further to attract more tourists in the district.

Promotion of Jua kali activities has already been launched in the district where sheds are being built for the artisans at Mutindwa and be extended to Magutuni with the help of the CDF. This will encourage and exploit such skills among the youth.

### Physical Infrastructure

The district has a road network with varying conditions. Most of the roads are earth surfaces with only one with bitumen surface. Rural electrification has been implemented

Maara District Development Plan 2008-2012

in four trading centres in the district with most of the learning institutions not being connected. Most of the houses use corrugated iron sheet for roofing and a few use grass in the lower zones.

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

Maara District is well endowed with ground water available through the seven rivers originating from Mt. Kenya forest. The water sector reforms have been implemented with the establishment of Tana Water Service Board, formation of water river users' association by MKEPP and the licensing of Nithi Water and Sanitation Company. Most of water projects are started through community initiative supported by donors and the government. There is a high demand for irrigation water due to unreliable rains. MKEPP through respective FDAs has played a great role environmental conservation by supporting tree planting especially at water spring sources

### **Human Resource Development**

There are 117 ECD centres, 156 primary schools and 44 secondary schools. The district has only one private accredited college and 8 youth polytechnics. Staffing is inadequate for both teachers and education officers. The introduction of CDF has resulted in construction of numerous mixed day secondary schools. The district has one district hospital, 2 health centres, 23 dispensaries and 1 mission hospital which are far below the demand with the catchment area extending far beyond the district boundaries. The average distance to the nearest health facility is 5KM.

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

There is one accredited private college, Chogoria Nursing College. There is also one post office. Most of the operations in the government departments have embraced the use of computers, however the use of high level technology especially internet is at a low level. Most of the area in the district is covered by mobile phone network from Safaricom, Zain and Telkom. Cyber cafes are being set up in Chogoria town through private traders to cater for the high demand of information through internet. Most of the community members rely on radio as the major source of information.

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

The provincial administration is in place with the district commissioner, 2 district officers, 8 chiefs and 31 assistant chiefs. All these lack adequate office space and other facilities to perform the duties well. Maara District has neither courts nor prison. There is one police station. Most of the facilities in this sector are in Chuka in the mother district.

### **Public Administration**

The district is served by two local authorities, Town Council of Chogoria and County Council of Meru South. These have played a great role in development of infrastructure through LATF. The District Planning Office is in place though it lacks adequate office space, DIDC and vehicle. The district treasury is also established to help disbursement of government funds.

## Special Programmes

The Ministry of Youth Affairs has established its offices in the district. The polytechnics' workshops in the district have not been equipped. There are various Youth groups which are organized and engaging in various activities. The ministry plans to set up a youth empowerment centre which will involve the use of ICT and provide a recreation centre for the youth. The HIV/AIDS prevalence rate currently stands at 5.2% and VCT centres have been established in places like Chogoria and Magutuni.

### 1.5 DISTRICT FACT SHEET

**Table 7: District Fact sheet**

Information Category	Statistics
<b>District area</b>	
Total area (km <sup>2</sup> )	468.2
Water Mass (km <sup>2</sup> )	Not determined
Gazetted Forests (Ha)	22,114.1
National Parks/Reserves	1
Arable Land (km <sup>2</sup> )	360
Non-arable Land (km <sup>2</sup> )	94
Total Urban areas	1
No. of Towns (>2000)	1
<b>Topography and climate</b>	
Lowest altitude above sea level (m)	1,524
Highest altitude above sea level (m)	5,200
Temperature range	
High (°c)	27
Low (°c)	14
Rainfall	
High (mm)	2,200
Low (mm)	500
Average relative humidity (%)	20.5
<b>Demographic and population profiles</b>	
Total Population (2008 projection)	106,858
Total Male population	52,712
Total female population	54,146
Sex ratio (female / male)	103:97
Projected Population	
Mid plan period (2010)	109,454
End of Plan period (2012)	112,113
Infant Population (<1 year)	
Female	1,559
Male	1,574
Total	3,135
Population Under 5 years	
Female	7,040
Male	7,203
Total	14,243
Pre- school Population (3-5 years)	
Female	4,048
Male	4,316
Total	8,364
Primary school age group (6-13yrs)	
Female	11,682

Information Category	Statistics
Male	11,992
Total	23,674
Secondary school age group (14-18yrs)	
Female	5,304
Male	5,413
Total	10,717
Youth Population (15-29 years)	
Female	16,052
Male	14,559
Total	30,611
Labour force (15-64yrs)	
Female	30,358
Male	28,463
Total	58,821
Reproductive population (15-49yrs)	
Female	26,654
Aged population (65+ yrs)	
Female	2,577
Male	2,216
Total	4,793
Eligible voting population	
Female	28,950
Male	26,689
Total	55,639
Total registered voters	59,882
Urban Population: (>2000)	3,840
Rural population	11,2438
Population Density, (No.)	
Highest (Muthambi)	414
Lowest (Mwimbi)	353
Average district population density	371
<b>Welfare indices</b>	
Crude Birth Rate	23.1/1000
Crude Death Rate	6.8/1000
<b>Total fertility rate</b>	
Infant mortality rate (IMR)	54/1000
Neo Natal Mortality Rate (NNMR)	16.3/1000
Post Neo Natal Mortality Rate (PNNMR)	55.5/1000
Child Mortality Rate (CMR)	18/1000
Under Five Mortality Rate (UFMR)	63.7/1000
<b>Life expectancy (years)</b>	
Male	68
Female	62
District	65
<b>Total No. of Households</b>	
District	24,360
Average Household size	4.4
Female headed Households	4,620
<b>Children needing Special Protection</b>	
Child labour (<15 years)	
Orphans	
Number of physically handicapped	645
Distribution of population by disability type (%)	
Missing:	
Hand	Not determined
Foot	Not determined

Information Category	Statistics
Lame	76.8
Blind	Not determined
Deaf	Not determined
Dumb	Not determined
Mental	Not determined
Paralyzed	Not determined
Other	23.2
<b>Poverty Indicators</b>	
Absolute poverty %	31.2
Number	33,340
Contribution to National poverty%	0.7
Urban poor	
Percentage (%)	14.2
Number	14964
Rural poor	
Percentage (%)	24.1
Number	25752
Food Poverty	
Percentage (%)	0.9
Number	962
<b>Income per capita (average household annual income)</b>	
<b>Sector contribution to household income</b>	
Agriculture (%)	45
Rural Self employment (%)	12
Wage employment (%)	38
Urban self employment (%)	5
<b>Crop Farming</b>	
Average farm size (small scale)	2
Average farm size (large scale)	10
Percentage of farmers with title deeds %	80
Total acreage under food crops (ha)	9,660
Total acreage under food crop (ha)	5,300
Main storage facilities	On farm: farmers stores or houses Off farm: market stalls
Population working in agriculture sector	36000
<b>Livestock Farming</b>	
<b>Main livestock breeds</b>	
Cattle	19,366
Poultry	40,151
Goats	25,310
Sheep	5,210
Pigs	3,207
Rabbits	6,872
Donkeys	4
<b>Bee keeping</b>	
Bee apiaries (no.)	7
Bee hives (no.)	8,614
Log hives	8,305
Langstroth	83
KTBH	226
<b>Milk production (annual)</b>	
Quantity (litres)	10,271,812
Value (ksh)	12,010,014
<b>Beef Production</b>	
Quantity (kg)	160,160
Value (Kshs.)	22,422,400



<b>Information Category</b>	<b>Statistics</b>
<b>Mutton Production</b>	
Quantity (kg)	10,332
Value (Kshs.)	1,859,760
<b>Chevron Production</b>	
Quantity (kg)	35,175
Value (Kshs.)	6,331,500
<b>Egg Production</b>	
Quantity (Trays)	59,475
Value (Kshs.)	8,921,250
<b>Poultry meat production</b>	
Quantity (kg)	23,823
Value (Kshs.)	4,764,600
<b>Honey Production</b>	
Quantity (kg)	44,880
Value (Kshs.)	6,732,000
<b>Pork Production</b>	
Quantity (kg)	16,240
Value (Kshs.)	2,273,600
<b>Fish Farming</b>	
Number of fishermen	To be determined
Number of fish farm families	To be determined
Fish Ponds	To be determined
Area of Fish Ponds (m <sup>2</sup> )	
Main species of fish catch	4,366
Carps (ton)	9
Labees (ton)	2
Number of landing beaches	
Fishing gear (number)	40
Fishing nets	80
Hooks	20
Traps	
Fish Harvest	
Weight (kgs)	555.1
Value (kshs)	82725
<b>Wildlife Resources</b>	
Animal type & number	
Elephants	500
Buffalos	300
Leopards	200
Monkeys	500
Hyenas	100
National parks (number)	1
<b>Forestry</b>	
Number of gazetted forests	1
No. of Non-gazetted forests	none
Number of gazetted Hills	3
Number of Ungazetted Hills	none
Size of gazetted forests (ha)	16,000
Size of non-gazetted forests (ha)	Not determined
Main forests products	Timber, Posts, Fuel wood, poles
Seedlings production annually K.F.S (number)	10,000
Other (Extension – private nurseries)	400,000
Average no. of trees per farm	10
Non-timber forest products harvested	Honey, Beeswax, Herbs, Fodder
No. of Community Forest Associations established	1

*Maara District Development Plan 2008-2012*

Information Category	Statistics
Quantity of timber produced (tons)	5000
<b>Environment</b>	
Number of EIAs endorsed	12
No. of Environmental Audits executed	3
No. of solid waste management sites	1
No. of hill tops & slopes and mountain areas protected – Keria	1
No. of rivers, lakes and wetlands protected - Tungu & Mutonga	2
No. of quarry sites renovated	none
No. of quarry sites not renovated	none
No. of climate change adaptation projects/programmes	none
<b>Cooperatives</b>	
Number of cooperative societies (by type)	
SACCOS	1
Coffee	20
Dairy	3
Multipurpose	none
Housing	none
Agro-food processing	none
Active cooperative societies (number)	21
Dormant cooperative societies (number)	none
Collapsed societies	none
Total registered membership	25,522
Total annual turn-over (Ksh)	460,460,172
<b>Health</b>	
Doctor/ patient ratio	1:1308
Nurse/Patient ratio	1:646
HIV Prevalence (%)	5.2
Children vaccination (%)	81.8
Contraceptive acceptance (%)	64
<b>Number of Health Posts</b>	
District hospital (public)	1
Sub-district hospital Public)	1
Hospital (mission)	1
Health Centre (public)	1
Health Centre (private)	1
Dispensaries (mission/NGO)	12
Dispensaries (public)	10
Private clinics	1
<b>Beds capacity</b>	
<b>Public health facilities</b>	
District Hospital	26
Health Centres	6
Dispensaries	9
Total	41
<b>Mission/NGO health facilities</b>	
Hospitals	312
Health centers	0
Dispensaries	15
Total	327
<b>Community distribution by distance to the nearest Health Facility (%)</b>	
0 – 1 km	42.5
1.1 –4.9 km	57.5
5 km +	5
Average distance to the nearest health facility (km)	
Place of delivery (%)	63.1

Information Category	Statistics
Hospital	11.3
Health centre	none
Dispensary/ clinics	none
Maternity home	20.0
At home	
<b>Delivery assistance (%)</b>	9.6
Doctor	64.8
Midwife/nurse	10.3
TBA	1.7
Trained TBA	Not determined
Self	10.9
Other	
<b>Morbidity rate (%)</b>	36.3
Male	29.3
Female	32.8
Total (district)	
<b>Malaria control</b>	
Children under five who sleep under bed net (%)	59.8
Untreated net	43.9
Treated net	
<b>Five most prevalent diseases (%)</b>	41.8
Malaria/fever	1.2
Diarrhoea	8.1
Stomach ache	2.5
Upper Respiratory diseases	10.9
Lower Respiratory diseases	5.2
Flu	
<b>Education</b>	
<b>Pre-school</b>	
No. of ECD centers	117
No. of ECD teachers	147
Teacher/Pupil ratio	1:25.75
Average years of attendance	5
Total Enrolment by sex (no.)	
Girls	1819
Boys	1967
Total	3786
Net enrolment rate %	78
Drop-out rate (%)	2
Completion rate %	94
Retention rate %	94
Transition rate %	97
<b>Primary schools:</b>	
No. of primary schools	156
No. of teachers	853
Teacher/pupil ratio	1.27
Total enrolment (number)	25498
Net enrolment rate	97.8
Average years of attendance	7
Dropout rate %	40
Completion rate %	65
Retention rate %	55
Transition rate %	72
<b>Communities' distribution by distance to nearest public primary school (%)</b>	
0-1 km	18.6
1.1-4.9 km	8.8

