

THARAKA NITHI
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN
1994-96



FOREWORD.

This District Development Plan was prepared by the District Departmental Heads of various ministries under the co-ordination of the District Commissioner assisted by the members of the District Planning Unit. The plan drafts were discussed by members of the District Executive Committee and approved by the District Development Committee.

Rural Planning Department of the Office of the Vice President and Ministry of Planning and National Development provided overall guidance through seminars, formulation of the guidelines and was also responsible for editing and publication of the plan.

The Plan is divided into five chapters.

Chapter One: Provides background information on the district's natural and human resource base and potential.

Chapter Two: Provides a portrait of the people of the district, the way they earn their livelihood, and their standard of living. It presents social and economic levels of the district.

Chapter Three: Presents the major development constraints and the district's strategy for dealing with them in the 1994-96 plan period.

Chapter Four: Provides a situation analysis of HIV/AIDS of the District

Chapter Five: Lists in order of priority for each sector major projects and programmes which the DDC wishes to implement during the 1994-96 plan period.

Selection and prioritization of projects and programmes was the responsibility of the DDC. The drafting of the plan was guided by the Sessional Paper No. 1 of 1986 and other relevant national and sectoral policy documents.



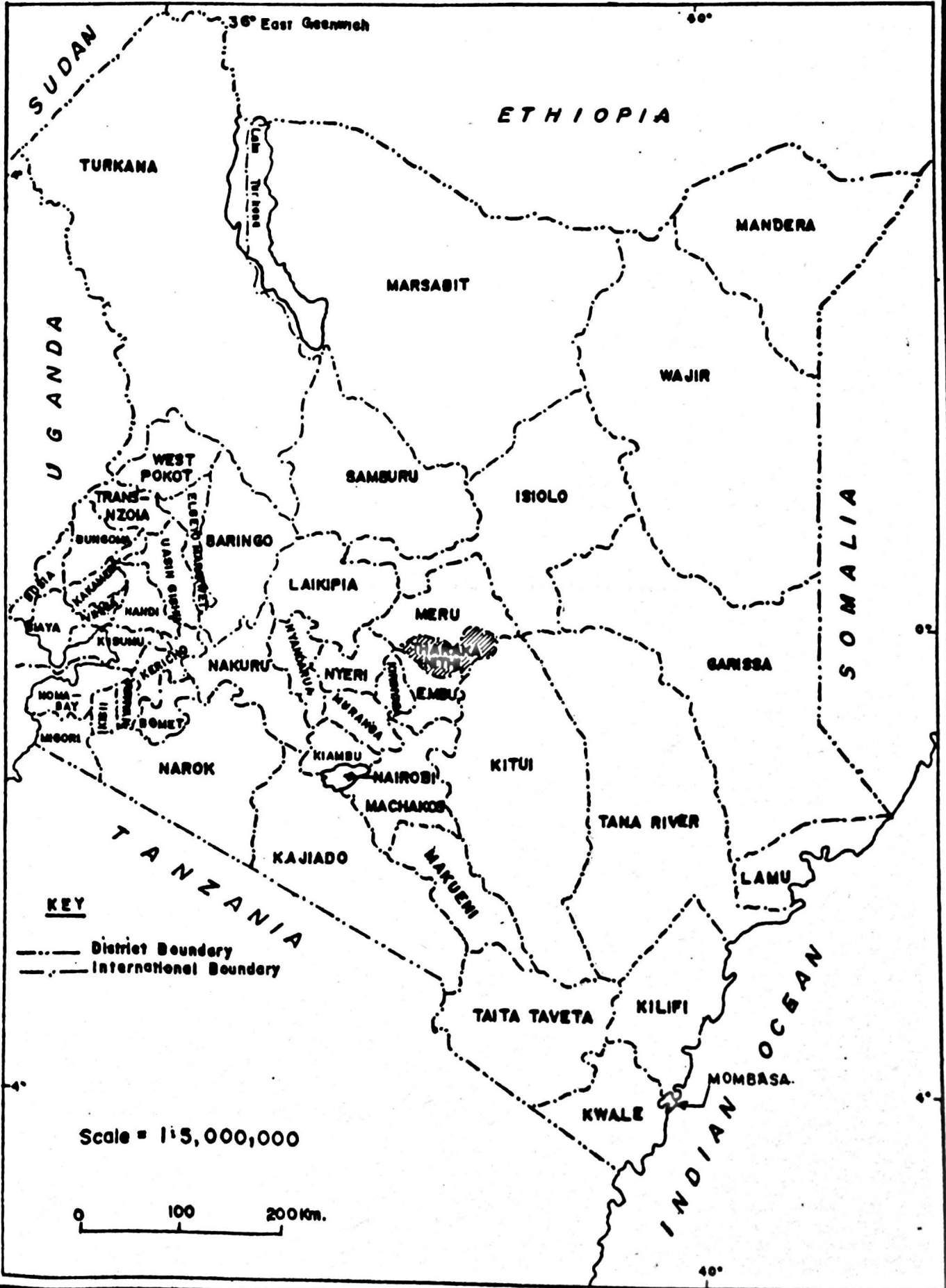
Rural Planning Department
Office of the Vice President and Ministry of Planning and National Development

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Map 1: Location of the District

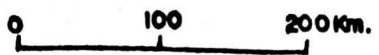
LOCATION OF THE DISTRICT



KEY

- District Boundary
- - - - International Boundary

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CHAPTER ONE

DISTRICT PROFILE

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Location and size

Tharaka Nithi District is one of the 8 districts in Eastern Province which was carved out from Meru District on 2nd April, 1992. The district lies to the east of Mt. Kenya whose peak cuts through the south-west border. The district shares borders with the agricultural districts of Embu to the South, Meru to the North-west, Nyeri to the south-west and the drier district of Kitui to the east.

The district lies between latitudes 00 03 47" North and 00 27' 28" south and between longitudes 37 18" 24" East and 28 19" 12" east.

The district has a total area of 2136 sq km and is 0.379% of the Republic, 1.371% of Eastern Province and 21.53% of Meru District by area in sq km. The district is the smallest in Eastern Province.

Table 1.1

Area of the District by Division

Division	Area in Sq. Km
Chuka	251
Mwimbi	389
Tharaka South	774
Tharaka North	722
Total	2136

Source: District Commissioner's Office

Topography and Geology

The topography of the district is as a result of volcanic activity of Mt. Kenya. Most rivers which traverse the district have their catchment in the Mt. Kenya forest. These rivers include Thuci, Ruguti, Naka, Tungu and Nithi. South Mara and North Mara drain the upper zones and areas towards the eastern parts of the district. Rivers Thanantu, Ura and Mutonga also traverse the district. As the rivers flow through the potential agricultural areas, they become polluted and widely spaced, thus rendering the rivers of little use as sources of domestic water. Therefore, the district relies mainly on ground water from boreholes. The average depth of boreholes at which water is struck is 26m below the surface.

The altitude generally falls eastwards towards river Tana. All the rivers including Thuci, Mutonga, Thangata, Kathita and Ura (all tributaries of Tana River) exhibit dendritic type of drainage that is structurally controlled.

The upper parts of the district consists of deep v-shaped and sharply rising river valleys. The stream incision generally decreases in a downward direction with altitude as does rainfall.

The altitude of the district ranges from 5,200m at the peak of Mt. Kenya to the hot and dry lowlands of Tharaka divisions about 300m above sea level.

The upper part of the district comprises lower olivine basalts, including melabasalts, mugearites and basanites. These are volcanic rocks that fall under the Nyambene volcanic series and they are of pleistocene age.

The lower parts which border Tana River comprise undifferentiated basement system rocks. These rocks belong to the pre-cambrian age. Around Chuka town and the surrounding areas, the undifferentiated Mt. Kenya volcanic rocks overlie the undifferentiated basement rocks. The rock formations in the district have not undergone any significant tectonic disturbance. Hence, there are no major faults in the area.

The district is fairly flat with deep valleys along the rivers. Most of the river beds are underlain by dense volcanic granitic rock formations, dark greyish in colour. Soil distribution in the district varies from red friable high humic clay (red coffee soils) in the upper areas, to bedded deposits of conglomerates and gravel in the lower areas. The soils are generally deep and good for agricultural use where precipitation allows. Visible rock outcrops exist at deep river valleys.

Generally, the geological features of the area were exposed to the volcanic activity of the tertiary geological age. A few isolated inselbergs exist in a few areas of the district e.g. in the Nyamatu Hills, Kijege Forest, Thuuri Forest and Kiagu Forest. These have springs which can be tapped to provide rock catchment water sources within the areas where they exist, normally in Tharaka divisions.

The topographical features described above have influenced the development activities in the district as discussed in the agro-ecological zones below:

- Tea -Dairy Zone (LHI)
- Coffee -Tea Zone (UMI)
- Main Coffee Zone (UM2)
- Marginal Coffee Zone (UM3)
- Main Cotton Zone (LM4)
- Livestock\Millet Zone (LM5)
- Lowland Ranching Zone (LM6)

Most of the district is within Agro-Ecological zone LM4 and LM6 which means that the high potential lands LHI, UMI - UM3 occupy a small area and

therefore the bulk of crop production can only be done through irrigation agriculture which is only partially developed although there is high potential for irrigation.

Most of the people stay in the high potential lands LHI, UMI - UM3 with an average population density of 450 persons/Km² while population between LM4 - LM6 is sparsely populated with an average population density of 50 persons/Km².

Climate

The district has a bi-modal rainfall pattern with the rains falling during the months of March -May and October - December with the highest precipitation and major cropping season being October-December.

The distribution is such that the higher altitude areas get rainfall for cropping while the lower areas are ranching zones. This annual rainfall ranges from 2000mm in the Chogoria Forest to below 700mm in the lower areas of Tharaka divisions.

Temperatures are cool, moderate and hot for the highland, middle and lowland areas respectively. On average, the temperatures in the high altitude areas range between 17.0° C - 14.0° C while those of the lowland areas range between 21.0° C-27.0° C. At times the lowland temperatures rise to 37.0° C in areas with altitude of about 600m above sea level.

Table I.2 shows the mean monthly rainfall for the district from 1988 - 92.

Table 1.2

Monthly Rainfal During 1988-92 (mm)

Month	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
January	50.38	55.12	23.10	56.80	55.90
February	41.70	39.73	22.80	-	-
March	114.93	85.88	186.70	-	7.00
April	550.47	292.47	335.70	106.00	266.00
May	301.40	119.83	47.00	-	180.20
June	30.12	5.90	-	-	15.95
July	73.53	4.40	-	12.45	10.30
August	59.88	21.23	-	10.20	18.20
September	38.55	70.50	22.00	-	8.20
October	184.53	85.90	120.50	155.20	76.40
November	287.58	263.40	338.10	266.00	218.20
December	315.97	160.00	288.30	305.00	213.00
Mean Annual Rainfall	170.75	100.36	115.35	75.97	97.45

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Tharaka Nithi District, (1993).

Rainfall is unreliable especially in the lower zones of the district thus reducing the potential for agriculture. However, in the upper zones rainfall is reliable increasing the potential for agriculture. Hence, the main determinants of agricultural potential in the district are rainfall reliability, temperatures and soils.

ADMINISTRATIVE AND POLITICAL UNITS

Administratively, the district is divided into five (5) divisions: Chuka, Mwimbi, Tharaka South, Tharaka North and Tharaka Central¹

¹The area, boundary and population for Tharaka Central division have not been determined. It is a new division curved out from Tharaka North and Tharaka South Divisions.

Table 1.3**Administrative Units by Division**

Division	No. of Locations	No. of Sub-Locations
Chuka	7	15
Mwimbi	7	17
Tharaka North	4	8
Tharaka South	5	5
Tharaka Central*		
TOTAL	23	45

Source: District Commissioner's office (1993)

Map 2 shows the administrative boundaries of the district up to locational level and shows the major towns and market centres of the district.

Politically, the district is divided into two (2) constituencies represented by two (2) Members of Parliament. These are Nithi and Tharaka Constituencies.

There are three (3) major local authorities: Tharaka Nithi County Council, Chuka Town Council and Chogoria Urban Council. Tharaka Nithi County Council has eighteen (18) elected councillors and six (6) nominated councillors, including the District Commissioner. Chuka Town Council has seven (7) elected councillors.

Chuka Town Council is situated east of Mt. Kenya. Before Chuka became an urban council the town covered a total area of 400 acres (1.62 sq. km) but after it was elevated to an Urban Council and later to Town Council status, the boundaries were extended to cover a total area of jurisdiction of approximately 66 sq km.

Chuka Town is the district headquarters and lies to the north of Nairobi city and south of Meru Town. The Embu-Meru National Trunk Road passes through the town thus making it easily accessible both from the rest of the country and Mombasa the main port located 700 kms away.

THARAKA-NITHI DISTRICT ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES

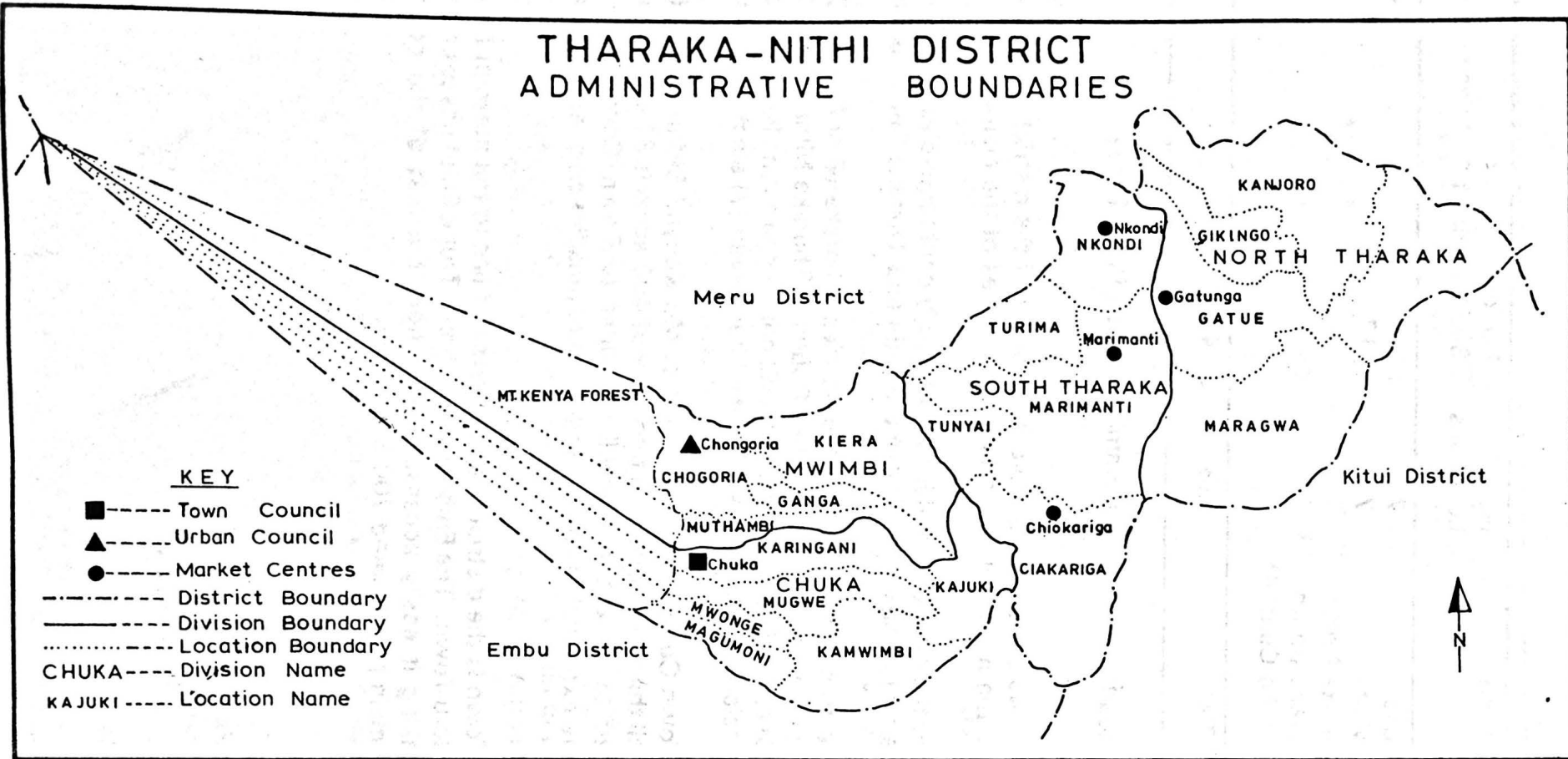


Table 1.4

Political Units

Local Authority Type	No. of Wards
Chuka Town Council	7
Chogoria Urban Council	6
Tharaka Nithi County Council	18
TOTAL	31

Source: Chuka Town Clerk, (1993)

DEMOGRAPHIC AND SETTLEMENT PATTERNSPopulation Size

According to 1979 Census data, Tharaka Nithi District had a total population of 191,366 and in 1989 the population for the district had increased to 293,237 with an annual growth rate of 3.3% p.a. The projected population for the district in 1994 and 1996 will be 349,206 and 374,043 respectively assuming an annual population growth rate of 3.3% p.a.

Structure

The percentage of the young population (0-14) to the total population in 1979 was 51.84% and is projected to be 51.58% in 1994 and 1996. The percentage of population above 59 years to the total population was 3.0% in 1979 and is projected to be 3.44% in 1994 and 1996 respectively. The percentage of Secondary School going age group (14-17) is projected to be 9.34% in 1994 and 1996. The sex ratio is projected to be 978:1000 in 1994 and 1996 respectively.

The dependency ratio for the district is projected to be 122.3% in 1994 and 1996.

Table 1.5

District Population Projections

Age Cohorts	1979	1993	1994	1996
0-4	42385	74234	76862	82329
5-9	31531	55400	57361	61441
10-14	25303	4317	45886	49150
15-19	21237	37195	38512	41251
20-24	16076	28155	29152	31225
25-29	12530	21946	22723	24339
30-34	9856	17261	17872	19143
35-39	7719	13520	13999	14995
40-44	6423	11250	11648	12476
45-49	5126	9153	9477	10151
50-54	4124	7223	7479	8011
55-59	3426	6000	6212	6654
60-64	2603	4560	4721	5057
65-69	1763	3088	3297	3424
70-74	1170	2049	2121	2272
75+	094	1916	1984	2125
Total	191,366	337,267	349,206	374,043

Source: GOK/UNICEF population projection for Kenya, 1980-2000.

Notes: The figures assume declining fertility rate. The district contribute 23.19% male for age groups 0-59; 23.21% female for age groups 0-59, 23.18% males for the years over 60 years and 23.2% females for age over 60 years.

Table 1.6

Age/Sex Projections

Age Cohort	1993		1994		1998	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-4	37704	38530	39039	37823	41816	40513
5-9	27881	27569	28878	28483	30932	30509
10-14	22242	22075	23030	22856	24668	24482
15-19	18576	18619	19234	19278	20602	20649
20-24	13769	14386	14257	14895	15271	15954
25-29	10725	11221	11105	11618	11895	12444
30-34	8282	8979	8575	9297	9185	9958
35-39	6435	7085	6663	7336	7137	7858
40-44	5181	6069	5364	6284	5745	6731
45-49	4325	4828	4478	4989	4796	5355
50-54	3343	3880	3462	4017	3708	4303
55-59	2913	3087	3016	3196	3231	3423
60-64	2139	2421	2214	2507	2371	2685
65-69	1420	1668	1470	1727	1575	1850
70-74	933	1116	966	1155	1035	1237
75+	855	1061	885	1099	848	1177
Total	166,73	70,534	172,836	176,570	184,915	1,189,128

Source: GOK/UNICEF population projection for Kenya, 1980-2000 (Tharaka Nithi District).

Notes: The figures assume declining death rates. The district contribute 23.19% male for age 0-59; 23.21% female for age 0-59; 23.18% male for age over 60 years and 23.2% female for age over 60 years.

Table 1.7

Population Projections on Selected Age Group

Age Group	1993		1994		1996	
	F	M	F	M	F	M
6-13(Primary)	39320	39731	40712	41137	43607	44063
14-17 (Secondary)	15733	15781	16290	16340	17449	17502
15-49 (Female)	71187	67294	73707	69676	78949	74631
15-59 (Labour Force)	78153	73550	80920	76154	86675	81570

Source: GOK/UNICEF Population Projection for Kenya, (Tharaka Nithi District)

Notes: The figures assume declining death rates. The district contribute 23.19% male for age 0-59; 23.21% female for 0-59; 23.18% male for age over 60 years and 23.2% female for age over 60 years.

