



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND PLANNING

EMBU
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN
2002-2008

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

FOREWORD

The 7th Embu District Development Plan (DDP) for the period 2002-2008 was prepared by the District Departmental Heads of various Ministries under the coordination of the District Commissioner (DC) assisted by the District Development Officer (DDO) and members of the District Planning Team. The Plan is a product of broad-based consultations among various. It has been prepared in the backdrop of the theme of the 9th National Development Plan, which is "*Effective Management for Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction*".

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

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

The Plan is divided into four chapters as follows:

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

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

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

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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FOREWORD	(iii)
TABLE OF CONTENTS	(v)
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	(vii)
LIST OF TABLES/MAPS	(ix)
CHAPTER ONE	
DISTRICT PROFILE	
1.0 INTRODUCTION	4
1.1 ADMINISTRATIVE, GEOGRAPHIC AND PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	4
1.1.1 Administrative Boundaries	4
1.1.2 Physiographic and Natural Conditions	6
1.1.3 Settlement Patterns	7
1.2 DISTRICT FACT SHEET	8
CHAPTER TWO	
MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES	
2.0 INTRODUCTION	15
2.1 OVERVIEW OF 1997 - 2001 PLAN	15
2.2 IMPLEMENTATION OF 1997 - 2001 DEVELOPMENT PLAN	16
2.3 DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN LINKAGES WITH THE 2002 - 2008 NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN AND OTHER POLICY PAPERS.....	18
2.4 MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES	19
2.4.1 Population Growth	20
2.4.2 Poverty	24
2.4.3 HIV/AIDS	26
2.4.4 Gender Inequality	27
2.4.5 Disaster Management.....	28
CHAPTER THREE	
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES AND PRIORITIES	
3.0 INTRODUCTION	33
3.1 AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT SECTOR	33
3.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission	33
3.1.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission	33
3.1.3 Importance of the Sector in the District	34
3.1.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector	34
3.1.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies	35
3.1.6 Project and Programme Priorities	36
3.1.7 Cross Sector Linkages	42
3.2 PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE	43
3.2.1 Sector Vision and Mission	43
3.2.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission	43
3.2.3 Importance of the Sector in the District	44
3.2.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector	45
3.2.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies	45
3.2.6 Project and Programme Priorities	46
3.2.7 Cross Sector Linkages	49
3.3 TOURISM TRADE AND INDUSTRY	50

3.3.1 Sector Vision and Mission	50
3.3.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission	50
3.3.3 Importance of the Sector in the District	50
3.3.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector	51
3.3.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies	51
3.3.6 Project and Programme Priorities	52
3.3.7 Cross Sector Linkages	54
3.4 HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT	54
3.4.1 Sector Vision and Mission	54
3.4.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission	54
3.4.3 Importance of the Sector in the District	56
3.4.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector	57
3.4.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies	58
3.4.6 Project and Programme Priorities	60
3.4.7 Cross Sector Linkages	66
3.5 INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY	66
3.5.1 Sector Vision and Mission	66
3.5.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission	67
3.5.3 Importance of the Sector in the District	67
3.5.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector	68
3.5.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies	68
3.5.6 Project and Programme Priorities	69
3.5.7 Cross Sector Linkages	69
3.6 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, SAFETY, LAW AND ORDER	70
3.6.1 Sector Vision and Mission	70
3.6.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission	70
3.6.3 Importance of the Sector in the District	70
3.6.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector	71
3.6.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies	71
3.6.6 Project and Programme Priorities	73
3.6.7 Cross Sector Linkages	76

CHAPTER FOUR

IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

4.0 INTRODUCTION	79
4.1 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR M&E SYSTEM IN THE DISTRICT	79
4.2 IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX.....	81
4.2.1 Agriculture and Rural Development	81
4.2.2 Physical Infrastructure	84
4.2.3 Tourism, Trade and Industry	86
4.2.4 Human Resources Development.....	87
4.2.5 Information Communication Technology	90
4.2.6 Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order	91
4.3 SUMMARY OF MONITORING AND EVALUATION IMPACT AND PERFORMANCE INDICATORS.....	92

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ACK	-	Anglican Church of Kenya
AP	-	Administration Police
AWP/B	-	Annual Work Plan and Budgets
BI	-	Bamako Initiative
BIMAS	-	Business Initiative Management Services
BOG	-	Board of Governors
CBO	-	Community Based Organization
CDTF	-	Community Development Trust Fund
CHW	-	Community Health Worker
CNSP	-	Children in Need of Special Protection
CRF	-	Coffee Research Foundation
CSO	-	Community Service Order
DALEO	-	District Agriculture and Livestock Extension Officer
DCAC	-	District Children Advisory Committee
DCO	-	District Cooperatives Officer
DCRO	-	District Civil Registration Officer
DDC	-	District Development Committee
DDP	-	District Development Plan
DECO	-	District Environmental Conservation Officer
DFO	-	District Forestry Officer
DFRD	-	District Focus for Rural Development
DFST	-	District Farming Systems Team
DIDC	-	District Information and Documentation Centre
DIDO	-	District Industrial Development Officer
DMIS	-	District Management Information System
DPHO	-	District Public Health Officer
DPT	-	District Planning Team
DPU	-	District Planning Unit
DTDO	-	District Trade Development Officer
EAC	-	East African Community
EPH & TFCP	-	Eastern Province Horticulture and Traditional Food Crops Project
FA	-	Focal Area
FADC	-	Focal Area Development Committee
FGM	-	Female Genital Mutilation
FMD	-	Foot and Mouth Disease
GOK	-	Government of Kenya
H & TFCP	-	Horticulture and Traditional Food Crops Project
ICDC	-	Industrial and Commercial Development Corporation
ICU	-	Intensive Care Unit
IEC	-	Information Education and Communication
IGA	-	Income Generating Activity
IT	-	Information Technology
IFAD	-	International Fund for Agricultural Development
KARI	-	Kenya Agricultural Research Institute
KCC	-	Kenya Cooperative Creameries
KEPHIS	-	Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service
KPCU	-	Kenya Planters Cooperative Union
KNFU	-	Kenya National Farmers Union

KNCCI	-	Kenya National Chambers of Commerce and Industry
KIE	-	Kenya Industrial Estates
KTDA	-	Kenya Tea Development Agency
KUSCO	-	Kenya Union of Savings Credit Organizations
KUTIP	-	Kenya Urban Transport Improvement Project
K-REP	-	Kenya Rural Enterprise Programme
KWFT	-	Kenya Women Finance Trust
LATF	-	Local Authority Transfer Fund
LU	-	Livestock Unit
MCE	-	Municipal Council of Embu
MCH/FP	-	Maternal Child Health and Family Planning
M&E	-	Monitoring and Evaluation
MOH	-	Medical Officer of Health
MORPW	-	Ministry of Roads and Public Works
MRG	-	Minimum Residual Guidelines
MTEF	-	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
NALEP	-	National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Project
NCKK	-	National Council of Churches of Kenya
NGO	-	Non-Governmental Organization
O&M	-	Operation and Maintenance
OPD	-	Out Patient Department
PGH	-	Provincial General Hospital
PLWAs	-	People Living With Aids
PRA	-	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PRSP	-	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PTA	-	Parents/Teachers Association
SACCOs	-	Savings and Credit Cooperatives Organizations
SHID	-	Self-Help Irrigation Development
SIDA	-	Swedish International Development Agency
SMEP	-	Small and Medium Enterprises Programme
STI	-	Sexually Transmitted Infections
STSC	-	School Textbook Selection Committee
TFC	-	Traditional Food Crops
URTI	-	Upper Respiratory Tract Infections
VCO	-	Voluntary Children's Officer
VCT	-	Voluntary Counselling and Testing
VIP	-	Ventilated Improved Pit
WMS	-	Welfare Monitoring Survey

LIST OF MAPS AND TABLES

		Page
Map No. 1	Location of the District on the Map of Kenya	3
Map No. 2	Embu District Administrative Boundaries	5
Table 1.1	Areas by Administrative Divisions, Locations and Sub- Locations	5
Table 1.2	Local Authorities and Political Units	6
Table 1.3	Population Densities By Divisions	8
Table 2.1	District Plan Implementation Status by Departments	17
Table 2.2	Population Projections by Age and Sex	21
Table 2.3	Population projections on Selected age groups	22
Table 2.4	Poverty Situation in Embu District	25
Table 2.5	HIV/AIDS Situation in Embu District	26

CHAPTER ONE
DISTRICT PROFILE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides information on the geographical setting of the district, its administrative boundaries and settlement patterns. The uniqueness of the district is brought up through its physiographic and natural conditions. The chapter also gives a district fact sheet that provides crucial statistics on various sectors, which lay out a basis for development based on sectoral resource potential.

1.1 ADMINISTRATIVE, GEOGRAPHIC AND PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

This section provides details of the district profile, by way of an introduction to the district, provides background information on the location of the district and the main physical features and other background information critical to the overall development strategy for the next seven years.

1.1.1 Administrative Boundaries

Embu District is one of the thirteen districts, which make up Eastern Province. It borders Mbeere District to the east and southeast, Kirinyaga District to the west and Tharaka District to the north. The district lies approximately between latitudes $0^{\circ} 8'$ and $0^{\circ} 35'$ south and longitudes $37^{\circ} 19'$ and $37^{\circ} 42'$ east. It occupies a total of 729.4 km^2 , which is divided into six administrative divisions.

The divisions are further divided into fifteen locations and fifty two sub-locations. Table 1.1 below shows the area and administrative units of the district.

Table 1.1 Area by Administrative Divisions, Locations and Sub-Locations




Division	Area (km ²)	Locations	Sub-locations
Manyatta	107.1	4	12
Runyenjes	148.5	3	13
Kyeni	104.9	3	10
Nembure	88.1	3	10
Central	70.6	2	7
Mt. Kenya Forest	210.2	-	-
Total	729.4	15	52

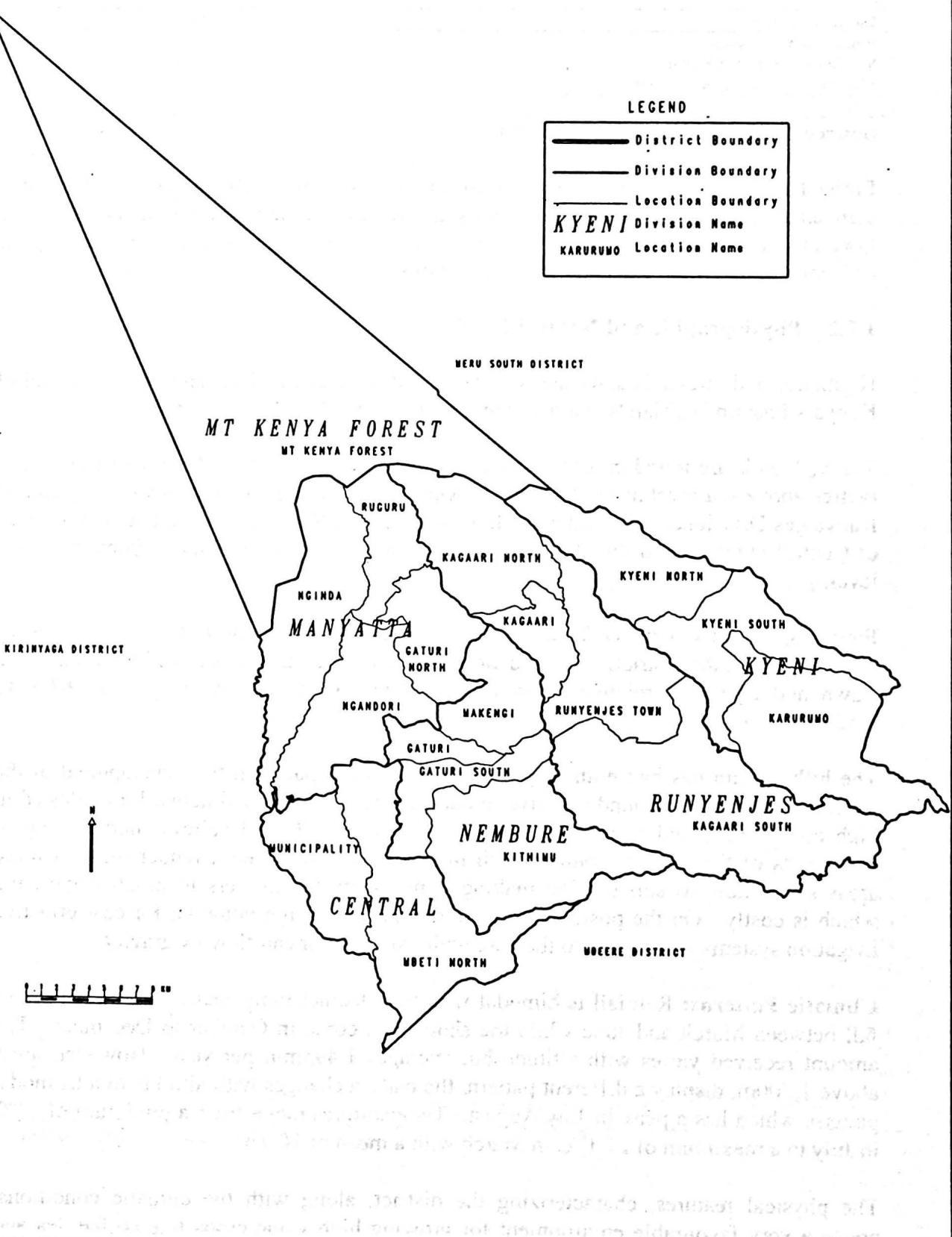
Source: District Commissioner's and District Statistics Office, Embu, 2001

Runyenjes Division is the largest with an area of 148.5 km^2 (20 per cent) followed by Manyatta, Kyeni and Nembure occupying 14.7 per cent, 14.4 per cent and 12.1 per cent of the total area respectively. Central Division is the smallest at 70.6 km^2 (9.8 per cent). Forests, including Mt. Kenya, which accounts for 29 per cent of this area, occupy about 30 per cent of the total area in the district. The area occupied by Mt. Kenya Forest falls under parts of Manyatta, Runyenjes and Kyeni Divisions. Since the forest area is uninhabited, it has been disaggregated from the rest of the area so that the population density within divisions portrays the correct position.