Information Category	Statistics
5 km +	72.5
<b>Secondary School</b>	
No. of secondary school	44
No. of teachers	441
Teacher/Pupil ratio	1:27
Total enrolment (number)	12126
Net enrolment rate	80.1
Average years of attendance	15
Dropout rate %	21
Completion rate %	79
Retention rate %	78
Transition rate %	83
<b>Community distribution by distance to the nearest public secondary school (%)</b>	
0-1 km	13.7
1.1-4.9 km	19.0
5 km +	67.4
<b>Tertiary Institutions</b>	
Youth Polytechnics (number)	
Private accredited college – Chogoria Nursing college	1
<b>Adult Literacy</b>	
No. of adult literacy classes	50
Enrolment	
Female	5894
Male	1082
Total	6976
Average number of attendance	
Female	3088
Male	557
Total	3645
Literacy rate	
Female	65
Male	35
District	16
<b>Literacy : (Population aged 15+)</b>	
Ability to read	
Can read (%)	88.4
Cannot read (%)	10.1
Ability to write	
Can write (%)	88.6
Cannot write (%)	9.9
Ability to read and write	
Can read and write (%)	93.5
Cannot read and write (%)	4.2
<b>Water and Sanitation</b>	
Household with access to piped water	5315
Household with access to potable water	200
No. of permanent rivers	6
No. of shallow wells	27
No. of protected springs	5
No. of operational boreholes	3
No. of non-operational boreholes	2
Average distance to nearest water point km	0.4
<b>Households distribution by time taken (minute, one way) to fresh drinking water (%)</b>	
0 km	45.1

<b>Information Category</b>	<b>Statistics</b>
1-4 km 5-14 km 15-29 km 30-59 km 60+ km	1.7 30.9 11.2 7.1 4.0
<b>Community distribution by type of main toilet facility (%)</b> Flush toilet VIP latrine PIT latrine Uncovered pit latrine Covered pit latrine Bucket Other	1.6 7.0 90.9 48.1 42.8 none 0.5
<b>Community distribution by type of waste/garbage disposal (%)</b> Collected by local authority Collected by private firm Garbage pit Burning Public garbage heap Farm garden Neighbourhood Community Group	0.7 0 6.9 2.7 3.5 84.9 Not determined 1.2
<b>Energy</b>	
<b>Household distribution by main cooking fuel</b> Firewood Grass Paraffin Electricity Gas (LPG) Charcoal Biomass residue Biogas Others	87.4 none 2.7 Not determined 1.6 6.1 0 0 2.2
<b>Household distribution by main lighting fuel (%)</b> Firewood Grass Paraffin Electricity Solar Gas (LPG) Dry Cell (Torch)	4.4 1.0 83.5 2.2 8.2 0 0.7
<b>Households' distribution by cooking appliance type (%)</b> Traditional stone fire Improved traditional stone fire Ordinary jiko Improved jiko Kerosene stove Gas cooker Electric cooker Others	75.7 14.0 3.4 1.5 2.7 0.9 0.03 1.9
<b>Transport &amp; Communication</b>	
Road length (kms.) Bitumen surface (kms.) Gravel surface (kms.) Earth surface (kms.) Total (kms.)	20.5 23 211.3 254.8

Information Category	Statistics
<b>Airstrips</b>	1
No. of telephone connections (landline)	290
Mobile network coverage (%)	90
No. of cyber cafes	6
No. of private courier services	1
No. of Post offices	2
No. of sub-post offices	2
Licensed stamp vendors	1
<b>Community distribution by distance to nearest post office (%)</b>	
0-1 km	9.0
1.1-4.9 km	16.3
5 km and more	74.7
<b>Wholesale and retail trade &amp; industry</b>	
No. of trading centres	18
No. of Registered Retail Traders	345
No. of Registered wholesale traders	22
<b>Industry</b>	
No. of Manufacturing industries	none
No. of Bakeries	none
No. of Jua-Kali Associations	1
No. of Jua Kali Artisans	145
<b>Tourism</b>	
Number of tourist class Hotels	1
<b>Financial Services</b>	
Commercial banks	5
Micro-finance institution	4
<b>Housing Sector</b>	
<b>Household distribution by main wall materials (%)</b>	
Stone	6.9
Brick/block	5.4
Mud/wood	44.1
Mud/cement	0.3
Wood only	33.2
Corrugated Iron sheet	0.4
Grass Straw	0.5
Other	9.3
<b>Household distribution by main floor materials (%)</b>	
Cement	31.8
Tiles	0
Wood	1.0
Earth	67.2
<b>Household distribution by main roofing materials (%)</b>	
Corrugated iron sheets	93.3
Tiles	Not determined
Concrete	Not determined
Asbestos	Not determined
Grass	6.7
<b>Government houses by category</b>	
LG	24
MG	10
HG	1
<b>Cross Cutting Issues</b>	
<b>HIV/AIDS</b>	
No. of VCT	3
No. of Home Based Care	Not determined
No. of Youth Clubs and Youth Friendly Corners	1
No. of Institutions offering ARVs	1

Information Category	Statistics
<b>Security</b>	
No. of Police posts	3
Police Stations	1
No. of Crime related incidences	79
No. of Prisons	none
No. of Law Courts	none
No. of Community Policing Committees	41
<b>Community and social welfare sector</b>	
No. of active women groups	21
Membership	928
No. of self help groups	52
Membership	1744
No. of youth groups	13
Membership	145

## **CHAPTER TWO:**

# **DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS**



## 2.0 INTRODUCTION

The Chapter provides an overview of the last development plan 2002-2008 and the district sectoral performance over the same period. It also discusses the linkage of the District Development Plan with vision 2030 and MDGs. The chapter examines the major development challenges faced by the district and other cross cutting issues that influence the development of the district. It also analyses issues and causes, district potentials, district development vision and mission and also here district broad objectives, targets and strategies are set. These are aimed at setting the base for district specific interventions for the next five years.

## 2.1 REVIEW OF 2002-2008 PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

The previous District Development Plan was prepared covering the former Meru South District which has since been split into two i.e. Meru South and Maara. The theme of the DDP for 2002-2008 was “Effective Management for Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction”. Strategies, Programs/Projects in the plan were geared towards effective management of the resources for improved economic growth and reducing poverty at the micro and macro level. The plan proposed several Programs/projects aimed at exploiting the available resources from within and outside to achieve the above objective.

During the last plan period, infrastructure improvement was a priority for providing the necessary foundation for economic growth hence poverty reduction in a sustainable way.

Programs in the agricultural and rural development sector aimed at improving the quality and quantity of coffee, tea and subsistence crops like maize, beans potatoes, and other horticultural crops.

On the human resource development sector there were plans to improve primary and secondary school enrolment rates through improvement of infrastructure and provision of equipment to schools and tertiary institutions. Also proposed for improvement were the health facilities and promotion of preventive health care and expansion of access to basic social services and reduce HIV/AIDS pandemic through relevant mitigation measures.

Also in the plan were efforts to improve the ICT structures and access and strengthening governance levels by making them people friendly.

In the 2002-2008 plan period the district proposed to complete 114 projects. The sector performance during the plan period varied from sector to sector; but on overall the district achieved 80 per cent implementation (both complete and on-going) of the proposed projects. The low implementation could be attributed to lack of funds for the planned activities, especially the government funded projects. Donor and community funded projects recorded high rates of implementation.

**Table 8: Implementation of 2002 – 2008 DDP**

Department	No. of proposed projects in the previous plan	No. of projects completed	No. of ongoing projects	No. of projects stalled/not started	Total project cost (million Ksh)
Agriculture	6	2	4	0	1.2
Livestock	6	2	2	2	6
Veterinary	2	0	2	0	2.2
Cooperative	6	3	3	0	1.5
Water	2	0	2	0	40
Fisheries	6	0	6	0	4.5
Environment	2	0	2	0	5
Forest	6	0	6	0	36
Irrigation	2	0	2	0	50
Land and Settlement	5	2	3	0	-
Roads	7	3	0	2	430 -
Chogoria Town council	10	3	2	5	232
Meru South C.C	7	0	4	3	6
Energy	1	0	1	0	-
Trade	3	0	3	0	0.3
DATO	7	0	5	2	0.7
Health	4	2	2	0	10.6
Education	7	1	4	2	4.9
Housing	1	0	0	1	16.8
Population	4	0	3	1	1
Social Services	5	0	5	0	0.75
DDO	1	0	1	0	-
Public Administration	1	0	1	0	-
OCPD	1	1	0	0	-
Probation	7	0	6	1	0.5
Children department	4	0	0	4	0.5
Registrar Of Persons	1	0	1	0	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>849.45</b>

*Source: District Development Office Chuka, 2008*

### **Change of project priorities over time affected Plan implementation over time.**

As can be seen from table 7, projects in the Agriculture and Rural development and Human Resources development Sectors had a high implementation rate as compared to others. The two local authorities also implemented most of their projects as per their plan. Most of their projects were implemented using LATF funds. Out of these 114 projects and programmes 24 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.

Lack of consultation of the DDP while setting priorities within sectors also contributed to the low levels of implementation. Most of the projected targets were met partially or not met at all. Most departments implemented other projects than those proposed in the Plan while most of donor funded projects were not included in the Plan.

*Maara District Development Plan 2008-2012*

## **2.2 CONSTRAINTS**

During the implementation of the 2002-2008 District Development Plan, the following constraints were encountered. Lack of technical staff; some departments faced serious shortages in staff, with some departments offering services through regional offices compared to having staff available within the district.

Introduction of CDF and LATF resulted in some projects being left unimplemented since very little money was coming to the departments for development. These used their own system in project identification without consulting DDP. Political influence in the devolved funds has seen emergence of projects which are not priorities in the area negating the essence of planning, efficiency and effective use of funds in the district.

Adverse climatic conditions and disease affected the implementation of the plan in the agriculture and rural development sector. There was an outbreak of rift valley fever and recurrence of drought more especially in the lower zones of the district and this significantly affected livestock farmers and crop production in the district.

Lack of a strong monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system in the district contributed to poor coordination of development activities during the Plan period. Existence of separate M&E structures for every development stakeholder weakened the umbrella District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (DMEC); the institution charged with the mandate of spearheading M&E activities in the district through the coordination of the District Development Officer (DDO).

## **2.3 LESSONS LEARNT**

There was impressive performance over the last five years of the plan owing to the availability of funds at devolved levels like the constituency, local authorities and the NGO sectors. Also there was marked improvement in the implementation of programs/projects due to the implementation of projects by the Constituency Development Fund which started to operate in the year 2003. This saw more projects implemented than were proposed.

Most of the projects undertaken by departments were outside the Plan because Ministries used annual work plan and budgets which were not drawn from the DDP. Lack of legal mandate for the District Development Committee hinders it from enforcing its own decision thus leading to uncoordinated development and duplication of project activities by the development partners. Most of the devolved funds in the district level do not draw their projects from the DDP but identify projects from the community level.

There is need to adhere to government policy and concerned departments should ensure that they conform to the same. Politicians should be sensitized on existing government policies. Sector wide approach is a key approach in achieving goals in reduction of poverty.

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **2.5.1 Major Development Challenges**

This section addresses the major medium term and short-term development challenges that the district will have to address during the plan period so as to achieve sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction through more effective management of the

*Maara District Development Plan 2008-2012*

development resources. These development challenges were identified during the community consultative meetings. They include;

### **Poor Infrastructure**

With 60% of the road network being poorly developed due to poor maintenance more especially during the rain season, delivery of farm inputs in the area and marketing of agricultural products in and outside the district will be constrained. The poor road network and maintenance also affects the delivery of milk and horticultural crops to the internal and external markets.