Table 1.8

Population Projections By Division

Division	1979	1993	1994	1996
Chuka	62189	107114	110906	118794
Mwimbi	80099	137962	142846	153007
Tharaka South	33186	57159	59182	63391
Tharaka North	17091	29438	30480	32648
Total	92565	331673	343414	367840

Source: Tharaka Nithi District Central Bureau of Statistics,(1993).

Note: Only four divisions are indicated because Tharaka Central was curved out recently

Table 1.9

Population Projection by Division and Sex 1993, 1994 & 1996

Division	No. of H/households	1993		1994		1996	
		F	M	F	M	F	M
Chuka	15522	55042	52072	56991	53915	61044	57750
Mwimbi	19992	69490	68472	71950	70896	77067	75938
Tharaka North	5119	15178	14262	15713	14767	16831	15917
Tharaka South	9939	29668	17491	30718	28464	32903	30488
Total	50572	169376	162297	175372	168042	187845	179993

Source: Tharaka Nithi District Central Bureau of Statistics, (1993)

Note: The figures above assume declining fertility rates.

Table 1.10

Population Density by Division for 1993, 1994 and 1996

Division	Area sq.m.	Population Density (persons/km ²)		
		1993	1994	1996
Chuka	251	427	442	473
Mwimbi	389	355	367	393
Tharaka North	722	41	42	45
Tharaka South	774	74	76	82
District Total Density	2136	155	161	172

Source: Tharaka Nithi District Central Bureau of Statistics, (1993)

Note: The figures above assume a declining fertility rate

People are more densely populated in the divisions of Chuka and Mwimbi which are in the high potential areas. Soils here are productive and rich. The divisions of Tharaka North and Tharaka South, the low potential areas of the district, are hot and dry. Rainfall is low and unreliable and productivity is therefore low. These divisions are scantily populated.

Migration

There are signs of migration outside and into the district. People from the district move to the main urban centres of Nairobi, Mombasa, Embu and Meru, either to trade or in search of employment. There are some people who have migrated to Tharaka Nithi district to work.

There is a slight movement of people from the dry areas of Kitui District to the southern and northern parts of Tharaka Division especially towards the irrigation schemes of Mitunguu and Tunyai. The people who have migrated to these irrigation schemes purchase land for farming or are employed to do farm work.

There is trade in foodstuffs between those living in the high potential areas and those in dry areas. Those in high potential zones sell maize and beans and in turn buy millet, greengrams, finger-millet and livestock products from their counterparts.

Urban Settlement Patterns: According to the 1979 census the population of Chuka Town was estimated at 3,401 with a density of 270 persons covering an area of 400 acres. The current (1993) population of Chuka town is 21,000 covering an area of approximately 66 sq km.

The District Physical Development Plan (1988-93) puts Chuka Town annual growth rate for the central part of the town at 8% p.a. and 3.36% p.a for the remaining population in the extended boundary.

There are four urban centres which also serve as the main delivery points. These are Chogoria, Chiakariga, Marimanti and Gatunga. Chiakariga, Marimanti and Gatunga are divisional headquarters for Tharaka South, Tharaka Central and Tharaka North respectively.

ECONOMIC POTENTIAL

Land and Soils

Due to the varying agro-ecological zones and the divergent topography within the district, there is a wide range of soils.

Deep red loam soils are found in Mwimbi and Chuka Divisions of the district. The soils are well drained and fairly fertile but due to continuous cultivation require fertilizers for maximum production. These soils range from dusty-red to dark reddish brown, fine and slightly clay with acid humic top soils. The major crops grown on this type of soils are maize, beans, bananas, coffee and tea.

Clay loamy soils are found in Tharaka South and Tharaka Central Divisions of the district. They have a characteristic of being fairly drained and of medium depth. The major crops grown on this type of soils are millet, sorghum, green-grams and cow-peas.

Clay soils are found in the lowlands (Tharaka South and Tharaka Central Divisions) characterized by poor drainage. The major crops grown on this type of soils are cotton, castornuts and sunflower.

Sandy soils are found in the lower areas of the district and are characterized with high percolation (well drained) to the extent that this may hamper crop production due to poor moisture retention. The soils characterize the lower sorghum/millet/ranching zones and here agriculture is marginally practiced.

Alluvial soils are found along the flood plains of the rivers in the lower areas and at the foothills of mountains and hills traversing the district. These soils are deep and shallow depending on the degree of sedimentation and are very fertile for agricultural production.

The Agro-Ecological zones in the district are influenced by the altitude and rainfall patterns as indicated below:-

- Tea Dairy zone (LH1)
- Coffee-Tea zone (UM1)
- Main coffee zone (UM2)
- Marginal Coffee zone (UM3)
- Main cotton zone (LM4)
- Livestock/Millet zone (LM5)
- Lowland Ranching zone (LM6)



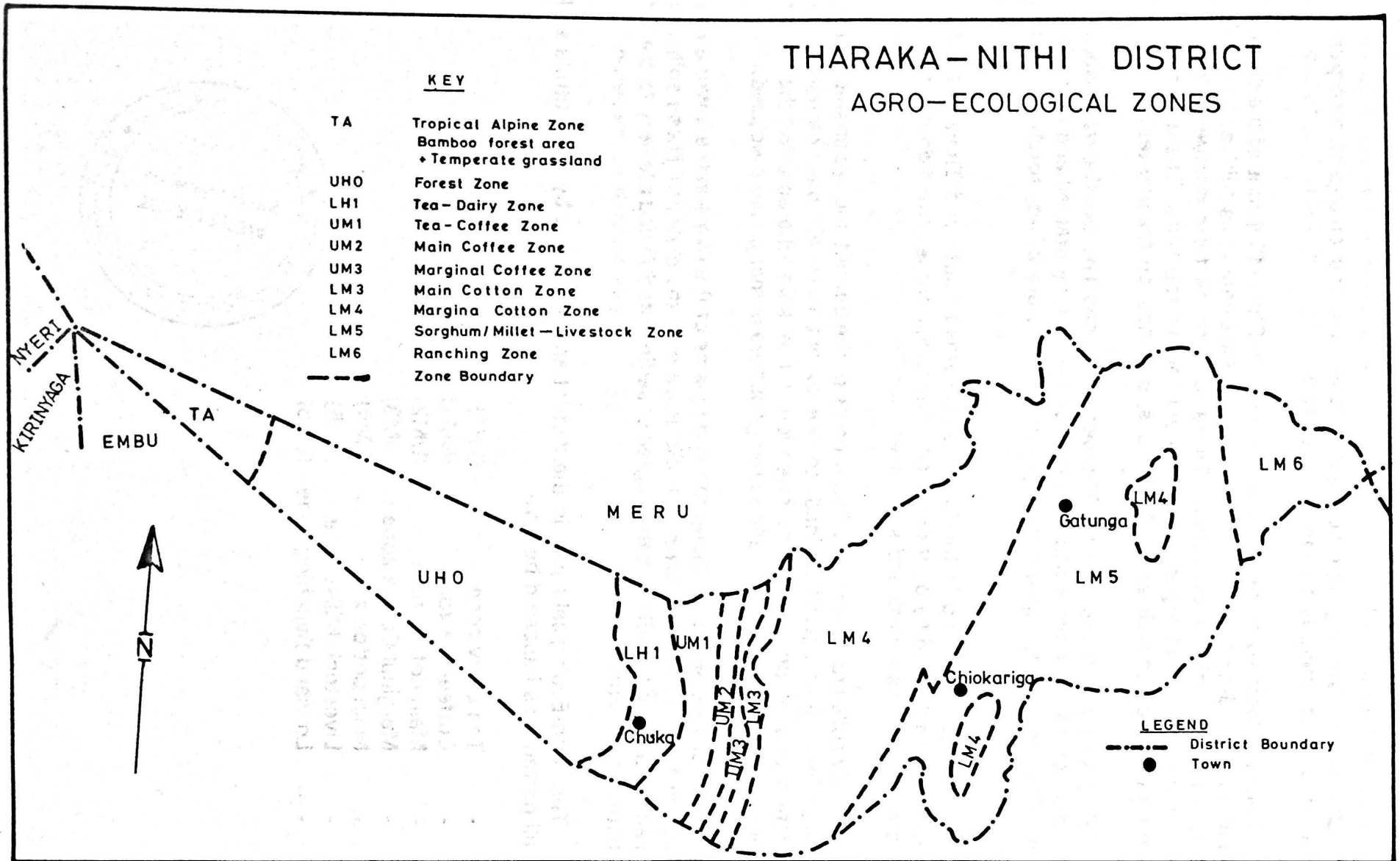


Table 1.11

Land Potential in the District

Category	Area sq.km
High potential	182
Medium potential	314
Low potential	1291
Area under water	49
Total	2136

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, (1993)

Water Resources

Most of the rivers which traverse the district have their catchments within Mt. Kenya Forest. Rivers Thuci, Ruguti, Naka, Irigu, Tungu, Nithi, South Mara and North Mara drain the upper zones towards the eastern parts of the district.

Water development priorities for Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASAL) areas in parts of North Tharaka and South Tharaka is for domestic purposes, livestock, watering small-scale irrigation schemes of subsistence and horticultural crops as well as fodder.

Ground water exploitation is currently being undertaken in Tharaka. Boreholes are being sunk and being equipped with handpumps. Cattle watering facilities are also constructed at the water points.

For irrigation purposes in the ASAL areas of Tharaka North and Tharaka South Divisions, there are several major rivers traversing the area from the slopes of Mt. Kenya. These rivers have enough water to increase food and livestock production if properly utilised. These rivers are Thuci, Ruguti, Mara, Mutonga, Kathita, Thanantu and Ura rivers.

The rivers can also provide adequate water for domestic use as well as livestock if treatment works were constructed. However, the cost of treating water from these rivers would be high.

The terrain of the ASAL area which in the district slopes gently towards the receiving River Tana, can be conveyed by gravity either by means of closed conduits or by open channel.

Forestry

The area under gazetted forests in the district is 48711.2 ha which is managed by two forest stations viz; Chuka and Chogoria. The bulk of this forest (39,300 ha.) is the Mt. Kenya forest gazetted in 1932, the rest being Kiera, Njuguni, Kijege, Ntugi and Munguni hills in Mwimbi and Tharaka divisions. Table 1.11 shows the categories of forest area in the district.

Table 1.12

Categories of Forest area in the District (Ha.)

Category	Number of Ha.
High Forest (Productive)	29,275
High Forest (Protective)	7,225
Bush land	3,853
Bamboo	5,800
Grassland	2,558.2
Total Area	48,711.21

Source: District Forestry Office, (1993).

There are 180 ha. of forest plantations whose major tree species are eucalyptus which supply transmission poles, firewood and vitex keniensis which when mature provide timber. The indigenous tree species of commercial importance include ocotea usambrensis (camphor), vitex keniensis (Meru oak), nentonia buchmanii (Mukui), podo-carpus milianjanus (Podo) and fagara microphylla.

The indigenous forest of Mt. Kenya in this district is also important as a water shed as many rivers serving the district and other parts of the country originates from it. There is a ban on utilization of indigenous trees although some people depend on the forest for the supply of firewood and honey.

Outside the gazetted forests, the major tree species are mostly exotics such as grevillea robusta and a few scattered indigenous tree species like cordia abyssinica and neutonia buchmanii in the high potential areas. The local people have planted many trees on their farms in these areas. Seedlings are supplied by the forest department tree nurseries in the divisions and at the stations and other institutional/NGOs tree nurseries. In the lower potential areas the major tree

species are mostly acacia species. Some are however, being cleared to provide charcoal to Chuka Town in addition to creating room for farms.

Tree planting in Tharaka South and Tharaka North Divisions and the lower zones of Chuka and Mwimbi Divisions is however not as intensive as the upper zones. The tree species preferred are the draught tollerant species such as the cassia siamea, melea azadrachta, eucalyptus camadulensis and tarmarindus indica.

The major bottleneck in the high potential areas is lack of awareness on the importance of conserving the indigenous tree species as people do cut those in private and in gazetted forest to get quick money.

In lower Chuka, Mwimbi and the whole of Tharaka North and Tharaka South Divisions, the major constraint in the planting and conservation of trees is lack of awareness on the importance of planting. Land in these areas is yet to be demarcated fully and this is a big constraint to tree planting.

There is increased demand for farmers to cultivate millet and this has resulted in more trees being cut down. The need for more money and increased demand for charcoal from the urban centres have also contributed to destruction of the environment through tree cutting.

Wildlife

Approximately one-third of Tharaka Nithi District is either gazetted forest, reserve or national park. The area under gazetted forests in the district is 48711.2 ha. managed by Chuka and Chogoria Forest Stations. The bulk of this forest (39,300 ha.) is the Mt. Kenya Forest gazetted in 1932, the rest being Kiera, Njuguni, Kijege, Ntugi and Munguni hills in Mwimbi and Tharaka Divisions.

Mt. Kenya Forest and National Park is at the high altitudes above 2200m while the Meru National Park is in the lowlands at 600m above sea level, almost half of it is under Tharaka Nithi District.

This wide range of ecological systems creates a home for a wide range of animal species e.g elephants, buffalo, monkeys, baboons and the rare white rhino. There are crocodiles along the Tana river.

Due to the large population in Chuka and Mwimbi Divisions and the neighbouring Meru District, people have encroached on forests resulting in destruction of forest areas which serve as habitats for wildlife. This has exposed wildlife to poor environmental conditions and made them more vulnerable to poachers. Generally, the animals have destroyed foodcrops and property and even killed people near those areas.

Commercial Minerals and Materials

The district has a variety of geological materials which could have potential for economic exploitation. Currently, only building stone and sand are being exploited. The economic viability of exploiting the other minerals has not yet been ascertained.

Table 1.13

Mineral Potential, Tharaka Nithi District

Type of mineral	Area found
Sand	Tharaka South, Tharaka Central and Tharaka North divisions
Barley	Mitunguu
Ilmentite	Kinna
Mica	Kiera Ridge
Iron Ore	Marimanti
Corrundum	Near Tana River
Building stones	Mutonga River

Source: Geological survey of Kenya, Bulletin No.11

Tourist Attractions

The major tourist attraction in the district is Mt. Kenya Forest where tourists do mountain climbing and enjoy the facilities of the famous Mt. Kenya Tourist Lodge.

The other tourist attraction is the hand-craft industry in the dry areas of the Tharaka Divisions. Also, tourists come to the district to see cultural artifacts though there is no collection and preservation centre.

The other tourist attraction is the beautiful scenery especially in the upper parts of the district which consists of deep v-shaped and sharply rising river valleys. This is in addition to visiting the game and national reserves.

SUPPORTING DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTIONS

District Development Committee and its Sub Committees

Since the formation of Tharaka-Nithi District on 2nd April, 1992, DDC meetings have been held three (3) times, the first having been held on 14th August, 1992.

As the overall policy making body in the district, the DDC has been having all the members including the two (2) members of parliament.

The DDC meetings should be held at least four (4) times a year and all the issues concerning and affecting development discussed and decisions made accordingly. The committee has been very instrumental in project and programme implementation as per the objectives of the District Focus Strategy for Rural Development.

Through the District Monitoring Team and Provincial Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (P.M.E.C.), problems in the projects/programmes are practically identified and recommendations given to the DDC for action.

The DDC monitors the functioning of all the sub-DDC meetings from the sub-locational to the divisional level. All the divisions have held their sub-DDC meetings once since the inception of the district.

The DDC ensures that all the project/programme proposals are discussed at the grassroot committees before they are brought to the DDC for discussion and subsequent blessing.

All the sub-DDC and DDC members have not been trained on District Focus Strategy for Rural Development and if funds are available it is important to train them on the District Focus Strategy for Rural Development.

District Planning Unit

The DPU has started functioning with the preparation of 1994-96 District Development Plan. The first meeting of the DPU was held at the DDO's office on 11th May, 1993 to map out the logistics of drafting the 1994-96 DDP. The DPU has been quite instrumental in writing and collecting data towards the preparation of the plan.

However, Government has not posted an Assistant District Development Officer (ADDO), quantity Surveyor and District Architect who should be members of the unit.

The District Information and Documentation Centre (DIDC) has not been established.

District Agricultural Committee (DAC): The DAC's functions include monitoring cash and foodcrop production and general agricultural management. The DAC also looks into animal husbandry, forestry, wildlife conservation, soil conservation, and farm credit administration.

Since the inception of the district, the DAC has been quite active. The DC is the chairman while the District Agricultural Officer (DAO) is the secretary. Other members include the Divisional District Officers, representatives of various parastatal bodies, the District Livestock Production Officer, the District Development Officer (DDO) and a few non-governmental organization members.

District Education Board (D.E.B): The D.E.B is charged with the following duties: To Superintend the management of education; recommend establishment of new schools; provide reports to the ministry on matters pertaining to education; promote education in the district by preparing plans for this development and administer grants-in-aid or other assistance given to schools.

The District Commissioner is the chairman while the District Education Officer (DEO) is the secretary.

Local Authorities

There are three major local authorities: Tharaka Nithi County Council and Chogoria Urban Council and Chuka Town Council.

Following the construction of the Embu-Meru Trunk Road, the Physical Development Plan has attempted to reorganize the town centre which has been strongly affected by the road construction. The physical development of Chuka Town has been restricted by two factors. Firstly, only an area of about 1.62 sq km of public land is available to the town council whereas all other areas surrounding the immediate town are under freehold land ownership. The broken topography and sloping terrains also make it difficult to provide the necessary infrastructure and to develop the corresponding sites.

The major functions of Tharaka Nithi District's local authorities are the provision of public utilities such as health facilities, sewerage and drainage facilities, cemeteries, construction of schools, murraming and maintenance of roads and construction of bridges, play-grounds and social halls. However, the local authorities are constrained in the provision of the above mentioned facilities by lack of funds, limited space, and difficult topographical terrain especially in Chuka Town.

Voluntary Agencies

The major NGOs operating in the district are as listed below:

The catholic church under the Meru Diocese
The Canadian safe the Children Fund
The Presbyterian Church of East Africa
SIDA programme

The above mentioned NGOs are represented in both DEC and DDC Meetings and all their project proposals are discussed and approved at the sub-DDC and DDC meetings in line with the district focus strategy for rural development.

Catholic Church under the Meru Diocese: This NGO has embarked on social development programmes, and food security programmes by training farmers on better farming methods and sustainable agriculture. The NGO's activities are in all the divisions of the district.

Canadian Safe the Children Fund: The activities of C.S.C.F are concentrated in Tharaka divisions where the NGO has supplemented the forest department in tree seedling production in addition to undertaking afforestation of selected sites. There are tree nurseries managed by several schools and women groups whose seedlings are planted in the institutions and in private farms.

Presbyterian Church of East Africa (PCEA): The PCEA has constructed primary and secondary schools in the district with assistance from well-wishers from abroad. Rubate Teachers Training College in Chuka Division, and Chogoria Hospital in Mwimbi Division have been sponsored by the PCEA.

Harambee Movement

The district has benefitted alot in educational, health and water projects started on harambee basis. 80% of the projects in the district have benefitted from the harambee movement. The movement has a future potential at this time of liberalization where the donors are very particular on self help component in community development projects.

Regional Authorities and other Parastatals

Tana and Athi River Regional Development Authority (TARDA): TARDA caters for the development of Tana and Athi River basins of the country. The authority has not moved its activities to the district but it has proposed to move to Tunyai and Mitunguu Irrigation Schemes during 1994-96 plan period.

Co-operative Bank of Kenya: The co-operative Bank of Kenya offers mobile bank services to its customers in the district twice a week viz: Tuesdays and Thursdays. At present, the Co-operative Bank of Kenya operates from Meru, but plans are at an advanced stage to move to Chuka Town on a permanent basis.

Kenya Posts & Telecommunications Corporation: The KP&TC provides both postal and telephone services to its customers in the district.

Kenya Power & Lighting Co. Ltd: The KP & L Co. Ltd offers mobile services to its customers in the district from Embu. The major function of KP&L. Co. Ltd in the district is installation of power to its customers. However plans are at an advanced stage to build offices at Chuka Town so that the parastatal can offer efficient services to its customers.

Kenya Tea Development Authority : The people of Tharaka Nithi started growing tea in 1972/73 Financial year and todate the district has about 1325.31 ha. of tea with 3,900 active small-scale tea growers. The average holding per grower is 0.38 ha. There is unexploited potential for expansion.

KTDA is charged with the responsibility of promoting the growing of tea for small scale growers, processing of green leaf in KTDA's tea factories and marketing of the final products. KTDA tea factories have created employment opportunities to the job seekers in the District.