EMBU DISTRICT: Administrative Boundaries

LEGEND

	District Boundary
	Division Boundary
	Location Boundary
KYENI	Division Name
KARURUMO	Location Name



Political Units: The district has three local authorities namely Embu County Council, Municipal Council of Embu and Municipal Council of Runyenjes with a total of twenty-six electoral wards. Table 1.2 shows the number of wards by type of local authority.

Table 1.2 Local Authorities and Political Units

Local Authority	Wards
Embu County Council	7
Municipal Council of Embu	10
Municipal Council of Runyenjes	9
Total	26

Source: Embu County Council, Embu, 2001

Embu District has two parliamentary constituencies, namely Runyenjes and Manyatta. Runyenjes Constituency covers Runyenjes and Kyeni Divisions, as well as Gaturi North Location of Nembure Division while Manyatta Constituency covers the remaining parts of Nembure and Manyatta and Central Divisions.

1.1.2 Physiographic and Natural Conditions

Highlands and midlands and other topographical features like hills and valleys typical of Kenya's Eastern Highlands characterize the landscape of Embu District.

The highlands are found in areas whose altitudes range from about 4,500 metres to 1,500 metres above sea level at the foot of Mt. Kenya, and cover parts of Manyatta, Kyeni and Runyenjes Divisions. The midlands dominate parts of Nembure Division and most areas of Central Division and the altitudinal range is from 1,200m to about 1,500m above sea level.

Four major rivers, namely Thuci, Kii, Rupingazi and Ena, all following a southeast direction, drain the district. The area along Thuci River, which is situated between Embu Town and Kyeni, is relatively low lying and has an altitude ranging from 910m to 1,525m above sea level.

The hilly terrain has had both negative and positive impacts on the development of the district. The most profound negative impact has been on the road network manifested in high construction and maintenance costs. The steep hills and valleys characteristic of most parts of the district, coupled with intensive crop cultivation render most of these areas susceptible to soil erosion making it necessary for farmers to practice terracing which is costly. On the positive side, the district has a high potential for cost effective irrigation systems largely due to the ease with which water can flow by gravity.

Climatic Patterns: Rainfall is bimodal with two distinct rainy seasons. The long rains fall between March and June while the short rains come in October to December. The amount received varies with altitude but averages 1,495mm per year. However, areas above 1,700m, display a different pattern, the pattern changes with altitude to a tri-modal pattern, which has a peak in July/August. Temperatures range from a minimum of 12°C in July to a maximum of 27.1°C in March with a mean of 20.7°C.

The physical features, characterizing the district, along with the climatic conditions, create a very favourable environment for growing high value crops like coffee, tea and

The district depends upon rivers and streams, dams, boreholes, springs and to small extent roof catchments for sources of water. There are three main rivers, Athi, Tana and Thika that traverse the district. The rivers have water throughout the year but their tributaries dry up during the dry seasons. Thika River is used as the source of water for the Yatta Farrow running a distance of 65 km serving the northern part of Yatta Division. River Tana has been harnessed for hydroelectric power generation at Masinga, Kamburu, Gitaru, and Kindaruma dams. These reservoirs present great potential for irrigation and provision of water for domestic and industrial use. The potential however has not been utilized and much of the water drains to the Indian Ocean without any significant impact on the development of the district.

The forests in the district occupy an area of 2,480.6 hectares. Gazetted forests cover an area of 706.6 ha distributed amongst the Iveti Hills (348.2 ha), Uuni Hill (92.7 ha), Kiteta Hill, (110 ha) Muumandu Hill (139.2 ha) and the forest department compound (16.5 ha.). Ungazetted forest is on Kibauni Hill covering an area of 1,619 ha., Mango Hill (45 ha.) and the unsurveyed Kanzalu Hill (110 ha.). Kibauni Forest hill is being used as a centre for the development of protective forests through trial of different tree species that may survive in the lower potential areas.

1.1.3. Settlement Patterns

Land use and settlement patterns are based on the agro-ecological zones and are influenced by soil fertility and rainfall. The high-density settlement is along the hill masses of Matungulu, Kangundo, Kathiani, Central and Mwala Divisions. These hill masses receive moderately high rainfall and have very great agriculture potential and fertile soils. Spatial settlement is found in the low plains where ranching and dairy farming is carried out.

Table 1.4. gives the distribution and density of population by division. Settlement is generally influenced by the agricultural potential and availability of social amenities and facilities.

Table 1.4 Population Densities by Division

Division	Area (km ²)	1999	2002	2004
Central	491.5	292	307	318
Kalama	330.2	124	130	135
Kangundo	178.2	512	539	557
Kathiani	205.8	462	486	503
Masinga	1094.1	68	72	74
Matungulu	634.3	157	165	171
Athi river	957.0	51	54	56
Mwala	481.5	185	195	201
Ndithini	316.8	102	107	111
Yathui	533.0	123	129	134
Katangi	568.0	86	90	94
Yatta	491.0	156	164	170
Total	6281.4	144	152	157

Source: District Statistics Office, Machakos, 2001

Total registered members by type			
Active marketing	52, 854		
Ranching	10,741		
Saccos	25,292		
Others	30,313		
Total turnover by type (millions)			
Active marketing	282 m		
Ranching	4m		
Saccos	64 m		
Others	364 m		
Water and Sanitation			
Number of HH with access to piped water	11,500		
No. of HH with access to potable water	15,650		
No. of permanent rivers	3		
No. of wells	79		
No. of protected springs	202		
No. of boreholes	187		
No. of dams	558		
No. of HH with roof catchments	26,421		
Average distance to the nearest potable water point	5 km		
No. of V.I.P. latrines	2,320		
Education			
No. of pre-primary schools	1054		
Total enrolment	Boys 18,800	Girls 18,045	Total 36,845
Total drop out rates	2.6%	2.4%	2.5%
Average yrs of school attendance	2 yrs	2yrs	2 yrs
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:27		
Primary			
Number of primary schools	816 – 786 Public; 30 private		
Total enrolment rates	Boys: 80%	Girls: 82%	Total 81%
Total drop-out rates	5.9%	5.1%	5.5%
Average yrs of school attendance	8 yrs	8yrs	8 yrs
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:34		
Secondary			
Number of secondary schools	154		
Total enrolment rates	Boys: 32.2%	Girls: 37%	Total 32%
Total drop-out rates	4.7%	4.7%	4.7%
Average yrs of school attendance	4 yrs	4yrs	75.9%
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:17		
Tertiary			
Number of training institutions (colleges, polytechnics etc)	6		
Main type of training institutions	Colleges, Universities		
Adult literacy			
No. of adult literacy classes	190		
Enrolment	Males 411	Females 2,882	Total 3,293
Drop out rates	30%	16.8%	18.4%
Literacy levels	84.8%	67.1%	75.9%
Health			
No. of hospitals	GOK – 4, Private – 11, Religious – 11		
No. of health centres	GOK – 10, Religious – 2		
No. of dispensaries	GOK – 60, Private 12, Religious 10		
Doctor/Population ratio	1:62,325		
Most prevalent diseases	Malaria, skin diseases		
Energy			
Number of HH with electricity connections	1400HH and 35 commercial consumers (industries)		

No. of trading centres with electricity	55
% rural HH using solar power	1%
% HH using firewood/charcoal (for cooking)	94%
% HH using kerosene, gas or biogas (for cooking)	5%
Transport facilities	
Total kilometres of roads (earth, murrum, bitumen)	Bitumen – 408.8km; Earth – 709.4 km Gravel 658.5 km
Total length of railway line and no. of stations	42 km; 2 stations; Athi River and Konza
No. of public service vehicles	675
Communications	
No. of HH with telephone connections	2,010
No. of organizations (private and public) with telephone connections	1,400
Mobile service coverage	2 providers covering Machakos Town and Athi River
No. of post sub-post services	20
No. of telephone booths	214
No of HH without radios	3%
No. of cyber cafes	3
Trade, Commerce And Tourism	
No. of trading centres	480
No. of hotels	617
No. of tourist class hotels	3
Main tourist attractions	Wildlife, Major dams
No. of licensed businesses	5,040
Total no. of informal sector enterprises	2,000
Banks and financial institutions	
No. of banks	5
No. of other financial institutions	34 SACCOS
No. of micro-finance institutions	4

Adult Literacy					
Number of Adult literacy classes		81			
Total enrolment		338			
Male		1,066			
Female		1,404			
Total		24.4%			
Drop out rates		23.6%			
Male		89.7%			
Female		76.3%			
Literacy Levels					
Male					
Female					
Health					
Most prevalent diseases (Top Three)		Malaria, URTI, Intestinal Worms			
Doctor/Patient ratio		1:10,474			
Number of Health Facilities					
Hospitals		7 (2 GOK, 4 Private, 1 Mission)			
Health centres		4 (GOK)			
Dispensaries		24 (16 GOK, 8 Mission)			
Private clinics		86			
Ratio of hospital beds to population		1:522			
Registered clinical officers		32			
Ratio of clinical officers/Population		1:9,165			
Nurses		470			
Ratio of Nurses to Population		1:624			
Average distance to nearest health facility		10km			
Energy					
Number of households with electricity connections		5,595 (8.3% of total households)			
%Rural household using solar		<1			
% Household using Firewood/charcoal.		For Cooking	91.4		
		For Lighting	8.6		
% Households using Kerosene gas or biogas		For cooking	8.6		
		For Lighting	81.9		
Transport Facilities:					
Total kilometres of road by type		Bitumen	Gravel	Earth	Total
		50.8	268	264.2	583.0
Number of airstrips		1			
Number of public service vehicles		186			
Communication					
Number of business telephone lines		1,317			
Number of households with Telephone connections		1,287			
Number of public and private organisations with telephone connections		628			
Mobile telephone coverage		30%			
Number of posts/sub-post offices		11			
Number of telephone booths		189			
Number of households without radios		2,496 (3.7 % of total households)			
Number of cyber cafes.		3			
Trade, Commerce, Tourism and Industry					
Number of trading centres		41			
Number of hotels		101			
Number of tourist class hotels		1			
Main tourist attractions (unexploited potential)		Mountain Climbing, Sport Fishing, Nature Trails, Caves and Wildlife in Mt. Kenya			
Number of registered hotels		5			
Number of licensed business		1,478			
Total number of informal sector enterprises		1,625			
Banks and Financial Institutions					
Number of banks		4			
Number of other financial institutions		3			
Number of micro-finance institutions		4 (KWFT, BIMAS, NCKK -SMEP, K-REP)			

CHAPTER TWO

MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

2.0 INTRODUCTION

The chapter provides an overview of the 1997 – 2001 plan and the district's sectoral performance over the same period. It further discusses the linkages of the current DDP and the National Development Plan and other policy documents. It also highlights the major development challenges faced by the district and other cross cutting issues that influence the development of the district. The cross cutting issues discussed include population growth, HIV/AIDs, gender inability and disaster management.

2.1 OVERVIEW OF 1997-2001 PLAN

The district prepared its sixth development plan in 1997, covering the 1997 – 2001 plan period. The 1997-2001 Plan was written against a background of increasing level of poverty occasioned by the Structural Adjustment Programmes (SAPS) and declining economic performance. The district had been adversely affected since over 60 per cent of the population was living below the poverty line by the end of the plan period. Subsistence agriculture, which is the major source of employment in the district, absorbing 69.5 per cent of the labour force had considerably declined due to climatic changes, especially drought. The formal sector, absorbing 12.2 per cent of labour force had declined due to retrenchment in the public sector and the slow rate of employment generation in the formal private sector. The informal sector, which was expected to absorb most of the labour force, had not performed well due to inadequate infrastructure and lack of innovation by the artisans.

In line with the National Development Plan, the theme of the plan was "Rapid Industrialization for Sustainable Development". The plan identified the resource potential, outlined the constraints faced in its exploitation and laid strategies to address them. Projects and programmes were then formulated to lay the basis for the industrialisation of the district.

The major constraints to development that were identified at the start of the plan period included inadequate infrastructural facilities such as water supplies and roads, undeveloped human resources and poor marketing systems, among others. The situation improved moderately over the plan period but not as projected by the various sectors. This was mostly attributed to the decline in the economic growth that led to development funds being reduced significantly or totally frozen.

There were 44 completed water projects that were supposed to supply water to the residents of the district. The capacity of most of them was, however, low and as such could not satisfactorily meet the demand. The Department of Water had, therefore, proposed to rehabilitate 12 projects to supplement the already existing ones and expand the capacity of 9 others. The department, however, managed to complete 3 projects while 11 others are in various stages of completion.