The district roads department will, during the plan period, increase efficiency and quality of the existing road network through routine maintenance of the classified network, periodic maintenance of the main trunk roads and provide basic access by spot improvement of the unpaved feeder roads. This will be made possible through collaboration with constituency development committees and the local authorities in funding and implementation.

### **Inadequate Energy**

Adequate energy supply is a prerequisite for industrial and commercial development in any region. However the district has inadequate supply of the conventional source of energy. This makes wood fuel to account for 80% of the available sources of energy in the district with electricity accounting for only 13%. The high dependency on wood fuel as the main source of energy will stretch the limited forest cover and given the level of population growth, the situation is likely to worsen hence the shift in the pattern of energy consumption towards modern sources of energy in order to protect the environment and increase efficiency and productivity so as to increase returns and spur sustainable economic growth in the district

### **Low Productivity in Agriculture/Livestock:**

Over 80% of the households in the district depend on agricultural production. Agricultural land is limited and the supply of farm inputs is irregular, particularly to non cash crop growers who are not members of cooperative societies. Prices of the inputs are high and the distribution not well coordinated. Shortages of inputs lead to low productivity in maize, beans, Irish potatoes and cabbages. These being the staple food crops in the district the welfare of the populace are affected since there is always a shortage of these commodities. This is made even worse by the limited amount of rainfall received especially in the lower parts to support rain fed crop production.

Cattle feeds are in short supply as land for growing fodder crops is scarce. Manufactured feeds for cattle and poultry are too expensive for farmers. This problem affects the lower parts of the district enjoying expansive holdings, and with more organized management systems this has led to more returns from the dairy sector; more especially during the wet months of the year.

Low productivity in agriculture and livestock is worsened by the poor marketing infrastructure for the products. Apart from coffee, milk and tea which have well defined marketing arrangements, other crops such as horticultural crops, maize, beans, Irish

potatoes, and bananas depend on weekly markets where prices vary according to supply and demand of the products.

### **Inadequate Water**

Water as a resource is a big challenge in the district especially in the arid and semi-arid regions of the district. Water shortages in the rivers are compounded by the destruction of the catchment areas through soil degradation. Provision of adequate water for agriculture, industrial and domestic use will be an enormous development challenge during the plan period and this calls for concerted efforts to conserve the catchment areas and forests. There is also need to construct and rehabilitate the available water facilities to measure up to the ever increasing demand for water for both domestic, agricultural and industrial development in the district

## **2.5.2 Cross Cutting Issues**

### **Gender Inequalities**

Gender concerns have implications on economic growth and poverty reduction. During the formulation of both sector and sub-sector goals, it is important therefore that gender concerns are integrated as there is proof to show that 60% of the women constitute the agricultural workforce, but only a small percentage of them hold title deeds to land, imposing a great constraint on their ability to make major land-related investment decisions including obtaining credit using title deeds as collateral.

Policies formulated during the plan will be gender focused as history has made women/girls more vulnerable and put them at the periphery of development efforts. Engaging more women in the development process is important as they make up 51% of the population and are the ones engaged in the productive as well as the subsistence sector of the economy. There is need to bring about proactive interventions to make women gain access to and control production assets which are currently vested in the hands of the male gender.

The plan will ensure that both women and men are effectively integrated in the development process at all levels and adopt agenda responsive approach to planning and implementation of development activities.

### **SWOT Analysis**

<b>Strengths</b>	<b>Weaknesses</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Threats</b>
Ministry of Gender and Children Affairs: Strong Maendeleo ya Wanawake.	Low funding: Low membership: Members not exposed so much.	Women Enterprise Fund: Civil Society Organizations;	High illiteracy; Retrogressive Culture; Lack of funds.

### **Environmental Conservation and Management**

The district strives to ensure that the populace live in a clean, secure and sustainable environment through increased forest cover; reduction of environment-related diseases; promoting environmental conservation; improving pollution and waste management; and

*Maara District Development Plan 2008-2012*

public-private partnership in improved water and sanitation delivery. Specific strategies include promoting environmental conservation for better support to the economic pillar priorities and achieving the MDGs: improving pollution and waste management, public-private sector partnerships for improving efficiency in water and sanitation delivery, enhancing disaster preparedness in the district.

In development planning, environmental conservation and management is the key as we focus on the concept of sustainable development. It is important to note that, there can be improved development through poverty reduction by saving the environment. Environmental protection and long term economic growth are both complementary and mutually dependent

### SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Kenya Forest Service: MKEP: NEMA.	Corruption: Bureaucracy: Inadequate funds:	Tree: Planting days: Conducive Climate: FDAs: Youth Camps:	Climate change: Human Wildlife: Layout: High population growth.

### High Poverty Levels

This is both a cause and a consequence of environmental destruction especially that of land and water catchment areas. Majority of those who degrade land and water catchment areas are poor farmers whose livelihood depend entirely on direct exploitation of natural resources: such farmers invade wetlands, river basin, water catchment areas and mountain slopes in search of water, pasture and suitable land for subsistence farming which tend to be their only means of survival. The use of appropriate technologies that make them access water on-site would reduce their need to invade wetlands, river basins and water catchment and hence save the environment. Poverty reduction will therefore be addressed through the DDP as a key intervention to environmental protection

### SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Devolved youth and women fund: Availability of labour force: Availability of land.	Lack of entrepreneurship culture among locals: Risk averse attitude-fear of taking loans: A large dependent population: Poor access roads to market centres	Skills development for youth at youth polytechnics: Promote more self employment by giving trade loans: Improve and open more access roads.	Frequent drought that destroys lives and livelihood:

### Disaster Management

Some parts of the district are semi arid with fragile ecologies and marginal economies that are fragile, during dry periods. Like other semi-arid districts affected by drought there is usually an influx of animals and pastoralists from the neighboring districts in search of pasture and water. This affects the eco-system which is already under stress and

makes the impact of drought more severe. At this period there is also reduction in pasture and fodder including the forested areas which leads to animals moving from the protected areas to the lower settled areas causing serious human wildlife conflict among the residents as well as destruction of crops at this critical drought periods. It is during this period that, water shortage becomes critical especially for surface water flowing from the catchments. This leads to over-abstraction of water by the upstream communities who are usually desperate to use this meagre resource for vegetable cultivation. This consequently leads to conflict between water users upstream and those down stream.

During the plan period both agriculture and water sectors are expected to be strengthened to come up with drought mitigation measures that tackle the effects of famine through planting of drought resistant crops and fast maturing crops, use of pesticides and traditional preservatives as measures to reduce pre-and-post harvest in the management and reduction of the risk and impact of other disasters in the district such as fires and accidents, the government institutions, and Civil Society Organization will play a pivotal role in offering trainings on First Aid and fire fighting techniques mostly to households and forest fires.

### SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Disaster management patrol unit in the forest; Donation of drought resistant seeds.	lack of equipment inadequate funds; low technical know-how; In adequate seeds.	Kenya red cross as partner; campaign to plant orphaned crops;	arsonists out to destroy forest and houses; Ignorance.

### HIV/AIDS

HIV/AIDS pandemic poses a serious threat to the development of the district as the prevalence rate stands at 5.1% against the national of 7%. The scourge is on the increase virtually in all the two divisions of the district, AIDS related deaths are common and those mainly affected are those within the productive age group of (15-49) years of age. Also the number of HIV/AIDS orphans is on the increase and so are the number of street children.

Progressive gains on poverty reduction may be reversed if concerted efforts are not urgently put in place to bring the HIV/AIDS pandemic under control. Poverty is viewed as a cause, manifestation & consequence of HIV/AIDS. Poverty increases vulnerability of people to HIV, hence there is need to redirect resources towards support services to the affected households. This can lead to bringing other households below the poverty line. Households are also constrained to spend valuable time taking care of the sick, while the economy suffers, as highly trained and technically competent people are more susceptible to infection. The situation is further aggravated by the fact that HIV/AIDS mostly affects people in the productive age, leaving minors and the elderly people to take care of households.

HIV/AIDS in the district is linked to the socio-cultural values and norms such as age and sex distribution, morbidity and mortality patterns and increasing urbanization, marriage



sexual practices and child bearing, initiation rites marital practices of polygamy widow inheritance, wife sharing, and child marriages, premarital sex, and commercial sex due to economic problems. For any AIDS program to succeed, special attention should be given to the above factors.

HIV/AIDS has led to declining productivity of the labour force due to morbidity and mortality and rise in medical expenses loss of man hours and employment. It has also led to psychological and physical stress due to uncertainty of the future, stigmatization, emotional stress and depression and an increase of orphans. Programs geared towards encouraging people to attend voluntary counseling and testing will be undertaken. The district will also encourage sector collaboration in programs and activities directed towards reducing the spread of the virus; these activities include VCT services, PMCT service ART services.

### SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
NACC structure in district i.e.: DTC/CACC VCT centres;	Headquarter funds! Inadequate staff! Inadequate VCT centres.	campaign on behaviour change Psychosocial: support by CSO.	religions beliefs against condoms-increased number of OVCs-famine

### The High Youthful Population

The youth form 60% of the total labor force but many of them have not been absorbed in the job market owing to the country's high unemployment level. Further they are affected by other challenges including drug abuse, HIV/AIDS, and unemployment.

### SWOT Analysis

Strength	Weakness	Opportunities	Threats
<b>Youth</b>			
ministry of youth affairs youth polytechnics; youth enterprise funds & c-yes.	low tracking level; over dependence on formal jobs.	devolved funds:	Poverty: Political exploitation of youth.

### People with Disabilities

People with disabilities have been treated with scorn and seen as dependants who cannot add value to economic and developmental processes in the district. There was a national campaign to recognize people with disabilities. A major challenge in the district is that there is only one institution that takes care of needs of children with disabilities. The institution does not offer the necessary training required up to secondary and tertiary level requiring the students to go for further education in other regions. There is need to establish the number of people with disabilities and by the type of disability and involve them in decision making at all levels and to empower them economically.

## SWOT Analysis

Strength	Weakness	Opportunities	Threats
Campaign to recognize disabled people in decision making.	Unreliable data on the disable people	Devolved funds APDK. Government support.	Continued discrimination; High poverty levels; Illiteracy.

## 2.6 Analysis of Development Issues, Causes, Development Objectives, Immediate objectives / Targets and Formulation of Strategies

### Agriculture and Rural Development sector

Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
Shortage of agricultural farming land.	High population density leading to land subdivision.  Over reliance on farming as source of income.	Enforce laws to control land sub-division into un-economical units. Encourage establishment of cottage industries.	Sensitize the population on birth control. Explore other income generating alternatives.	Initiate review of economic farm land sizes policies.  Campaign on population control Explore value addition in agricultural products
Low Agricultural productivity.	Use of uncertified seed. Inadequate use of farm inputs. High input prices. Poor pest and disease control.	Encourage use of certified seeds. Intensification of farming methods. Encourage use of farm inputs. Improve capacity of farmer organizations to purchase in bulk Carry out pest and disease surveillance.	Sensitize farmers on use of certified/improved seed.  Availed farm inputs for demonstrations. Train farmer on group formation and dynamics. Reduce pest and disease damage	Carry out campaign on use of certified and improved seed.  Hold on farm demonstration Community mobilization and trainings.  Train farmers on pest and disease control.
Poor access to market	Poor state of the roads. Inadequate market information.	To facilitate access to market through rural road improvement.  Facilitate management and dissemination of market information.	Sensitize the community/farmer groups on marketing information.  Sensitize the community/farmer groups on collection and analysis and dissemination of information.	Strengthen capacity building efforts for community and farmer groups.  Establishment of information desks.  Avail market prices through public notice boards in market centers.

Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
Weak institution capacity	Weak collaboration and linkages with other government institutions rendering related services.	Strengthen linkages and collaboration among institutions rendering related services.	Sensitize the community/ farmer groups on the existence and roles of other institutions.	Initiate and promote both divisional and district stakeholders' forums to enhance/ spearhead development.
Low Livestock Productivity.	Poor Livestock breed; Inadequate fodder! High input prices! Inadequate technical know-how.	Intensify selection of Livestock breeds; Intensification of farming methods! Capacity building.	Encourage farmers to use high quality breeding materials. Introduce high yielding foddors. Train farmers on intensified Livestock keeping.	Carry out campaigns on use of high quality breeding materials for all Livestock. Hold on farm demonstration on fodder production & utilization
Inadequate co-operative Knowledge and information.	Limited funds and resources for education and training	Improve co-operative knowledge and training activities	Create and increase Awareness on co-operative principles and activities	carry out promotional meetings; Encourage co-operatives to allocate More funds for training in their budgets
Low SACCO savings and loan default.	Poor savings culture HIV/AIDS scourge.	Promote savings mobilization by 2012.	Train on the benefits/merits of savings mobilization.	Promote increased savings by giving awards to good savers.

## Human Resource Development

Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
The continued increase cases of malaria cases.	Favorable environmental condition for vector causing malaria.	Reduced malaria cases.	Intensify use of treated mosquito nets.	Intensive malaria control and prevention measures.
HIV/AIDS- high cases of commercial sex.	Poor behavioral change High level of money circulation.	Encourage the community to change behaviour.	Encourage the visiting of VCTs.	Initiate outreach services in open forms. Increase VCT Centers in the district. Mainstream HIV/AIDS policy at workplace in all sectors.
Lack of infrastructure.	expansion of schools high enrolment rates due to free secondary education.	Improve quality of teaching and learning.	Provide all schools with basic infrastructure.	seek support from donors, PTA and CDF to develop infrastructures along with MOE support.
Understaffing	High enrolment rates. High retirement of teachers and	Government to allocate for more teachers employment.	-improve teachers pupil ratio to 1;40 & 1;35 in primary and	Staff balancing. Advertise for employment in consultation with TSC.

Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
	no replacement.		secondary respectively.	
High number of orphans	High death rate due to HIV-AIDS.	Reduce HIV-AIDS infections by 10%.	open rehabilitation and rescue centers for the orphaned children.	launch camping for rescue of orphans and seek donor support.

### Physical infrastructure

Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
Poor Roads.	Inadequate funds for maintenance.	To provide all season roads access to within 2Km to 80% of the district population by 2012.	To sustain cost effective maintenance of maintainable roads using local resources.	To utilize funds from RMLF prudently for roads maintenance.  To solicit for development partners e.g EU & KFW funds for roads 2000 programme (national).
Lack of all weather roads (Bitumen).	Lack of development funds to construct new roads	To develop to Bitumen standard all roads cutting across the entire district to neighbouring districts.	to use development vote allocation to construct all weather roads.	to solicit for development partners to supplement the development vote.

### Environment, Water and Sanitation

Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
Scarcity of water.	Over abstraction; Interference with water catchments areas; Unreliable & inadequate rainfall; Under exploitation of ground water potential	Increase water & sewerage coverage by 60%	Avail more funds for borehole drilling and construction of rain water harvesting structure Strict control of abstraction levels	Construct of mega dams in the forest
Destruction of water catchment areas.	High population. Densities; Grazing of livestock within the protected areas	Gazetment of water catchment Areas Enforce existing laws	Mobilize funds to rehabilitate the destructed catchment areas Funds to fence off spring sites etc.	Rehabilitate catchment areas and wet lands.

Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
In-effective aged water infrastructure.	Many years of operation Vandalism & poor maintenance.	Re-design the projects to cater for current water demands.	mobilize funds for survey and design work.	Rehabilitate at least one rural – urban water.

### Governance, Justice, Law and Order

Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
Voter apathy	Ignorance Illiteracy Poverty	Reduce apathy to 5%	Voter education in schools and barazas	Issue relevant messages, information and literature
Low capture of all eligible voters.	Voter registration apathy, Low level of IDs application	Improve voter awareness to 60% of total population by 2012	Aggressively deliver the registration service within the few constraints & publicity.	Voters registration alongside ID issuance.
Low voters participation in registration and election	Lack of comprehensive voters education	Raise participation to 85%	Ignorance of the right of franchise  Lack of ID and/or passports	Educate public through appropriate media to reduce the ignorance Liaise with registrar of persons to reduce non-enrollment to below 5% by 2012
Applicants not registering in time	Ignorance-Poverty	To increase of registered applicants by 10% every year	Mounting of mobile registration exercises Educate such persons by holding public barazas once a month in locations	Holding public barazas in conjunction with the provincial administration

### Special Programmes

Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
Under performing self help groups	Inadequate project management skills & funds	Strengthen groups through building their capacities	Empower the groups through training to enhance their potential	Create awareness to increase accessibility to the existing funds i.e. Poverty Eradication, Grants to Self Help Groups, CDF, LATIF, Women Enterprise Funds etc
Weak financial base for needy clients(vulnerable)	Inadequate funds	Strengthen vulnerable ability for self reliance	Provide necessary information to the vulnerable to enhance their potential	Expand the existing Relief of Distress funds & Cash Transfer Facility to stabilize the clients potentiality

Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
Weak cultural groups	Lack of funds for groups/cultural activities	To increase group(s) potential by 2012	Provide grant fund for a revolving fund to groups to enhance their potentials	Establishing a revolving fund
Illiteracy	Poor access to formal education	Make frequent visits to workplace to educate both employer and employees	Advise trade unions and FKE to educate their members	Sensitize all stakeholders on their rights
Lack of sufficient manpower in different sectors	Lack of enough funds to hire staff	Plan and supply enough manpower	Employment of technical staff	Informing employment agents on the current situation on funds and manpower

**CHAPTER THREE:**  
**DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES AND PRIORITIES**



### 3.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter maps out priority measures to be undertaken to achieve the mid term targets set out in the Kenya Vision 2030 to address the goal of making Kenya an industrializing middle income country by the end of the Vision period through reducing incidences of poverty and spurring growth. It covers each sectors vision and mission, district response to sector vision and mission, importance of the sector in the district, the role of stakeholders in the sectors, priorities, constraints, strategies and programs/projects, cross-sector linkages and strategies to mainstream cross-cutting issues and development challenges covered in the previous chapter

### 3.1 AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

#### 3.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission:

The vision is “an innovative, commercially oriented and modern agriculture and rural development sector” while the mission is “To improve livelihood of Kenyans through promotion of competitive agriculture, sustainable livestock and fisheries sub sectors growth of a viable cooperative sub-sector, equitable distribution and sustainable management of land resources, appropriate forestry resources management and conservation of wildlife”

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

The district will endeavor to utilize the available potentials to bring about food security and create employment. All partners in development will be will be encouraged to play complementary role in quest to reducing poverty through value addition by agro processing, effective livestock production service fork sustainable and prosperous livestock sub sector and development of fisheries sub sector in the district.

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

The sector is important in the district as it enables creation of employment, improves food security, earns income to the people and gives general contribution to poverty reduction through the improvement of the socio-economic well being of the people in the district as it provides employment direct and indirect to 90% of the people. The main agricultural activities in the district are coffee farming, tea, dairy farming and food crops like maize, beans, and bananas. The cooperative sub-sector is also important in the process of offering credit to farmers and market/storage infrastructure to the farmers and acts as an engine for mobilization of rural resources for development.



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### 3.1.4 Roles of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Government of Kenya (GOK)	Funding; Policy direction, technical officers Provision of extension services;
Development partners	Co-funding;
Research Institutions	Research on appropriate farming technologies; Research on viable crops and livestock breeds;
NGOs, CBOs, FBOs, Private Sector	Capacity building in participatory development; Financial support to development projects;
Farmers	Carry out farming activities; Adoption of skills and new technologies; Support to cooperative societies through active membership; Participation in the participatory rural appraisal activities and CAPs development.

### 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);	High cost of production; Poor marketing channels; Unpredictable weather patterns; Poor crop husbandry;	Streamline marketing institutions; Farmer education through extension services; Exploring use of irrigation facilities; Development of drought resistant crops; of acaricides;
Livestock Development	Reduce tick borne diseases; Enhance livestock production through improved artificial insemination;	High cost of acaricides; Poor management of dips; Inadequate and expensive AI services; Poor marketing channels;	Training and supervision to private A.I service providers; Upgrade existing livestock breeds; Provide an outlet for livestock sales.
Land Administration, Survey and Human Settlement	Finalize all the on-going adjudication sections before declaring new ones; Sort out administrative boundary disputes.	Slow pace of adjudication work  Political interference; Ignorance on land rules and procedures;	Train dip management committees; Provide initial stock . Sensitisation of the community on the need for adjudication; Accelerate finalisation of the land sections for registration;
Co-operative Development	Infrastructure development training; Quality improvement; Quantity improvement	Insufficient funding, Weather fluctuations; Products price fluctuations.	Training; Source funds for infrastructure development; Re-organisation of society by-

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Targets
	and Improvement of management skills.		laws.
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:	Inadequate funding: Shortage of land for pond development: Low acceptability of fish in some parts due to culture: Lack of storage facilities.	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;

### 3.1.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

#### A: On-going projects: Crop Development

Project/ Programme Location/ Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
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:

#### B: New Project Proposals: Crop Development and Food Security

Project/Programme Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Improvement of Fruit Trees District wide	1	Improve quality and subsequently market and increase rural incomes: Diversification of cash crops.	2 tree nurseries per Division: 30 farmers per group to be trained (2 groups per Division): Train 5 horticultural officers in the Division.	Establishment of fruit trees nurseries: Training on husbandry and other management practices.
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	Plant oil crops (sunflower) and establish rural oil processing project: Train and equip community groups on oil extraction,

Project/Programme Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
			year.	packaging and marketing.
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;
Promotion of Drought Evading Crops District wide	4	To ensure food self sufficiency.	2 bulking sites Train 30 farmers in each bulking site.	Liaison with KARI; Establishment of bulking sites; Procurement of basic seed;

### B: New Project Proposals: Livestock Development

Project Name Location/Div	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
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.
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.
Fodder Conservation and Treatment Training Programme District wide	3	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.
Rehabilitation of Dipping Services District wide	4	To make all dips functional and sustainable.	reduce tick borne diseases to less than 10%	Revitalizing all the 52 dip committees;
A.I Privatisation Support District wide	5	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;

Project Name Location/Div	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Establishment of Bull Camps District wide	6	To produce crosses with first growth rate and high milk production	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:

#### 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.	Forwarding the maps to the District Surveyor for printing; Forward Register to the Director of Adjudication for finality.
Kandungu Muthambi Division	Finalize the section for registration. Finalize all A/R objections;	Register all land parcels in the section.	Forward maps to the District Surveyor for printing; Forward the register to the Director of Adjudication for finality.
Lower Kandungu Muthambi Division	Finalize all committee and A/B cases to facilitate publication of the Register; Forward the Register to the Director for finality.	Register all parcels in the section.	Forward the register to the Director of Adjudication for finality. Hearing A/Board cases; Implementation of A/B. decisions; Preparation of Adjudication Records; Publish register complete;

#### 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	Accommodation for the four Departments of the Ministry in the District:	Complete office Block with 20 rooms.	Construction of the office block.
Acquisition of Vehicles	2	Enhance mobility for efficient delivery of services:	One new vehicle.	Request for new vehicles from the Ministry.

### A: On-going Projects: Cooperative Development

Project Name Location /Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Coffee Quality and Quantity Improvement and Control District wide	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.

### A: On-going Projects / Programmes: Fisheries

Project Name Location / Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Farm visits District wide	To establish modern designed Fishponds:	Construct about 40 ponds with modern design of 8000m <sup>2</sup> ;	Train farmers on: pond construction, pond management;
Fish Pond Stocking District wide	To boost fish production output. To optimally stock farmers ponds with high quality fish breeds; To acclimatize fingerlings prior to stocking to enhance their survival rates after stocking.	Recruit about 20 new fish farmers per year to meet increasing fish demand in the District. Stock 340 ponds of total area 30,000m <sup>2</sup> with 60,000 fingerlings; Achieve about 90% fish survival rate over the whole growth cycle;	Maintenance of optimum water quality parameters; Sustainable fish stock densities; Record keeping; Control of fish diseases; Procure and distribute fingerlings to farmers.

### B: New Project Proposals: Fisheries

Project Name Location / Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Office Construction Non-residential Maara District Headquarters	1	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.

Project Name Location / Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Fish Demonstration Ponds District wide	2	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.
Trout Development District wide	3	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.