CHAPTER TWO
SOCIO ECONOMIC PROFILE

MAJOR ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

Agriculture dominates the economy of Tharaka Nithi district and provides a livelihood to about 75% of the total population. Its contribution to the district GDP is enormous and is bound to remain so in the foreseeable future. It is, however, inevitable that the agricultural sector alone will not be capable of sustaining the increasing and pressing needs of a rapidly growing population that requires a stable source of income, employment, food security and related basic needs such as education, health, water and housing.

The topographical situation of the district presents a pattern that is both suitable for farming in Chuka and Mwimbi divisions, as well as livestock keeping in the marginal divisions of Tharaka North and Tharaka South. Therefore a bigger proportion of the labour force is engaged in the agricultural and livestock production sectors in the rural areas. On the other hand, modern sector wage employment is predominant in the urban centres such as Chuka and Chogoria and other peri-urban centres, namely Ndagani, Kiereni, Kangutu, Kirege, Kambandi, Kiango'ndu and Kaanwa. Other people are in self-employment in the urban and market centres.

The pattern of employment has great influence on income levels and investment potentials of the people which are both important factors when considering their level of socio-economic development.

Agriculture

Agricultural activities in the district are based on production of foodcrops, horticulture, industrial crops and livestock.

Major Staple Foodcrops: The basic foodcrops in the district include maize, beans, millet sorghum, green-grams, cow-peas, pegeon peas and root-crops such as potatoes, arrow-roots, yams, cassava and bananas. The production of these crops is given in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1

Staple Food-Crops Production by Division

Division	Maize (Tons)	Millet (Tons)	Beans (Tons)	Sorghum (Tons)	Bananas (Tons)	Green grams (Tons)	Irish Potatoes (Tons)
Chuka	10,000	720	2,000	1,350	9,600	606	500
Tharaka Central Tharaka South Tharaka North Mwimbi	4,780	7,032	1,076	1,557	28	1,000	-
Total	14,780	7,752	3,076	2,907	9,628	1,606	500

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Marketing
Tharaka Nithi District, (1993).

The major foodcrops are maize, millet and beans planted on an area of 33,567 ha. (i.e 70% of agricultural land). The major foodcrops grown in Mwimbi and Chuka divisions (high potential areas) are maize, bananas and beans while in the lower areas of the district millet and sorghum are predominant.

Major Cashcrops: The main cash-crops in the district are coffee, tea, cotton, tobacco, sun-flower, sisal, passion fruits, pineapples, tomatoes, carrots and oranges among others. The production of these crops is given in table 2.2 division-wise.

Table 2.2

Cash crop Production by Division 1992

Division	Coffee (Tons)	Tea (Tons)	Cotton (Tons)	Sunflower (Tons)	Castornuts (Tons)
Mwimbi					
Chuka	29,970	3180	900	710	232
Tharaka South					
Tharaka North					
Tharaka Central	Nil	Nil	1100	480	200
District Total	29,970	3,180	2000	1190	432

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Marketing, T/Nithi District (1993).

The major cash-crops mentioned above occupy about 30% of the total land area under agriculture. The impact of these cash-crops on income and employment is significant. All the cashcrops are grown by small scale farmers.

Table 2.2 shows that Mwimbi and Chuka divisions (high potential areas) of the district produce the major cash-crops viz: coffee (29,970 tons), and tea (3180 tons) while the lower areas of the district produce cotton as their major cash-crop.

The leading cash-crop in the district is coffee (9,800 ha.). Sunflower and castor oil are loosing importance due to poor marketing strategies and prices.

The Yields from coffee continue to dwindle due to poor market prices and escalating cost of inputs. The current yields of the coffee crop stand at 2-2.5 kg/plant p.a.

Tea Production in the district is rather low as most of the tea was planted below the recommended altitude and hence suffers from drought during the dry periods. The yields range from 0.5-1.0 kg/bush/p.a. Marketing of the crop is done by K.T.D.A.

Cotton is marketed through the Cotton Board. The yields average 320 kg/ha. The major constraint is escalating cost of pesticides. With the liberalization of the marketing structure of the crop, yields/ha are bound to increase due to improved marketing prices.

Table 2.3

Small Farm Sector

Division	Farm Area Sq.km	Rural HH	HH per sq.km	Small hold-dings (Number)	Main Food produce	Main Cash crops	%HH with high Value cash crops	Number of member producer Co-ops
Mwimbi	230	23832	89	19730	maize, beans, millet	coffee, tea, cotton and sorghum	8%	12
Chuka	240	10724	45	10270	maize, beans, bananas, sorghum, millet	coffee, tea, cotton	90%	7
Tharaka North	532	4968	10	4150	millet, sorghum, sun-green-grams, castor-cow-peas, pigeon-peas, maize	cotton, sun-flower, castor-nuts	43%	None
Tharaka South	559	9226	10	9006	millet, sorghum, green-grams, sun-beans, cow-peas, pigeon-peas, maize	cotton, castor-nuts, sun-flower	37%	None

Source: Department of Agriculture, Tharaka Nithi District, (1993).

Table 2.3 shows that crop production in the district is primarily by small-holders. There are three plantations registered with KPCU with private coffee factories. This implies that small-holding sector accounts for nearly 100% of all coffee, tea, and cotton as well as all the food-crops production. The co-operative movement as can be seen from table 2.3 is not well established in the district with Tharaka South and Tharaka North having just one marketing body viz: National Cereals and Produce Board.

Livestock Production

Main Livestock Holding: The district has enormous potential for livestock production. The densely populated areas of Chuka and Mwimbi divisions are ideal for dairy, poultry and pig keeping, while the sparsely populated areas of Tharaka South and Tharaka North divisions are high potential areas for beef, small ruminants (sheep and goats) production and bee-keeping.

Most of the livestock is kept on small-scale farms (mostly below 0.4 ha.) especially in Mwimbi and Chuka divisions. Tharaka area is mainly inhabited by semi-pastoral community where sedentary agriculture is not advanced. No organized ranches which could ensure a high level of livestock production exist in the area. Thus most of the livestock is kept on communal land (un-subdivided farm holdings).

Main Livestock Products: Livestock products are more related to the specific livestock enterprises in the district. Thus dairy production ensures the provision of safe milk to consumers. The district produces approximately 10 million gallons per year.

In the lower areas of the district farmers can benefit more from sale of beef animals, sheep and goats or sale of hides and skins, honey and wax. Even though to a lesser extent, local birds could contribute significantly to the farmers' income.

Pig production potential has not been exploited in the district.

Proportion of Households with High Value Cattle: About 60% of the farmers in Mwimbi and Chuka divisions have high yielding cattle while about 90% of the farmers in Tharaka keep the Zebu (low yielding cattle).

Table 2.4 shows the livestock production activities in the district division-wise.

Table 2.4

Livestock Production by Division

Name of division	Main Livestock Reared	Livestock Products	% of Farmers with High Yielding cows
Chuka	Cattle,goats	Milk	60%
Mwimbi	Cattle	Milk	60%
Tharaka North	Cattle,goats sheep,bee-keeping	Beef,Hides & skins	5%
Tharaka South	Cattle,sheep goats, bee-keeping	Honey,beef hides and skins	10%

Source: Department of Livestock, Tharaka Nithi District, (1993).

The low number of households with high value cattle in Tharaka division is due to poor pasture management, lack of dipping facilities, water and poor transportation facilities that hinder marketing.

The figure in Mwimbi and Chuka divisions is not as high as it should be due to low level of intensification of livestock production and marketing problems.

There is great potential for greater incomes from the livestock sector if basic infrastructure is improved.

Table 2.5

Livestock Production by Division 1992

Divisions	No. of Cattle	No. of Goats	No. of Sheep	No. of Bee-hives	No. of Poultry	No. of Pigs	No. of Rabbits	No. of Donkeys
Mwimbi	28000	18000	9000	12000	47000	700	350	600
Chuka	27000	22000	14000	10000	40000	500	250	700
Tharaka North	25000	74000	22000	58000	43,800	Nil	50	2800
Tharaka South	52100	73100	17000	71000	87250	31	800	1300
Total	132100	187100	62000	151000	218050	1231	1450	5400

Source: Department of Livestock Production, Tharaka Nithi (1993)

Tharaka South and Tharaka North divisions are leading in livestock production as can be seen from table 2.5.

Other Primary Production Activities

Fisheries

The district offers two distinct ecosystems. The upper regions of the district comprising of Mwimbi and Chuka divisions hold the most potential in fisheries. The divisions are well served by numerous springs, streams and rivers. Notable are the four front rivers namely - Ruguti, Mutonga, Nithi and Thuci. Fishing in these rivers is protected through the "Fisheries Act" of 1989 and only those licensed do spot fishing.

Fish farming is the main concern of the fisheries department and currently there are 190 fish-farmers who include institutions, women and men groups.

Table 2.6 shows the area under fish-farming between 1989-1992.

Table 2.6

Area under Fish-Farming (1989-1992)

Year	No. of Farmers	No. of Ponds
1989	114	146
1990	133	158
1991	154	179
1992	189	201
Total	590	684

Source: Department of Fisheries, Tharaka Nithi District, June, (1993).

Individual farmers have been visited by the field staff for advice on the need to rear fish as it is cheap and rich in protein. Also, the fisheries department works with the department of Home Economics of the Ministry of Agriculture to demonstrate to farmers on how best to prepare a fish meal. This is done during the World Food Day i.e every 16th of October.

The department is also involved in licensing of fish traders. Local production of fish is low compared to the demand. Records of production are not reliable since farmers do not keep proper records on the sale of fish. Most of the fish traded comes from Nairobi. For example in 1991, six (6) traders sold 35,945 kg and earned an income of Ksh.718,900/=.

Agro-Forestry

Agro-forestry activities are highly intensive especially on the upper parts of the district with *Grevillea robusta* as the most popular tree species. Wood requirements such as poles, posts, firewood, fodder and furniture have been partially satisfied. However, a great deal remains to be done on agro-forestry extension.

COMMERCE, TRADE, MANUFACTURING AND OTHER SERVICES

Commercial, Trade and Manufacturing seeks to promote trade and commercial activities in order to create employment as well as generate incomes.

Chuka town has more than 400 licensed commercial enterprises which are located in the main commercial area. A limited number of open spaces are still

available within this commercial area, but it is expected that there will be a considerable demand for more commercial plots in the plan period 1994-1996.

The informal industrial sector (Jua-Kali) has experienced considerable development in Chuka town over the past years.

More than 300 members are registered with the association registered with the Ministry of Research, Technical Training and Technology. The craftsmen engage in timber processing, carpentry, black smithing, iron-mongery, vehicle repairs, manufacturing of steel windows and a large number of light service industries like shoe repairs, mechanical and electrical repairs, tailoring and hair saloons among others.

Chuka town council has set aside three acres for the location of Jua Kali enterprises adjacent to the Chuka-Meru Trunk Road, about 0.5 km to the North of the town centre. This is considered to be an ideal site for a great number of Jua Kali enterprises who have relatively large space requirements like garages, sawmills, blacksmiths, manufacturers of windows and doors. The ministry of Research, Technical Training and Technology has already earmarked a project for the site, including the construction of Jua Kali sheds.

Table 2.6 shows the major commerce, trade and manufacturing enterprises by division in the district. The table shows that Chuka and Mwimbi divisions (high potential areas) of the district are well served with commerce, trade and manufacturing enterprises while the lower Tharaka divisions are poorly served with these enterprises.

Table 2.7

Commerce, Trade and Manufacturing by Division

Category	Mwimbi	Chuka	Tharaka North	Tharaka South	Total
W/Sale	24	31	5	5	65
G/Retail	210	263	48	49	570
Tailoring	11	25	7	6	49
M.V. Repair	2	8	-	-	10
B/Smith	5	7	4	3	19
Saloon	12	18	5	6	41
Shoe Repair	1	12	3	5	21
Bars	16	36	11	7	70
Catering	60	75	28	21	187
Bookshop	5	8	4	3	20
Hardware	2	9	-	-	11
Electrical Repair	1	4	-	-	5
Posho Mill	8	7	4	3	22
Distributor	3	8	1	1	13
Timber processing	5	12	3	4	24
Studio	3	5	-	1	9
Grocery	4	6	-	1	11
Harbalist	1	1	3	2	7
Filling Station	4	3	-	-	7
Chemist	2	4	-	-	6
Bicycle Repair	6	10	2	3	21
Radio repair & Watch Repair	5	7	2	4	18
Jiko Moulding	-	1	4	3	8
Butchery	30	41	8	10	89
Dry Cleaner	3	6	2	4	15
Total	423	607	144	141	1315

Source: District Trade Office, Tharaka Nithi, (1993).

The major industries which have developed in and around Chuka town are resource based. This is firstly true for the coffee factories which are located next to the plantations. The same is to be expected with tea collection points. Equally, the larger timber factories like the Nithi Timber Society operate their plants on the

edge of Mt. Kenya Forest in order to minimize transportation costs. Only some minor sawmills are located in the town centre who either cut logs for industrial use or for furniture.

It is not expected that the industrial development pattern for Chuka town will experience a major shift towards other types of industries in the near future except perhaps, in the informal small scale sector. It is therefore considered that the existing area for heavy industrial use is adequate in the short run. It has an extension of 3.62 ha. and is located on the road to Kiango'ndu, opposite Kibumbo school. The site is adequately accessible and has all necessary facilities like electricity and water connection.

EMPLOYMENT

The district presents a pattern that is suitable for both farming in the northern agricultural potential highlands on the slopes of Mt. Kenya, and the southern Tharaka marginal grasslands. Being a new district, a higher proportion of the labour force is found in small upcoming urban centres like Chuka town, Muthambi, and Chogoria. These centres do not adequately provide job opportunities that can absorb all the new entrants to the labour market. The pattern of employment has been influenced by crop farming which forms the backbone of the district economy.

Labour Force

Labour force for the district is not easy to analyse due to lack data. The information is presented based on the trade licenses issued by the County Council, Town Councils and a few other sources. In addition, quite a lot has been borrowed from the general knowledge of the area.

The current (1994) labour force in Tharaka Nithi district is estimated at 144,508 representing about 41% of the total district population. The labour force is expected to grow at a rate of about 7.9% p.a. to about 168,245 in 1996. These are people who are eligible to gainful employment whether paid wages, or unpaid on-farm labour or self employment off the farm. Out of the total labour force of the district, 115,564 persons are engaged in small-scale farming. Those in the small-holdings represent about 89% of the total labour force.

Non-agricultural wage labour is mainly found in the small urban centres like Chuka and Chogoria. Wage labour represent about 4.6% of the total labour force. This group represents those employed by the government (Public Sector), small-scale farms and medium-scale farming.

Table 2.8 on Employment Profile of the District shows the estimated labour force per sector. The table indicates that public sector employs the highest numbers.

Distribution of Labour

Agricultural and Livestock Production: A target annual growth rate of about 4.2% p.a is expected to increase the level of employment from 144,408 from 1994 to about 168,245 at the end of the plan period (1996).

Business/commercial and self-employment: This category is dominated by the small-scale labourers and the informal sector which is increasingly becoming an important area of employment creation. This is the only suitable area for expansion in order to relieve the over-strained non-agricultural wage labour. A suitable target of 4.2% growth rate will increase employment opportunities from about 7,116 in 1994 to 8,618 by 1996

Non Agricultural Wage Employment: There is very little room for expansion in this area during the plan period because of wider economic problems. The fall of prices of agricultural products has strained the economic activities of the modern sector in the district. It is therefore predicted that a set growth rate of 3.8% p.a will increase employment opportunities to 7,941 at the end of the plan period in 1996.

Table 2.8

Employment Profile of the District

	1989	1994	1996
Labour Force	131,900	157,074	169,011
<u>Agricultural Labour</u>			
Small farm	96,221	118,197	128,125
Large farm	None	None	None
Migrant/seasonal	-	-	-
Pastoral	-	-	-
<u>Other Rural Self-Employment</u>			
Fishing	114	186	417
<u>Wage Employment</u>			
Main Towns			
Small Towns/rural			
Public sector	4,493	5,414	5,825
Private sector	724	872	938
<u>Urban self-Employment</u>			
Commercial/business	3,492	4,289	4,649
Informal sector	2,545	3,126	3,388

Source: Department of Labour, Meru (1993).

<u>Notes:</u>	<u>Growth rates:</u>	
	Wage Employment3.8% p.a
	Urban Self-Employment4.2% p.a
	Fishing23.0% p.a (1991-1996)
	Agricultural Labour4.2% p.a

It is clear from table 2.7 that the bulk of labour force is engaged in small farm agricultural activities. The number of unemployed persons has increased only marginally between 1989 and 1994. This may be explained by the expansion of various small-scale enterprises and other informal sector activities.

Conditions of Employment

It is worth noting that an overall assessment of employment conditions in the district reflect the following aspects:-

Real wages have tended to decline. This is due to the inflationary pressures on the modern sector. This is because real wages caters for user charges, cost sharing in hospitals and schools, removal of subsidies and price decontrol of

various essential commodities. Nevertheless the government has been revising wage earnings in both public and private sectors. The average earning for workers in private sector in the agricultural sector is about Ksh.600-1000/= p.m. Negotiated collective agreement by the unions and the employers have not improved the earning of workers in the district.

Female participation in employment is notable in the agricultural sector which employs about 91.6% of the total labour force in the district. Their concentration in this category indicates that they are mostly engaged in non-wage employment in the district while their male counter-part predominates the wage employment sector. A notable scenario is their concentration in institutions like hospitals, schools and other service sectors.

The migratory patterns of labour is notable in the pastoral areas of Tharaka and lower Nithi. It is also notable in the small urban centres where school-leavers and other job-seekers migrate to in search of wage employment. The level of unemployment is about 16% which is not easy to quantify. However, during peak periods unemployed young people flock to pick cash crops like coffee, cotton, sunflower and do farm help activities.

Underemployment is mostly found in modern wage employment especially in co-operative societies where over-establishment in and the consequential decline in farm production has found labour engaged in related activities under-utilized.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

The pattern of infrastructure distribution is important when considering the district's development potential. Not only do these facilities provide important services, but the various facilities have complementary roles in enhancing regional and sectoral development. The absence of one type of infrastructure in a region, for instance, may handicap the development of other facilities and result in regional imbalance in infrastructure provision. This section will discuss the distribution of the various infrastructure facilities in the district such as health facilities, educational facilities, roads, water supplies, electricity, cattle dips, co-operatives and banks and credit facilities.

Health Facilities

The district has a total of 66 health facilities including one GOK hospital (Chuka District Hospital) and two private hospitals namely Chogoria Hospital and Chuka Cottage hospital. The rest are dispensaries.

Mwimbi division has the highest number of health facilities - 30 in number, followed by Chuka division with 22 health facilities including Chuka District Hospital. The divisions with the lowest number of health facilities are Tharaka South and Tharaka North with eleven and three health facilities respectively. The distribution of health facilities by type and division is given in Table 2.9.

Most of the health facilities in the district are over-utilized because of increased population and under-establishment of qualified doctors. For instance, Chuka District Hospital has two (2) qualified doctors and 90 nurses with a bed capacity of 32 beds. Out-patients served per week number about 2000 patients.

On average the doctor patient ratio in the district is 1:50,000 based on two (2) qualified doctors at Chuka General Hospital and four (4) doctors at Chogoria Hospital sponsored by P.C.E.A against the district total population of 300,000 people. This means that the district is under-staffed as pertains to doctor services.

Table 2.9

Distribution of Health Facilities by Type and Division

Division	Hospital	Health Centre	Dispensary	Total
Chuka	2	1	19	22
Mwimbi	1	2	27	30
Tharaka South	-	2	9	11
Tharaka North	-	-	3	3
Total	3	5	58	66

Source: Tharaka Nithi District Infrastructure Inventory, (1993).

Education Facilities

The district is served by schools, both primary and secondary, catering for the school-age population numbering 99,355 in 1993. Tharaka Nithi district has a total of 314 pre-primary schools, 334 primary schools and 42 Secondary Schools. Chuka division has the highest number of Pre-Primary schools with 101 while Mwimbi division has the highest number of primary schools with 107. Both Mwimbi and Chuka have the highest number of Secondary schools with 17 each. Tharaka North has the lowest number of Pre-Primary, Primary and Secondary Schools. Tables 2.9, 2.10 and 2.11 presents Pre-Primary, Primary and Secondary Schools distribution and enrolment.

The total enrolment in Pre-Primary schools in Tharaka Nithi is 13,274 with Chuka division having the highest enrolment of 4,878 followed by Mwimbi division with a total of 3,928. Primary school enrolment totalled 74,721 with Chuka division having the highest with 28,109 and Tharaka North the lowest with 6,988. Secondary School enrolment totalled 11,360 with Mwimbi division having the

highest enrolment of 5,818 and Tharaka North with the lowest enrolment of 50. It is evident that school distribution in the district corresponds to the regional population distribution discussed in chapter 1.