In the roads department, the road network was to be improved and new roads opened. The length in kilometres of bitumen roads was to be increased from 344.8 km to 437.8 km and grading to gravel standard from 616 km to 953km. Other road works like bridges, drifts and culverts construction were also to be undertaken in order to improve the network.

per cent of those eligible. Provision of education facilities at the secondary school level was also very low.

Development of local raw materials for industrialization was the major driving force to industrialization. This strategy depended on the performance of the agricultural sector. The sector was affected by inefficient delivery of extension services as pointed out in the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP). Production in the coffee sub-sector dropped from 40,000 tonnes in 1997 to 29,500 in 2000. The coffee yield is still at 3Kgs per tree per year against a plan target of 6Kgs. The dairy sub-sector recorded low production levels mainly due to collapse of KCC and the closure of the milk cooling plant at Runyenjes Town. The closure of the plant, and the fact that no other milk marketing bodies or processing plants were established, resulted to lack of a market for the dairy products - mainly milk. Milk sales contributed a mere 1.4 per cent of the total revenue generated by the cooperative societies in 2000.

Horticultural production was to be the major source of local raw materials for agro-industries but the area under irrigation was not expanded. Reliance on the limited local market depressed earnings from the sub-sector. The construction of cold storage facilities for the horticultural produce was not done as planned.

A close analysis of the strategies laid out in the previous plan indicates that most of them were not realised and the situation seems to have deteriorated over the plan period. This is particularly true for the agricultural sector, physical infrastructure- specifically roads and the marketing services. The Embu District PRSP Consultative Forum report clearly details the constraints affecting the major sectors, demonstrating that the situation is worse than it was at the beginning of the 1997-2001 Development Plan.

2.2 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 1997-2001 PLAN

This section aims at assessing the level of implementation of the sectoral projects and programmes proposed in the past plan to address strategies aimed at bringing about industrial transformation. The section's attempts to follow-up on the resource allocation for the various interventions over the plan period against the resource requirement over the same period to come up with the level of funding and therefore implementation as a measure of the extent to which the goal of industrialization was pursued.

As can be observed from Table 2.1, only 27 out of the 104 proposed projects were allocated funds. The percentage project implementation status was determined by the level of funding of the individual projects with the physical implementation status on average corresponding to the proportion of funds allocated. Those projects, which received 100 per cent funding, realized an implementation rate of 100 per cent. Under the infrastructure sector, only 30 per cent of the projects proposed for road grading received funds and 83 per cent rate of implementation was realized. Out of the 16 projects proposed under agriculture and livestock production, only 7 were implemented achieving an implementation average rate of 20 per cent with only two projects realizing 60 per cent and 70 per cent implementation rate respectively.

In human resource development, only two projects were implemented under the health department. These two projects realized an implementation rate of 100 per cent.

On average, only 31.7 per cent of the proposed projects received funding and an overall implementation rate of 42.4 per cent was realized for those projects. Using these statistics, the computed overall implementation rate of the 1997-2001 plan is 13.5 per cent.

Table 2.1 District Plan Implementation Status by Departments

Department	No. of Projects Proposed	No. Implemented	% Implementation Status of Projects		Total Cost (Million Shs.)	Projects Carried Forward
			Physical	Financial		
Veterinary	3	2	20	20	-	2
			70	70	-	
Agriculture	9	3	20	38	4.113	1
			15	29	1.663	
			15	15	0.53	
Livestock	3	2	20	20	0.366	-
			60	73	1.284	
Water	5	4	100	100	22.2	4
			60	70	20.9	
			90	86	19.75	
			25	25	4.0	
Public Works:						
Bridges	4	Nil	-	-	-	2
Buildings	3	Nil	-	-	-	3
Roads (grading)	9	3	83	83	10.0	-
Roads (tarmacking)	1	-	-	0.3%	1.6	1
Cooperatives	1	1	20	20	0.17	1
Fisheries	1	Nil	-	-	-	-
Trade	3	2	55	55	2.74	3
			73	73	0.332	
Industry	2	Nil	-	-	-	1
Education	2	1	100	100	-	1
Adult Education	3	Nil	-	-	-	-
Culture	1	1	4	3.6	1.03	1
Sports	1	Nil	-	-	-	-
Social Services	6	Nil	-	-	-	4
Forestry	3	Nil	-	-	-	3
Information	1	Nil	-	-	-	-
Office of the President	5	Nil	-	-	-	5
Civil registration	3	Nil	-	-	-	3
Health	8	2	100	100	16.0	4
			100	100	2.895	
Technical Training and Technology	7	1	80	80	5.138	-
Energy	2	Nil	-	-	-	-
Embu County Council	10	Nil	-	-	-	-
Embu Municipal Council	8	5	60	60	2.4	5
			45	45	18.0	
			100	100	-	
			50	50	-	
			15	15	0.75	
TOTAL	104	27	-	-	135.86	46

Source: District Planning Unit, Embu, 2001

2.4 MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

The main development goal for the district is to achieve a broad based sustainable improvement in the welfare of the people. To achieve this goal and to address the incidence of poverty which now affects 63 per cent of the district population will require focused efforts from all stakeholders in the district. The district is faced by the following challenges.

Water: Generally, the district has inadequate water for domestic, livestock, crop and industrial use. The rainfall is inadequate and unreliable while water from the permanent rivers and dams has not been fully harnessed. The ground water resources are low and saline because of the basement rock systems. The degree of salinity ranges from low to high depending on the rock type. Where the rocks are deeply weathered the ground water tends to be saltier. This has greatly affected agricultural and livestock production since most farmers depends on the rains for production. The majority of the population depend on surface and sub-surface dams for water, which often do not hold sufficient water due to high evaporation rates during the dry seasons. The already existing water supplies systems are overstretched and cannot supply enough water for the increasing population.

To improve the water supply situation, the district will embark on the rehabilitation of the existing water schemes to increase their efficiency and construction of earth dams and pans. The communities will be encouraged to build shallow wells, sub-surface dams and also undertake roof catchments to harvest rainwater. Programmes aimed at protecting the water catchments areas and harnessing the water from Athi and Tana rivers will also be undertaken.

Land: The majority of the people in the district depend on agriculture for their livelihood. Farm holdings range from small to large company and co-operative farms with a variety of both food and cash crops and livestock. The highly productive areas in the district are along hilly terrain and land holdings range from 0.5-2 acres. Over cultivation has left it bare, exposing it to erosion. This has in turn greatly reduced the agricultural production in the district. Areas, where mechanized agriculture can be practiced have not been demarcated and are encumbered by numerous land cases and disputes. During the plan period, much pressure will be exerted on the high potential agricultural land due to increase in the population. Land issues will be critical during the plan period. The district will therefore institute measures to facilitate issuance of title deeds and sub-division of large cooperative and group farms. Settlement of the squatters and the landless will be undertaken to avoid the many land conflicts in the district.

Roads: Roads are important since they ensure easier movement of people, access to markets, hospitals and are key to development of the district. The road network in the district is poorly developed and mainly consists of gravel and earth. These are often rendered impassable during rainy seasons. To improve on the road network the district will endeavour to grade the roads to all weather status and will involve the communities in their rehabilitation.

2.4.1 Population Growth

The 1999 census report indicated that the district had a population of 906,644 people consisting of 442,891 males and 463,753 females, representing 48.8 per cent and 51.2 per cent of the population respectively. The majority of the population is the young with 510,507 or 56.3 per cent being below twenty (20) years. The population of the district is expected to increase over the plan period as shown in Table 2.2.

Table 2.2 Population Projections by Age and Sex

Age Group	1999		2002		2004		2006		2008	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0 - 4	67,578	65,407	71,219	68,829	73,682	71,210	76,230	73,672	78,867	76,220
5 - 9	64,051	61,578	67,402	64,900	69,733	67,041	72,15	69,360	74,640	71,258
10 - 14	68,904	66,972	72,509	70,476	75,017	72,914	77,611	75,435	80,296	78,044
15 - 19	60,389	55,528	63,549	58,433	65,747	60,454	68,020	62,545	70,373	64,728
20 - 24	38,024	43,146	40,014	45,404	41,397	46,974	42,829	48,592	44,310	50,279
25 - 29	27,937	33,519	29,399	35,273	30,415	36,493	31,467	37,755	32,556	50,279
30 - 34	21,724	25,491	22,861	26,825	23,651	27,752	24,469	28,712	25,316	39,061
35 - 39	19,471	23,273	20,496	24,491	21,205	25,338	21,938	26,214	22,690	29,705
40 - 44	15,850	13,158	16,679	19,108	17,256	19,769	17,853	20,453	18,490	27,121
45 - 49	13,163	15,544	13,852	16,463	14,331	17,032	14,826	17,521	15,339	21,160
50 - 54	10,803	12,211	11,368	12,850	11,761	13,294	12,168	13,754	12,589	18,230
55 - 59	1,052	9,095	7,421	9,571	7,676	9,902	7,943	10,244	8,218	14,230
60 - 64	6,984	7,964	7,349	8,381	7,504	8,671	7,867	8,974	8,139	10,599
65 - 69	4,626	5,835	4,868	6,140	5,036	6,353	5,211	6,572	5,391	9,281
70 - 74	5,196	7,359	5,468	7,744	5,657	8,012	5,853	8,289	6,055	6,800
75 - 79	3,533	3,811	3,718	4,010	3,846	4,149	3,979	4,293	4,117	8,576
80+	4,945	6,270	5,204	6,598	5,384	6,826	5,570	7,062	5,763	4,441
NS	2,555	2,492	2,689	2,622	2,782	2,713	2,878	2,807	2,977	7,307
Total	442,891	463,753	466,064	488,018	482,183	504,896	498,859	522,357	516,112	540,423

Source: District Statistics Office, Machakos, 2001

The population of the district is expected to rise from 906,644 in 1999 to 954,082 and 1,056,535 in 2002 and 2008 respectively. The majority of these people depend on agriculture for their livelihood. Already the agricultural activities have caused degradation of land due to high population density. Much soil has been lost through erosion, while encroachment on forests and water catchments has become a problem. The increase in population will exert more pressure on the available land thus leading to further reduction in agricultural production and depletion of water catchments areas. To reduce these effects on the land, the department of agriculture will endeavour to increase extension services to promote appropriate farming technologies that will reduce the degradation of the farm land especially on the hilly terrain. Efforts will also be made to protect the water catchments areas around the hills while vigorous reforestation campaigns will be undertaken to restore tree cover both in government forests and on individual farms.

Population density: The population density in the district influences land productivity and availability of water. The people tend to be concentrated around water sources and where the soils are fertile. There are, however, inter and intra divisional variations. Table 2.3 shows the population density by division.

supply projects leading to wastages, lack of maintenance works and general poor service delivery.

Though the potential is enormous for irrigation agriculture, this has not been fully exploited due to the high investment costs involved. The PRSP Consultative Forum recognized the importance of irrigated agriculture and the challenge remains to exploit the potential through strengthening of the existing collaborative efforts between the government and the local NGOs to forge effective partnerships in irrigation development.

Ensuring a participatory approach in project identification, prioritisation, implementation and creating the local capacity for operation and maintenance will further strengthen the existing collaboration. Marketing of agricultural produce particularly horticulture remains a high priority through the formation of farmer based production and marketing bodies.

Provision of hydroelectric power is a prerequisite for reviving the business sector, particularly the informal sector through the jua kali processing industries where power is a major input. Hydroelectric power distribution in the district is extensive but targeting only tea and coffee factories and a few urban centres. Majority of the rural centres, which would form the hub for business and employment generation are not connected and individual connections through the Rural Electrification Programme are very few. The DDC has recognized this constraint and has approved over twenty rural electrification project proposals, which it intends to pursue over the plan period. The Ministry of Energy has accepted five priority projects for consideration. These are Kathageri Market, Njagairi Coffee Cooperative Society, Kathande and Kigumo Markets and Njukiri. The strategy for this sub-sector is to improve the utilization of modern forms of energy (electricity and solar power) and reduce the use of energy sources that have negative effects on the environment particularly wood fuel, which currently provides over 90 per cent of the energy requirement in Embu District.

2.4.1 Population Growth

Demographic features of a population are important variables in any development process, for they determine the pattern of resource allocation and utilization. Accordingly, this section outlines the population profiles of the district over the plan period.

Population Size: According to the 1999 Population and Housing census, the district had a total population of 278,196 people, which was growing at an annual growth rate of 1.7 per cent. Using this growth rate, it is projected that this population will increase to 293,144 in 2002. It will further increase to 303,552, 314,330 and 325,491 in the years 2004, 2006 and 2008 respectively. Table 2.2 gives the population projections by age cohorts and sex.