### 3.1.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The development of the sector depends substantially on improved infrastructure (roads, water supplies, and electricity), good market outlets, good security and ICT now that Kenya vision 2030 emphasizes on business off sharing.

The poor state of rural access roads are a serious impediment to marketing of agricultural and livestock produce. Impassable roads during times of peak production lead to a lot of wastage. Concerted efforts by key stakeholders in the physical infrastructure sector notably public works, the district roads board and constituency development fund is indeed necessary for regular grading of the roads and other physical infrastructure that support ease transportation of goods to the markets in and outside the district.

Lack of electricity in rural areas affects the introduction of agro-processing industries with the detrimental effect of inducing rural-urban migration for people in search of employment opportunities elsewhere.

Productive labour force has been declining in rural areas with the majority opting to move to the cities. Those left behind are the very young and aged. The situation has not been made any better by the HIV/AIDS pandemic and the trend needs to be reversed so as to provide the much needed labour force to support the agriculture and rural development sector as it is the backbone of the district economy. While the special programs sub-sector will assist in financing basic infrastructure in the greater semi-arid marginal region of the district.

The sector will depend immensely on the Education and Health sub-sectors to develop the necessary human capacity to understand and implement the various extension messages, environmental conservation, tourism activities commerce and industry and provide labor force with necessary technical skills to undertake rural development activities

For the sector to thrive security and program coordination is a basic necessity this will be assured by the governance justice law and order sector through the provincial administration sub-sector.

### **3.1.8 Strategies to Mainstream Crosscutting Issues**

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

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

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

The Vision of the sector is "A harmonious and globally competitive industrial and investment society that thrives as a destination of choice with citizens operating freely across borders"

The mission is "To facilitate sustainable tourism, diversified trade and investment, vibrant industrial base, regional integration and preservation of national heritage and culture for sustainable development".

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

The District 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 are 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 those of 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.

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

This 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.



### 3.2.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

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

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

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Trade	Offer training on managerial skills; Offer consultancy to the potential and existing traders; Licensing of commercial activities to legalise businesses.	Limited finances especially on working capital Lack of managerial skills Lack of market information for some products especially exports.	Skills upgrading and entrepreneurial training geared towards enhancement of participation of traders: Collaboration with other relevant institutions to facilitate harmonization and simplification of trade; Investment and documentation requirements and Small Scale Industries.
Financial Services	Increase community participation by taking more groups clients; Maintain repayment rate at 100%; Expand on client base.	Defaulters/dishonesty among the clients; Double and multi-funding/ collaboration with other Micro Finance Institutions;	BIMAS will move into the interior parts of the district to reach those who do not have financial services from the micro financial institutions; Educate clients on loan usage, repayment, and the importance of their loan in development projects;

### 3.2.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

#### A: On-Going Projects: Trade

Project Name Location/Division	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.
Sub-Office District H/Quarters	2	Bring services closer to people.	Open a sub office.	Establishment of office due to long distance for services.

### A: On-Going Projects: Small Scale Industries

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Financing Entrepreneurs District wide	To ensure money is available for growth of enterprises.	To ensure that a District based revolving fund is established within two years of plan period:	Formation of Savings and Credit Cooperative Societies: Start revolving fund:
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	Sensitise to members of Jua Kali Associations on need to contribute to the existence of the Jua Kali associations.
Development of Infrastructure District wide	To ensure that a conducive working environment is provided for production and diversity.	To ensure the basic infrastructure is available within the first year of plan period in Chogoria Jua Kali site: Construct the sheds within the first 3 years of plan period.	Provide Land for Jua Kali sheds: Construct the sheds.

### B: New Project Proposals: Small Scale Industries

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activity
Training of Jua Kali Artisans	1	Train owners and managers of business:	To ensure high quality products; To create more income generating opportunities.	To train 100 owner and managers of the business in every year of plan period

#### 3.2.7 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 main 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 local authorities that maintain the road network. Low coffee and tea prices imply that meager funds are available for the improvement of roads that should support agriculture, tourism, trade and industry.

#### 3.2.8 Mainstreaming Cross-Cutting Issues

The sector which may call for modern technology utilization will involve the youth and also gender issues will be addressed. The sector trainings and demonstrations will highlight the causes, effects and impacts of HIV/Aids to the community. The affected and infected by the HIV/Aids have been incorporated in these trainings for empowerment on how to mitigate effects of HIV/Aids and prevention of infection

### 3.3 PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

#### 3.3.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The sector vision is to "Provide cost-effective, world-class infrastructure facilities and services in support of Vision 2030". While the mission is "To provide efficient, affordable and reliable infrastructure for sustainable economic growth and development through construction, modernization, rehabilitation and effective management of all infrastructure facilities".

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

The district is committed to provide quality service to all clients through the achievement and sustenance of roads, buildings and other public works activities in support to social, economic needs and aspirations of the populace of the district.

Maara District shall also contribute to national development by promoting and supporting smallholder irrigation and drainage development in a sustainable and environmentally friendly manner. There shall also be adoption of energy saving technologies, for example the Kenya Ceramic and the Maendeleo portable stoves on proper use, fuel saving of up to 50% compared to the three stone fire is achievable and the expansion of the rural electrification programme to cover more regions in the district.

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

The sector is involved in development, maintenance and rehabilitation of the road network, government buildings and other public works; Registration of roads, building contractors and materials suppliers; Capacity building in the road and building sub sector. It also facilitates the provision and maintenance of the basic infrastructure facilities in the district in collaboration with other relevant ministries, departments and institutions. The sector also promotes food production in the district in form of both food crop and horticultural crops through irrigation hence leading to food security for the populace.

#### 3.3.4 Role of the Stakeholders in the Sector

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

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

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Communication	Postal Corporation will introduce postal Agency Services at Marima and Magutuni market Centres.	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; To ensure that speed and efficiency in mail handling conveyance and delivery.
Energy	Supply electricity to all coffee factories, and market centres .	High cost of fuel. Overdependence of wood fuel.	Rural Electrification will be taken to all coffee factories, all market centres, schools and Health facilities.
Housing	Renovation of the existing houses and putting up more houses.	members fall behind the schedule of their mortgage repayment; Less devoted and committed management committee;	sensitise members on the importance of decent housing;

### 3.3.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

#### 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.	Implement Rural Electrification programmed in the district (Various divisions)
Micro-Hydro Power Generation Projects District wide	2	To utilize the existing river for power generation	One power Generation projects on each of the five major rivers.	Construction of canals and power house

#### B: New Projects: Roads

Project Name Location/Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Road No. D474 Muthambi/ Mwimbi Division	1	Connect Meru South and Meru Central	Approx. 32km.	Gravelling to all weather standard from Marima (Junct. B6) to Meru Central border (Mara Ciiri).
Road E764 Muthambi Division	2	Reduce operational cost by improving the roads	18km.	Gravelling to all weather standards. Connecting Marima (Junct. B6) to Makutano (Junct. D473).
Road E765 / E766 Mwimbi Division	3	Reduce operational costs by improving the road.	Approx. 30km.	Gravelling to all Weather standards. Connecting Junction B6 (Katharaka) and Junction B6 (Pole Pole).
Building Bridges Muthandara on Road E766 Mwimbi Division	4	To connect Mwimbi Division and Muthambi Division.	One bridge.	Construction of a new bridge.
Building bridges Lower Maara Lower Nithi Muthambi	5	To connect the adjacent areas of the Divisions.	Two bridges.	Construction of new bridges.

Project Name Location/Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Division				
Building Bridges of Mwithanga, Upper Maara, Maara Ciiri (Road D474) Mwimbi Division	6	Connect the section of areas with it Mwimbi Division.	3 no. Bridges.	Construction of decks of concrete and remove the timber.
Routine Maintenance All Classified Roads in the District	7	Improve the riding surface of our roads.	All roads in the District.	Grading and Spot Patching where its required on our roads.

### A: On-Going Projects: Urbanization

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of Bus Park	To harmonize parking of vehicles especially matatus and enhance revenue generation.	Maximize revenue.	Construction.
Roads and Drainage District wide	Improvement of accessibility.	Ease of movement.	Grading and offering of roads drainage.
Improvement of Hawkers Market District wide	To have a planned and habitable hawkers site.	Increase revenue collection.	Construction of shed, drainage and fencing.
Town Hall and Offices	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	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.
Stage Park	To improve revenue base; To provide parking services for the matatus/buses.	One stage park.	Purchase land; Construct Bus Park.
Road Maintenance	To ensure that all the residents get access to the main classified roads without difficulties;	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	1	Training of staff and procurement and installation equipments.	Enhance work performance.	Purchase and install a computer.
Purchase of a Lorry	2	Generate revenue to the council; Give services to our residents.	One Isuzu lorry.	The Council has no vehicle to give services and plans to

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
				buy an Isuzu lorry.
Sewerage	3	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.
Stadium	4	To promote sporting in the area; For revenue generation;	One stadium.	Purchase land; Construction of Stadium.

#### A: On-going Projects / Programmes: Population

Project Name	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
Coordination of Population Policy Implementation at District Level	To promote and coordinate multi-sectoral approach in implementation of population programmes;	Inventory of population agencies and progress reports;	Conduct inventory of agencies in 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	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.

### 3.3.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The physical infrastructure sector will link with other sectors by providing the basic facilitative framework. The sector would be very instrumental in determining the extent to which the development in the Agriculture and Rural Development sector reaches through reduced transport costs, access to markets and raw materials development

Despite the district's fairly good infrastructural development, their condition(s) remain wanting. Progress in on-going rehabilitation will be conducive to reactivation of business activities and commerce by opening up poorly linked rural areas. This is aimed at linking main market centres to make them vibrant as potential for development exists in these areas

*Maara District Development Plan 2008-2012*

Enhancement of income earnings from agricultural related activities will contribute positively to physical infrastructure development either through improved cess allocations or improved revenue collection from other source by the local authorities.

Conversely, infrastructural rehabilitation and improvement is a prerequisite for growth of other sectors particularly agriculture and rural development.

### **3.3.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross Cutting Issues**

Here the sector ministries will seek to increase the role played by women and youth in the construction and maintenance of unclassified roads.

On HIV/AIDS the sector will focus taking the messages to the community through IEC materials by involving them directly in developing and implementing various activities. The district is home to a large migrant population hence requiring efforts to sensitize them on preventive measures on HIV/AIDS infections.

The sector will also intensify awareness on the advantages of using renewable sources of energy in a bid to conserve the environment. Also improved drainage on the roads is important to reducing the harmful effects on the environment; this will be steered by the Ministry of Roads.

## **3.4 ENVIRONMENT, WATER AND SANITATION**

### **3.4.1 Sector Vision and Mission**

The sector vision is to ensure a clean and secure environment, sustainably managed mineral resources, irrigation development, access to clean and affordable water and sanitation for all while the mission is “to promote conservation and protection of the environment, in order to support exploitation of mineral resources, integrated water resource management for enhanced water availability as well as quality sanitation for national development”

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

Maara District will direct its effort in protection of the environment and conservation of natural resources. The water towers will be protected while the available rivers will be tapped for both domestic and irrigation purposes to fight poverty.

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

This sector is important in the district since it enables residents to acquire clean and adequate water when the rivers and water towers are conserved. Further, there is creation of jobs through exploitation of natural resources such as water for irrigation.

### 3.4.4 Roles of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Government of Kenya (GOK) Development partners Government Departments CDF  NGOs, CBOs, FBOs, Private Sector	Funding; Policy direction Co-funding Funding, technical expertise Infrastructure development including markets, irrigation facilities Capacity building in participatory development Financial support to development projects Environmental conservation Participation in the participatory rural appraisal activities and CAPs development Supply of inputs e.g. drugs, equipments and organized field days

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

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Targets
Water Supply	Upgrade water supply to Chogoria Town and its environs; implement new domestic water supply projects;	Inadequate funding, leadership wrangles among water user groups; Low water tariffs that cannot sustain 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;
Irrigation Development	Irrigation water to be available through out the year; Farmers to benefit from professional advice in managing irrigation.	Donor unwillingness to fund irrigation projects as opposed to water supply systems for domestic use; Terrain in the district (steep slopes);	GOK to set up special funds for irrigation infrastructure development in the rural areas; Cost of funds (interest rates) to be lowered;
Environment	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;	Lack of funds to support conservation programmes; 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;	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; Increase the current areas under industrial forestry as a way of improving the availability of forest products thereby relieving pressure on the indigenous forests;
Major Water	Ensure proper	Inadequate funding;	Provision of improved



Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Targets
<b>Works</b>	programmes to enable increased access to improved water supply and sanitation;	Encroachment in towns leading to poor waste disposal;	water supply and sanitation (WSS) Develop Programmes that will increase poor people's access to improved WSS as means of improving well-being.