There is no GOK Teacher Training College in the district. However, Rubate Teachers Training College is proposed to start in September, 1993 under the sponsorship of P.C.E.A.

There are six (6) Youth Polytechnics in the district. Namely; Nguruki Youth Polytechnic, Muthambi Youth Polytechnic, Kieganguru Youth Polytechnic in Mwimbi division, Kagumo Youth Polytechnic and Chuka Youth Polytechnic in Chuka division.

There is no Farmers Training Centres in the district. Farmers in the district go for their demonstration trainings at Kaguru Farmers Training Centre in South Imenti Division, Meru District.

Table 2.10

Pre-Primary School Distribution, Teachers and Pupils Enrolment

Name of Division	No.of Schools	Teachers Trained	Untr- ained	Total	No.of Boys	No.Of Girls	Total
Chuka	101	20	90	110	1999	2879	4878
Mwimbi	93	26	72	98	1963	1965	3928
Tharaka South	78	10	78	88	1506	1419	2925
Tharaka North	42	3	40	43	740	803	1543
Totals	314	59	280	339	6208	7066	13274

Source: Tharaka Nithi District Infrastructure Inventory,(1993).

Table 2.11

Primary School Distribution, Teachers and Pupils Enrolment

Name Division	No. of Schools	Classes	Teachers untrained	Untrained	Total	No. of Boys	No. of Girls	Total
Chuka	94	864	826	124	950	13198	14911	28109
Mwimbi	107	998	062	123	1185	12722	13345	26067
Tharaka South	85	644	442	155	597	6298	7259	13557
Tharaka North	48	344	219	52	271	3381	3607	6988
Total	334	2850	2549	454	3003	35599	39122	74721

Source: Tharaka Nithi District Infrastructure Inventory, 1993.

Tabel 2.12

Secondary School Distribution, Teachers and Pupils Enrolment

Name of Division	No. of Schools	Teachers Trained	Untrained	Total	No. of Boys	No. of Girls	Total
Chuka	17	230	27	257	2419	1794	4213
Mwimbi	17	284	49	333	2545	3273	5818
Tharaka South	7	54	32	86	622	657	1279
Tharaka North	1		4	4	22	28	50
Total	42	568	112	680	5808	5752	11360

Source: Tharaka Nithi District Infrastructure Inventory, (1993).

Trend Levels in the Provision of Educational Facilities: The data from 1987 to 1991 is not available because the district was not in existence. However, the trend of the provision of physical facilities since the district was formed has been fluctuating with the rate of development being very minimal in many schools.

Since the pupil enrolment has increased both in Primary and Secondary schools while the facilities have remained almost static, there is an over-utilization of the existing ones. This is more acute in primary schools where more than fifty (50) children may be squeezing in one classroom. There are very few school workshops and home-science rooms and this is posing a problem in the implementation of 8:4:4 education programme which demand such facilities.

Similarly in secondary schools, facilities such as laboratories, workshops, home-science rooms, and libraries are inadequate. This situation is also posing a problem in implementation of 8:4:4 curricula.

The hard hit divisions which lack educational facilities are Tharaka North, Tharaka South and the lower areas of Mwimbi and Chuka divisions.

Roads

Most of the roads in the district converge on Chuka township. The classified roads form an estimated network of 317 km while the unclassified roads form an estimated network of 81.7 km.

The importance of the tarmacked National Trunk Road linking Embu and Meru and passing through Chuka is noteworthy. The town has benefitted considerably from this major road.

The existence and condition of the roads in the district is very poor. They become very slippery and muddy during the rains and the eastern part of the district has no proper road connection to Chuka town. Within Chuka town, the roads are undeveloped. They have merely been opened up and no facilities like surfacing or proper ditches are available.

Table 2.13 gives the distribution of unclassified and classified roads in the district. Among the divisions, Chuka division has the largest network of classified roads amounting to a total length of 151 km. Tharaka North and Tharaka South divisions have the smallest network with 56 km and 41 km respectively due to their relative aridity.

Table 2.13

Classified and Unclassified Roads Distribution by Division

Division	Classified Roads in Km.	Unclassified Roads in Km.
Chuka	151	24
Mwimbi	69	31
Tharaka South	41	18
Tharaka North	56	8.7
Total	317	81.7

Source: Tharaka Nithi District Infrastructure Inventory (1993).

The conditions of the roads, especially gravel and earth roads, have not been good throughout the district due to heavy use and erosion. Most of the gravel and earth roads need gravelling and regular grading to improve their utilization. Road maintenance has not been satisfactorily done due to lack of sufficient funds.

Water Supplies

There are four (4) gazetted water facilities in the district namely: Chuka water supply and Karingani Rural Water Scheme both in Chuka division and Mwimbi water supply and Mitunguu water supply in Mwimbi and Tharaka South divisions respectively.

There are two (2) major water supply facilities maintained by self-help efforts namely: Magumoni water supply in Chuka division and Murugi - Magumango water supply in Mwimbi division. The major six water supplies above serve an estimated number of 12,000 households.

There are 118 successful boreholes and seven (7) spring protection activities in the district.

Also, there are 31 roof and rock catchment points serving about 8,650 people.

Chuka and Mwimbi divisions are fairly well served with water facilities while Tharaka North is worst served in terms of water supplies.

It is worth to note that the existing water facilities in the district are overutilized.

Electricity

Chuka town is connected to the national electricity grid and has therefore no problem with regard to the availability of power. In fact, all requirements for domestic and industrial uses can be satisfied by the Kenya Power and Lighting Company as the town also has a network of electricity lines throughout the town.

Chogoria town, Pole-Pole and Marima markets in Mwimbi division and Chiakariga town in Tharaka South are connected to the national electricity grid and have no problem with regard to the availability of power.

Power utilization in the above mentioned towns where the electricity grid has reached is under-utilized because of poverty and lack of major manufacturing industries.

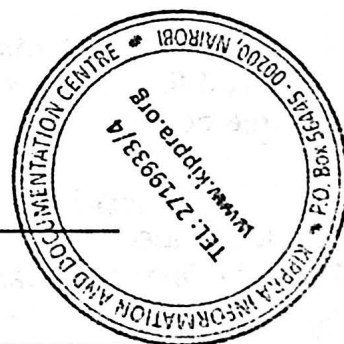
Cattle Dips

A total of 60 cattle dips are distributed throughout the district as shown in the table 2.14.

Table 2.14

Distribution of Cattle Dips By Division

Division	No. of Dips	No. of Cattle	Cattle per Dip
Chuka	31	17,775	573
Mwimbi	21	12,225	582
Tharaka North	3	26,000	8,666
Tharaka South	5	51,000	10,200
Total	60	107,000	20,021



Source: Tharaka Nithi District Infrastructure Inventory, 1993.

Chuka division is better served with 31 cattle dips with 573 head of cattle per dip followed by Mwimbi which has 582 head of cattle per dip. Tharaka South is the worst served in terms of dips with over 10,200 head of cattle per dip.

Co-operatives

The table 2.15 summarizes on divisional basis the subscribed share capital and annual turnover of coffee sales from 1988/89 - 1991/92 financial year.

Table 2.15

Coffee Sales Turnover and Share Capital (1988/89-1991/92 F/Y)

Name of divisions	Financial Year	Division Totals (Turn-over Ksh.)	Share Capital (Ksh.)	No. of Co-ops
1. Mwiramb	1988/89	120,866,962	2,088,904	12
	1989/90	67,855,966	4,615,431	
	1990/91	106,162,608	4,576,046	
	1991/92	82,683,930	5,072,883	
2. Chuka	1988/89	81,346,872	3,104,884	7
	1989/90	58,885,102	6,151,486	
	1990/91	60,880,602	6,729,628	
	1991/92	57,246,026	6,782,967	
3. Tharaka South	--	--	--	None
4. Tharaka North	--	--	--	None
Total		435,946,188	35,532,204	19

Source: Tharaka Nithi District Infrastructure Inventory (1993)

Coffee production as shown in the table 2.15 has declined from 1988/89 - 1991/92 financial year due to low prices and non-use of proper inputs which have become costly.

Milk Sales Turnover and Share Capital: Table 2.16 shows, on divisional basis the subscribed share capital and annual turnover of milk sales from 1988/89-1991/92 financial year.

Table 2.16

Milk Sales Turnover and Share Capital (1988/89-1991/92)

Name of division	Financial Year	Division Totals (Ksh)	Share Capital (Ksh)
Mwimbi	1988/89	3,058,516	221,080
	1989/90	3,315,399	224,620
	1990/91	3,671,584	228,600
	1991/92	3,652,138	481,366
Chuka	1988/89	788,783	89,243
	1989/90	1,104,340	36,472
	1990/91	1,349,398	39,852
	1991/92	1,069,173	41,142
Total		18,009,331	1,362,315

Source: Tharaka Nithi District Infrastructure Inventory (1993).

Milk production as shown in table 2.16 has increased from 1988/89 to 1991/92 financial year because of improved market prices.

The savings and credit societies in the district for the period under review (1988-1992) had a total share capital of Ksh. 68,953,257 with a total income of Ksh. 8,100,842.

Other Marketing Facilities

Livestock Facilities: There are two livestock auction yards in the district namely, Chiakariga in Tharaka South division and Marimandi in Tharaka North division.

Grain Storage Facilities: A major government policy on food management is centered on proper food storage and preservation. The National Cereals and Produce Board is charged with grain storage responsibility in the country. Tharaka Nithi district is one of the cereals producer's with production of over 25,000 tonnes of maize in 1992. In the same year, the district produced about 15,000 tonnes of sorghum and millet. There is only one grain storage facility in Chiakariga town in Tharaka South division.

The grain storage facility at Chiakariga town is overutilized, because it is the only existing facility in the district. Therefore, there is need to open a grain storage facility preferably at Chuka town which is the district headquarters.

Banks and Credit Facilities

Chuka town is well equipped with banking and credit facilities. Three major commercial banks, namely Kenya Commercial Bank, Barclays Bank and the Co-operative Bank of Kenya are operating branches in Chuka town. Also banking facilities are offered by the Chuka Sub-Post Office and the Meru South Co-operative Union.

Both Tharaka North and Tharaka South divisions lack banking facilities. Therefore, there is need to open banking facilities preferably at Chiakariga town because the existing banking facilities are over-utilized due to increased demand for such services.

WELFARE INDICES

INCOME

Components of Income

Agriculture/Livestock Production Values: Agriculture and livestock dominates the economy of the district and provides livelihood to about 75% of the total population. Its contribution to the district's GDP is enormous and will remain so in future.

Table 2.17 shows foodcrops output for 1992. Much of the income is generated from the agricultural sector, in the form of subsistence production and consumption, especially by small-holder farmers and not easy to quantify.

Table 2.17

Food Crops Output 1992

Crop	Total Yield/Tons	Market Prices/Ton	Total Value Ksh.
Maize	14780	11,000	162,580,000
Sorghum	2907	12,000	34,884,000
Millet	7752	13,000	100,776,000
Beans	3076	16,000	49,216,000
Pigeon Peas	1150	20,000	23,000,000
Cow Peas	840	20,000	16,800,000
Dolichos Beans	176	30,000	5,280,000
Green Grams	1606	25,000	40,150,000
Yams	550	10,000	5,500,000
Cassava	54	7,000	378,000
Arrow Roots	77	2,000	154,000
Sweet Potatoes	790	9,000	7,110,000
Total			445,828,000

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Marketing, Tharaka Nithi District, (1993).

Table 2.18 shows cash crop output for 1992. The table shows the major cash crops grown in the district.

Table 2.18

Cash-crop Output in the District 1992

Crop	Yields (Tons)	Market Prices(Ton)	Total Value (Ksh.)
Coffee	25,970	4,392.87	114,082,838.90
Tea	3,180	11,250	35,775,000.00
Cotton	2,000	8,992	17,984,000.00
Tobacco	60	30,000	1,800,000.00
Cashewnuts	11	2,000	22,000.00
Castor oil	432	4,000	1,728,000.00
Sunflower	1190	480	571,200.00
Grounds	320	17,000	5,440,000.00
District Total			177,403,038.90

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Marketing Tharaka Nithi District (1993).

Wage Earnings

Table 2.18 shows wage earning in the major categories for 1992.

Table 2.19

Employment (Wages and salaries) 1992

Category	No. of Persons	Market rate (Ksh)p.m.	Total incomes (Ksh)
Small farms	96,221	800	76,976,800
Fishing	114	800	91,200
Commercial business	3,492	800	2,793,600
Informal Sector	2,545	800	203,600
Public Sector	4,493	3,000	13,479,000
Private Sector	724	3,000	2,172,000
Total	107,589		97,486,600

Source: Department of Labour, Meru District, (1993).

Table 2.20

District Income

Sector	Value (Ksh.)
Foodcrops Output	445,828,000
Cashcrops output	167,403,145
Livestock product output	1,241,348
Employment (wages 7 salaries)	96,537,000
TOTAL	711,009,493

Source: Derived from Production Tables

The total income from all the major sectors for 1992 was Ksh.711,009,493.00. Therefore, per capita income is 711,009,493 divided by total population which was 300,000 people which gives Ksh.2370 p.a. This means that a bigger percentage of the population are low income earners earning approximately Ksh.197.00 per month.

Informal sector incomes

Income data for informal sector activities are lacking to an extent that analysis on per capita income for those engaged in the sector can only be estimates.

The craftsmen in the Jua Kali sector engage in timber processing, carpentry, black smithing, iron-mongery, vehicle repairs, manufacturing of steel windows and a large number of light service industries like shoe repairs, mechanical and electrical repairs, tailoring and hair saloons among others.

On average the sector employs about 6,000 people who earn about Ksh.1500 per month. The sector contributes enormously to the district's GDP and overall development of the country.

Distribution of Incomes

The distribution of incomes in the district is unfairly distributed with Chuka and Mwimbi divisions having fair distribution of incomes because they are in the high potential areas while Tharaka South and Tharaka North which are in the low potential areas have low incomes with low standards of living.

OTHER ASPECTS OF WELFARE

Infant Mortality Rates

Children in their first year after birth are highly vulnerable to disease and so their mortality rate is higher and more sensitive to their general living conditions.

Tharaka Nithi district had an infant mortality rate of 105 per 1,000 in 1980 and by 1992, it had decreased to 79 per 1,000 according to data available from the C.B.S. The national figure for infant mortality rate in 1980 was 92 per 1,000 and in 1992, it had decreased to 69 per 1,000. By the year 2,000 the infant mortality rate for Tharaka Nithi district is projected to be 63 per 1,000 while the national figure will be 52 per 1,000. Efforts should be made to reduce the infant mortality rate further by educating the people on nutritional values as well as intensifying maternity and child Health/Family Planning Programmes.

Table 2.21 shows the trend of infant mortality rate for Tharaka Nithi district and Kenya from 1980-2000.

Table 2.21

Infant Mortality Rates:1980-2000

Year	Tharaka Nithi	Kenya
1980	105	92
1987	90	79
1990	84	73
1992	79	69
1997	69	58
2000	63	52

Source: M.O.H, Tharaka Nithi District,(1993).

Infant Mortality rates for both Tharaka Nithi district and Kenya have decreased from 1980-2000 by 2.1% per annum.

Disease Incidence

Disease incidence is another indicator of welfare because it lowers the productivity of the population.

Of the ten major diseases in Tharaka Nithi district from July 1992 to May 1993, malaria topped the list with 26,523 cases attended to, followed by diseases of the upper respiratory tract infection which had 26,033 cases attended to.

Other cases attended to include those with amoebiasis, measles, pneumonia, Aids, Gonorrhoea, mumps, infective Hepatitis, Chicken Pox, tetanus, tuberculosis and accidents among others. The nature of occurrence of the above diseases is an indication of the living conditions of the people.

The major cause of malaria is mosquito and the fight against the vector for malarial parasite transmission must be stepped up if the incidence of the disease is to be reduced. Also important is the maintenance of high standard of sanitation and personal hygiene to reduce the incidence of the diseases mentioned above.

Nutrition

Approximately 5,000 cases of malnutrition cases are reported each year in the district, while about 4,000 cases of anaemia cases are reported per year in the district according to the Ministry of Health. The critical places where there is poor nutrition are Kamanyaki, Kamaindi, Kajuki, Kamarandi and Kaare.

The major reasons of poor nutrition in the district are prevalence of diseases like malaria, lack of certain minerals like iron and vitamin A, iodine in the diet, lack of awareness of nutritional values of various foodstuffs and poor distribution of foodstuffs from the high potential areas to the lower areas of the district.

Pockets of Rural and Urban Poor (Destitutes)

Approximately 85,000 people out of a total population of 300,000 people are dependant on the famine relief food. Most of these rural poor come from the dry areas of Tharaka divisions.

In the major towns of the district like Chuka, Chogoria, Chiakariga, Marimanti and Gatunga, there are shanties and slums with inadequate water, education, health, sanitation and food facilities.

Family Planning

The table 2.22 shows the trend of numbers going to clinics in Tharaka Nithi district for the last four years (1988-1991).

Table 2.22

Trend of Numbers Going to Clinics (1988-1991)

Year	Number
1988	1,842
1989	2,166
1990	4,715
1991	6,622

Source: M.O.H's Office (1993)

Generally, 27% of the people in the district practice family planning either to reduce the number of children or to space births. The major reason for the low use of family planning methods in the district is the desire for couples to have more children and due to sex preference.

Table 2.23 shows that the numbers going to clinics for the period under review has increased from 1,842(1988) to 6,622(1991). However, alot needs to be done to educate the people about the advantages of smaller family sizes both at family and national levels.

Literacy (Adult Education)

From the 1988 Kenya Rural Literacy Report, Tharaka Nithi district has a literacy rate of 56.1%. The table 2.23 shows the trends in enrolments of Adult Literacy classes from 1989-1992.

Table 2.23

Trend in Enrolments from 1989-1992

Year	Men	Women	Total
1989	137	414	551
1990	139	465	604
1991	107	395	502
1992	160	551	711
Total	543	1825	2368

Source: Department of Adult Education Thara a Nithi District (1993).

Table 2.23 shows that enrolment for both men and women have increased from 1989 to 1992. The enrolment of women is more than three times that of men.

From the 1988 Kenya Rural Literacy Survey Report, the national literacy rate has increased significantly by 7% from 47% in 1980/81 to 54% in 1988/89. Meru district which comprised the present Tharaka Nithi district during the survey had an increase of 12%. This means that Tharaka Nithi district is grouped among the districts with a literacy rate of 50-59% where Embu and Meru are included.

Food Availability Data

The amount of food produced in the district does not meet the food requirements of the people. About 25% of the total population rely on relief food. There is inter-district trade between the district and the neighbouring district to meet the deficit. Tharaka Nithi District does not produce enough food because most of it is low potential (1605 sq km). Also most farmers do not use the inputs and poor marketing prices.

In and out-migration in the District

There are signs of migration outside and into the district. People from this district move to the main urban centres like Nairobi either to trade or to look for employment.

There is a slight movement of people from the dry-areas of Kitui district to the lower areas of the district (Tharaka North and Tharaka South divisions) for grazing purpose and to farm in the Mitunguu and Tunyai Irrigation Schemes or to be employed in the above mentioned Irrigation Schemes.

Status of Women

Women in the district are disadvantaged in terms of employment, incomes, education, decision making and inheritance among others. Therefore, there is need to change the trend so that women can participate in development matters.

CHAPTER THREE
STRATEGY FOR DEVELOPMENT

MAJOR CONSTRAINTS TO DEVELOPMENT

Low yields per hectare: There is low land productivity because of poor resource exploitation and management, poor cultivation techniques, lack of high yielding seeds, inadequate supply of fertilizers and chemicals. Marketing of agricultural- produce is inadequate. In addition, there is shortage of productive land in the district. Land category in the district is as follows - high potential 182 sq km and low potential 1605 sq km.

Poor road condition: Road conditions in the district are poor especially in the tea and coffee growing areas of Mwimbi and Chuka divisions, communication becomes virtually impossible especially during the rainy seasons. The implication here is that alot of incomes is wasted that is needed in promoting the development of the district and the country at large.

Poor distribution of water resources: Whereas water is available in the upper areas of the district (Mwimbi and Chuka Divisions), it is not well harnessed and does not therefore contribute to the development of the district. In the lower areas (Tharaka South and Tharaka North Divisions) water from river Tana has not been harnessed and does not therefore contribute to the development of the district.