Table 2.2 Population Projections by Age and Sex

Age Cohort	1999		2002		2004		2006		2008	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
0-4	17,388	17884	18,322	18,845	18,971	19,488	19,646	20,162	20,344	20924
5-9	15,727	15,744	16,572	16,590	17,159	17,197	17,770	17,789	18,401	18,421
10-14	19,181	18,933	20,222	19,950	20,927	20,657	21,688	21,392	22,458	22,152
15-19	17,783	17,660	18,739	18,609	19,402	19,278	20,093	19,595	20,806	20,662
20-24	15,129	13,526	15,942	14,253	16,506	14,757	17,094	15,283	17,701	15,826
25-29	12,437	11,047	13,105	11,641	13,569	12,073	14,052	12,482	14,551	12,925
30-34	9,641	9,388	10,159	9,892	10,519	10,243	10,893	10,607	11,280	10,984
35-39	8,390	8,134	8,841	8,571	9,154	8,874	9,480	9,190	9,816	9,517
40-44	5,365	5,174	5,653	5,452	5,853	5,645	6,062	5,846	6,281	6,054
45-49	4,558	4,677	4,803	4,928	4,972	5,103	5,150	5,284	5,333	5,472
50-54	3,763	3,571	3,965	3,763	4,106	3,836	4,252	4,034	4,404	4,178
55-59	2,431	2,336	2,562	2,462	2,652	2,559	2,747	2,639	2,844	2,733
60-64	2,351	2,122	2,477	2,236	2,565	2,325	2,656	2,398	2,746	2,483
65-69	1,666	1,535	1,756	1,617	1,818	1,678	1,882	1,734	1,949	1,796
70-74	1,845	1,372	1,944	1,446	2,013	1,487	2,085	1,550	2,159	1,605
75-79	986	910	1,039	959	1,076	996	1,114	1,028	1,154	1,065
80+	1,723	1,121	1,816	1,181	1,880	1,223	1,947	1,267	1,999	1,312
NS	1,365	1,333								
Total	141,697	136,499	147,917	142,395	153,142	147,419	158,611	152,280	164,226	158,109

Source: District Statistics Office, Embu, 2001

The district inter-censal growth rate dropped sharply from a high rate of 3.08 per cent per annum between 1979-1989 to a moderate 1.7 per cent per annum between 1989-1999. This sharp drop may be explained by various reasons, among them being a general decline in fertility rate due to the increasing awareness of the importance of family planning. The HIV/AIDS pandemic has played a major role in raising the mortality rates among the population, which in turn has significantly contributed to the moderate population growth rate. It is worth noting that this trend is not confined to Embu District alone, having been observed in most districts of Eastern, Western, Central and Rift Valley Provinces.

The age group distribution shows that the population of children aged less than 15 years comprises about 38 per cent of the total population. This figure is a substantial decline from 48 per cent observed in 1989, indicating a decline in fertility rates. It is expected that this proportion may decline slightly but stabilize towards the end of the plan period. The proportion of those aged 60 years and above is 5.6 per cent. By looking at the trend over the last two census periods, it is projected that this proportion will remain the same over the plan period.

Population Structure: The female population is higher than that of males, with a sex ratio of 96 males per 100 females as at 1999. Typically, this ratio is within the national balance of males and females (95 males/100 females).

All the age cohorts except 0-4, 5-9 and 45-49 have higher female than male population. This could be attributed to the fact that more males than females migrate to urban centres and other parts of the country in pursuit of further studies and employment opportunities. It is also likely that even after retirement, a good proportion of men tend to settle

absolute population is projected to grow from 421,945 at the beginning of the plan period to 467,250 in 2008. As shown in Table 2.5, most of the urban population is concentrated within the two major centres namely Kangundo and Machakos where more than 80 per cent of the urban population is found.

Table 2.5 Distribution of Urban Population by Sex and Urban Centre.

	1999		2002		2004		2006		2008	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Tala/KDO	88,322	91,630	92,943	96,424	96,158	99,759	99,483	103,209	102,924	106,778
Machakos	70,999	72,275	74,714	76,057	77,298	78,687	79,971	81,408	82,737	84,224
Mavoko	14,825	12,343	15,601	12,989	16,140	13,438	16,698	13,902	17,276	14,384
Matuu	21,978	22,218	23,128	23,381	23,928	24,189	24,755	25,026	25,612	25,891
Kathiani	823	1,000	866	1,052	896	1,089	927	1,126	959	1,165
Masii	852	850	897	894	928	925	960	957	993	991
Mitaboni	621	657	653	691	676	709	699	733	724	759
Masinga	568	353	598	371	618	384	639	398	662	411
Mwala	326	326	343	343	355	355	367	367	380	380

Source: District Statistics Office, Machakos, 2001

2.4.2 Poverty

Since independence the Government has devoted its resources towards the elimination of poverty, illiteracy and diseases. Much of the effort has, however, been concentrated at the national level through national development planning and special programmes. The policies set out in the plans have been macro in their focus and have not addressed poverty at the community level. This led to increase in poverty levels in spite of the resources used by government.

There are three major types of poverty, viz food, overall and hard-core poverty. The food poor are defined as those people whose expenditure on food are insufficient to meet the FAO/WHO recommended daily allowance of 2,250 calories per adult equivalent. In Kenya the rural food poverty line is estimated at Ksh 927 per adult equivalent. The overall poor are defined as those whose expenditures on both food and non-food items do not meet the recommended minimum on basic need. In Kenya the overall poverty line is estimated at Ksh 1,239. The hardcore poor are those who cannot afford the minimum recommended energy requirements even if they spent all their entire incomes to purchase food. The hardcore poverty line is estimated at Ksh 927.

Poverty Trends: According to the welfare monitoring survey (WMS II) of 1994 and WMS III of 1997, the district had 68.7 per cent and 63.3 per cent respectively of its population below the poverty line. During the poverty assessment exercise carried out in the year 2000, the district was estimated to have 66.2 per cent of the population as poor. From the surveys it may not be possible to set out a trend. However, it is worth noting that the surveys were carried out under different circumstances, which may have influenced the results. The 1994 survey was carried out when the district was experiencing very severe drought and as such most of the households could not afford basic essential needs. The 1997 survey was carried in the March-May period when the district had just harvested the crops and as such most of the households were food secure, while the 2000 poverty assessment was carried out against a background of severe drought when most of the households were dependent on relief food. From the three results, however, it can be deduced that over 63 per cent of the people in the district are poor. This compares with the recent poverty assessment, which put the figure at 63.3 per

will in turn enhance household incomes and therefore boost poverty eradication strategies.

By the start of the plan period, the population of children under 15 years and those aged over 64 years will be 110,501 and 11,758 respectively. This gives a total of 122,259 dependants against a total of 168,053 economically active people, implying a dependency ratio of 100:73.

However, this ratio should be viewed with caution. Although the ratio indicates that the population of dependants is slightly lower than that of the economically active, not all the economically active population are actually involved in productive activities. Poverty alleviation programmes should therefore aim at striking a balance between creating more employment for the labour force, feeding and supporting all dependants and leaving a portion of the income for savings which is a critical element in achieving sustainable economic growth.

Population distribution and density: As earlier indicated (Table 1.3), a relatively high population is found in Manyatta and Runyenjes Divisions. The two divisions are agriculturally high potential areas hence the high population. Although Central was the least populated division in 1989, it now has higher population than both Kyeni and Nembure Divisions. This can be attributed to movement from the other divisions and even from other parts of the country to settle in Embu Town in search of employment opportunities.

This trend should be checked in order to minimize the social problems that come with rapid urbanization such as increased insecurity and proliferation of slums among others. The DDC will therefore be expected to give priority to provision of physical infrastructure and provide social amenities in the rural market centres to check rural-urban migration.

The population densities in Table 1.3 have been computed excluding the forest areas for the three divisions bordering Mt. Kenya Forest, which is a non-settlement area. This is in order to portray the true densities for the settled areas unlike in the previous plans where densities were computed including forest areas.

Accordingly, whereas Manyatta Division was considered to be the least densely populated in the last plan, it now has the second highest population density after Central Division. The density is highest in Central Division largely due to its small size, its urban status and the fact that it is the provincial as well as district headquarters.

For Manyatta Division, the high density is due to its high agricultural potential while the other divisions have lower densities due to their rural characteristics.

The high population densities have increased pressure on land to an extent where the land is being sub-divided into uneconomical units or resulting in some of the people having no land at all. To overcome this problem, strategies will be formulated to intensify farming and develop alternative sources of income to ease pressure on land. These strategies will specifically target the highland areas of Manyatta, Kyeni and Runyenjes Divisions where further sub-division of the land available will lead to low production from coffee and tea, which are the main cash crops.

Urban Population: In 1999, the district registered an urban population of 59,732 people, which comprised 29,514 males and 30,218 females. This represents an increase of 125 per cent from the 1989 population of 26,525 people. The main reason why this rate of increase is very high is because Embu Municipality boundaries were extended in 1990. This population is projected to reach 62,857 in 2002 and rise to over 69,607 in 2008, using a conservative growth rate of 1.7 per cent per annum. However, the district is likely to witness a more rapid increase in urban population as a result of rural-urban migration.

Embu and Runyenjes are the major urban centres in the district. The two towns are strategically situated along the main Nairobi-Meru road. Embu is a major centre for commercial and industrial institutions and also serves as the headquarters for both Embu District and Eastern Province.

Runyenjes Town, one of the fast growing centres in the district is situated about 25km from Embu Town on the Embu-Meru highway. This town has attracted a number of financial institutions. The milk cooling plant which used to serve the town and farmers from its rich hinterland closed down after the collapse of KCC, thus posing an additional threat to rural-urban migration as people, deprived of their livelihood in dairy farming seek alternatives in the urban areas. However, the town lacks basic infrastructural facilities, which are an essential element in economic growth and poverty alleviation strategies.

2.4.2 Poverty

Poverty is a national issue cutting across age, gender, urban and rural areas and occupational backgrounds. Rising levels of poverty is the main cause of the increasing cases of child neglect, child labour, increasing school drop out rates and crime.

The standard definition of poverty is the incapacity for a section of the population to afford minimum basic human needs such as food, clothing, decent shelter, health and education.

The Report on Poverty in Kenya 2000 indicated that 56 per cent of the population in Embu District is absolutely poor while 43.5 per cent of this was categorized as hardcore poor. This translates into 164,512 and 71,480 people for the overall poor and hardcore poor respectively. According to the same source the district contributes 0.95 per cent of the poor nationally.

Embu District Poverty Assessment Report identified the landless, the destitute, single mothers and the slum dwellers as the sections of the population constituting the poor.

However, poverty pervades throughout the district and is experienced among land owners who also face chronic food shortage due to prolonged droughts, low productivity and lack of capital to invest in agricultural production. The following table summarizes the poverty situation.

Table 2.4 Poverty Situations in Embu District

	Rural desolute poor	%	Rural food poor	%	Rural Hard Core Poor	%
Households	36,359	53.94	18,525	50.95	14,373	39.53
Individuals	164,512	56.12	90,679	55.12	71,480	43.45

Source: Report on Poverty in Kenya, 2000

The causes of poverty in the district include:

Low income: The district relies heavily on coffee and tea for income earnings. The incomes earned from these two crops to a large extent determine the economic livelihood of the people in the district. The returns from coffee have declined in the last one-decade, due to a glut in the global market hence low prices. However mis-management of the cooperative societies and the low productivity of the crop, which is at 3kg per tree per year against a potential average of 6kg per tree per year has contributed to the low earnings.

The potential of the horticultural sector has not been fully exploited. This is largely due to poor market organisation which has led to very low prices. Exploitation by middlemen has further reduced investment in the sub-sector. The dairy industry has almost collapsed due to lack of market, after the collapse of KCC and subsequent poor market organization. The general productivity of the land units is low resulting in poor returns that are not commensurate with efforts put into the agricultural production including food production.

Poor infrastructure: Poor infrastructure specifically the poor condition of the road network increases production costs, and makes market accessibility very difficult. This also demoralizes the producers and results in low production and low quality products that do not fetch competitive prices. This reduces incomes considerably.

Landlessness: A significant proportion of the poor do not own land and this makes it impossible for them to produce their food requirements. Such poor people are also among the uneducated and therefore cannot compete for the jobs available. Most of them end up as labourers in the agricultural sector and the poor returns make it difficult for them to earn decent wages. Majority of such people end up in petty trade and illicit business.

Lack of farmer friendly credit facilities: Even where investment opportunities are available in the agricultural sector, the cost of available credit, which is at commercial market rates, discourages investment due to the low internal rates of return in the sector. The current high interest rate regimes are not suitable for agricultural sector development.

High unemployment levels: The district experience high unemployment levels due to lack of local employment opportunities. Under-employment and low wages in the agricultural sector, which accounts for 60 per cent of the local incomes renders a high percentage of the population unable to provide for all their needs.

2.4.3 HIV/AIDS

HIV/AIDS was declared a national disaster in 1999. The scourge has had very devastating effects in the economy. The potential of the disaster to reverse the gains made in the various sectors is a real challenge and all efforts should be made to contain its spread, and mitigate its socio-economic impact.

In Embu District, the HIV/AIDS epidemic is no longer a health problem. Its impact has been felt across all sectors and particularly the productive sector. The most affected age-group is the 17-49 years with a peak at 24-34 years. This is the most productive age group, which provides labour across all sectors particularly agriculture, trade and industry, human resource development and security.

The human resource sector is threatened due to loss of trained and experienced professionals due to AIDS related illness and death. The effect is that children are kept out of school to care for the sick and support the family or lack school fees when the head of the family fall sick or dies. The social support sub-sector is also constrained by the increasing number of orphans' health care requirements, need for counselling services and the rising number of elderly persons caring for the orphans.

The agricultural sector is experiencing declining productivity and rising in cases of absenteeism due to illness and death. Families are also forced to sell off farm assets to provide for the sick. The HIV/AIDS pandemic is also lowering the productivity of labour in the industrial sector and increasing labour costs. The resultant price increases, combined with declining household incomes could trigger lower demand for industrial goods.