### 3.4.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

#### A: On-going Projects: Water Supply

Project/Programme Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
Gatua Karimba Water Project	To supply potable water to this rural community	The project is expected to serve 28,000 people during its ultimate stage.	Construction of 2 masonry storage tanks and completion of distribution network.

#### B: New Project Proposals: Water Supply

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Maanyaga Water Project Karingani,	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 and ground level storage tanks.
Kiraro Social Welfare	2	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.

#### B: New Project Proposals: Irrigation Development

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Iruma-Magutuni Irrigation Scheme	1	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.
Muthande Irrigation Project	2	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.

## A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Environment

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Conservation and Protection of Chogoria Forest Station	To conserve the remaining natural habitats; To conserve biological diversity;	Rehabilitate about 10 Ha. of forest per year; Effectively patrol all the 44,000Ha of the forest;	Improve forest surveillance; Enhance community participation in forest conservation.
Rural Forest Extension District wide	To increase tree cover on farmlands; To promote soil, water and biodiversity conservation and reduce pressure on indigenous forests.	Plant 10 Ha per year Conduct 260 farm visits per year; Support 50 forest user groups with 100,000 seedlings per year;	Public education on the importance of rural forestry; Promote Agro forestry;
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	1	Enhance the capacity of the local community in forest conservation; Promote partnership in conservation.	Support selected forest conservation groups; Rehabilitate 5 Ha of forest area per year through enrichment planting using the local community.	Development of joint forest conservation protocols; Development of ecotourism.
Hill-top Afforestation	2	To protect and conserve all gazetted hills in the district; Conserve soil, water and biological diversity of the hills;	Establish 2 Forest Guard camps within the Kiera hills which have an combined area of 4736.2 Ha;	Afforestation of gazetted hill; Establishment of Forest Guard Camps; Propagation of community education on forest conservation.

### 3.4.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The environment water and sanitation is linked to every sector. The forestry department and agriculture will be expected to take the lead in promoting afforestation and environmental conservation, while NEMA will take lead in advocating environmental safety and take relevant action when remedial measures are called for.

### **3.4.8 Mainstreaming of Cross-Cutting Issues**

In this sector issues of gender have been addressed through encouraging women participation in development activities. Through labour based work more women are expected to participate in routine maintenance of water & irrigation supplies and environmental conservation.

Water sub-sector undertakes training of community groups in management of water resources. In these training HIV/AIDS has been included as a topic so as to increase awareness of the scourge. The affected and infected by the HIV/AIDS scourge have been encouraged to participate.

The ongoing projects in the water sub-sector have undertaken Environmental Impact Assessment. This has ensured that projects being implemented have minimal negative effect on the environment.

## **3.5 HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT**

### **3.5.1 Vision and Mission**

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

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

### **3.5.2 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 in which the Government of Kenya has spent a lot of resources to see that citizens are healthy and educated. The DDC and residents of the 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 Rural Development 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 five years.

### **3.5.3 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.

### 3.5.4 Role of stakeholders in the Sector

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

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

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
HIV/AIDS	Create awareness on HIV/AIDS control campaigns, at all levels training of health personnel and establishing day care counseling centres.	High cost of Anti-Retroviral drugs, and slow response to behavioral change.	intensify behavioural change campaigns, encourage voluntary counseling, testing and home based care and safe sex.
Education and Training	Construction of Early Childhood Development Resource Centre (ECD); Intensification of inspection in schools; 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;	High cost of education; Financial inadequacy, Drug abuse; HIV/AIDS among teachers; Inadequate trained personnel; Child labour and negligence.	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;

### B: New Project/Programmes Proposal: HIV/AIDS

Project Name Location/Division	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/counseling centres at divisional levels Intensify awareness campaign; Promote behavioural change; Improve procurement of STI, TB, and drugs.

## B: New Project Proposals: Education

Project Name Location/Division	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 quality services:	Pre-school teachers Parents of small (under 5 years): Educate personnel Stakeholders i.e. councillors, sponsors, chiefs.	Training of ECD pre-school teachers: Training of ECD care given i.e. mothers, house girls and related persons;
Improve Income Levels for Women Groups District wide	2	Access credit facilities to registered groups.	Raise income levels for individual group members.	Improve income levels: All registered groups.
Training of Part-time Teachers and Leaders District wide	3	To equip them with knowledge and skills related to adult teaching.	To train all part time. Self-Help, and voluntary based teachers leaders.	To train part-time teachers and other community leaders.
Construction of the District Resource Centre	4	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
Construction of Divisional Offices District wide	5	To ensure work efficiency: 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

## B: New Project Proposals: Health and Nutrition

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Operating Theatre at Magutuni District Hospital	1	Provide surgical operation services.	Timely operations minimizing loss of lives.	Completion of theatre building.
Electrification of Magutuni District Hospital	2	Provide proper lighting and improve facilitate use of equipments.	Entire hospital block.	Extend the line of power to reach the hospital.
Quality Primary Health Care	3	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;
Quality	4	To improve	All the under 5s to	Encourage breast feeding;

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Nutritional Support Children Especially Under (5s) Five		nutritional status for the Under 5s; To diagnose and manage malnutrition;	have growth monitoring programme in the MOH clinics and other health facilities.	Educate parents on proper utilization of locally available foods:

### A: On-going Projects: Public Health

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Preventive Maintenance for Rural Health Facilities	To develop and promote a sustainable system of maintenance in all Rural Health facilities	Increase the usability of all the Rural Health Facilities.	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: Public Health

Project Name	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
District Public Health Office Block Construction	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	Complete and occupy the office by the end of 2008 2009 F Y.
Construction of Division Health Offices	To ensure availability of office accommodation for the divisional staff:	Construct two-roomed office block at each of the two Divisional H Qs.	Accommodate the Divisional staff in the Offices by the end of 2008 2009 F Y.

### 3.5.7 Cross Sector Linkages

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

### 3.5.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross Cutting Issues

The sector has mainstreamed the issues of gender through empowerment of women and youth. Efforts will now be concentrated in developing and enhancing the productivity of these groups.

Community based organizations will spearhead mainstreaming of HIV/AIDS issues into development at the grass root levels as they are funded directly to carry out HIV/AIDS related activities by various donors including the Global Fund and National Aids Control Council.

### **3.6 RESEARCH, INNOVATION AND TECHNOLOGY**

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

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

The vision of the Sector is "Excellence in creation and provision of technology, information and knowledge".

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

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

During the plan period, the district will 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. The district will encourage establishment of institutions of higher learning to encourage research.

#### **3.6.3 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, it will be possible for information users to access information database 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 play a pivotal role in development planning. This sector is growing at a very fast rate creating employment opportunities for 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 traveling 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	Put up research institutes & colleges Promote E-government Train the public on IT: Provision of cybercafés.

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

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
ICT	Establishment of operational DIDC; Purchase and installation of computers, fax machine and photocopies; Enhance the District Data Bank;	Lack District Information and Documentation Centre (DIDC); Lack of Fax and photocopying machines.	Establishment of DIDC Purchase and Installation of machines; Strengthen the District Data Base Bank; Publicity of District Information and Documentation Centre (DIDC).

### 3.6.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

#### B: New Project Proposals: Research, Innovation and Technology

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Establish fully Operational DIDC	1	Access to information for development of the district Strengthen the district data base	Have Computer for data storage	Purchase and installation of machines

#### B: New Project Proposals: Communication

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Postal Agency Services at Marima and Magutuni Markets	1	To reach more clients	2 Postal offices	Introduction of Postal Services in these centres.

### 3.6.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Information Communication Technology is an important sector in terms of linkage with 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 the 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 the internet and website without necessarily traveling abroad. This will save them time and money.

Human Resource Development will provide skilled and semi skilled labour. It will also 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.

### **3.6.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-Cutting Issues**

The ICT sector is critical in disseminating HIV/AIDS related data and information, environmental conservation messages and gender related issues. It offers an opportunity for people to learn from information sharing and replication of best practices.

This sector is important in mainstreaming all cross cutting issues into development programmes and projects through provision of information on all issues to all the stakeholders. The sector provides the infrastructure for dissemination of government policies and programmes. The sector will play a key role in education, public awareness and the need for participation in all sectors.

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

### **3.7.1 Sector Vision and Mission**

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

The mission of the Sector is “to ensure effective and efficient leadership, accountability, security, administration of justice and zero-tolerance to corruption, management of elections and funding and regulation of political parties for achieving socio-economic and political development.”

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

The district will strive to achieve good governance, transparency and accountability in both public and private organizations. The fight against corruption will be a priority in this sector. The institutions involved in administration of legal, justice and security will be encouraged to step up their operation to achieve the sector vision.

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

The sector will ensure good governance which will create an enabling environment for the district to develop. Law and order will be kept to ensure investors are encouraged to invest in the district. Otherwise the sector is so crucial since it will achieve a secure, just, accountable, transparent and corruption free district.

### 3.7.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

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

### 3.7.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Administrative Issues	Construction of permanent office blocks for district and divisional headquarters:	Inadequate office space. Inadequate allocation to service and maintain the departmental vehicle: Inadequate funds	Intensive training for chiefs and the public on the requirement for initial registration (NPR), replacement and change of particulars in ID Cards:

### 3.7.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

#### B: New Project Projects: Provincial Administration

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Confidential Registry	1	To ensure that there is no leakage of information from District Commissioner's office.	Effective running of Office matters.	Construction of Confidential Registry.
D.O's office Construction, Mwimbi 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:
A.P line	3	To provide good houses for A.P. officers	AP lines in all divisional headquarters.	Construction of A.P. line for security purposes.

#### B: New Project Proposals: Registration of Persons

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Registration Service	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.
District Office Block	2	Provide office space for officers.	7 No. of rooms.	Construct of office block

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Office Block in all Divisional Head quarters	3	Provide office space for all officers.	3 roomed offices in all 2 divisions.	Construction of office blocks in the five divisions headquarters.

### 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;	Formation of Children's advisory committees at the District, Division and Location levels and to involving all the stakeholders
Minimizing Street Children at 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 Management of Non- custodial Sentence on Community Services District wide	To enhance public awareness on rights of children. 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.	The whole population.  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.	Public education on rights of the child.  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.

### B: New Project Proposals: Probation Services

Project Name Location/Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Establishment of District Children's Office	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;	Construction of Children's offices in all Divisions and Locations.
Establishment of a Children's Institution	2	To provide a safe home for the abandoned, neglected or orphaned children;	To provide a safe home for children in need of special care and protection.	Construction of Children's Home/Juvenile Remand Home.

### **3.7.7 Cross Sector Linkages**

The importance of this sector will largely depend on the confidence the members of the public have on the government, which is directly influenced by the quality of the services they receive. The performance of the other sectors like Physical Infrastructure and Agriculture & Rural Development Sectors in delivering quality services in a cost-effective, transparent and accountable manner will therefore raise the level of confidence of the communities and their commitment to fully participate in Governance, Justice, Law and Order.

The Education sub-sector will directly determine people's capacity to interpret and understand the Government policies by raising their literacy levels and social cohesiveness.

### **3.7.8 Strategies to mainstream Cross cutting issues**

The war on HIV/AIDS will be intensified through the NACC decentralized structures and the TOWA project. Funding will be channeled through Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and participatory Monitoring and Evaluation will be conducted. Persons with disabilities will be involved in the development process through legal and district specific approaches such as employer-community partnerships. Policy and legal framework necessary for promoting access to justice will be the basis of service delivery in this sector

## **3.8 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION**

### **3.8.1 Vision and mission**

The Vision of the sector is "a leading sector in public policy formulation, implementation, coordination, supervision and prudent resource management"

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

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

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.