Poor Marketing and Storage Facilities: The district suffers from mismanagement of the few co-operative societies. Processing and cooling facilities for high value crops like tea and coffee in the high and medium potential areas are lacking. This has hindered development activities in the district.

Inadequate credit and banking facilities: There are only a few savings and credit societies in the district while a few financial institutions are found in Chuka town. In Tharaka North and Tharaka South Divisions, there are no financial institutions. This has affected the development activities of the district.

Poor community participation in resource exploitation and development: This is due to low levels of incomes and lack of sufficient enlightenment in development matters. This has resulted in inadequate community initiative and innovation in development activities.

Poor levels of education: This is due to inadequate learning facilities in the district like science laboratories and workshops, and insufficient teaching materials in Tharaka South and Tharaka North divisions.

Insufficient health facilities: Health facilities in the district are scanty and unevenly distributed. This means that the district population does not realize its full labour force potential in addition to high death rates in the lower areas of the district.

Lack of electricity in small towns: The small towns in Tharaka divisions lack electricity for informal sector activities. Small towns like Gatunga, Nkondi and Marimanti are not connected to the electricity grid where the informal sector

activities might otherwise show strong growth and make the jua kali artisans self employed and self reliant.

DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY FOR 1994-96

Improved Methods of Production: The major limitation to food and cash crop expansion in the district is the shortage of suitable land. The solution is to encourage intensive methods of cultivation for maximum yield per hectare. There has to be a trade off between the production of cash crops and food crops since our economy is a mixed one and cash crops are all competing for the same available land. The alternative to this is also intensified production, better varieties and breeds, and better extension services and techniques.

On animal production, emphasis will be placed on zero grazing, better animal feeds, better breeds through an improved and intensified A.I. services and killer diseases.

It is important to note that improved marketing services for both inputs and outputs are essential. Improved and timely supply services for fertilizers, seeds and other inputs are crucial for intensified production.

Similarly, timely collection of tea, coffee, milk, cotton and other crops, prompt payments to farmers for their produce, supply of packing bags (for coffee) and good roads network will be emphasized. The multiplier effect of increased agricultural production is improving the per capita incomes of the rural people. The overflowing benefits thereby will discourage job seekers migrating to major towns since many jobs will have been created with improved agricultural production, thereby stemming the rural-urban migration. This sector similarly has the task of planning exploitation and conservation simultaneously in order to maintain the ecological and environmental balance, both necessary for the continued life of flora and fauna.

Improved Road Maintenance: To ensure that the benefits of social and economic development are spread equitably throughout the district and in particular to ensure adequate accessibility, the DDC's first priority is the maintenance of rural access and minor roads. The ultimate aim would be to develop agriculture which is the main economic backbone of Tharaka Nithi district. This strategy could also provide a framework for the co-ordination and implementation of sectoral programmes and development of projects.

Increase Small Water Supply Schemes: In view of the limited water resources in the district, it is recommended that adequate measures be taken in water exploitation, utilization and conservation. Also, it is recommended that small community based water supply schemes be implemented by encouraging communities to identify their water requirements and start simple schemes such as roof and rock catchments and store water for use during and after the rains. It is also recommended that water storage capacity particularly at the individual

level be increased by introducing appropriate technology in producing water tanks which can be cheaply made from locally available materials like clay, sand and cement in place of the more expensive conventional tanks. There is need to protect water catchment areas in order to ensure sustained water supply to the population. The DDC will seek support from GOK/Donor to pursue the strategies.

Improve Standards of Education: It has been established that a steady progress in the field of education has been achieved over the past years. Enrolment in all the various categories of the institutions has been encouraging. However, in order to achieve the stipulated goals the following strategies are recommended:

There is need to expand the physical facilities such as workshops, laboratories, staff houses, libraries and offices in schools and where there is lack of land vertical development for expansion is recommended.

More qualified teachers to be posted to schools to cater for the ever increasing number of students.

Recommended that accessibility to existing educational institutions be improved and new institutions be located within or near the designated service centres where some of these services (water, health, electricity, transport and communication) are found.

Increase Health Facilities and Personnel: Budgets and estimates for health facilities should be concentrated on a few number of health centres instead of being spread too thinly over a large number of projects i.e concentration of activities in priority areas. Funds should be utilized on projects promising to generate substantial health services to a large population; projects in an advanced stage of completion; and high priority and critical projects funded by donor agencies.

With regard to facilities and services, the rural hospitals should be rationalized, as should the funding arrangements which assist rural health services.

The present work-load reveals that there is an enormous shortfall as far as qualified medical personnel is concerned. In order to meet the health planning standards regarding manpower, the following programme of action will be pursued.

Adoption of in-service courses for nurses, public health officers, and clinical officers to provide personnel in-training experience in rural health centres.

The district Health Medical Team (DHMT) will determine both the required manpower projected up to the year 2000 and recommend the same to the Ministry of Health for implementation. This will entail the Ministry of Health re-doubling its training in-take for community nurses, enrolled nurses, clinical officers and public health officers. To meet the current demand for manpower in various

hospitals/health centres/dispensaries, the ministry of Health and Directorate of Personnel Management should re-double the training intake.

Enhanced Resource Exploitation & Management: Exploitation and management of the available resources is considered to be a key issue of the present and future development of the district. To ensure acceptable levels of resource exploitation without impairing their productive potential the following measures will be undertaken.

Conservation measures will be applied more effectively to stem the rate of land degradation caused by the prevailing population pressure. These measures are critical where cultivation is encroaching on steep slopes, river banks, and the marginal lands.

Land sub-division beyond the point at which it cannot be farmed on an economic basis will be discouraged. Agricultural sub-divisions should be based on the land carrying capacity of different ecological zones.

Irrigation programmes will be given priority in areas where rainfall is the main inhibiting factor to agricultural production especially in Tharaka North and Tharaka South divisions which are dry and have started experiencing increasing pressure of the overspill population from high and medium potential areas.

To avoid wanton destruction of forest for fuel and charcoal, "energy woodlots" will be established within the gazetted forest areas of the district. Access to these "energy-woodlots" for harvesting should be regulated to ensure maximum usable yield on a continuous basis. Priority for exploitation should be given to local rural residents and small scale charcoal producers.

To reduce consumption level of wood, there is need to promote other sources of energy such as biogas and solar energy. In addition, rural electrification programmes should be intensified and also made widespread in the entire district.

Joint and co-ordinated programmes among ministries of Agriculture, Energy, and Regional Development and Forest Department should be instituted so as to encourage agro-forestry and rural afforestation. Successful agro-forestry programmes require establishment of numerous tree nurseries in order to make seedlings more readily available for planting.

Ranch fish farming projects at individual or community levels, or through the co-operative societies operating in the district.

Institutions like schools, training colleges and prisons will also be encouraged to start fish farms.

Since the under-exploitation of fishery resource is a result of the local eating habits of the people, there is need to encourage change of nutritional habits.

The department of fisheries should intensify the "eat fish" campaigns in order to alter these habits so as to promote the activity.

There is need to establish fish hatcheries in the district so that farmers can easily get finger-lings within easy reach.

Electricity and Power: Energy plays an important role in the life of a community in cooking, heating, lighting and in other activities like agriculture, industry and transportation. The most notable sources include fuelwood, kerosene, gas, electricity, biogas and solar energy. However, apart from fuelwood the other conventional energy sources are expensive and beyond the reach of many people.

Fuelwood which constitutes over 85% of energy consumption in the rural areas has created a serious crisis due to rapid depletion of forests leading to other adverse environment problems. In the face of emerging energy crisis various programmes will be instituted to improve alternative sources of energy. These include rural afforestation, agro-forestry, rural electrification, improved energy conservation methods and development of biogas and solar energy.

Better Marketing and storage facilities

Advocating for improved prices for agricultural produce. In this respect, the producer prices for coffee, tea and maize should be regularly reviewed given the prevailing prices of inputs, and cost of labour. Prompt payments for coffee farmers needs to be improved.

A closer review and re-organization of the management of co-operative societies needs to be undertaken urgently. It is expected that such measures will lead to increased earnings for coffee, milk and cotton farmers, thus providing incentives for increasing production.

There is need to strengthen banking and credit sectors to provide sufficient support to the farmers in the areas of input purchases, farm development and to the jua kali artisans.



DISTRICT-SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES AND TARGETS

Agriculture and Livestock Production

Objectives: Increase productivity in coffee, tea, cotton, maize, sorghum, millet, beans and milk production.

Targets: Increase coffee yields from 26,000 tonnes in 1993 to 40,000 tonnes in 1996.

Increase tea hectareage from 1350 ha in 1993 with a production of 3183 tonnes to 2600 ha. With a projected production of 6000 tonnes in 1996.

Inrease maize production from 25,883 tonnes with 13,180 ha to 27,465 tonnes with 14,970 in 1996.

Increase sorghum production from 3646 tonnes under 4825 ha to 3870 tonnes under 5323 ha.

Increase millet production from 8140 tonnes under 13615 ha to 8800 tonnes under 14,735 ha.

Increase beans production from 8445 tonnes under 3170 ha to 3995 tonnes under 9227 ha.

Increase milk production through intensification, upgrading of local breeds and better animal husbandry techniques. Provision of KTB Hives and logistical support could undoubtedly increase honey and wax production.

Better range utilization could increase animal production and reduce range degradation.

Need to improve and streamline the extension service through which the farmers will be taught better animal husbandry practices, and given an up to date information on production techniques.

Improvement of quality and quantity of on farm grown feeds for dairy cattle by establishing legume and fodder bulking plots and availing planting materials to them.

Improve the quality of local sheep and goats through upgrading with Galla bellies or dopper rams. Also increase local goats

milk production through cross-breeding with imported dairy goats.

Increase production in both the major food and cash crops through intensification of production by increasing the yields per unit areas especially in the high potential areas where all the land has been utilized and there is very little room for expansion.

Introduction of high value crops such as improved fruit tree crops, hybrid bananas, and cropping of Asian vegetables will also increase production.

Utilization of dryland areas through the provision of irrigation water.

The above strategies coupled with improved marketing systems could create employment, increase farmers' income and hence raise their standards of living.

Commerce, Trade and Manufacturing

Objectives: Increase the reliability of agricultural inputs, and promote the "jua kali" sector in the following towns - Chuka, Chogoria, Mokothima, Chiakariga, Nkondi and Gatunga, particularly metal fabrication, furniture and mat-making.

Targets: Formulate physical plans for the six towns mentioned above with convenient locations set aside for "jua kali" artisans to produce and display their wares; link Mokothima, Gatunga and Chiakariga towns to the electricity grid; to reduce fees by 40% for agricultural input stockists, contingent on their producing evidence of a reasonably full line of the in-puts most needed in the area and a willingness to sell these in quantities convenient to the average producer.

Provide a proper road network to link the agricultural production centres to the service centres.

Provide water, electricity, postal services etc in the following towns Chuka, Chogoria, Mokothima, Chiakariga, Nkondi and Gatunga.

Human and social resources

Objectives: - Complete the infrastructure required under the 8:4:4 system of education and maintain the existing facilities through P.T.A's, BOG's, NGO's and DDC assistance; Increase the participation rate of girls in Secondary schools, encourage greater participation in family planning through the "child spacing" approach; and reduce the rate of infant mortality and early childhood mortality by increasing the general awareness of the people.

Targets: Increase the number of females from primary to secondary schools from 30-35%.

Encourage harambee to complete necessary classrooms, home-science rooms, workshops and laboratories in all schools in the district.

Activate the operations of PTAs to make them involved in the educational progress for the district.

Intensify inspectorate teams on a zonal basis for regular monitoring and supervising teachers.

Intensify in-service training programme for primary school teachers.

Provide all teachers with houses in schools to increase their productivity.

Intensify bursary and library funds collection through harambees.

Reduce congestion in health facilities especially the district hospital by expanding on and providing more of these health facilities.

Increase immunization coverage from 70% to 90%.

Educate the people on preventive medicine.

CHAPTER FOUR
SPREAD AND IMPACT OF HIV/AIDS

INTRODUCTION

HIV and AIDs

Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) is the name given to the fatal clinical condition that results from long-term infection with HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus). Being infected with HIV does not automatically mean that a person has AIDs or is ill. It does, however, mean that a person can transmit HIV to someone else. HIV gradually disables an important part of the body's immune system. It's main target are cells in the blood called "T-helper cells" which HIV invades and eventually destroys. These cells normally help protect the body from attack by infection. As the immune system is progressively damaged, a person becomes increasingly vulnerable to a range of infections. The average time of progression from infection with HIV to the onset of AIDs (as defined by WHO and US Centre for Disease Control in 1987) - the incubation period - is approximately 10 years. Some people stay healthy for a much shorter period than this, but few develop AIDs within the first three years of infection. Researchers estimate that others may be infected with HIV for up to 20 years before the onset of serious illness.

It is not known exactly why some people stay longer than others after infection with HIV. One reason is thought to be that HIV mutates frequently into slightly different forms, some of which appear to be more harmful or to replicate more quickly than others. Another possibility is that people who already have a weak immune system, as the result of other infections such as malaria, tuberculosis or malnutrition, may succumb more quickly to the effects of HIV infection.

HIV/AIDS Situation in Kenya

In Kenya the first AIDs case was recognized in 1984 and by the end of the same year 7 more cases were identified. In 1985, the National Aids Committee was established by the Ministry of Health to advise the Ministry in all matters pertaining to Aids Control but despite all the effort made, the epidemic continues unabated. AIDS became a notifiable disease in 1987.

Since 1990 the HIV prevalence rates have been rising rapidly from 3.3% in 1990 to 4.4% in 1991 and 5.6% in 1992. The Kenya National Aids Control Programme estimates that the prevalence rate might rise to over 7.5% by the end of 1993. The urban prevalence rate is estimated to rise to 14-15%. It is thus estimated that for every 18 adults in Kenya, one is infected with the HIV virus. In urban centres one in every 9 adults is infected. Since the epidemic started in the AIDs country a cumulative number of over 39,000 AIDs cases have been reported to the National Aids Control Programme by the end of August 1993. However, it is estimated that the actual number of AIDs cases is over 120,000. This is based on the experience of under-reporting of cases in the country. It is estimated that

only about 1/3 of the cases ever gets reported to the National Aids Control Programme. Since there is no cure for AIDs, this disease threatens the social and economic well being of this country.

Over 70% of the aids cases are aged between 15-49 years. These are men and women of reproduction age and expected to contribute more in the economic development of the country. In Kenya the sex ratio of the aids cases is 1:1. Most of these cases are in urban and peri-urban centres. The main provinces most affected are the coast Province, Nyanza, Western and Nairobi Province. However, there is no single district which is spared from this scourge and the infection continues to spread.

Modes of Transmission

Sexual Transmission: The majority of new HIV infections are transmitted through unprotected heterosexual intercourse. It is estimated that this mode accounts for about 80% of all HIV infections.

Although the probability of transmitting HIV in a single act of intercourse can be quite low, a number of factors increase the risk of infection dramatically. The most important are the presence of a sexually transmitted disease (STD), such as syphilis, chancroid or herpes virus. A significant number of Kenyan adults do suffer from STDs and many have a number of sexual partners. As a result most new HIV infections are due to heterosexual contact. Programmes designed to slow the spread of HIV will need to focus on reducing transmission through sexual contact.

Blood Transfusion: Transfusion with infected blood will almost always transmit HIV. However, in Kenya most blood for transfusion is screened for HIV, therefore, only a few new infections are due to blood transfusion.

Perinatal Transmission (Mother to Child): Many children are infected perinatally, that is, they receive the infection from their infected mothers during pregnancy, at the time of birth or through breast milk. About 30-40% babies born to infected mothers will themselves be infected. The other 60% may not be infected but are at risk of becoming orphans when their parents die from AIDS.

HIV has been isolated from breast milk, and small-scale studies indicate that some mother-to-infant transmission occurs through breast feeding. However, in view of the immunological, nutritional, psychological and child-spacing benefits of breast feeding, as well as risks associated with bottle-feeding, WHO recommends that breast feeding should remain standard advice to pregnant women, including those who are known to be HIV infected, where primary causes of infant deaths are infectious diseases and malnutrition.

Transmission through unsterile surgical and skin-piercing instruments: Infection with contaminated needles and syringes, as well as exposure to other

non-sterile skin-piercing instruments, may play a role in HIV transmission. This reflects the interplay of at least four factors: patients strong preference for injections, medical services' excessive reliance on parenteral treatment (through injections), the high prevalence of HIV infection among non-symptomatic and ill persons in some areas leading to unsuspected contamination of needles and other instruments with HIV, and lack of adequate sterilization practices, compounded by financial and other practical constraints.

PREVALENCE OF HIV/AIDS IN THE DISTRICT

Reported cases and trends (1988-93)

There is high prevalence of HIV/AIDS in the district especially in the urban and peri-urban centres.

Table 4.1 gives the analysis of the occurrence of HIV/AIDS in the district since 1988 when the first case was diagnosed.

Table 4.1

HIV/AIDS Incidence in the District (1988-93)

Sex	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Female	6	4	17	219	306	203
Male	2	1	4	51	71	65
In-patients(M)	12	4	16	34	22	--
In-Patient(F)	4	4	13	41	33	--
Total	24	13	50	345	432	268

Source: MOH's Office, Tharaka Nithi District (1993)

Notes: Blood from the district is either screened at Meru General Hospital or Embu General Hospital. The figures given above do not represent the true picture implying that there must be more HIV/AIDS cases which have not been reported from 1988-1993.

Socio-cultural factors responsible for the spread of the disease

The nature of the AIDS epidemic is directly, related to the cultural values, traditions and norms embedded in African cultures some of these being linked to demographic factors, age and sex distribution, morbidity and mortality patterns and increasing urbanization while others are linked to the cultural institutions of marriages, sexual practices and child bearing. Some of the socio-cultural values and practices include:-

Initiation rites and traditional surgical practices like circumcision and teeth removal.

Marital practices like polygamy, widow inheritance, wife sharing, widow and widower remarriage, child marriage etc.

Other factors responsible for the spread of HIV/AIDS are commercial sex, pre-marital and extra-marital sex, ear piercing and migration among male workers.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF THE DISEASE

It is now increasingly recognized that AIDS constitutes a development problem as its effect reaches far beyond the health sector into the social economic and cultural spheres of the district. Some of the effects are enumerated below.

Labour force

Perhaps one of the most adverse effects of the disease is on labour force of the district. Because HIV is most prevalent in the most productive age group (20-49 years), the disease and the death it brings will have serious implications for the district economy in terms of loss of incomes, savings, investment etc. Indications suggest that people who contract HIV have incomes 30% higher than the national average. It is also estimated that the highly-skilled and well educated workforce is largely employed in sectors which cumulatively contribute up to 73% of the annual GDP.

Bed occupancy

AIDS patients typically suffer through a long period of serious morbidity before death. They now occupy about 20-30% of hospital beds on average, and as many as 60% of the beds in the worst affected areas. Health resources in Kenya are likely to be shifted away from preventive to curative care.

Orphans

It is estimated that there could be close to 1 million orphans due to AIDS by the year 2000. Due to this large excess of AIDS orphans into extended families will no longer be adequate to meet orphan's needs for education, health, clothing and nutrition.

Infant mortality

AIDS does not affect only the sexually active population children too are among it's victims. It is estimated that about 30% of the children born to women who are HIV positive will become HIV positive themselves. Most of these children will die before reaching the age of five. AIDS in Kenya is projected to raise the death rate for children under five to about 189:1000 live births - a level which prevailed in the 1960s.

CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT OF HIV/AIDS

GOK Policy Statement on AIDS

The unprecedented AIDS epidemic which has now become a major problem to society is, if not checked, likely to undermine achievements made in the country over the last twenty eight years of independence. It is with this in mind that the Government has adopted a multi-sectoral approach in the control of AIDS. The following are the government policy statements on AIDS.

That people have a right to have all the relevant knowledge about AIDS and related infections and problems.

That through information and education, people will be helped to make informed decisions in adopting life styles that do not favour transmission and spread of AIDs.

The AIDS and related infections have the potential to cause the fiscal, social and moral problems of immense dimensions. Government will organize and mobilize appropriate resources individuals, families and communities.

That health workers need to be given available information on AIDS and related infections and the necessary resources to enable them to deal with AIDS and problems associated with it.

That there being no prophylaxis or cure for AIDS, health education is the major means of combating spread of the disease. Government will therefore mobilize substantial resources for health education.

That the Ministry of Health alone will not stop the spread of AIDS. It will therefore adopt an active multi-sectoral policy of co-ordination and collaboration with other government ministries, departments and Non Governmental Organizations.