The security sector is also affected by HIV/AIDS morbidity and mortality due to lack of continuity in ranks and leadership. This has led to increased recruitment and training costs and the resultant threat to security with the shortfall in experienced and well-trained personnel.

The above threats of HIV/AIDS pandemic to the various sectors are real and having their effect in Embu District. The district has an HIV/AIDS prevalence rate of 26 per cent, which seems to be increasing as shown in Table 2.5.

Table 2.5 HIV/AIDS Situation in Embu District

Year	No. Screened	No HIV ⁺	%
1997	1,370	223	16.3
1998	1,385	251	18.1
1999	1,681	456	27.1
2000	1,725	415	24.0
2001 (Up to August)	1,177	313	26.6
Total	7,338	1,658	22.6

Source: District Medical Office, Embu, 2001

The challenge facing the district is to strengthen the institutional capacity to respond to the epidemic and advocate for greater involvement and commitment of political, religious and other opinion leaders in HIV/AIDS programmes.

This will be achieved through formulation of strategies to establish community level interventions that prevent transmission of HIV infections and mitigate the socio-economic impact of the epidemic.

The DDC will coordinate the implementation of the intervention measures at the district and community level through the District Aids Control Committee which will be assisted by the district based Ministerial AIDS Control Units and the Constituency Aids Control Committees.

2.4.4 Gender Inequality

Due to culture set ups, men and women are expected to perform different tasks. Unfortunately, the set ups have been in favour of men who are seen as the producers.

Embu District is not different and there is a big challenge for all development agencies to put women in the forefront of development planning and recognize their contribution to the economic development of the district.

In the district, agriculture supports over 80 per cent of the population living in the rural areas. Within this sector, women provide about 80 per cent of the family labour and 60 per cent of farm-derived income. Of the 60,000 smallholder farms accounting for 90 per cent of total agricultural output, women manage over 60 per cent of the land holdings with 15 per cent of these being female headed.

Despite the above contribution to agricultural production, women face major constraints in access and control of production resources particularly land, credit and modern agricultural technologies. The female-headed households are the poorest, having smaller sized or no land holdings at all, fewer assets, lower incomes and unreliable source of earnings.

Women face specific constraints in agricultural production. In most cases decision-making on the farm is the preserve of men. They are considered as the farm owner and head of household even when their contribution to the actual production is non-existent. The majority of the women have the rights to cultivate land but not to own it. Access is given through male relations – husband, brother or father or even sons. This makes acquisition of credit for investment in agriculture inaccessible to women since they lack title deeds to use as collateral. Development of farms is therefore greatly hampered by this constraint. To add to this control of production resources and farm-derived income is the responsibility of men and although women are responsible for the bulk of agricultural work, they are not a focus for agricultural education. Extension agents train the head of the household who are mainly male and assume that the skills will trickle down to women who are the actual farmers.

Institutional structures and arrangements discriminate against women. The agricultural societies/agencies and marketing bodies, which are sustained by women by way of agricultural produce will not provide them with farm inputs because the land is not registered in their names.

In the health and education sub-sectors, the scenario is similar. Women, especially in poverty stricken areas are not well taken care of. Since they are uneducated, their level of

production is low and standards of living remain low, rendering them unable to break from the cycle of discrimination and deprivation.

Women therefore need to be empowered to gain a better position in the society so as to control factors of production. The strategies that need to be put in place are multi-sectoral and should also address the social, economic, human growth and development aspects. There will be need to do away with cultures that discriminate against women.

The challenge facing the district is to integrate gender issues in development so that men and women play complimentary roles. Women will be encouraged to take up leadership opportunities in projects and other development committees in the district.

Youth socialization programmes will also be promoted to prepare them for leadership positions and make them appreciate the importance of gender integration in development.

All development programmes/projects will be required to highlight the gender issues in terms of the role of women, implications of the interventions on women, benefit accruing directly and indirectly to women etc. The DDC through the Social Services Department has proposed an integrated programme to ensure that gender issues are highlighted in any development initiatives in Embu District.

2.4.5 Disaster Management

A disaster is any event, which deprives people of their survival mechanism unless intervention measures are put in place. The Embu District Disaster Management Committee was formed in 1993 with the main objective of controlling, preventing and responding to events threatening the stability of human and the natural environment in the district. The Disaster Management Committee is currently enhancing the capacity within the district to respond to any disaster that might occur, in relation to its prevention, mitigation, preparedness, recovery programmes and rehabilitation.

The committee has identified the major causes of disasters as human action which may lead to disease outbreaks and serious environmental degradation as well as natural causes resulting from geophysical, geological and climatic factors leading to floods, droughts, land slides etc.

Although Embu District does not experience recurrent events of disaster proportions, the Disaster Committee has identified and isolated potential events that may lead to disaster if preventive measures are not put in place. These are fire accidents particularly in residential areas and more so in the slums, diseases outbreaks due to poor sanitation, environmental degradation due to deforestation leading to poor agricultural production and floods, droughts, pest invasion and animal disease outbreaks.

Fire accidents, disease outbreaks and environmental degradation, which may trigger droughts and floods in the event of heavy rains, have been singled as the priority areas that need attention. These disasters are directly related to human activities and can be prevented.

The district will undertake to enhance the district capacity in disaster management by enhancing the enforcement of all existing laws especially Environmental Act, Physical

Planning Act, Water and Health Acts etc. Effective enforcement of these laws would prevent all potential disaster events most likely to occur in Embu particularly those resulting from human action. Setting up disaster coordination committees at all levels and incorporating all stakeholders would enhance this enforcement. The committees will use and enhance the capacity and knowledge of communities on disaster management.

It will also undertake comprehensive public awareness in disaster management through barazas, seminars etc. More emphasis will be put in disaster prevention and mitigation at the community level, prepare integrated scenario-specific contingency plans as training tools in anticipation of potential disasters i.e. training drills, exercise, rehearsals, and practice with members of the public particularly in areas identified as potential disaster areas and update the inventory of disaster response resources i.e. human, material, equipment, which is both private and government owned.

CHAPTER THREE

DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES AND PRIORITIES

3.1.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

This is the most important sector in the district both in terms of employment, income earnings, and overall contribution to the socio-economic welfare of the district. Some of the services include provision of water (domestic and irrigation), marketing services through the cooperative societies, general environmental management and conservation. The sector is the source of the raw materials for the agro-based industries and also provides materials for the merchandise to small-scale traders. Agriculture sub-sector alone provides employment to 80 per cent of the population in the district either directly or indirectly. It is also the main contributor to food security, contributing 60 per cent of the income earned within the district.

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

3.1.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

The following table specifies the stakeholders, their roles and responsibilities.

Stakeholders	Roles/Responsibilities
Farmers	Carry out farming activities. Environmental conservation and management. Adoption of skills and new technologies. Contribution to development projects. Support to cooperative societies through active membership.
NGOs, CBOs, Religious Organisations	Capacity building in participatory development. Financial support to development projects. Provision of extension services. Environmental conservation. Provision of credit.
GOK	Creating an enabling environment through an effective regulatory policy framework. Formulation of policies e.g. environmental management, agricultural extension, cooperative development, water development etc. Funding of development projects. Provision of qualified staff and support to operations Carry out research and surveys.
Cooperative Societies and Related Organisations e.g. KPCU, KNFU, KUSCO, SACCO, Cooperative College, CRF KARI.	Marketing services. Insurance cover. Education and training of staff. Support to cooperative development. Research. Banking and credit services. Mobilization of funds.

3.1.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Crop Production	Reduce handling cost between producer and consumer; Encourage usage of high quality inputs; Change policy in credit provision; Enforce Cooperative Act and train cooperative societies management; Enforce minimum residual levels for export market; Strict policing of seeds in industry by deployment of KEPHIS staff to the district.	High input costs; Low quality of inputs Soil degradation; Inadequate technical know how; Lack of farmer friendly credit facilities; Dependence on rain fed farming; Cooperative leadership wrangles; Exploitation by middlemen; Lack of clear policy on liberalization.	Encourage gender equality; Use local resources; Hire extension staff; Intensification of crop production; Build capacity in the cooperative movement; Form produce-marketing bodies; Expand area under irrigation.
Livestock Production	Increase incomes through sale of livestock and by-products; Provide nutritious feeds; Compliment crop production; Provide employment.	Inadequate knowledge; High costs of production; Lack of credit facilities; Uneconomical land sizes; Dependence on rain fed agriculture; Inadequate fodder.	Intensify extension services; Promote local credit facilities; Revive existing milk processing plants; Intensive farming; Improve local breeds; Disease control; Educate farmers.
Agriculture Research and Development	Develop appropriate technology; Knowledge dissemination to farmers.	Low soil fertility; Low incomes; Crop Diseases; Poor quality inputs.	Use of farming systems approved in research work; Increase access to information systems; Develop appropriate fodder; Diversify crop varieties.
Food Security	Train farmers; Offer extension services; Certify seeds; Improve roads and other agricultural infrastructure; Use indigenous technology.	Gender discrimination; Under utilization of land; Poor and unreliable markets.	Product promotion activities; Food preservation; Promotion of high value food crops.
Irrigation and Drainage	Increase areas under irrigation; Raise household income; Improve food security.	Poor farmer organization; Inadequate funding; Lack of complementing Services; Unfavourable loan conditions.	Rehabilitate moribund schemes; Improve coordination of all stakeholders in the SHID; Seek soft loans and train farmers on loan management; Enhance technical management in schemes.
Fisheries	Exploit huge potential existing in the district.	Poor preservation, conservation and management of wetlands; Water pollution; Low resource support.	Establish a trout hatchery; Promote conservation and Management of wetlands.
Rural Water Supply	Increase water supply to rural households; Improve on water preservation and conservation; Improve management of water supply schemes.	Inadequate resources; Poor water management leading to low quality services; Lack of water treatment works in the existing water supply projects.	Rehabilitation of existing water supply schemes; Installation of water treatment plants; Training of water users; Formation of water users' associations.
Forestry	Establish management of plantations; Forest protection and conservation; Promote agro-forestry and rural forestry;	Inadequate resources; Prolonged drought; Conflicts of interests; Lack of inclusive policies and laws for governing and regulating	Allocate more resources to increase area under forests; Protect and conserve water catchments; Promote agro-forestry; Harmonize and implement laws

	Gazette trust lands.	exploitation of the forests.	and policies governing natural resource management.
Cooperative Development	Improve market for farm produce; Enhance mobilization of funds; Encourage value adding to agricultural products; Increase production and diversify products.	Stiff competition; Lack of capital; High cost of farm inputs; Poor leadership in management of cooperative societies.	Ensure cooperatives are well organized; Improve leadership; Promote spread of cooperatives; Broadening of incomes by cooperative societies.
Veterinary Services	Improve knowledge and skills in livestock management through effective extension services; Introduce superior breeding stock; Improve feeding regime; Improve rural water supply to provide adequate water for livestock consumption and food production.	Limited levels of knowledge and skills; Lack of credit facilities; High cost of farm inputs; Poor water supply; Limited processing of livestock products to add value and increase shelf life.	Improve extension services Encourage formation of livestock cooperative societies; Encourage investment in artificial insemination services; Seek strengthening of livestock marketing authority through legal reforms and resources support.
Environmental Conservation	Integration of environment issues in planning and management levels; Exercise general supervision and coordination of all matters relating to environment; Promote appropriate land use.	Pressure to land use; Inadequate incentives for energy conservation; Weak enforcement of existing laws; Non-adherence to physical planning and building laws.	Establish mechanism for assessing environmental damage; Effective coordination of District Environment Management Committee; Conduct public awareness campaigns; Capacity building among stakeholders to improve understanding of environmental issues.

3.1.6 Programme and Project Priorities

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Crop Development and Food Security

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Horticulture and Traditional Food Crops Project (H&TFCP) Runyenjes and Nembure Divisions	Promote production of horticultural crops and TFC to improve local incomes.	Implementation of Ena Irrigation Scheme (92.5 ha.); Develop small scale irrigation schemes (25 Ha. p.a); Training on TFC processing and utilization (10 schools and 10 women groups); One TFC processing demo site p.a.; Construct 2 produce collection centres.	Development of small scale irrigation schemes; Strengthen agricultural extension and research; Production of improved planting materials for TFC; Construction of market support facilities.
Eastern Province Horticulture and Traditional Food Crops Project (EPH & TFCP) Manyatta and Kyeni Divisions	Promote production and marketing of horticultural crops.	1 produce collection centre; 1 irrigation scheme project group trained on marketing per year; 4 demo-bulking sites p.a; One irrigation scheme per year.	Train on market information; Construction of produce collection centres; Multiplication and distribution of TFC planting materials; Training on TFC processing and utilization; establish demo/bulking sites; Rehabilitation of irrigation schemes.
NALEP-GOK/SIDA All Divisions	Strengthen delivery and content of extension services.	Five FADC per year; 400 farmers in each FADC; 10 members in each FA; Train 50 members per year; Conduct 5 PRAs per year.	Establish extension focal development areas; Form FADC; Carry out PRAs on extension; Train FADCs.