### **3.8.3 Importance of the Sector to the District**

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

### 3.8.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Planning	Coordination of development activities; Monitoring and Evaluation.
Finance	Financial management project.

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

Sub sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Financial Management	Construction of District Treasury Offices; Construction of a flush toilet and P latrine; Training of the accounts staff.	Inadequate Office Space; Inadequate sanitary facilities; Inadequate trained personnel.	Sinking of 3 latrines for public and staff; Training the accounts staff or performance and proper financial management.
Development Planning	Construction of the District Information and Documentation Centre (DIDC); acquire vehicle to enhance project co-ordination and monitoring;	no vehicle in the district. The budgetary allocation to the District is inadequate	Lobby for adequate funds and provision of vehicle
Chogoria Town Council	Purchase of a lorry; Electricity installation; Sewerage construction; Street lights; Stadium.	Lack of funds; Lack of space for construction of sewerage and stadium.	Seek for funding; Acquisition of land for the construction of sewerage facility and a stadium; Inviting tenders for the works.

### 3.8.6 Project/Programmes Priorities:

#### B: New Project/Proposals: Financial Management

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
Building of District Treasury	1	Create enough office space for better Financial Management;	Two rooms.	Construction of a block to accommodate h all district treasury staff

#### B: New Project Proposals: Development Planning

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
District Development Office Block (DIDC)	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 hall and library (DIDC)
Acquire of vehicle and motorcycle	2	Acquire of a vehicle and a motor cycle.	To ease co-ordination and monitoring of	Purchase one vehicle and one motorcycle to be

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
			development activities in the district.	used by both the District Development Officer and District Statistical Officer.

#### A: Ongoing Projects and Programmes: Local Government

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;	Regular grading of the road to enable the lodge functions 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.

#### B: New Project Proposals: Local Government

Project Name Location/Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Tourist Tower at the Peak of Mt. Kenya	1	To have a tower where tourists come for a fair view of Mt. Kenya.	1 tower	Construction of a tower.
Rural Access Roads	2	To improve rural access roads.	All roads within the jurisdiction of the council.	Grading of roads.
Council Open Markets	3	Improve revenue collection from market; Ensure security of traders' properties.	3 main markets	Fencing markets. Ensure security of markets.
Guest House	5	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 visitors.

#### 3.8.7 Sector Linkages

Public Administration sector is important in the district since it creates an enabling environment for development. This ensures investment is guaranteed thereby creating employment opportunities. Human Resource and Development sector provides investors with skilled and semi skilled labour. Tourists will boost industrialists, farmers, traders and others in terms of income by buying their wares. With good planning and coordination, all sectors will grow and generate revenue for the Government and income for individuals and the private sector.

### 3.8.8 Mainstreaming Cross-Cutting Issues

The Public Administration sector will play a key role in advocating and mainstreaming HIV/AIDS, environment and gender issues within the sector and in other sectors as it fulfils its role of coordination: dissemination of government development policies and guidance. In the projects involving the provincial administration and the district development office, service delivery will be improved thus ensuring that all issues of disadvantaged groups are mainstreamed in all development activities.

## 3.9 SPECIAL PROGRAMMES

### 3.9.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The vision of the sector is "to have a sustainable and equitable socio-economic development and empowerment of all Kenyans". The mission is to formulate, mainstream and implement responsive policies through coordinated strategies for sustained socio-economic development of the country and empowerment of vulnerable and marginalized groups."

### 3.9.2 District Response to Sector Mission and Vision

The district will embrace implementation of gender policy while they look into children affairs. Projects will be initiated to support vulnerable groups like the OVCs and the PLHIVAS. Youth will also be encouraged to initiate income generating projects and they will be supported in developing their natural talents such as sports.

### 3.9.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector is important in the district since it touches the majority of the population: the youth and children. Also in the lower zones where famine strikes first in the district the area will be looked into by the sector through provision of relief food.

### 3.9.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Financial Institutions, K-REP, Banks, Ministry of Youth and Sports NGOs Communities Local Authorities	Provide credit at reasonable interest rates. Provide training and loans to entrepreneurs. Provisions of Grants/Loans and training local entrepreneurs. Provide the market with locally produced goods. Provision of basic infrastructure and public land

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

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Gender and Social Services	Improve income levels for women and out of school youth by accessing them	Lack of grassroots personnel (locational SDAs) who mobilize community groups; Lack of well documented data on groups contribution	Train women groups on good management; Train disabled persons for vocational rehabilitation in our vocational rehabilitation centres; Recommend disabled persons for tool-kit

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	to credit facilities after registering as groups.	on development; Big number of dependent disabled persons; Rampant harmful practices e.g. Female genital mutilation;	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.

### 3.9.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

#### A: On-Going Projects: Gender and Social Services

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
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	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	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	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
Improve Income Levels for Women Groups	Access credit facilities to registered groups.	Raise income levels for individual group members.	Train and guide women on how to access credit.
Improve Income Level for Out of School Youth	Access credit facilities to registered youth groups.	Raise income levels for individual group members.	Train and guide youth groups on how to access credit.

### 3.9.7 Cross-Sector Linkages

The performance of the Sector is closely linked to the performance of the other sectors. The agriculture and rural development sector is the major source of funds required for investment in this sector. To improve educational physical facilities, the local economy will have to perform well to generate income(s) for investments. The local community will only be available to fully participate in development activities and social activities like sports if basic needs are met at least for majority of the population. The level at which the needs are met depends on the incomes generated by the various productive sectors.

Governance, Justice, Law and Order Sector also plays a crucial role in mobilization of the community, coordinating development activities and generally overseeing the implementation of various government policies. Its performance will also determine the



extent to which the Human Resources Development sector objectives and targets are achieved.

### **3.9.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross Cutting Issues**

The sector has mainstreamed the issues of gender and youths through empowerment of women and youth. Efforts will now concentrate in developing and enhancing the productivity of these groups.

Community Based Organizations will spearhead mainstreaming of HIV/AIDS issues into development at the grassroots levels as they are funded directly to carry out HIV/AIDS related activities by various donors including Global Fund and National Aids Control Council.

## **CHAPTER FOUR: IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALU**

## 4.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter focuses on monitoring and evaluation system of programs and projects to be funded during the plan period. It also specifies objectively verifiable indicators that shall be used to monitor project/program implementation, and sets medium term targets for impact assessment. It also specifies the roles of the various stakeholders in the monitoring and evaluation system. This will be a continuous exercise. This chapter proposes evaluation to be done periodically. Annual reviews that will be aligned to the National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (NIMES), mid term review during the mid plan period and an end term review after implementation at the end of the current plan period.

### 4.1 MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

At the National level, the National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (NIMES) will be used to monitor the projects during implementation of the plan. Under the system, all monitoring systems at the lower levels feed into the national system.

In the district, evaluation has been planned at two stages; mid term evaluation and end term evaluation. Also there will be quarterly and annual reports at the end of each year to assess the progress made in implementing the plan and provide necessary information and feedback.

The District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (DMEC) will spear head monitoring and evaluation at the district level. It will continue to provide capacity building to departments and agencies on monitoring and evaluation. This will ensure that monitoring and evaluation activities are conducted on a continuous basis.

The DMEC will coordinate monitoring and evaluation activities for all the sectors and government agencies and through the preparation of the District Annual Monitoring and Evaluation Report (DAMER), provide necessary information and feedback to be captured at the national level.

### 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.

#### 4.2.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

Project Name	Cost Kshs.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role of Stakeholders
Rural Oil Processing and Marketing Projects	300,000	2008-2010	No. of Ha. under sunflower; No. of oil pressers in operation; Amount of oil marketed.	Progress reports from field visits.	DAO	Provision and processing equipment; Provision and improved seeds; Provision and credit supervision.

Project Name	Cost Kshs.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role of Stakeholders
Improvement of Fruit Trees	300,000	2008-2010	No. of nurseries established;	Progress reports from all levels; Field visits.	DAO	Farmers to adopt; DAO to provide improved fruit tree planting materials; Communities and DAO to supervise and monitor.
Establishment of Banana Schools/Sites	300,000	2008-2010	No of sites/schools established;	Progress reports; Field visits; Reports to DEC/DDC.	DAO	DAO provides initial improved seed, train farmers and monitors progress;
Promotion of Drought Evading Crops	300,000	2008-2010	No. of bulking sites; No. of farmers trained.	Progress reports; Field visits; Reports to DEC/DDC.	DAO	DAO provides initial improved seed, train farmers and monitors progress;
Establishment of Bull Camps	1 m	2002-2004	No of bull camps; No. of keeps constrained; No of appropriate bulls in use.	Progress reports; Field visits; Reports to DEC/DDC;	DLPO	DLPO to train beneficiaries; DLPO to provide bulls to farmers.
A.I. Privatization Support	1.3m	2008-2010	No. of interested providers;	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	2008-2012	Dips rehabilitated.	Reports from division Reports to DEC/DDC; Field visits.	DVO	DVO to provide funds for rehabilitation.
Establishment of Livestock Marketing Yards	300,000	2008-2010	No. of marketing yards;	Reports from markets to DVO;	DLPO	DLPO to provide funds; Farmers to accept and own the project.
On Farm Small Scale Industries on Milk and Honey	2m	2008-2011	No. of small scale industries processing milk and honey; No. of farmers groups involved.	Site visit; Reports.	DLPO	DLPO to provide fund.

Project Name	Cost Kshs.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role of Stakeholders
Fodder Bulking	400.000	2008-2010	No. of Bulking plots established: No. Ha under fodder.	Reports from groups to DLPO: Reports to DEC/DDC:	DLPO	DLPO to mobilize and sensitize groups, provide seed, Train farmers;
Fodder Tree	300.000	2008-2010	No. of nurseries established:	Reports to DEC/DDC Field visits.	DLPO	DLPO to mobilize groups; Sensitize them, provide seed and train farmers;
Fodder Conservation and Treatment	2m	2008-2011	No of farmers trained: No. of demonstrations conducted.	Workshop reports DEC/DDC.	DLPO	DLPO to provide funds for training, demonstration and field visits.
Community Management of Protected Areas	18m	2008-2012	No of Eco-Tourism sites established: No. of people trained.	Reports: Baseline survey.	RTB	Communities to protect forest: DFO facilitates.
Hill-Top Afforestation	8m	2008-2009	No. of seedlings planted.	Quarterly and annual reports.	DFO (Forest)	Communities to participate in planting: DFO facilitates
Modernization of Forest Facilities	10m	2008-2010	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	2008-2010	No. of people trained on conservation: No. of training sessions.	Reports from community: Field visits: Reports to DEC/DDC.	DEPO	DEPO to train community on conservation of existing forests: Communities to conserve:
Fish Demonstration Ponds	2m	2008 - 2009	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.

Project Name	Cost Kshs.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role of Stakeholders
Trout Development	2.1m	2008-2010	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	2008-2010	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.
Construction of Office Block	50 m	2002-2006	Level and construction; No of rooms completed.	Reports from works site visits; Report to DEC/DDC.	DPPO, DLASO, DS, DLR	Ministry of lands to provide funds; DWO (works) to provide supervision services; Lands officers to monitor.
Acquisition of Vehicles	To be determined	2008	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	2008-2009	No. sections adjudicated.	Reports to DEC/DDC.	DLASO	DLASO: Expertise.
Formation Co-operatives	0.5m	2008-2011	No. of viable cooperatives societies registered.	Reports from Society; Report to DEC/DDC	DCO	DCO to mobilize the community, and process registration forms.
Restructuring of Society by Laws	1.0 m	2008-2010	No of registered by-laws.	Reports to DEC/DDC.	DCO	DCO to provide funds.