The sexual intercourse being the commonest mode of spread of AIDS virus, the government will mobilize resources for Family Life Education and advocate on education on safer sexualbehaviour among potentially high risks populations. Condom promotion will be intensified among high risks population.

That because of the association between sexually transmitted disease and AIDS, the government recognizes the need for early diagnosis and treatment of STDs as an important strategy in control of AIDS. The control of sexually transmitted diseases will be an integral component f AIDS control.

That counselling services will be developed at all health delivery points and at community levels to minimize personal and social impact of AIDS.

That HIV positive women need education and counselling to be able to make informed decisions with regard to present and future pregnancies. The government will train health care workers to be able to offer better services to women suffering from AIDs and those who are HIV Positive.

That the government encourages early diagnosis of HIV infection through voluntary testing with informed consent. The government will make HIV testing facilities available and accessible to all Kenyans.

That unliked anonymous testing at specialized clinics will only be undertaken for the purpose of HIV surveillance.

That to prevent transmission by blood transfusion, screening of all blood for transfusion will be mandatory.

That the government will promote rational use of blood and blood products through the training health care workers.

That the number of orphans is expected to increase over the years as a result of deaths from AIDS. The government will review law and policies concerning orphans with the view to ensuring their continued well-being and integration in the society.

That the government is against all forms of discrimination against people with AIDS and their families.

As the cost of hospitalization of AIDS patients is increasingly over burdening the scarce health resources, more emphasis will be placed on community based management of AIDS cases.

CONSTRAINTS

Social Behavioural changes

Despite the Government's effort to create awareness of the disease, it is evidently difficult to change social behavioural patterns of individuals. Social relationships that increase the spread of the disease have therefore not changed much. A number of these people may be HIV positive without knowing it. By the time their conditions are correctly diagnosed, they will have spread the disease to many other unsuspecting people.

Inadequate Public awareness of the impact of HIV/AIDS

It is evident that there is high level of public awareness on modes of transmission and methods of prevention of HIV/AIDS. However, there is general lack of knowledge of the impact of HIV/AIDS on orphans, household incomes and on the community at large.

Existing cultural practices

Some socio-cultural ideologies in the district have tended to increase the spread of HIV/AIDS. Some of these ideologies are so deeply rooted that changing them especially in the short-run, is almost impossible. Examples of these ideologies are traditional male and female circumcision, tattooing, wife inheritance, using un-sterilized instruments, and promiscuity among others.

Inadequate Resources

The district has inadequate resources in terms of equipments e.g screening machines, vehicles, sterilizers, syringes, needles, and laboratory reagents. This is coupled with lack of funds which worsens the situation meaning that there are many unreported HIV/AIDS cases.

Also, the district lacks skilled manpower in terms of qualified doctors, field educators, laboratory technologists and collaborating agents among others.

Other constraints that can be considered are inadequate community involvement and inadequate co-ordination of sectoral AIDS activities.

Legal and ethical constraints

At present there are no enacted laws regarding the dreadful disease of HIV/AIDS. Some of the important areas that may require legal provisions include:

Mode of reporting of AIDS and HIV positive cases and the testing victims

Conduct of employers vis-a-vis People with AIDS (PWAs) and HIV seropositive persons.

Screening of blood and blood products for HIV.

Insurance for HIV seropositive persons

STRATEGIES

Formation of the District AIDS Committee: The AIDS committee will deal with all issues related to HIV/AIDS in the district and will be meeting quarterly for the purpose of discussing ways and means of strengthening HIV/AIDS and STDs prevention activities.

The guiding objectives of the AIDS committee will be as follows:-

To control AIDS activities i.e control, educational campaigns, emotional support, community based home care, surveillance and clinical management.

To establish joint monitoring of behaviour modification in relation to AIDS risk behaviour.

To formulate AIDS activities projects and solicit for funds from within and without the district.

Formation of District Counselling committee: Counselling is a very significant tool while dealing with HIV/AIDS sufferers. Targets for counselling being all HIV positive persons and other STD cases; the committee aim to effect behaviour change.

Formation of information, Education and communication committee: This committee will be responsible for conducting education campaigns on HIV/AIDS and STD related activities. The aim being to amend the risk behaviour and conduct KAP surveys on the same. The target shall be high risk groups, CSWs (Commercial Sex Workers), Adolescents, school and women groups.

CHAPTER FIVE

SECTORAL PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES

HEALTH

Objectives

The major objective of this sector is to achieve health for all by the year 2,000 and bring health services closer to the people under the District Focus Strategy for Rural Development. To achieve this broad objective the department will continue the implementation of the Government policy on budget rationalisation with particular emphasis on rationalization of expenditures. In line with the sector reforms the department will work towards improving the efficiency and effectiveness of its operations with a view to optimise on the use of scarce financial and other resources available in the plan period.

Achievements in the 1989 - 93 Plan Period

A summary of the quantifiable achievements for the department of health is tabulated below

Activities	Chuka	Mwimbi	Tharaka South	Tharaka North
Initiated before 1989 completed in the 1989-93 period				
Dispensary	-	1	-	-
Initiated and completed in the 1989-93 period				
Hospital	1	-	-	-
Health Centre	-	-	-	-
Dispensary	-	2	2	-
No. attended family planning clinics	3992	448	894	-

Source: MOH's office (1993)

The Ministry of Health has immunized children below one year from January - June, 1993, with a coverage of 42% for D.P.T₁ and 38% for measles.

The total number of TBAs trained for the whole district stands at 750 which has not been broken down by division.

HEALTH

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES FOR THE 1994-96 PLAN PERIOD

A. On-Going Projects

Project Name Location/Division	Description of Activities
1. Chuka District Hospital, Chuka Township Chuka Division	Complete Maternity Wing & Nyayo Wards <u>Funding Source:</u> Community contribution
2. Kanjuki Dispensary Chuka Division	Construction of Maternity Wing & a General Ward <u>Funding Source:</u> Community Contribution
3. Kanyurru Dispensary Marimanti Location Tharaka South Division	Construction of a dispensary <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/DANIDA (RDF Project)
4. Mumbuni Dispensary Magumoni Location Mwimbi Division	Construction of a dispensary <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/DANIDA (RDF Project)
5. Kamanyaki Dispensary Tharaka South Division	Renovation of Dilapidated structure <u>Funding Source:</u> Community Contribution
6. Kamarandi Dispensary Tharaka South Division	Complete the dispensary <u>Funding Source:</u> Community Contribution
7. Magutuni Dispensary Kiera Location Mwimbi Division	Complete the Maternity Wing <u>Funding Source:</u> Community Contribution

B. New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority	Description of Activities
Chuka District Hospital Chuka Township Chuka Division	1	Construction of Theatre <u>Justification:</u> The hospital has no operating Theatre and therefore a lot of funds are used in referring operation cases outside the hospital. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/Donor/Self-help
Chuka District Hospital Chuka Division	2	Construction of Maternity wards, laundry and General Wards <u>Justification:</u> This is the District Hospital with no Maternity ward, laundry and other facilities. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/Donor/Self-help
Chuka District Hospital Chuka Division	3	Purchase of X-Ray Equipment <u>Justification:</u> The hospital has no X-ray equipments and accident patients are taken to other hospitals for treatment <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/Donor/Self-help
Chuka District Hospital Chuka Division	4	Construction of non-residential houses <u>Justification:</u> The hospital has no proper out-patient department <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/Donor/Self-help

Chuka District Hospital 5

Construction of non-residential houses

Justification: The staff are housed outside the hospital and there is need for storage facilities for the hospital.

Funding Source: GOK, Self-help

Chuka Hospital 6
Chuka Division

Construction of administration block

Justification: To provide offices to the officers

Funding Source: Self-help

Kanyuru Dispensary 7
Tharaka North

Construction of a dispensary

Justification: This is a densely populated area with no health facilities nearby

Funding Source: Self-help

Kamanyaki Dispensary 8
Tharaka North

Construction of a dispensary

Justification: This is a densely populated area with no health facilities nearby

Funding Source: Self-help

Kamarandi Dispensary 9
Tharaka North

There are no health facilities nearby

Funding Source: Self-help

AGRICULTURE

Objectives

The national policy on food production is to provide food security for the population, generate farm family income, absorb new farm workers, supply export crops and stimulate the growth of productive off-farm activities in the rural areas. In this connection, Tharaka Nithi district has potential for increased food production for both export and local consumption especially of horticultural crops. There is also room for coffee and tea expansion and improvement on yields and quality.

Achievements in the 1989-93 Plan Period

A summary of the quantitative achievements for the department of agriculture is tabulated below:

Activities	Chuka	Mwimbi	Tharaka South	Tharaka North	Tharaka Central
No. of farmers visited	32,400	18,000	3,600	2,880	2,880
No. of training services for TAs	24	24	-	-	24
No. of demonstrations	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
No. of educational tours	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Source: Department of Agriculture, Tharaka Nithi District 1993

The table above shows that Chuka Division is leading with the number of farmers visited in 1992 followed by Mwimbi with 18,000 farmers while Tharaka North and Tharaka Central were last with for the number of farmers visited.

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES FOR 1994-96

A. On-Going Projects

Project Name	Description of Activities
Location/Division	
1. National Extension Programme 11. (District Wide)	Raise food production through increased output per unit area by training both farmers, front-line staff and senior staff on technical issues. <u>Funding Source:</u> World Bank
2. National soil and water conservation project (District Wide)	Control soil erosion for fertility maintenance, hence sustainable agriculture and environmental conservation. <u>Funding Source:</u> SIDA
3. Second coffee improvement project (Chuka and Mwimbi Division)	Raise production of coffee and improve its quality and yields/ha. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/Donor
4. Fertilizer promotion (District Wide)	Aimed at training farmers, stockists on choice of fertilizer, timely application, and acquisition. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/Donor

B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority	<u>Description of Activities</u>
Nthambo Irrigation Magumoni Location Chuka Division	1	<u>Justification:</u> A small-scale surface irrigation project aimed at producing tomatoes, onions & vegetables for local market and raise farmers incomes. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/Donor
Iriamakithi Irrigation Nkondi Location Tharaka South	2	Proposed high pressure gravity irrigation planned to cover 400ha. of land for the development of horticultural/food crops. <u>Funding Source:</u> G.T.Z
Tunyai-Nkarimi Tunyai Location Tharaka South	3	Currently the furrow is used for domestic purpose and livestock, if water is piped could be used for irrigation as per community's needs
Mara Gaitiu Irrigation Kiera Location, Mwimbi Division	4	A small irrigation project that is community based. Furrow or surface impaction used.
Iruma-Magutuni Kiera Location Mwimbi Division	5	Community based project to raise farmer's income
Rwancece Irrigation Chogoria Location Mwimbi Division	6	<u>Justification:</u> Community based project to raise farmer's income
Small Horticultural Development	7	<u>Justification:</u> To raise production of vegetables for local consumption and export.

Cereal Crop bulking project Tharaka Suth and Tharaka North Division	8	<u>Justification:</u> 3/4 (three quarters) of the district is arid, Kenya seed does not provide enough of sorghum, millet and katumani maize. No supply of cowpeas and green-grams. Objectives are to establish bulking plots where the seed could be availed to farmers
		<u>Funding Source:</u> DDC
Horticultural fruit Tree nursery	9	Improve the supply of high quality fruits to the farmers which will raise the income of farmers and act as soil conservation measures.
		<u>Funding Source:</u> RDF
Tharantu valley irrigation Gikingo Location Tharaka North	10	Envisages to get its water from Tharantu river irrigation in Gikingo Location using high pressure gravity fed sprinklers to raise agricultural production
		<u>Funding Source:</u> TARDA
Rungu irrigation Tharaka South	11	A surface irrigation project aimed at increasing agricultural production both food crops and cash crops
		<u>Funding Source:</u> SISDO

LIVESTOCK

Objectives

The objectives as outlined in Sessional Paper No. 1 of 1986 on Economic Management for Renewed Growth is to achieve food security aimed at self-sufficiency in food production and a surplus for export, generate incomes and create employment.

The department will use the available resources to increase meat and milk production. It will encourage zero-grazing for more milk production and explore avenues for projects which are more labour intensive aimed at creating employment for increasing population.

Achievements in the 1989-93 Plan Period

The table below shows the livestock production patterns from 1989-1992

Livestock Production Trend (1989 - 1992)

Enterprise	1989	1990	1991	1992	TOTAL
Dairy	29,342	29,869	30,478	31,100	120,789
Beef	63,876	67,237	70,775	74,500	276,388
Sheep	50,049	51,309	54,300	57,000	212,658
Goats	132,723	134,259	137,049	140,000	544,031
Pigs	1,124	1,149	1,205	1,255	4,733
TOTAL	277,114	283,823	293,807	303,855	1,153,866

Source: Department of Livestock, Tharaka Nithi District (1993)

Analysis: Milk yields increased during 1989-93 Plan Period due to better husbandry practices and a wider A.I services coverage coupled with better producer prices. Market improvement of sheep and goats were noticed in the range areas due to cross breeding with improved breeds from Marimanti GASP.

Improvement of beef cattle production was mainly through the individual farmer initiative since the proposed programmes were not implemented during the Plan Period under review.

Egg production was increased due to cockerel exchange especially, in Tharaka south and Tharaka North divisions. There was also an increase in honey production throughout the District.

All milk marketed in the district through the Runyenje's KCC plant was from the small scale farmers. However, pastoralists produced and marketed their milk locally. Cattle, Sheep and goats for slaughter were marketed locally but a small percentage was sold to Embu through Isiara Stock route. Honey and wax produced was sold through Chogoria Co-operative Society.

Egg and local birds were marketed locally since there was no organised marketing systems in the area.

Marketing of milk and live animals was constrained by poor roads during the wet season and occurrence of notifiable diseases.

	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978	TOTAL
1. Milk	31,700	30,478	28,868	29,742	29,742	170,530
2. Meat	74,800	70,778	62,297	61,237	61,237	330,939
3. Hides	81,000	84,300	81,000	80,000	80,000	326,600
4. Eggs	160,000	137,019	134,209	134,209	134,209	569,636
5. Honey	1,252	1,202	1,149	1,134	1,134	4,769
TOTAL	309,852	293,807	288,823	287,114	287,114	1,153,808

Department of Livestock, Tharaka North District (1982)

Milk yields increased during 1982-83 Plan Period due to better husbandry practices and a wider A1 services coverage coupled with better producer prices. Market improvement of sheep and goats were noticed in the same areas due to cross breeding with improved breeds from Mamentti GSP.

Improvement of beef cattle production was mainly through the individual farmer initiative since the proposed programmes were not implemented during the Plan Period under review.

LIVESTOCK

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES FOR THE 1994-96 PLAN PERIOD

A: On-Going Projects

Project Name Location/Division	Description of Activities
1. National extension project (District Wide)	Covers both livestock and crops and geared towards teaching the front-line staff who then visit specified farmers, women groups and schools and teach them new livestock husbandry techniques. This leads to improvement of farmers management skills and ensures high production <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/World Bank
2. National dairy development project (Chuka and Mwimbi Divisions)	Improvement of quality and quantity of farm grown feeds for dairy cattle and lead to creation of farm employment and increase farmers incomes <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK and Netherlands
3. National poultry Development Programme (District Wide)	Improve quality and quantity of poultry and eggs through the provision of cockerels and pullets to farmers and lead to improved nutritional standards of the rural farmers and raise their incomes <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/World Bank
4. Goats and sheep projects (lower Chuka Division, Mwimbi and Tharaka Division)	Improve the quality of local goats through upgrading by gela goats. Increase milk production of local goats through crossing with imported dairy goats and improve on the growth rate of quality of mutton through crossing the local sheep with Doper sheep. This will improve farmers incomes and nutritional standards <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/World Bank

VETERINARY

Objectives.

The department's objective is to ensure that livestock maintain good health in order to sustain increased livestock production thereby contributing to food security, employment creation and income generation. Also spread use of A.I. veterinary clinical services so that diseases do not become a limiting factor to dairy production in the district. In addition, the department will increase annual inseminations from 10,000 (1993) to 20,000 (1996) cows through educating farmers on the benefits and advantages of A.I service.

Achievements in the 1989-93 Plan Period

Name of activities	Chuka	Mwimbi	Tharaka North	Tharaka South
<u>A.I. Services</u>				
a) No. of runs	1	2	-	-
b) No. of inseminations	21,092	45,373	-	-
<u>No. of cattle vaccinations</u>				
	10,664	1,600	250	650
a) Rinderpest	2,766	2,700	-	-
b) F.M.D	4,972	400	-	-
c) Anthrax/BQ				
<u>No. of poultry vaccinations</u>				
	10,664	1,600	250	650
a) New castle disease	2,766	2,700	-	-
b) Fowl Typhoid	4,972	400	-	-
c) Fowl Pox				
<u>No. of Dogs</u>				
a) Vaccinated (Rabies)	3,874	1,060	440	850
b) Baited	-	-	-	-

Dippings

a)	No. of dips operational	31 800	16 968	-	-
b)	No. of cattle dipped weekly				

Tsetse fly control

a)	No. of Tsetse fly survey	-	-	-	-
b)	No. of Sq.Km tsetsefly controlled				

Source: Department of veterinary, Tharaka Nithi District (1993)

VETERINARY

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES FOR THE 1994-96 PLAN PERIOD

A: On-going Projects

Project Name Location/Division	Description of Activities
1. Disease and pest control (District Wide)	Vaccination of cattle against major cattle diseases e.g. rinderpest, Anthrax, Lumpy skin diseases. Disease surveillance and control of livestock movement. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK and World Bank
2. Rabbies control (District wide)	Vaccination of dogs against rabies disease and destruction of stray dogs <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK and World Bank
3. Foot and Mouth disease control (District Wide)	Vaccination of cattle against foot and mouth disease and conducting of disease surveillance <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
4. Tick control programme (District Wide)	Revitalization of dip management and handing over of dips to the dip committees and beneficiaries. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK and World Bank
5. Tsetse survey and control (Tharaka Divisions)	Carry out surveys to determine tsetse infected areas and their limits. Determine Trypanosomiasis disease level in animals and institute control measures. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK and World Bank

B. New Project Proposals for 1994-96

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Rinderpest control (District Wide)	1	To vaccinate 56,000 cattle per year <u>Justification:</u> Rinderpest is highly contagious disease and animals vaccinations provide effective control
Provision of A.I. services (Mwimbi and Chuka Divisions)	2	Inseminate 20,000 cattle per year and GOK to fund the project <u>Justification:</u> The technique world result in high quality of cows and thereby increase milk production
Control of foot and mouth disease (District Wide)	3	FMD outbreak usually causes high mortality and morbidity resulting in serious economic losses. Effective control is through vaccination <u>Cost:</u> Ksh. 100,000/-
Rabbies control (District Wide)	4	To vaccinate 10,000 dogs P.A. <u>Justification:</u> Increased cases of human dog bites have been reported posing a health hazard to the public. <u>Cost:</u> Ksh. 20,000/-
Tsetse fly survey and control Tharaka North and Tharaka South	5	To carry out surveys every 3 months to determine tsetse fly population <u>Justification:</u> Tsetse flies are responsible for transmission of Nagana in cattle and sleeping sickness in man. <u>Cost:</u> Ksh. 150,000/-
Construction of District Hqs and Divisional Officers	6	<u>Justification:</u> This is a new district and new divisions have no office space

Objectives

The main objectives of the department will be pursued to assist and encourage the formation of co-operatives by giving professional services of the co-operatives as stimulated in the Sessional Paper No. 1 of 1986 on Economic Management and Renewed Growth. The co-operative sector must play a significant role in mobilizing domestic savings of salaried workers and organising communities to form savings and credit societies in both rural and urban areas.

Achievements of the 1989-93 Plan Period

Since Nithi is a new district, it is not easy to trace what was achieved in 1989-93 Plan Period under this sector. Also, the former division of Nithi and Tharaka have been sub-divided, this has made it more difficult to trace in which division a society is located especially in Tharaka North and Tharaka South divisions.

During the plan period (1989-93) no new co-operatives societies were registered. However, there was one women co-operative society that was rehabilitated in Mwonge location of Mwimbi division. There were no co-operative societies that were liquidated.