B: New Project Proposals: Irrigation Development

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Karangiri Irrigation Scheme Manyatta Division	1	To ensure there is irrigation water throughout the year for high quality horticulture crops.	Irrigate 20 Ha. to benefit 45 families in two years.	Replacement of traditional/temporary abstraction method. Justification: The project will improve efficiency in water utilization.
Itimbogo Irrigation Scheme Kyenya Division	2	To ensure there is irrigation water throughout the year for growing high quality horticulture crops.	Irrigate 27Ha. to benefit 50 farm families in one year.	Replacement of traditional/temporary methods of water abstraction. Justification: The project will improve efficiency in water utilization.
Gichangai Irrigation Scheme Manyatta Division	3	To ensure there is irrigation water throughout the year for growing high quality horticulture crops.	Irrigate 40 Ha. to benefit 80 farm families in 3 years.	Replacement of traditional/temporary water abstraction method. Justification: The current water abstraction and distribution system is wasteful and unreliable.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Livestock Production and Animal Health

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
Integrated Disease and Pest Control All Divisions	Reduce disease incidents by creating disease free zones and controlling pests populations.	Do surveillance 4 times per year; Vaccination once p.a.; Zero-surveillance twice per year.	Disease/pest surveillance; Vaccinations against outbreaks; Pests trapping and spraying.
Veterinary Public Health All Divisions	Enhance the health quality of animal products.	Establish a data bank for slaughter houses detected diseases; Centralize slaughter and provide facilities; Train 20 meat inspectors.	Construction of slaughter houses; Train meat inspectors; Establish a data bank for slaughter house detected diseases.
Veterinary Clinical Services All Divisions	Improve animal health clinical services.	Treat all the sick/needly cases; Monitor disease prevalence in various species; Establish a district laboratory.	Treatment of sick animals; Monitoring of the recovery process; Precautionary disposal of dead animals.
Tick Control All Divisions	Reduce incidences of tick borne diseases.	Revitalize 12 dips; Improve the dipping percentage from 2.3% to 5%; Improve on the current dipping fees collection.	Reduction of tick and other pests' population; Sampling dips wash strengths; Monitoring tick-resistance to acaricides.
Artificial Insemination All Divisions.	Improve the genetic composition of existing breeds.	Improve on insemination from 4,148 to 6,000 per year;	Insemination of animals on heat and treating difficult breeders;

		Increase the number of AI operators from 7 to 10.	Treatment of STD where they occur.
Hides and Skins Leather Development All Divisions.	Improve the quality of animal products.	Reduce and/or curb the illegal trade (prosecute offenders); Licence more flayers (from 109 to 150).	Inspection of the products methodology of production and training; Regulation of transportation of raw products.

B: New Project Proposals: Livestock Production and Animal Health

Project Name Location /Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
Fodder conservation Programme All Divisions	1	To ensure that excess fodder and farm by-products are preserved for use later when there is a deficit of fodder.	Conduct 2 (two) demonstrations per division per year on hay making and silage making; Constructing Hay racks.	Demonstrate methods of conserving livestock fodder and farm by-products. Justification: A lot of fodder goes to waste during the rainy season.
Livestock Epidemics Training and Extension Programme District wide	2	Empower farmers/stock traders with tools of work; Improve on market products from disease free livestock.	Organizes 2 training per location; Prepare training materials including visual/Audio cassettes (60,000 farm families to be trained).	Train farmers and stock traders on livestock epidemics; Train farmers and stock traders on epidemic rules and law. Justification: Information, education and training is the most effective method in containing epidemics.
Integrated Livestock Diseases and Production Management Project District-wide	3	To ensure that the district is free of diseases that can hamper production and marketing.	Establish two holding-grounds; Establish and effect a vaccination regime; Zero-monitoring; Establish a clean genetic bank.	Create a disease free zone to enhance production of livestock products. Justification: Quality and quantity of livestock will increase by reducing disease levels.
Livestock and Livestock Products Marketing Programme District-wide	4	To create groups that would oversee the marketing of livestock and livestock products.	Organize one training per location on available markets and formation of marketing groups; Form a district based livestock products marketing body.	Promote marketing of livestock products to enhance economic growth; Justification: Currently there are no organized markets with capacity to handle the products.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Rural Water Supply

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
Kithimu/Kithegi Water Project Kithimu Location Nembure Division	Provide adequate, safe drinking water.	Supply water to 24,000 people (600 households when complete).	Laying distribution pipeline for phase II.
Kigaa Water Project	To provide adequate safe drinking water to rural consumers.	To supply about 2,000 households with safe drinking water.	Laying of distribution mains

B: New Project Proposals: Rural Water Supply

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Kyeni Water Supply Kyeni North and Kyeni South Locations Kyeni Division	1	Provide adequate safe drinking water to more households.	30 km of pipe laying and rehabilitation; 7.0km gravity main to benefit 8,498 households; Complete rehabilitation of three intakes.	Rehabilitate the existing three (3) intakes and construct a 4 th one; Rehabilitate the existing pipe network; Extend distribution lines to the lower sides. Justification: Existing water supply does not meet demand due to population increase.
Embu Rural Water Supply Ngandori "A" Nganda Location and Ngandori Locations Manyatta Division	2	Ensure adequate safe drinking water.	15 km gravity main to benefit 2,500 more households.	Provide another parallel gravity main to serve lower sides. Justification: Existing facility does not meet demand due to population increase.
Embu Rural Water Supply Ngandori 'A' Central Division	3	Provide adequate safe drinking water to residents of Embu Municipality.	10 km gravity main to benefit 3,230 more households; Completely rehabilitate the intake and treatment works.	Rehabilitate the existing intake works; Provide another parallel gravity main; Rehabilitate the existing treatment works. Justification: Existing intake works need rehabilitation treatment; Intake discharge only a third of the water demand.
Makengi Water Supply Gaturi South Location Nembure Division	4	To ensure availability of adequate safe drinking water to the beneficiaries.	Lay 8km gravity main and 15km distribution lines; Completely rehabilitate the intake weir and storage tank.	Rehabilitation of intake weir; Provide another parallel gravity main; Extend the supply lines to Phase II; Rehabilitate 100 m ³ storage tank. Justification: Existing water supply does not meet demand.
Embu Water Supply Ngandori 'B' Ngagaka Water Association Ruguru, Gaturi North, Kagaari North Locations Manyatta Division	5	Reach out for more households in provision of adequate and safe water.	20 km of gravity and distribution network to benefit 2,500 households.	Rehabilitate gravity main; Rehabilitate entire distribution network. Justification: Existing project does not meet

B: New Project Proposals: Fisheries

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objective	Targets	Description of Activities
Kagumori Trout Hatchery	1	To increase fish farming in the district.	Increase the number of farmers rearing fingerlings from 76 to 200.	Construct a hatchery for raising fingerlings; Supply farmers with fingerlings. Justification: Fish farming potential is huge and virtually untapped.

3.1.7 Cross Sector Linkage

The Agriculture and Rural Development Sector is closely linked to other sectors and its performance will to a large extent depend on how these other sectors perform.

For the physical infrastructure sector, the roads have to be well maintained for the agricultural produce particularly horticultural products to reach the markets in good time. The conditions of the roads determine the ease and reliability with which agricultural inputs and extension services get to the farmers. Easy accessibility to the market and timely and reliable availability of extension services and the inputs reduces production costs and maximizes returns thus more funds are available for investment. The energy sub-sector has to provide adequate and efficient energy needs for processing of the agricultural produce and provision of cold storage facilities. Promotion of alternative sources of energy and provision of incentives to independent power producers will reduce the pressure on forests, which currently meet 90 per cent of the local energy requirements.

Human Resource Development determines the quality of the sector particularly in crop development, livestock development and environmental management. The human resource development sector will be relied upon to develop the necessary human capacity to understand and implement the various extension messages, environmental conservation and management issues and provide a labour force with the necessary technical skills to undertake rural development activities.

On environmental conservation and management, Public Administration Sub-Sector will be expected to lead in public awareness creation. Local Government issues also determine the level of environmental management. The local authorities will therefore be expected to accord higher priority to waste management and conservation, adhere to planning building guidelines as well as controlling urban population through the provision of basic services in the rural market centres to control rural-urban migration. These efforts will hopefully improve the natural resource base and enhance its capacity to improve productivity in a sustainable manner.

3.2 PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Modern and well-maintained physical infrastructure is the key catalyst to economic growth and poverty reduction. Production costs will be high where the physical infrastructure is undeveloped or poorly maintained. Competitiveness and access to markets depend to a large extent on the efficiency of the physical infrastructure. For efficient economic management and poverty reduction, the focus on this sector will be to rehabilitate and regularly maintain the already existing infrastructure. In the long run however, there will be need to modernize and expand the infrastructure to make it more efficient.

The Sector constitutes sub-sectors like roads, housing, energy, communications, major water works and sanitation.

3.2.1 Sector Vision And Mission

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

3.2.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

While the overall strategy is to improve quality of services offered by the sector, each sub-sector in the district has its special way of addressing this goal.

Roads: The district will give priority to routine maintenance and rehabilitation of the existing road network through Roads 2000 Programme, which is an on-going programme started in the year 2000. The district, through the Roads Department, will also gravel prioritised roads within the classified road network. Selected bridges will also be constructed over the plan period to ease access to some areas, which are almost cut-off during the rainy season. The district is also proposing the tarmacking of a road stretch of a distance of 36 km to open up and link the divisions with all weather roads.

The maintenance of the road network will be a joint effort between the Central Government and the Local Authorities and specifically the County Council of Embu, which has a rural access road maintenance programme under the Local Authority Transfer Fund.

Energy: The district’s long-term objective is to shift the pattern of energy consumption to modern sources that have little or no effect on the environment. However, this calls for massive investments. The short-term strategy is therefore to increase efficiency in energy consumption, while encouraging and promoting shift to efficient and environmentally friendly alternatives.

Since wood fuel is the major source of energy for 91 per cent of the rural households and taking into consideration the poor economic situation, the district will give priority to promotion of energy saving technology to reduce demand for wood, while encouraging environmental protection and conservation through afforestation. Other sources of energy particularly solar power, which has no known negative impact, will be promoted. Use of electricity, however remains the most viable alternative to wood fuel and its consumption will be promoted.

Telecommunications: The district will seek to modernize facilities particularly the telephone facilities. Sub-post offices and other postal facilities will be provided based on demand and the business policies of the corporation. The DDC will play a very crucial role in constantly reviewing the need for the services in the rural areas depending on population and economic activities. Several such proposals for telephone booths, sub-post offices and modernization of exchange have already been approved by the DDC.

The recent introduction of the mobile telephone services, although currently confined to Embu Town and its immediate environs, will revolutionise this sub-sector and improve on the quality of services offered, when expanded to cover other areas.

Building and Construction: The district priority will be completion of on-going projects, and termination of contracts for non-priority projects. Maintenance of government pool houses and local authority housing estates will also be accorded priority to provide quality houses commensurate with the high rent charged.

Low cost housing technologies will also be promoted through demonstrations, training and development of a regulatory framework through change of some local authorities' by-laws to allow for provision of affordable housing to poor members of the society. This will be a joint effort between the central government and local authorities.

Water and Sanitation: This sub-sector addresses the water supply services, sewerage works and garbage collection and disposal in the major towns and municipalities. The water supply for Embu Municipal Council will need to be expanded to meet the water requirements. Sewerage systems in Embu Municipality will be extended from the current 5 per cent coverage to 70 per cent.

Runyenjes Municipal Council water supply does not have treatment works. This will be considered as a high priority and the Municipal Council will be required to fund it. The treatment works were proposed in the last plan but the project was not implemented.

On garbage collection and general cleanliness of the towns, the local authorities will continue rendering the services and encourage the residents to bear more responsibilities over proper garbage disposal.

3.2.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Provision of well maintained physical infrastructure is the key to economic growth, employment generation and in the long run poverty reduction.

An extensively well-maintained road network would reduce production costs, particularly in the agricultural sector through faster delivery of inputs to the farms and the produce to the markets. Extension services will also be reliable and accessible at lower costs.

A modern and efficient telecommunication network will improve exchange of information on markets, new opportunities and technologies and save time and expenses.

Energy is the major input in trade and industry. A well-maintained energy sub-sector will encourage the setting up of processing industries, which would spur numerous investments in the service sector.

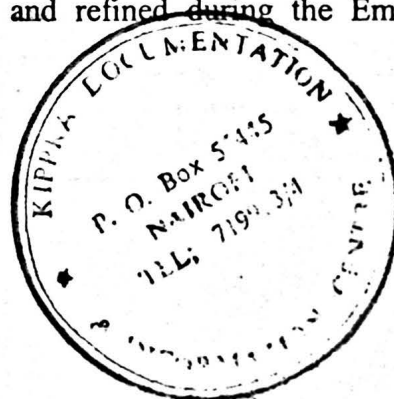
The condition of water and sanitation (quality and quantity) services available in any locality is the main consideration before investment decisions are made particularly the processing and manufacturing industries. Availability of adequate and safe water as well as sanitation would also attract high calibre human resource, which would offer their expertise to the development of the district.

3.2.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Roles/Responsibilities
Government (Public Works Department)	Allocation of funds for establishment and maintenance of the road network, buildings. Formulation of a regulatory framework on adoption of new technologies e.g. low cost housing. Provision of technical staff.
Local Authorities	Financing the establishment and maintenance of Facilities. Undertaking physical planning to ease the establishment of facilities. Formulation of by-laws for sustainable and safe use of facilities.
Donors	Financing the establishment of the physical facilities.
Local Residents	Safe and sustainable use of the physical facilities. Assist in maintenance of the facilities by providing unskilled labour.
NGOs, CBOs, Local Organized groups	Capacity building on participatory development, project operation and maintenance.

3.2.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Although the Physical Infrastructure Sector did not feature as a high priority area in the PRSP forum, water came up fourth after Agriculture, Education and Health sub-sectors. The constraints and strategies were further amplified and refined during the Embu District Economic Empowerment Forum.



Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Roads	Involve local community in maintenance of roads; To create local capacity for supervision; Solicit for funding to rehabilitate all gravel roads; Make all roads motor-able by constructing bridges in the affected areas.	Inadequate funding for maintenance of road network; Lack of coordination in management of road network maintenance; High maintenance and construction unit costs due to the hilly terrain.	Avail adequate funds; Utilise local labour in maintenance work; Form community based road committees; Coordinate road maintenance programmes between public works and Local Authorities.
Telecommunication	Improve the quality of services through regular maintenance of existing network; Introduce new services using modern technologies.	Lack of telephone facilities in major market centres; Poor coverage of the postal services.	Review the demand for the Services and provide the same.
Energy	Promotion of alternative sources of energy to reduce pressure on forests; Promotion of energy saving technologies; Increase electricity coverage through rural electrification projects.	Inadequate funding of the rural electrification programme; High cost of electricity connections; Cumbersome legislation for small-scale power producers.	Improve the rate of funding for approved projects; Ease legislation for small scale power production; Subsidize investments in renewable energy sources and supply to the relevant areas.
Major Water Works (Water and Sanitation)	Improve the quality and quantity of water for the urban areas; Promotion of participatory environmental management programmes; Increase sewerage coverage for Embu Town.	Inadequate funding; Poor water management; Poor water quality; Limited coverage of sewerage systems.	Improve water treatment works; Provide adequate funding; Commercialise water sector; Increase sewerage coverage.
Building	Establish slum upgrading programme; Promotion of low cost housing technologies.	High cost of construction materials; Uncertain land tenure; Lack of comprehensive housing policy.	Legislate on use of low cost appropriate technology; Formulate a housing policy in relation to land ownership in urban areas.

3.2.6 Project and Programme Priorities

A: On-going Projects: Roads

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Roads 2000 Programme District wide	Improve communication in the district to facilitate transportation of farm and related produce to markets.	140km (20km/year).	Rehabilitation of classified roads to formation level and gravelling (Major earth roads in the district).
KUTIP Project Embu Municipality	Improve the road network and other transport related infrastructure within Embu Town. Rehabilitation of roads in Embu Town; Improvement of the drainage system.	Complete the remaining 55% of the works by 2004.	Rehabilitation of roads in Embu Town; Improvement of the drainage system.

B: New Project Proposals: Roads

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Mutunduri-Kianjokoma- Runyenjes-Ugweri (D467) Length – 36km Manyatta /Runyenjes Division	1	Improve communication within this densely populated and high potential area.	36 Km tarmacked by 2006	Tarmacking the Road; Justification: The road serves one of the highest agricultural productive areas.
Embu-Kibugu Road (E532) Manyatta Division	2	Improve accessibility to the area.	10 Km to be gravelled by 2003.	Re-gravelling Justification: Surface has deteriorated into an earth road.
Manyatta-Kithunguriri Road E638 Manyatta/Nembure Division	3	Improve accessibility to the area.	8.1 Km to be gravelled by 2003.	Re-gravelling; Justification: Surface has deteriorated into an earth road.
Kiriari Bridge on E660, one Km from Kiriari market Manyatta Division	4	Improve access to the areas served by the existing temporary bridges particularly during the rainy season	10m span bridge completed by 2003	Construction of a bigger span bridge (10m) and raise the bridge to accommodate bigger water volume. Justification: Bridge impassable during wet season.
Mufu Bridge (E651) 2 Km from B6 at Mufu Runyenjes Division	5	Improve access to the areas served by the existing temporary bridges particularly during the rainy season.	6m span bridge completed by 2003	Construction of a bigger Span bridge 6m. Justification: The existing crossing is impassable in its current state.
Ena-Kanyuambora Road (C92) Runyenjes/Kyeni Division	6	Improve accessibility to densely populated high potential area.	25Km to be gravelled by 2003.	Re-gravelling Justification: The road has deteriorated into an earth road due to lack of maintenance.
Kathande Bridge RAR 1 4 km from Mukuuri Mkt.	7	Improve accessibility to densely populated high potential area.	10m span bridge to be completed by 2003.	Construction of a new 10m span concrete bridge including backfilling. Justification: The existing crossing is very temporary.
Gitwa Bridge (E652) 8 km from Kanyuambora Market	8	Improve accessibility to densely populated high potential area.	12m span bridge to be completed by 2003.	Construction of a new 12m span concrete bridge. Justification: Existing crossing is very temporary.
Road Stone Pitching Embu Town	9	Reduce maintenance costs by improving drainage to protect washing away of the road surface.	Undertake all eligible roads by 2004.	Stone pitching. Justification: This will prolong their lifespan and reduce on maintenance costs.
Roads Improvement Embu Municipality	10	Improve access to most areas within the Municipality throughout the year; Gravelling of roads within the Municipality.	42Km to be gravelled by 2005.	Gravelling of roads within the Municipality. Justification: Most roads within the Municipality are earth roads.

Embu Town Foot Paths Embu Municipality	11	Improve pedestrian walks.	Complete by 2004.	Rehabilitate all foot paths. Justification: The current foot paths have deteriorated to earth tracks.
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B: New Project Proposals: Buildings

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Slum Upgrading and informal Settlement (Shauri) Embu Municipality	1	To improve living conditions for slum dwellers.	Identify requirements and provide hoses by 2004.	Provide necessary infrastructure and related services with minimal displacement Justification: People living in slums are among the poorest and they need the services.
Rwika Technical Institute Central Division	2	Improve shelter situation in rural areas through promotion of low cost building technologies.	Introduce training programmes by 2003; Prepare designs on demand.	Demonstration centre for low cost building technology; Training. Justification: Quality of life will improve with the provision of decent shelter.
Embu GK Prison Staff Houses Embu Municipality	3	Provide decent housing to the GOK prison staff.	Complete by 2003.	Construction of 62 roomed houses. Justification Staff morale to render quality service will be boosted.
Major Maintenance of Government Pool house District wide	4	To repaint and redecorate most houses which have not been repaired for several years.	Complete by 2003.	General repairs and re-decoration. Justification: The houses have to be well maintained to compete with the private sector.
Standard warehouse, office and Petrol Station Central Division.	5	To implement cost effective methods of providing services to Government Departments.	Complete by 2005.	Construction of warehouse, office and petrol station. Justification: Facilities not currently available.
Provincial Hqs Offices Central Division	6	Provision of office facilities for provincial offices.	Complete by 2006.	Construction of offices. Justification: Current office block is an old timber block.

B: New Project Proposals: Major Water Works and Sanitation

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
Sewerage Treatment Works Embu Municipality	1	To provide modern and efficient sewer disposal to avoid environmental and health risks associated with poor sanitation	Complete the project covering 70% of the Municipality by 2005.	Construction of modern sewerage system for Embu Town and peri-urban areas. Justification: Only about 5% of the

				whole Municipality has a sewer leading to soil saturation.
Refuse Collection Embu Town	2	To establish effective refuse collection and management facilities to reduce incidence of disease related to poor sanitation.	Complete and use the facilities by 2003.	Procurement of equipment; Construction of refuse dumps and treatment chambers. Justification: Facilities of acceptable standards not available.
Water Intake Treatment Works	3	To improve the quantity and quality of water supply to the consumers to reduce the incidences of water borne diseases.	Complete the treatment works and start operations by 2004.	Construction of treatment works. Justification: Current treatment works cannot cope with the demand.
Embu Municipal Market Embu Municipality	4	To improve sanitary conditions in the market.	Complete by 2004.	Replace the current roof. Justification: The current roof was poorly done.
Embu Slaughter House Embu Town	5	To improve on the sanitary conditions at the slaughterhouse to avoid risks of meat contamination.	Complete the work by 2003.	Rehabilitate the slaughterhouse. Justification: The current facility is in a state of disrepair.
Fencing Town Hall Embu Town	6	To enhance security in the town hall; Construction of a permanent fence for the town hall.	Complete by 2003.	Construction of a permanent fence for the town hall. Justification: The current fence is temporary.

B: New Project Proposals: Energy

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Rural Electrification Programme All Divisions	1	Provide power in the rural areas to promote small scale industries.	Implement two projects in each division by 2007.	Installation of electricity infrastructure. Justification: This will boost income and employment opportunities.

3.2.7 Cross-Sector Linkages

The achievement of the Physical Infrastructure Sector will to some extent depend on the performance of the identified stakeholders in undertaking their responsibilities. It will also depend on the level of community mobilization by the Social Services Department. Provincial Administration will also play a major role in awareness creation.

The forestry department and agriculture will be expected to take the lead in promoting afforestation and environmental conservation, while the Environmental Conservation department will take lead in advocating environmental safety and take relevant action when remedial measures are called for.

The Physical Planning Department will also be in the forefront in providing physical plans required when planning for the infrastructure.

3.3. TOURISM, TRADE AND INDUSTRY

This sector includes sub-sectors such as Trade, Tourism, Mining, Industry (including small scale industries) and the financial sector. The service sub-sector like tourism, financial services and trade form one of the fastest growing and important enterprise in the service industry.

3.3.1 Sector Vision And Mission

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

3.3.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

To realize the sector vision and mission, the district will undertake to provide effective extension services to the local entrepreneurs through training; promote financing of small and medium scale industries as well as micro-enterprises to create employment opportunities and markets for local produce particularly agricultural produce to increase income and hence reduce poverty; provide information on the investment potential available in the sector and the markets available for the processed goods both locally and abroad.

Exploit the vast potential in tourism, which currently lies unexploited through aggressive marketing of Embu District as a tourist destination and encourage the involvement of the private sector. The overall target will be to provide an enabling environment for investment in the sector by seeking the acceleration of the physical planning of the major market centres to create industrial sites and provide the necessary infrastructure.

3.3.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

A thriving Tourism, Trade and Industry Sector is important in the economic growth of the local economy and substantially contributes to poverty reduction.

The sector enhances the creation of jobs through establishment of industries and initiation of commercial enterprises. This increases local incomes including foreign exchange generation through tourism and exports. Agro-based industries create a market for the agricultural sector and provide the income required for investments to increase agriculture sector productivity.

A vigorously growing jua kali sector provides cheap but appropriate agricultural equipment and reduce reliance on imports, which are expensive and at times inappropriate.

The tourism sub-sector has the potential to improve local incomes through employment creation, investments in tourist related facilities like transport, hotel accommodation and catering services, trout fishing, camp sites and tour guiding.

The financial sub-sector is expected to play a very crucial role in providing credit for investment across the sectors.

3.3.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

The main stakeholders in this sector are members of the business community especially the private investors who provide capital and expertise for enterprise creation. The following are the main stakeholders and the roles they will play to enhance the services they are currently providing to the sector.

Stakeholders	Roles/Responsibilities
Government	Provide an enabling climate for investment by initiating the formulation of necessary policies in consultation with all stakeholders. Contribute funds to the Joint Loans Board.
Commercial Banks, KIE, ICDC, KWFT, BIMAS, K-REP, NCCK and other Small Credit Organisations	Enhance the existing investment funds programme. Enhance the training programmes.
Business Community	Establishment of business enterprises. Attend training sessions. Develop tourist related facilities.
Local Authorities	Provision of necessary services. Planning of industrial sites.
KNCCI CBOs	Protect the interests of the business community. Start tourist related group ventures. Participate in the conservation of Mt. Kenya forest to maintain its tourist attractions.
Mt. Kenya Forest Neighbourhood Community	Assist in forest conservation and protection.

3.3.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Although the sector did not feature among the four priority sectors agreed upon during the Embu PRSP Consultative Forum, the constraints affecting the sectors were identified and strategies on how to improve the sectors' performance agreed upon. The following table provides the sector constraints and strategies.

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Trade and Industry	<p>Improve the availability of investment funds for the small-scale entrepreneurs;</p> <p>Enhance the capacity of local investors to seize business opportunities through market information dissemination;</p> <p>Promotion of fair trade practices in the local authorities;</p> <p>Provision of basic services to small-scale traders and industrialists.</p>	<p>Inadequate power, power rationing, high taxation and dumping;</p> <p>Many local authority levies;</p> <p>Inadequate/lack of raw materials;</p> <p>Lack of entrepreneurship;</p> <p>Poor business location;</p> <p>Hawking;</p> <p>Lack of transparency in allocation of business premises;</p> <p>Lack of credit/finance;</p> <p>Poor Infrastructure.</p>	<p>Reduction of levies by local councils;</p> <p>Enhance the revolving fund loan scheme and lower the interest rates;</p> <p>Conduct training on entrepreneurship;</p> <p>Recognize and organize hawking and matatu operations to stop the harassment;</p> <p>Offer incentives to potential investors;</p> <p>Plough back levies to improve infrastructure and other services;</p> <p>Fair trade licensing.</p>
Tourism	<p>Promote the district as a tourist destination for local and foreign tourists;</p> <p>Continue the community – wildlife support programme and fully involving all stakeholders;</p> <p>Enhance environmental management and conservation in the Mt. Kenya National Park;</p> <p>Ameliorate the wildlife human conflict.</p>	<p>Lack of all weather roads connecting the Mt. Kenya National Park;</p> <p>Lack of tourist class hotels;</p> <p>Human/wildlife conflict in management of Mt. Kenya forest;</p> <p>Lack of adequate funds.</p>	<p>Create awareness on the importance of forest conservation;</p> <p>Increase and expand community support programmes to encourage community to protect the forest;</p> <p>Formation of committees/institutions to manage wildlife establishment and oversee the implementation of the Mt. Kenya Master Plan.</p>

3.3.6 Project and Programme Priorities

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Trade and Industry

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Joint Loans Board District-wide	To provide affordable finance for micro-enterprises	Micro-enterprises within the district.	Issuing of loans to small-scale traders.
Trader Courses District wide	To provide business management skills to enterprises within the district.	Micro-enterprises within the district.	Training in business management.
Training Entrepreneurs District-Wide	Sensitisation of indigenous entrepreneurs in the sub-sector in processing management and marketing.	Both existing and potential entrepreneurs.	Arranging seminars/workshops on quarterly basis in every market centre.