## 4.2.2. Trade, Tourism and Industry

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
Counseling and Consultancy	300,000	2008-2012	No of people who attended counseling seminar.	Reports to DEC/DDC.	DTDO	DTDO to advise traders.
Sub – Office	200,000	2008	No of people. attended to.	Reports to DEC/DDC.	DTDO	DTDO to advise traders.
Sectoral Development in Rural Areas	2 m	2008-2012	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	2008-2012	No of Artisans trained.	Reports.	DATO	DATO to provide funds.
Marketing of Products	2m	2008-2012	No of exhibitions attended.	Reports to DEC/DDC.	DATO	DATO to provide funds.
Introduction of New Product	11,150	2008-2009	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	2008-2012	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, Chogoria Town Council and Meru South County Council to provide funds. Traders to borrow and repay.
New Executive Banda at Mt. Kenya Lodge	1.0m	2008-2010	No of Bandas constructed.	Reports to full council; Reports to DEC/DDC.	Meru South County Council	Meru South County Council to finance this.
Tourist View Tower at Baitunyi	0.3m	2008-2010	Completed tower.	Reports to full council; Reports to DEC/DDC.	Meru South County Council	Meru South County Council to finance this.
District Cultural Centre	0.45m	2008-2012	No of Cultural activities achieved.	Reports to DEC/DDC.	DSDO	DSDO to initiate and finance activities.

### 4.2.3 Physical Infrastructure

Project Name	Cost Kshs.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
Construction of Office Blocks	7.0m	2008-2009	No of rooms completed	Reports from DWO (Works); Work plans; Reports to DEC/DDC; Site visits.	DPHO	MOH to provide funds for construction; DWO (works) to supervise.
Marima-Mercuuri Road D474	7.0m	2008-2009	No of km done.	Site visits; Reports to DEC/DDC; Work plans.	DRE (works)	Ministry of Roads to provide funds; Community to provide labour (unskilled) and locally available materials; Donors to provide funds.
Marima-Makutano Road E764	60.8m	2009-2010	No. of km done.	Site visits; Reports to DEC/DDC; Work Plans.	DRE (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	2010-2012	No of km done.	Site visits; Reports to DEC/DDC; Work plans.	DWO (works) or DRE	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	2009-2011	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.



Project Name	Cost Kshs.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
D472/C92- DB Meru Centres	880.0m	2010-2011	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.
Muthandara Bridge-road E 760	3.0 m	2008-2012	Completed work.	Reports; Work plans; Reports to DEC/DDC.	DWO	Funds; Expertise.
Lower Mara/Lower Nithi Bridges	3.0m	2008-2011	Completed work	Reports; Work plans; Reports to DEC/DDC.	DWO	Funds; Expertise.
Mwithenya Upper Maara Mara Ciiri D474 Bridge	4.0m	2008-2010	Completed work.	Reports work plans reports DEC/DDC	DWO	Funds; Expertise.
Routine Maintenance	119	2008-2012	Completed work.	Reports work plans reports DEC/DDC	DWO	Funds; Expertise.
Rural Electrification	200m	2008-2012	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	2008 – 2012	No Hydropower generation projects completed.	Site visits reports; Reports to DEC/DDC.	Ministry of energy community.	Community to contribute 10% of project cost; Ministry of Energy to provide electricity; KPLC to implement (Electrify) DDC to monitor.

Project Name	Cost Kshs.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
Rural Access Roads	2.5m	2008-2012	No. of km done.	Reports to full council; Reports to DEC/DDC.	Meru South County Council	Meru South County Council to finance.
Fencing of Council Markets	0.5	2008-2012	No of markets fenced.	Reports to full council; Reports to DEC/DDC.	Meru South County Council	Meru South Country Council to finance.
Construction of a Mortuary	4.0m	2008-2012	Completed and operational mortuary.	Reports to full council; Reports to DEC/DDC.	Meru South County Council	Meru South County Council to finance.

#### 4.2.4 Environment, Water and Sanitation

Project Name	Cost Kshs.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
Manyaga Water Project	20m	2008-2011	No. households with piped water from the project; Level of completion.	Reports from project committees.	DWO (Water)	Beneficiaries to contribute; DWO provide funds.
Jasho W/P	15 m	2008-2010	Level of completion; No. of households with piped water.	Reports from project management committees; Report to DEC/DDC; Site visits.	DWO (Water)	Community to provide available materials; DWO to provide.
Kiraro Social Waterre Water Project	10m	2008-2010	No. of households with piped water.	Reports from PMC to DWO; Reports to DEC/DDC; Site visits.	DWO (Water)	Provisions of locally available materials by community and source funds; DWO to provide funds technical advice and supervision.
Mwange Range Water Project	15m	2008-2009	No of households with piped water.	Reports from PMC; Reports to DEC/DDC; Site visits.	DWO (Water)	Provisions of locally available materials by community and source funds; DWO to provide funds technical advice and supervise.

Project Name	Cost Kshs.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
Mutino Community Water Projects		2008-2009	No of households with piped water.	Site meeting; Reports from PMC; Reports DEC/DDC.	DWO (Water)	Provisions of locally available materials by community and source funds, DWO to provide funds technical advice and supervise.
Mbwiru/Mwanjate Irrigation Project	20m	2008-2012	Constructed intake; No of households with piped water; No of farms Irrigated.	Field visits; Field reports; Reports to DEC/DDC.	DIO (Irrigation)	Farmers to contribute materials; Government to provide funds; Donors to provide funds.
Mbogoni Irrigation Scheme	40 m	2008-2012	Constructed intake; No of households with piped water; No of farms Irrigated.	Field visits Field reports Reports to DEC/DDC	DIO (Irrigation)	Farmers to contribute materially; Government to provide funds; Donors to provide funds.
Iruma – Magutuni Irrigation Scheme	20m	2008-2012	No of households with water for irrigation.	Reports field visits	DIO (Irrigation)	Farmers to contribute materials; Government to provide funds; Donors to provide funds
Maanyaga Irrigation Scheme	20m	2011-2012	No of households with water for irrigation; No. of Ha irrigated	Field visits reports; Report to DEC/DDC.	DIO (Irrigation)	Farmers to contribute materials; Government to provide funds; Donors to provide funds.
Muthande Irrigation Projects	30m	2008-2012	No of household with water for irrigation; No of Ha. irrigated.	Field visits reports; Report to DEC/DDC.	DIO (Irrigation)	Farmers to contribute materials; Government to provide funds; Donors to provide funds.

Project Name	Cost Kshs.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
Water and Sanitation	27.6m	2008 – 2012	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.
Provision of Water in Markets	1.0m	2008-2011	No of markets with piped water.	Reports to full council; Reports to DEC/DDC.	Meru South County Council	Meru South County Council to finance.
Provision of Water for Horticultural Farming	2	2008-2011	No of House with Irrigation water.	Reports to full council; Reports to DEC/DDC.	Meru South County Council	Meru South County Council to finance.

#### 4.2.5 Human Resources Development

Project Name	Cost Kshs.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholder Responsibility
HIV/AIDS Programme	4m	2008-2012	% 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	2008-2012	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.

Project Name	Cost Kshs.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholder Responsibility
Purchase of 5 Motor Cycles	875,000	2008-2009	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	2008-2012	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	2008-2012	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	2008-2012	No of rooms completed.	Reports to DEC/DDC; Site visits	DAEO	DAEO to provide funds.
Magutuni District Hospital X-ray Department	2.0m	2008	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	2008-2012	No of cots.	Reports to DHMT; Reports to DEC/DDC.	DMOH	MOH/Donors to finance.
Casualty Department	2.0m	2008-2012	No of emergency cases handled.	Reports to DHMT; Reports to DEC/DDC.	DMOH	MOH/Donors to finance.
Hospital Mortuary	2.0m	2008-2010	Mortuary capacity.	Reports to DHMT; Reports to DEC/DDC.	DMOH	DMOH/Donors to finance.
Hospital Pavements	1.5m	2008	Complete hospital pavements.	Reports to DHMT; Reports to DEC/DDC.	DMOH	DMOH/Donors to finance.

Project Name	Cost Kshs.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholder Responsibility
Electrification of Magutuni Hospital	0.5m	2008 – 2010	Hospital supplied with electricity.	Reports to DHMT; Reports to DEC/DDC.	DMOH	DMOH/Donors to finance.
Operating Theatre at Magutuni District Hospital	3.0m	2008 – 2012	Theatre opened.	Reports to DHMT; Reports to DEC/DDC.	DMOH	DMOH/Donors to finance.
Quality Primary Health Care	1.0m	2008-2010	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	2008-2012	No of health workers trained; No of children with malnutrition.	Reports to DHMT; Report to DEC/DDE; Survey.	DMOH	District Nutritionist to teach community; DAO to intensify awareness of nutrition.
Malaria Control	4.9m	2008-2012	No of malaria cases attended to.	Reports to DEC/DDC Annual reports	DPHO	Go, UNICEF, NGOS and Community to assist in funding
Out of School Youth	0.45 m	2008-2012'	No of Cultural activities achieved.	Reports to DEC/DDC.	DSDO	DSDO to initiate and finance activities.

#### 4.2.6 Research, Innovation, Technology

Project Name	Cost Kshs.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
Establishment of DIDC	1.0m	2008-2010	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	2008-2010	No of staff trained.	Report to DEC/DDC.	DDO	Ministry of Finance and Planning to finance the exercise.

#### 4.2.7 Governance, Justice, Law and Order

Project Name	Cost Kshs.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
Construction of Confidential registry	1.0 m	2008-2009	Operational Registry.	Reports to DEC/DDC; site visits.	DC	OP to finance the project; DC to monitor; DWO (Works) to supervise.
Construction of DC's Office and Residence	10 m	2008-2010	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	2008-2010	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	2008-2010	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.
Construction of Chogoria Police Station	4.8m	2008-2012	No of rooms completed.	Reports to DEC; Annual reports; Site visits.	Police Departments	Kenya Police Headquarters to finance projects
Community Service Order	0.5m	2008-2012	No of community projects which benefited; No of people rehabilitated.	Reports to DEC/DDCs; Annual Reports.	Probation officer	Community to maintain and operate

#### 4.2.8 Public Administration

Project Name	Cost Kshs.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
Purchase of a Lorry	8m	2008-2012	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	2008-2012	Level of implementation.	Reports to council; Reports DEC/DDC Field visits	Chogoria Town Council	Chogoria Town Council to provide funds; Donors to fund.

Project Name	Cost Kshs.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
Establishment of Stadium	3m	2008-2012	Level of construction of the stadium	Reports to council Reports DEC/DDC	Chogoria Town Council	Provide funds; Expertise.
District Treasury	900,000	2008-2009	No for rooms completed	Reports to DEC/DDC.	DA	Ministry of Finance to provide funds.
District Development Office Block	5 m	2008-2010	No of rooms completed; Operational DDC and conference hall.	Reports to DEC/DDC.	DDO	Ministry of Finance to provide funds
Purchase of Vehicle and Motor Cycle	3.0m	2008-2010	A vehicle and motor cycle in place.	Reports to DEC/DDC; Frequency of field visits.	DDO	Ministry of Finance to provide funds

#### 4.2.9 Special Programmes

Project Name	Cost Kshs.	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
Standardization of Sporting Activities	0.3m	2008-2012	No. of registered sports groups documented.	Reports to DEC/DDC.	MYA	DYO to initiate and finance activities.
Access to Quality Information on STIs HIV/AIDS	0.5m	2008-2012	No of Awareness meetings/seminars conducted; Reduced rate of AIDS infection.	Reports to DEC/DDC; Surveys.	DPHO DPHO CACC CBOs	DPHO to finance and monitor community to adopt and practice.
Construction District Children's Office		2008-2009	No of rooms completed.	Reports to DEC and DDC; Site visits.	DCO (Children)	DWO: Expertise; DCO: Funds.

#### 4.3 Summary of Monitoring and Evaluation Impact and Performance Indicators

Sector	Target		
	Current 2008	Midterm projection 2010	End-term projection 2012
HIV prevalence (%)	5.2	4.5	3.5
Average distance to a healthcare facility (km)	5	4	3
Households with access to potable water (no)	200	300	400
Number of Primary Schools	156	170	190
Primary school enrolment (%)	97.8	98.5	99
Number of secondary schools	44	55	60
Completion rates (%) secondary	88	90	95



Sector	Target		
	Current 2008	Midterm projection 2010	End-term projection 2012
IMR (per 1000 deaths)	54	45	36
CDR (per 1000 deaths)	6.8	5.5	4.6
CMR (per 1000 deaths)	18	15	9
Doctor patient ratio	1:1308	1:1,000	1:950