During 1989-93 Plan Period the following Cooperative facilities were established:-

- Meru South Union Ltd Banking Hall/Offices - Chuka division
- Kiamuriuki Coffee Factory in Thuita FCS LTD - Mwimbi division
- Store/Office block for new Magumoni FCS LTD - Chuka division
- Kanthiiri Coffee factory of Mwonge FCS LTD - Mwimbi division
- Kiini and Kithitu Coffee factories in Muthambi FCS LTD in Mwimbi Division

The table shows a summary of formation and /or rehabilitating societies in the district for 1992

Co-operatives society Activity in 1992

Activities	Chuka	Mwimbi	Tharaka North	Tharaka South	Total
No. of new Co-ops formed	-	-	-	-	-
Producer	-	-	1	1	2
No. of Co-ops to be liquidated	-	1	1	1	6
SACCO	3	1	1	-	2
No. of Co-ops to be liquidated rehabilitated	2	-	1	2	4
New Coffee factories	2	4	-	-	6
TOTAL	7	7	4	4	23

Source: Department of Co-operatives, Tharaka Nithi District (1992)

There were no new Co-operatives societies formed in 1992. Chuka and Mwimbi divisions are fairly served with Co-operatives societies while the dry areas of the district are poorly served with these societies.

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES FOR THE 1994-96 PLAN PERIOD

New Project Proposals for 1994-96

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Construction of Chogoria FCS Ltd	1	<p>Constructing and equipping the factory. There are no other coffee factories nearby that will ease the problem which farmers experience</p> <p>Funding Source: World Bank documents.</p>
Co-operative Education Programme (District Wide)	2	<p>Description of Activities</p> <p>Training of management committee on financial management training of cooperators on basic management skills and documents. Co-operative Education Programme (District Wide)</p> <p>Most Co-operatives are plagued with management problems especially financial training of co-operators in basic management skills and accounts. Improved management will improve turnover raise members income and welfare, and create employment.</p> <p>Funding Source: GOK</p>

Construction of Kiera FCS Ltd	3	<u>Description of Activities</u>
		Constructing and equipping the factory.
		Required because of increased coffee output and there are no societies nearby
		<u>Funding Source:</u> World Bank
Construction of Ndunguni FCS Ltd	4	<u>Description of Activities</u>
		Construction of a coffee factory.
		Required because of there are no other societies nearby and due to increased coffee output
		<u>Funding Source:</u> World Bank
Construction of Kiriani FCS Ltd	5	<u>Description of Activities</u>
		Construction of a coffee factory.
		Required because of increased coffee output and there are no societies nearby
		<u>Funding Source:</u> World Bank
Construction of Chuka FCS Ltd Chuka Division	6	<u>Description of Activities</u>
		Construction of a coffee factory.
		Required because of increased coffee output
		<u>Funding Source;</u> World Bank
New Magumoni FCS Ltd Magumnoni Location Chuka Division	7	<u>Description of Activities</u>
		Construction of a coffee factory.
		Required because of increased coffee output
		<u>Funding Source:</u> World Bank

Objectives

The major objectives of the ministry are to promote:-

Productive use of available land through demarcation so as to encourage proper land development for agricultural developments;

Encourage respect for private ownership to facilitate proper land development by individuals;

Economic utilization of land through limiting sub-division of low potential land;

Social utility of land by alienating space for the required public infrastructure during demarcation; and

Provision of tenure within trust land areas with an indefeasible title to the land owner as a potential for facilitating the holder to increase agricultural and other productive activities.

Achievement in the 1989-93 Plan Period

A summary by division of progress in adjudication, registration, issue of titles, dispute settlement, sub-divisions, transfers and surveys is shown on the table

Activities/Divisions	Chuka	Mwimbi	Tharaka South	Tharaka North
No. of transfers	4554	Nil	Nil	Nil
Boundary dispute settlement	7	5	3	Nil
Sub-divisions	593	484	103	Nil
No. of Urban plots surveyed	12	Nil	Nil	Nil
No. of cadastral surveys	12	Nil	Nil	Nil

Source: Department of Survey, Tharaka Nithi District (1993)



to guide and orientate the public in the use of the land and housing services.

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES FOR THE 1994-98 PLAN PERIOD

A: On-Going Projects

ProjectName Location/Division	Description of Activities
1. Kamwimbi "A" adjudication section Demarcation stage Cap. 284 Mwimbi Division	Demarcation of land in progress and expected to be completed by 1994/95 F/Y Funding Source: GOK
2. Gatua adjudication section cap. 283, Mitheru location, Mwimbi division	Checking of adjudication records in progress and plotting of fair copies by the district surveyor in progress
3. Lower Karimba adjudication section cap. 283, Muthambi location, Mwimbi division	Funding Source: GOK Signing of adjudication record in progress Funding Source: GOK
4. Kandungu Adjudication section cap. 283, Muthambi location, Mwimbi division	Filling of adjudication records in progress Funding Source: GOK
5. Lower Kandungu adjudication section cap. 284, Muthambi location Mwimbi division	Boundary disputes between Kajuki and Muthambi locations exists Funding Source: GOK

B: New Project Proposals for 1994-96

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Kamwimbi "B" adjudication section, Kamwimbi Chuka Division	1	Adjudication of land development for agricultural development
Kithangani Adjudication section, Mugwe location, Chuka Division	2	<u>Justifications:</u> To give incentive to farmers by issuing title deeds. To encourage proper land development for agricultural development
Kamaindi Adjudication section, Kajuki Location, Chuka Division	3	<u>Justifications:</u> To encourage proper land development for agricultural development
Kathwana Adjudication Section Cap. 284, Mutino Location, Mwimbi Division	4	<u>Justifications:</u> To encourage proper land development for agricultural development
Chiakariga Adjudication Section Cap. 284, Ciakariga location, Tharaka South	5	<u>Justifications:</u> To encourage proper land development for agricultural development
Kamarandi Adjudication Section, Tharaka South	6	<u>Justifications:</u> To encourage proper land development for agricultural development
Kamanyaki Adjudication Section, Tharaka South	7	<u>Justifications:</u> To encourage proper land development for agricultural development
Kanyoro Adjudication Section, Tharaka North	8	<u>Justifications:</u> To encourage proper land development for agricultural development

Katharagachini 9
Adjudication Section
Tharaka North

Justifications:

To encourage proper land development for agricultural development

Description of Activities

Construction of offices

Justifications:

Construction of District 10
Hqs Offices

This is a new district without district Hqs offices

ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES

FORESTRY DEPARTMENT

Objectives

The Ministry's objectives are to develop and conserve the forests and to exploit the forests resources on a sustainable basis.

Achievements in the 1989-93 Plan Period

The table summarizes the achievements of forest department since the inception of the district.

Trends of Forest Activities in Tharaka Nithi District

Activities/Divisions	Nithi Division	Tharaka Division	Chogoria F.S	Chuka F.S	Total
Planting (Ha)	3.8	2.0	3.0	1.4	10.2
Seedlings raised	384,583	65,617	252,086	723,578	1,173,778
Seedlings distributed free	95,786	19,953	14,386	610,919	741,044
Seedlings planted	74,442	10,000	16,914	260	101,616
Seedlings sold	47,294	1,022	5,236	2,217	55,769
Timber harvested (MT)	-	-	66,600	1,789,415	1,856,015
Revenue Realized (Ksh)	-	-	396,627.65	1,053,965	1,450,593

Source: Department of Forestry, Tharaka Nithi District (1993)

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES FOR THE 1994-96 PLAN PERIOD

New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Afforestation of hill tops in Tharaka divisions	1	Supervision of free planting and management of young trees. <u>Justification:</u> For environmental conservation
Construction of District Hqs offices and staff houses and divisional offices	2	<u>Description of Activities</u> Construction of offices and staff houses. <u>Justification:</u> This is a new district without accommodation facilities
Strengthening of Management and conservation of Mt. Kenya forests	3	<u>Description of Activities</u> Maintenance of fire breaks. <u>Justification:</u> Improve tourism as a source of foreign exchange and create jobs for the unemployed

Tree nurseries in Chuka
Mwimbi, Tharaka South and
Tharaka North Divisions

4

Description of Activities

Control of illegal lumbering
and supervision of staff.

Purchase of inputs for
various nurseries and
supervision of staff.

When completed raise over
100,000 seedlings per year,
nursery people to get the
seedlings near their
shambas and help conserve
the environment, create
employment and provide
forest produce

Funding Source: GOK/RDF

FISHERIES DEPARTMENT

Objectives

The department's objectives is to develop and control the exploitation of fish in rivers and ponds to encourage fishing as a sport and to encourage 'Wananchi' to use fish as a source of protein.

Achievements in the 1989-93 Plan Period

Fish farming continues to grow in the district and the trend has been encouraging. Farmers have been using potential areas along rivers, and springs, and marshy areas to start fish ponds. Traditionally, the local community are not used to eating fish and they would go for monetary gains rather than the food value of the fish.

The table shows the area under fish farming 1992.

Area Under Fish Farming (1989-92)

Year	No. of farmers	No. of ponds	Area under fish farming
1989	114	146	13,800
1990	133	158	14,720
1991	154	179	16,200
1992	189	201	18,400
Total	590	684	63,120

Source: Department of fisheries, Tharaka Nithi District (1993)

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES FOR THE 1994-98 PLAN PERIOD**New Projects Proposals**

Project Name/Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Construction of district Hqs offices Karingani Location, Chuka Division	1	<p><u>Justification</u></p> <p>Construction of office.</p> <p>The department is temporarily housed by the Meru South farmers Union (rent free) renting an office is expensive and not readily available</p> <p><u>Funding Source:</u> GOK</p> <p>Cost: Ksh. 1 million</p>
Iriga Fish Project Muthambi Location Mwimbi Division	2	<p><u>Description of Activities</u></p> <p>Pond construction and stocking.</p> <p><u>Justification</u></p> <p>Public land is available as well as water and an ideal landscape. Would be the first GOK project in the district and would act as a demonstration centre and a fingerlings supplies centre</p> <p><u>Funding Source:</u> GOK</p> <p><u>Cost:</u> Ksh. 500,000/-</p>

Nkondi Fish Project
Marimanti Location
Tharaka Nithi

3

Description of Activities

Pond construction and stocking.

Justification

Land is available and free flowing water to serve as a source of fingerlings to the department and create revenue to the GOK

Funding Source: GOK

Cost: Ksh. 500,000/-

Construction of divisional offices at Mwimbi and Chuka Divisions 4

Description of Activities

Construction of offices at Mwimbi and Chuka divisional headquarters.

The department shares offices with other officers and the department plans to deploy officers to the divisions

Funding Source: GOK

Cost: Ksh. 50,000/-

Objectives

The department's main objectives are to bring water closer to the people for domestic use, irrigation purposes and as an important component in the development of other facilities such as health facilities, schools, markets, etc. The department's long-term objective as per the Sessional Paper No.1 of 1986 on Economic Management for Renewed Growth is to bring to the entire community the benefits of safe water within reasonable distance in the shortest time possible. In the short-term, the department's objectives are to complete all the projects that have been started but not completed and to protect and conserve water catchment areas to improve the water resources.

Achievements in the 1989-93 Plan Period

The table summarizes the achievements in water provision during 1989-93 Plan Period.

Progress in Water Provision 1989-93 Plan Period

	Number	Operational	No. of HHs served	Not operational
Major supplies (Rural, Urban, Local, Harambee)	6	6	12,000	None
Initiated before 1989 completed in 1989 completed in 1989-93 period	6	6	18,000	6
Initiated and completed in the 1989-93 period	5	5	15,000	5
Initiated before 1989, under construction	4	-	-	4
Initiated in the 1989-93 period, still under construction	1	-	-	1
Stalled/No information	21	-	-	21
Total	43	17	45,000	37

Source: Department of water, Tharaka Nithi District, (1993)

Others (Minor supplies, protection and conservation Activities)

Bore-holes - 168 drilled, but 118 completed

Shallow water - Nil

Spring protection - 7

Other Catchment - roof and rock catchment No. 31

Protection - serving 8650 households

WATER

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES FOR THE 1994-96 PLAN PERIOD

A: On-going Projects

Project Name Location/Division	Description of Activities
1. Chuka water supply - Chuka Division Karingani Kangondu	Currently served together with rural water supply (Karingani) which is inadequate. Should have a separate from intake to town <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK, Cost Ksh. 1,000,000
2. Mwimbi water supply - Mwimbi Division Chogoria/Kiera	Various self-help groups extend the supply to their areas on self-help basis. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK, Cost Ksh. 5m
3. Karingani Rural Water Scheme Division Chuka Location Karingani/Mwonge	Rehabilitation of the existing facility <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK, Cost Ksh. 80m
4. Mitunguu Water Supply Division- Tharaka South Location Tunyai Chiakariga	Total rehabilitation of treatment works and distribution system more water kiosks required <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK, Cost Ksh. 3m
5. Iruma - Magutuni Division- mwimbi Location - Keira	Intake construction complete funds needed for gravity main, storage and distribution mains <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK, Cost Ksh. 2.5m
6. Magumoni Water Project Division - Chuka Location - Magumoni Kamwimbi	The gravity system is to serve 40,000 families in an area of over 140Km ² <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK, EEC self help, Cost Ksh. 13m

7. **Tharaka Water sanitation project division - Tharaka South & North**
Location - Tunyai, Nkondi, Marimanti, Chiakariga & Turima
 Construction of rock catchment, roof catchment sub surface dams bore-holes spring
Funding Source: GOK/SIDA, Cost Ksh. 20,034
8. **Murugi - Mugumango Division - Mwimbi**
Location - Murugi
 On-going project which requires expansion
 The project serves several locations in Mwimbi division extensions required
Funding Source: GOK/Self-help, Cost Ksh. 2 m
9. **Gatua - Karimba Division - Mwimbi**
Location - Tunyai
 On-going project which requires completion
 The project has acquired some materials for construction
Funding Source: GOK/Self help, Cost Ksh. 3m
10. **Gianchuku Water Project Division - Mwimbi Location - Chogoria**
 On-going project which requires completion
 Design of the project is complete, constructed intake works laid gravity main from intake to forest edge. Requires laying distribution lines makes storage tanks
Funding Source: GOK/Self help, Cost Ksh. 3.5m
11. **Ntuntuni-Makungugu Project Division - Chuka Location - Kiangondu Karingani**
 It is a gravity system where the intake chamber is constructed. Requires to construct intake tanks and lay mains
Funding Source: GOK/Self help, Cost Ksh. 3.5m
12. **Mbogoria Water Project Division - Mwimbi Location Chogoria**
 The intake is complete and gravity main laid 50% complete
Funding Source: GOK/Self help, Cost 1.0m

13. **Makuri Water Project**
Division - Mwimbi
Location Chogoria
 The project has acquired materials on self help basis
Funding Source: GOK/Self help, Cost Ksh. 1.0m
14. **4K Water Project**
Division - Chuka
location - Kiangondu
 The feasibility study of the project done and design complete
Funding Source: GOK/Self help, Cost Ksh. 3.0m
15. **Marimanti Water Project**
Division - Tharaka South
Location - South Tharaka
 The project is in Tharaka
Funding Source: GOK/Self help, Cost Ksh. 0.1m
16. **Mitunguu Tunyai Water furrow**
Division Tharaka South
Location - Tunyai
 It is an on-going project which requires improvement
 The project requires rehabilitation
Funding Source: GOK/Self help, Cost Ksh. 0.5m
17. **Nkondi Water furrow**
Division Tharaka North
Location - Nkondi
 The project requires improvement for more productivity
 The project requires to be rehabilitated
Funding Source: GOK/Self help, Cost Ksh. 0.5m
18. **Water use study covers entire district**
 Study the existing rural water supplies with a view to improving them for proper management and to have adequate supply to cover over 80% of the proposed population.
 It is an on-going project which requires completion
Funding Source: GOK/SIDA, Cost Ksh. 0.5m

19. **Water use resources assessment study - District wide** To assess the potential of water within the district for various uses, such as domestic, irrigation etc. Including all resources e.g surface underground etc.
- On-going project which requires completion
- Funding Source: GOK, Cost Ksh. 0.5m
20. **Self-help water project (miscellaneous) in the whole district** Investigation survey and design of self-help projects
- Several self help project coming up in the district
- Funding Source: GOK/Self help, Cost Ksh. 100m
21. **Urban water supplies and sewerage - in Chuka town** Existing town council requires sewerage and water supply due to population increase
- Funding Source: .GOK, Cost Ksh. 100m
22. **Rehabilitation of water supplies - District Wide** Rehabilitation of rural water supplies which are badly hit by shortage
- Funding Source: GOK, Cost Ksh. 1m
-

WATER

B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Gatunga water project Division - Tharaka North Location - Turima	1	This project will serve the new divisional Hqs <u>Funding Source:</u> NGO/Self help
Mutindwa East/West water project-Mwimbi Location - Chogoria	2	To alleviate the water problems currently being experienced in this area <u>Funding Source:</u> Self help
Mara-Kiangua Keria water project - Mwimbi Location - Kiera	3	To bring water closer to the community <u>Funding Source:</u> Self help
Magutune water project - Mwimbi Division Mitheru Location	4	To bring water to a reasonable walking distance <u>Funding Source:</u> Self help
Gatarakai water project - Mwimbi Division Muthambi location	5	There is acute water shortage in this area <u>Funding Source:</u> Self help
Kibunga water project Tharaka south division - Chiakariga location	6	<u>Justification:</u> The people are willing to contribute to meet the cost <u>Funding Source:</u> Self help
Nkinyanga Jerusalem Division - Mwimbi Location Imaua	7	<u>Justification:</u> People's determination to have a water supply <u>Funding Source:</u> Self help
Nguru-Gakirwe water project - Tharaka south Division - Tunyai location	8	<u>Justification:</u> Community is willing to chip in <u>Funding Source:</u> Self help

Kijege water. project Tharaka south location - Tunyai	9	<u>Justification:</u> It is a spring source and cheap to protect
		<u>Funding Source:</u> Self help
Kathita -Katunga water project Tharaka North Location - Nkondi	10	The local community have shown the initiative
		<u>Funding Source:</u> Self help
Nthambo project Chuka, Magumoni	11	
Miigi women project Chuka, Magumoni Inamakithi Mwiriithe project	12	
Ntuntuni Makungugu Mwimbi, Kiera	13	
Iruma/Magutuni Mwimbi, Kiera	14	
Kaare Mwimbi, Kiera	15	
Kieni Mwimbi, Kiera	16	
Mara Mwimbi, Kiera	17	
Thigaa Mwimbi, Mugwe	18	
Gatwoni Chuka, Mugwe	19	
Katheru Chuka, Magumoni	20	
Kamuu Chuka, Mugwe	21	
Irigu Chuka, Mugwe	22	
Kamugutu Chuka, Mugwe	23	

Mbaraga Chuka, Kanjuki	24
Ntumbara Mwimbi, Kanjuki	25
Kathima/Muchege Chuka/Kanjuki	26
Nlithini Mwimbi, Kanjuki	27
Mugere Mwimbi/Kanjuki	28
Kithinge Mwimbi, Kanjuki	29
Nkavambatu Mwimbi, Kanjuki	30
Kiamuramba Mwimbi, Kanjuki	31
Kamugoro Chuka, Kamwimbi	32
Kandondo Mwimbi, Kamwimbi	33
Kigatuni Mwimbi, Karingani	34
Kiaritha Chuka, Kanjuki	35
Muthuri Chuka, Kanjuki	36
Ciambaraga Chuka, Chogoria	37
Ndeetha Chuka, Chogoria	38
Mpangua Mwimbi, Marimanti	39
Gitombani Mwimbi, Tirima	40
Gitaren Mwimbi, Tunyai	41

Nkondia	42
S/Tharaka, Tunyai	
Tumbura	43
N/Tharaka,	
Marimanti	
Nguuru	44
S/Tharaka,	
Kanjoro,	
S/Tharaka	
Gakirwe	45
S/Tharaka, Kikingo	
Rugu	46
S/Tharaka, Tunyai	
Lira-Runkunu	47
N/Tharaka,	
Marimanti	
Thanantu	48
N/Tharaka, Mugwe	
Nkariniu	49
N/Tharaka, Kiera	
Nthikuru	50
N/Tharaka,	
Marimanti	
Irigu Scheme	51
Chuka, Mugwe	
Thigaa Scheme	52
Mwimbi, Kiera	

ROADS DEPARTMENT

Objectives

The Objectives of the roads department is to provide adequate road network for easy communication and transportation of farm, industrial and other produce to the markets.

Achievements in the 1989-93 Plan Period.

Road Category (Kms).

Activities	A	B	C	D	E
Tarmac Roads	-	36	-	-	-
Roads graveled	-	-	-	-86	-
	-	-	-		788-
	-	-	-		
<u>Bridges-</u>					
Naka bridge					
Kirumi-Mara bridge					

During the period under review Tharaka Nithi County Council constructed two major roads viz:-

- E762 - for transportation of coffee
- E759 - for transportation of tea

ROADS

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES FOR 1994-968 PLAN PERIOD

B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Grading D472-32Kms Chuka Division	1	<u>Justification:</u> Is a feeder road connecting district Hqs to Tharaka North and Tharaka South Divisions
Grading E801-27Km Tharaka North Division	2	<u>Justification:</u> Is a security road and connects Tharaka South Division to Tharaka North
Re-gravel C92-31Kms Chuka and Tharaka South Divisions	3	<u>Justification:</u> The road needs condition and needs grading. Connects Tharaka Nithi District and Meru District
Re-gravel E764-27Kms Mwimbi Division	4	<u>Justification:</u> The road is impassable and joins Tharaka South Division and Mwimbi Division
Construction of district Hqs offices, Karingani Location Chuka Division	5	<u>Justification:</u> There is enough site existing office is a small temporary structure accommodating only three officers <u>Cost:</u> Ksh.1m
Construction of 6 No. category D houses Karingani Location Chuka Division	6	There are no staff houses - site is available. Will provide house accommodation to the staff
Construction of 8 No. category F houses Karingani Location Chuka Division	7	There are no staff houses and site is available. Will provide house accommodation to the staff

Grading E800-Gatunga-Usweri Bridge Tharaka North Division	8	Security road in the division
E789/E788 Chiakariga Marimanti Road	9	<u>Justification:</u> Connects Tharaka
D471-Kibugua-Itugururu Road	10	<u>Justification:</u> Connects Chuka division and Tharaka South Division
D473-Marima-Kathwana	11	<u>Justification:</u> Connects Mimbi Division and Tharaka South Division
Karugucha Bridge (unclassified road)	12	<u>Justification:</u> To link Kanwa to Chuka District Hospital

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Objectives

Markets and town infrastructure developments are important components of Kenya's strategy for economic development. Market centres, trading centres and towns are important for accelerating balanced rural development as well as providing increased job opportunities.

These centres also serve as input and output marketing points for rural producers. If the quality of rural life is to be improved, then people in the rural areas must be provided with basic services such as health facilities, markets, sanitation, water, power, education and a variety of others. The amount of capital available to provide such services is limited and a concentration of these facilities in certain centres ensures the most efficient use of capital resources. For these service centres to achieve the above objectives, they must be equitably distributed throughout the district.

Achievements in the 1989-93 Plan Period

Activities	Chuka	Mwimbi
Market Infrastructure	1	1
Road construction	Nil	Nil
Social Halls/Amenities	2	1
Pre-Primary Facilities	Nil	Nil

Chuka Town Council: Following the construction of the Embu-Meru trunk road, the physical development Plan of the town was revised in 1985. The new physical plan has attempted to organise the town centre area which has been strongly affected by the road construction.

Physical development in Chuka town has been restricted by two major factors:-

An area of about 400 acres (1.62 sq. km) of public land is available to the town council whereas all other areas surrounding the immediate town centre are under freehold land ownership for agricultural use and

The broken topography and sloping terrains which make it difficult to provide the necessary infrastructure and to develop the corresponding sites.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES FOR 1994 -96 PLAN PERIOD

Municipal Council

A: On-Going Projects:

Project Name/Location/Division	Description of Activities
Improvement of internal roads, Chuka township, Chuka Division	Estimated to cost Ksh. 2m GTZ to supply equipments e.g. wheelbarrows, pick axes, jembes, forks, shovels etc. Construct store offices
	<u>Funding Source:</u> GOK

B: New Project Proposals

Project name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Tarmac Chuka town centre roads Karingani location Chuka division	1	<u>Justification:</u> The road network in Chuka town is very poor and becomes impassable during the rain season <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
Water and Sanitation studies, Karingani location, Chuka division	2	<u>Justification:</u> The town has no sewerage facilities and proper treatment works and garbage collection <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK, cost: Ksh. 5m
Construction of the park, Chuka town Karingani location	3	<u>Justification:</u> The existing bus park on the main roads can not cope with the bus and matatu traffic resulting in service congestion on the main road causing severe interference. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK

Construction of open air and hawkers market	4	<u>Justification:</u> Fees collection and control of trades is difficult due to lack of facilities and poor appearance of the market
Sludge drying beds, Chuka East ward, Chuka division	5	<u>Justification:</u> A site (1 acre) has been identified near Chuka hospital for the project for the treatment of liquid waste evacuated from septic tanks and cess pits
Improvement of Ndagani and Kirubia studiums Chuka East and Mugirirwa West wards	6	The two existing football fields have only minimal facilities and there is considerable demand for major sporting events
Construction of houses Karingani location, Chuka division	7	There is a very great demand for houses especially by GOK officers
Street lighting central ward Chuka division	8	The town does not have any street lighting at present resulting in major inconveniences for inhabitants and visitors after night fall
Electrification of Chuka market stalls	9	<u>Justification:</u> The markets stalls don't have electricity
		<u>Funding Source:</u> GOK

COUNTY COUNCIL

New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Construction of offices, Karingani Location, Chuka Division	1	<u>Justification:</u> The present offices are overcrowded <u>Cost:</u> Ksh. 6m
Marrum of Knondoni- S.S. Lodge Chogoria Location Mwimbi Division	2	<u>Justification:</u> Improve the road leading to the lodge since the council loses a lot of revenue during rainy seasons <u>Cost:</u> Ksh. 1.5m
Building of market stalls Chogoria location, Mwimbi Division	3	<u>Justification:</u> To create more sources of revenue in terms of rents <u>Cost:</u> Ksh. 3m
Construction of residential houses Kiangonda Location Chuka Division	4	<u>Justification:</u> To earn the council and assist the low paid workers <u>Cost:</u> Ksh. 5m

COMMERCE

Objectives

The main objectives of the department are:-

- Licensing of all businesses in accordance with the requirements of the Trade Licensing Act Cap.495;
- Granting of small-scale loans to indigenous businesses through the Trade Development Joint Loans Board;
- Organising and conducting short-term traders courses and also providing informal advisory services to the business community; and
- Monitoring the trend of the distributive trade and taking part in the appointment of distributors locally manufactured commodities

Achievements in the 1989-93 Plan Period

There were no major achievements during 1989-93 because the office was non-existent.

New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Traders loans (District Wide)	1	To promote small-scale enterprises
Construction of District Hqs offices	2	The department is temporarily housed by south farmers union (rent free). Renting offices is expensive and not readily available

Cost: Ksh. 1m

INDUSTRY

Objectives

The department is responsible for the construction of estates and financing of industrial projects through the K.I.E and the Kenya Industrial Bank.

Achievements in the 1989-93 Plan Period.

Activities	Chuka	Divisions		
		Mwimbi	Tharaka South	Tharaka North
Jua Kali sheds	Nil	-	Nil	Nil
Seminars for "Jua Kali" Artisans	1	Nil	-	-
Number of seminars	1	-	-	-
number of participants	15	-	-	-
Loans disbursed (in conjunction with KIE) Ksh.	468,000/-	-	-	-
Number of loanees	14	-	-	-

The table above shows that Chuka division has benefitted from K.I.E loans because of fairly good banking facilities and communication network unlike the lower areas of the district.

EDUCATION

Objectives

The ministry's objective is to provide education to all school age going children in the district. The education provided must enable the pupils to be self-reliant after they leave school at any stage.

For the district to realise the 8:4:4 goals, efforts will be directed towards providing workshops and equipments in both primary and secondary schools.

Achievements in the 1989-93 Plan Period

Education Accomplishment in 1989-93 Plan Period

Activities	Chuka	Mwimbi	Tharaka South	Tharaka North
Classrooms completed 1989-93 primary	895	1072	659	341
Secondary	128	176	46	63
Laboratories completed 1989-93	9	13	4	Nil
Enrolment				
Primary 1989	17185	21782	9899	4756
Primary 1993	23794	29878	13577	6523
Secondary 1989	2245	4304	989	Nil
Secondary 1993	3078	5903	1354	17
Nursery Schools Opened 1989-93	98	100	88	43
TOTAL	47,432	63,228	148,816	11,743

EDUCATION

PROJECT AND PROGRAMMES PRIORITIES FOR 1994-96 PLAN PERIOD

A: On - going Projects

<u>Project Name/Location Division</u>	<u>Description of Activities</u>
Ndagani Girls Secondary School electrification of girls dormitory, Karingani Chuka Division	Electrification of girls dormitory
Njuri Sec. Sch. electrification of laboratory and teachers houses Magumoni Location Chuka Division	Electrification of laboratory and teachers houses
Igwanjau Sec. Sch. electrification of administration block Ganga Location Mwimbi Division	Electrification of administration block
Fencing, sanitation & building administration block at Ndoni Secondary School	Fencing, sanitation and construction of administration block

B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Construction of District Hqs offices Kiangondu Location Chuka Division	1	<u>Justification:</u> The staff have no adequate office accommodation the office space will improve their efficiency <u>Cost:</u> Ksh. 1m
Construction of workshops (District Wide)	2	<u>Justification:</u> To make the 8-4-4 programme achieve its objectives
Installation of power in all the Secondary Schools (District Wide)	3	This is in line with the requirement for the 8-4-4 system of education <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
Construction of District Teachers Training College Chuka Town Chuka Division	4	<u>Justification:</u> The district has no teacher training college
Construction of libraries (District Wide)	5	<u>Justification:</u> A requirement for 8-4-4 system of education
Construction of home science labs. (District Wide)	6	<u>Justification:</u> This is requirements for the 8-4-4 system of education
Construction of a district special school	7	<u>Justification:</u> There is no centre to cater for pupils with disabilities

CULTURE AND SOCIAL SERVICES

DEPARTMENTS OF SOCIAL SERVICES

The department of social services is charged with the responsibility of mobilizing and monitoring people through the formation of self-help/women/youth development groups and to encourage self reliance through both individual and collective action to make it possible for the government to bring both alleviation of poverty, and to promote positive partnership between the government and the people.

DEPARTMENT OF ADULT EDUCATION

The department of Adult Education is charged with the responsibility of providing basic education for adults which includes basic skills - reading writing and arithmetic. Also, the department provides post literacy and continuing education programmes to neo-literate and those with very low levels of basic education. This makes the adult learners self-reliant.

DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE

The department of culture is charged with the responsibility of encouraging positive cultural practices and at the same time discouraging negative cultural practices.

DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS

The department of Sports is charged with the responsibility of entertainment and promotion of excellence in all sports and recreational activities.

Achievements over the 1989-93 Plan Period

Trend of Enrolment per Division 1989-93 showing men & women highlight in percentage

ENROLMENT				
Year	Division	Men	Women	Total
1989	Nithi	952	2601	3535
	Tharaka	485	1851	2336
1990	Nithi	1002	3370	4372
	Tharaka	448	1593	2041
1991	Nithi	713	2520	3233
	Tharaka	420	1642	2062
1992	Nithi	945	3482	4427
	Tharaka	809	2591	3400
1993	Chuka	70	182	252
	Mwimbi	46	145	191
	Tharaka S & C	64	244	308
	Tharaka N.	62	310	372

	Chuka	Mwimbi	Tharaka South	Tharaka North
Women Groups	227	118	43	31
Enrolment 1989	3650	3706	1505	1085
Enrolment 1993	3734	3033	1602	1240
Harambee Rev. 1989	23	18	5	13
Harambee Rev. 1993	12	7	9	4
Major Harambee Projects	5	3	1	-

CULTURE AND SOCIAL SERVICES

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES FOR 1994-96

New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
District & transport Kiangondu Location Chuka Division	1	<p>Construction of district Hqs offices</p> <p><u>Justification:</u> The staff have no adequate office accommodation. The office space will improve their efficiency</p> <p><u>Funding Source:</u> GOK, Cost Ksh. 5m</p>
Family life centre Kiangondu Location Chuka Division	2	<p>Construction of Chuka Family life Training Centre</p> <p><u>Justification:</u> The district has no such facility. Hall to provide seminar and audio-visual aids facilities</p> <p><u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/NGO</p> <p><u>Cost:</u> Ksh. 2m.</p> <p><u>Justification:</u> There is no centre of this kind in the district</p> <hr/> <p><u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/NGO, Cost Ksh. 2m</p>

Cultural Centre Kiangondu Location Chuka Division	3	Construction of district cultural centre	<u>Justification:</u> Women need such a shop to display and sell their products	<u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/NGO, Cost Ksh. 2m
Cultural Centre Kiangondu Location Chuka Division	4	Construction of district cultural centre	<u>Justification:</u> To enhance community involvement in cultural promotion activities	<u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/NGO, Cost Ksh. 2m
Stadium Karingani Location Chuka Division	5	Construction of district cultural centre	<u>Justification:</u> Needed for promotion and development sports and public celebrations	<u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/NGO, Cost Ksh. 5m
Sub-stadia Chiakariga and Chogoria	6	Construction of sub-stadia	<u>Justification:</u> Needed for promotion and development of sports and public celebrations	<u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/NGO, Cost Ksh. 3m

RESEARCH TECHNICAL TRAINING & TECHNOLOGY.

Objectives

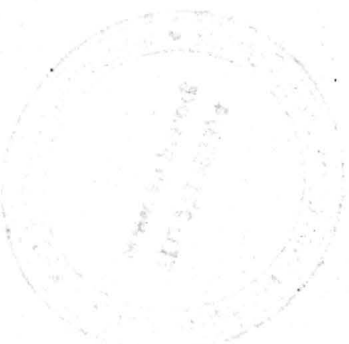
To train school leavers for trade skills that could make them self employed and self reliant.

New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Nguruki Youth Polytechnic Kiera location Mwimbi Division	1	<u>Justification:</u> An existing institution offering vocational skills to a high number of trainees, a situation that renders the existing facilities over-utilised
Muthambi Youth Polytechnic, Muthambi Location, Mwimbi Division	2	<u>Justification:</u> Needs additional physical facilities, tools and equipment in order to offer effective vocational training <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/NGO
Chuka Youth Polytechnic Karingani Location Chuka Division	3	<u>Justification:</u> Existing institution run by the community but over-utilised. There is need to have additional instructors' houses, dining hall and kitchen <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/NGO
Revival of Kibungu Youth Polytechnic Thrima Location Tharaka Central Division	4	<u>Justification:</u> Existing institution run by the community but requires additional instructors houses, dining hall and kitchen



Revival of Nkondi Youth Polytechnic Nkondi Location Tharaka Central Division	5	<u>Justification:</u> Existing institution run by the community but requires additional instructors, houses, equipments, dining hall and kitchen
Expansion of Kiriribu Youth Polytechnic, Karingani Location Chuka Division	6	<u>Justification:</u> Needs additional physical facilities, tools and equipment in order to offer effective vocational training
Expansion of Weru Youth Polytechnic, Kamwimbi Location Mwimbi Division	7	<u>Justification:</u> Needs additional physical facilities in order to offer effective vocational training
Expansion of Kienganguru Youth Polytechnic, Kiera Location, Mwimbi Division	8	Needs additional physical facilities in order to offer effective vocational training
Expansion of Kagumo Youth Polytechnic, Magumoni Location, Chuka Division	9	<u>Justification:</u> Needs additional physical facilities in order to offer effective vocational training
Construction of District Hqs offices, Karingani Location Chuka Division	10	<u>Justification:</u> The staff have no adequate accommodation



Achievements in the 1989-93 Plan Period

Activities Capital Works	Chuka	Mwimbi	Tharaka South	Tharaka North
Construction of building residential	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Construction of building (non-residential)				
Infrastructure provision				
- Water installation	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
- Electrical installation				
- Sewerage works				
<u>Service Provision</u>				
No. of probation cases handled	24	14	2	1
No. of cases of neglected children	27	32	28	32
No. of cases of children "especially difficult" circumstances	14	12	18	20
No. of seminars in family planning	4	3	1	Nil
Family planning mate	2 cart. of condoms	1 cart of condoms	1 cart. of condoms	Nil

30AT HOME AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL HERITAGE

New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Construction of district Hqs offices Kiangondu Location Chuka Division	1	The department is housed in some temporary structure by lands department and is being threatened with eviction. This has rendered the work atmosphere un-conductive Funding Source: GOK/NGO, Cost Ksh. 1.5m

New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Hqs Chuka town, Chuka Division	1	<p>Construction of district Hqs complex</p> <p><u>Justification:</u> There is no adequate office accommodation and offices are scattered</p> <p><u>Funding Source:</u> GOK, Cost Ksh. 5m</p>
Residence Chuka, Chuka Division	2	<p>Construction of DC's residence</p> <p><u>Justification:</u> DC is currently accommodated in old sub-standard residence in the centre of the town</p> <p><u>Funding Source:</u> GOK, Cost Ksh. 500,000</p>
Hqs Kamwimbi Location, Mwimbi Division	3	<p>Construction of divisional Hqs</p> <p><u>Justification:</u> This post would serve people in the division rather than travelling 100Kms to Chuka town</p> <p><u>Cost:</u> Ksh. 1m</p>
Police Post Gatue Location, Tharaka North Division	4	<p>Construction of Gathangachini police post</p> <p><u>Justification:</u> This is a banditry areas and police are required to protect the people</p> <p><u>Cost:</u> Ksh. ½m</p>

Police Post	5	Upgrading Gatunga police post to a police station
		This is a banditry area and will block all possible routes
Chiakariga police station, Chiakariga Location, Tharaka South Division	6	<u>Justification:</u> This being a divisional Hqs needs a police station
Kanjoro/Makutano police post. Kanjoro location, Tharaka North Division	7	This is a banditry area and there is need for security to curb the menace
Chuka division police Hqs and police station Chuka division	8	<u>Justification:</u> There is urgent need for divisional police Hqs

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL REGISTRATION BUREAU

New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Offices Kiangondo Location Chuka Division	1	<p>Construction of district Hqs offices</p> <p>Currently the office operates from a temporary structure borrowed from department of lands</p>
Office Chiakariga, Chiakariga Location Tharaka South Division	2	<p>Construction of divisional registration office</p> <p>Justification: Registration office is sharing office with other departments</p>

DEPARTMENTS OF INFORMATION

Objectives

To publicise widely government policy since rapid economic growth cannot be achieved without an effective and comprehensive system of communication designed to awaken the entire population to the need for change. In order to achieve this, there is need to create facilities for the free flow of information and ideas which help, to produce an informed and action oriented society.

New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Offices Kiangondu Location, Chuka Division	1	Construction of district Hqs offices <u>Justification:</u> Presently the department is housed in a two roomed structure which is inadequate for the staff and equipments <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
Teleprinters/Telex	2	Installation of teleprinters/telex <u>Justification:</u> The department does not have the equipments <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
Video Camera	3	Provision of video camera for television news gathering <u>Justification:</u> The department does not have the equipments <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK

PLANNING AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
DIDC	1	Construction of district information and documentation centre DIDC <u>Justification:</u> The district being a vast growing one requires the D.I.D.C which will be much helpful to the DDC for planning purposes
Motor vehicles	2	Purchase of 1 vehicle for the DDO & 1 vehicle and 3 motor cycles for the DSO <u>Justification:</u> Currently departments of the DDO and DSO have no transport and cannot carry out their duties effectively <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

KENYA POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION

Objectives

To provide, maintain and operate postal and telecommunications services as effectively as possible with due regard to commercial, quality and safety considerations.

New Projects Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Post Office Kiangondu Location, Chuka Division	1	Construction of Chuka district Hqs Post Office <u>Justification:</u> The district is new without a full fledged post office

TANA AND ATHI RIVER DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

Objectives

To develop natural resources and their conservation for sustainable development.

New Project Proposals for 1994-96 Plan Period

Project Name/Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Thanantu River Development Project (Tharaka Divisions)	1	Justification: There is no TARDA project in the district and is within the jurisdiction of TARDA
Horticultural master plan study (District Wide)	2	
Sorghum/millet for livestock feeds and industrial uses (Tharaka Divisions)	3	Encourage their planting
High grand false (Tharaka Divisions)	4	Generation of electric power

HIV/AIDS

NEW PROJECT PROPOSALS FOR 1994-96 PLAN PERIOD

Project Name/Location/ Division	Priority	Description of Activities
Purchase of Elisa machine Karingari Location, Chuka Division	1	The Screening of blood in the District Hospital <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
School/community Health programme	2	Public lectures on HIV/AIDS, Folk media etc (District Wide)
Knowledge, Attitudes & practice (KAP) surveys (District wide)	3	<u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
Distribution of condoms (District Wide)	4	<u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
Training of CHWs on HIV/AIDS and Counselling (District Wide)	5	To Promote community awareness on HIV/AIDS victims/families
Income generating projects marts, (Tharaka Nithi)	6	Bee-keeping, ciondo-making, baskets and weaving
Income generating projects rearing (Mwimbi & Chuka Divisions)	7	Poultry/Rabbits keeping, pig ciondo making