B: New Project Proposals: Trade and Industry

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Milk Processing Project Runyenjes Division	1	To provide a market for the excess milk produced in the district.	Cooling and packing of milk; Manufacture of yoghurt, mala, cheese etc.	Organise local farmers to mobilize funds for construction of the plant on equity ownership basis. Justification: To add value to milk and

				increase its shelf life.
Industrial Sheds Embu and Runyenjes Towns	2	To enable potential industrialists access basic services centrally to reduce investment costs.	Complete the sheds by 2004.	Construction of fully serviced industrial sheds in Embu and Runyenjes Towns. Justification: Such facilities will reduce investment costs.
Fruit Processing Project Central Division	3	To create a market for the surplus fruits lost during peak season; Increase local incomes by adding value to the raw produce.	Construction of a factory for juice extraction and jam making.	Organise local community and potential investors to mobilize funds for construction of the factory. Justification: No such facility is available in the district.
Construction of Buildings (non-residential)	4	Provide adequate conducive premises to save on the high rent charges currently being paid.	Construction and occupation of the building.	Construction of an office block by full contract. Justification: The Department is currently renting inadequate office space.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Tourism

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Fish Pond Project Nyanjara	To create an alternative source of income to community members who depend on Mt. Kenya Forest.	Complete and stock the five fish-ponds by 2002; Train the group members by 2002.	Complete the construction of Nyanjara fish ponds and stock them with fingerlings; Train group members.
Community Wildlife Support Programme Manyatta, Runyenjes and Kyeni Divisions.	To reduce the effects of the wildlife – human conflict.	Identify all eligible projects by 2002; Provide financial support to the projects over the plan period.	Provide financial support to community projects; Provide project management training.

B: New Project Proposals: Tourism

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objective	Target	Description of Activities
Solar Electric Fence	1	To eradicate the human – wildlife conflict.	Construct a 12km long solar electric fence.	Construction of an Electric Solar Fence. Justification: It is the only viable alternative.
Management of Mt. Kenya Master Plan	2	Prepare comprehensive master plan for management of Mt. Kenya Forest involving all stakeholders.	Complete the Plan by 2002; Form Groups by 2002.	Preparation of Master Plan; Formation of committees for management and implementation of the plan. Justification: Effective management of the biodiversity requires the involvement of all stakeholders.
Afforestation of Mt. Kenya Forest	3	Increase forest cover to check further degradation of areas already destroyed.	Produce adequate seedlings; Plant 20Ha. by 2005.	Production of seedlings; Enrichment planting. Justification: The need to increase

				forest cover in areas previously targeted by poachers.
Forest Conservation awareness creation Manyatta, Runyenjes and Kyeni Divisions	4	To enlist local leaders and community and all stakeholders in conservation and management of the forest.	Hold Barazas and discussion groups with local community; Organise forum/ seminars for stakeholders and local leaders.	Train local interest groups on forest conservation; Train neighbourhood community on forest conservation. Justification: All stakeholders directly relate to the level of environmental conservation and management.

3.3.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Increased investments in Tourism Trade and Industry will depend on availability of efficient physical infrastructure particularly for industries where the major processing activities require water, and electricity. A well maintained road network would ease the movement of raw materials particularly the agricultural produce and finished products thus reducing production costs.

Availability of a well-educated workforce is an important consideration in setting up industries. The technical training status of the available workforce is important in reducing costs of further training and wastages/break-downs, which increase the production costs. The performance of the Human Resource Development Sector particularly the education sub sector will therefore play a significant role in influencing the performance of trade and industry.

Status of security and performance of the local authorities particularly in the area of governance and physical planning are also vital considerations. The performance of the Public Administration sector will therefore directly influence the performance of this sector.

3.4 HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

This sector is composed of Education, Health, Social Services, Labour, Sports, Culture and employment.

3.4.1 Sector Vision And Mission

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

3.4.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The overall objective of the sector is to develop a healthy, literate and cohesive human capital that is able to seize development opportunities and respond to any threats to its survival. Each sub-sector, however, has its own way of responding to the attainment of this overall objective.

Health: The Health Sub-sector will aim to create an enabling environment for the provision of sustainable quality health care that is acceptable, affordable and accessible to the residents.

The ministry of health will therefore involve all stakeholders in promoting and providing quality curative, preventative, promote and rehabilitative health care services in the district. The sector will contribute to the health of the human resource by intensifying activities aimed at preventing, controlling and eradicating preventable diseases such as malaria, cholera, typhoid and other immunize-able diseases; increasing coverage and accessibility of health services with active community participation and providing adequate and effective diagnostic, therapeutic and rehabilitative health services in the district.

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

Children's Services: The children's sub-sector will put emphasis on the need for children services as an investment on future human capital needs of the district. The services include protection and care, institutional rehabilitation and discipline for Children in Need of Special Protection. The sub-sector will play a pro-active role in reducing incidences that lead to the poor plight of the children.

Education: Education is one of the main sub sectors in Human Resource Development. The sub-sector will improve on the services offered in education through maintenance of existing facilities and investments in new facilities.

The sub-sector will improve on promotion and provision of education so that all school age going pupils at all levels have access to education. A fair distribution of available personnel, particularly teachers will improve on the accessibility of the services. Provision of adequate physical learning facilities will be the main target of the sub sector which will be in the forefront of mobilizing the stakeholders particularly BOGs, PTAs and potential donors to support this activity. Overall, the sub sector will strive to improve on the literacy level by improving the student retention rate.

Sports: The sub sector will aim at making sport activities within the district a source of income for those involved. Use of sports as leisure will also improve on the general well being of the human resource. Sports activities will therefore be popularised as a vehicle for social integration and economic development.

Culture: The sub-sector will strive to reclaim its right place in social-economic development of the district. Negative cultural practices that adversely affect human resource development like early marriages, Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) and discrimination against girl child and women in general will be discouraged through aggressive campaigns. Cultural practices, beliefs and norms that are still important will be transformed to fit to the current society growth. Others like the traditional community

social support practices will be encouraged and adopted to develop social support programmes for those infected and affected by HIV/AIDS including orphans.

3.4.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Human Resource Development Sector has a crucial role to play in providing all other sectors with a literate, healthy and generally well-enlightened workforce thus reducing production costs by avoiding the need for special programmes in training, health care and general character development in the workplace.

Health: The sub-sector has a major responsibility in ensuring the health condition of the workforce and the work environment by putting in place an effective public health strategy. The health needs of children also determine sustainable future supply of the labour force. The HIV/AIDS epidemic has re-emphasized the importance of the sub sector due to the threat it poses on achievements already realized particularly in literacy, infant mortality levels, the development of skilled labour force and eradication of some diseases.

Education: The Education sub-sector is the main determinant of the quality of the available labour force, particularly the production of professionals in various fields. A well-educated population as an asset can seize available opportunities and provide quick solutions to threats that present themselves. The capacity to appreciate development policies, adoption of modern technologies and application of extension services depends on a well-educated populace. The effectiveness with which investment opportunities are identified and level of business acumen to maximize returns increases with the level of education. The education sub-sector therefore plays a very significant role in economic growth and poverty reduction by improving on the human potential to maximize returns from the economic activities being undertaken.

Social Services: The sub-sector is important in capacity building and creating a sense of pride and self-reliance among the various groups, which are categorized as disadvantaged. It promotes the empowerment of women, the disabled and the youth to realize their potential and apply the same towards contributing to economic growth and poverty reduction. It addresses the needs of the disabled through vocational rehabilitation centres, which impart self-supporting skills to them.

It supports and carries out gender sensitisation to create self-sufficiency among women and promotes local resource mobilization through the self-help movement. These activities promote good leadership in project management in an effort to supplement external resources. The community based nutrition programme has managed to improve the nutritional status of children through use of cheap food available within the community.

Sports and Recreation: Sports and recreation is a source of income including foreign exchange earnings. Embu has produced a number of sportsmen of international repute who are earning their living through sports.

A healthy weight, stamina and general body fitness increases productivity. The sub-sector will seek to promote the productivity of the labour force by encouraging development of sports facilities and improving the general administration and

management of sports bodies. Sports are also used to facilitate positive interaction and integration and particularly in disseminating information on HIV/AIDS.

Culture: Culture plays a vital role in development. The social structure and social cohesiveness determines the level of participation in community development. Traditional cultural values advocated the protection and conservation of the forests including sacred sites. The same values could be adopted to advocate for environmental protection and conservation in an approach the people can easily relate to.

Indigenous health practices (alternative therapy) is also supplementing and complementing modern medicine and plays a vital role in the health of the people.

3.4.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

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

Sub-Sector	Stakeholders	Roles
Education	NGOs, e.g. Plan International, Lions Club, CDTF	Provision of furniture and textbooks. Feeding programmes. Support to physical facilities development bursaries.
	Religious Organisations e.g. ACK, Catholic Church and other	School support to needy special institutions. Support for special education. Character building. Child rehabilitation programmes.
	GOK	School bursaries. Provision of trained personnel. Formulation of policies. School inspections. Support to physical facility development. Grading. Research on education development.
	PTAs/BOGs Parents	Management and administration of institutions. Character development. Provision of physical facilities.
	School Sponsors	Spiritual guidance, leadership.
Social Services	GOK	Provision of personnel. Provision of grants and training funds. Mobilization of communities.
	NGOs, CBOs,	Support to training. Development of relevant training modules. Support to research/survey on some social issues e.g. FMG, gender issues.
	Credit Organisations Local Leaders and Community	Continue issuing loans and conducting relevant training. Support development activities through active participation and contribution. Provide good leadership in project management.
Sports	GOK (Department of Sports)	Regulatory framework development. Funding of Sports facilities.
	Sports Association	Sports administration and management. Sports/Development. Character development.
	The Sportsmen and Women General Public Schools.	Exploitation of talents. Subscriptions/membership. Identification of talents.

	Local Authority	Physical planning for development of facilities. Provision of services. Development of physical infrastructure.
	Local Business Enterprises and Corporate Bodies	Support to sports by sponsoring tournaments. Promotion of sports. Development support.
Health	Private Sector	Provision of health services through private clinics, hospitals and health centres
	Local Authorities	Environmental management in their areas of jurisdiction to prevent disease outbreaks
	NGOs, CBOs and Church Organisations Community	Implementation of community based health programmes. Provision of health through church health facilities. Support implementation and management of health projects to provide for proper maintenance and sustainability.
	GOK	Provide technical support and funds.

3.4.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Education	Continue enhancing and improving the quality and relevance of education; Expand access and retention in education at the primary and secondary levels; Give greater consideration to cases of disadvantaged and disabled children by improving their access to education; Strengthen the teaching of science, mathematics and other practical subjects; Strengthen the education sub-sector management.	Shortage of physical facilities in schools particularly laboratories and workshops; Rising dropout rates; Poor payment of school levies due to rising poverty levels; Increasing cases of HIV/AIDS among teachers.	Provision of physical facilities through cost sharing and local resources mobilization; Fair distribution of available teaching staff and other resources; Increase bursary allocation and strengthening of the process of identifying the needy cases; Introduce HIV/AIDS training programmes for teachers and students.
Social Services	Improvement/introduction of market oriented courses for the disabled; Mainstreaming gender concerns in all development programmes; Encourage women to hold leadership positions in project management committees; Promotion of IGA among self help groups and individuals; Enhance HIV/AIDS control campaigns and training.	Lack of funds; Lack of adequate personnel; Inappropriate credit schemes for women and the disabled.	Introduce market oriented courses for Embu Rehabilitation Centre; Mobilize local resources to augment funds for group based projects; Formulate pro-poor local credit schemes; Group Promotion and development training.
Sports	Training of sports officials on management and administration of various sports disciplines; Sensitise the community on the important role of sports in socialization and creation of cohesiveness; Inspection of the available sports facilities to ensure suitability; Promote the development of additional sports facilities.	Lack of adequate public play grounds; Inadequate sponsorship of individual clubs; Inadequate resources to oversee administration of sports activities throughout the district.	Develop additional public sports/grounds facilities.; Solicit for more funds for sports administration from the central government, local authorities and corporate bodies; Community mobilization to enhance local participation in sports activities through public barazas, and training forums for the sports associations; Create awareness among corporate bodies on the important role played by sports in product promotion, and advertisement.
Children	Curb and control the increasing	Lack of reliable data on the	Conduct a baseline survey

	<p>number of CNSP; Provide legal protection to CNSP against all forms of abuse; To advocate on the rights of the children by creating public awareness; To enhance the campaigns against HIV/AIDS in the community to reduce its effect on children.</p>	<p>actual number of CNSP and their specific needs; Inadequate resources support to undertake various projects related to children; Inadequate manpower in the Children's Department ; Undesirable cultural practices and beliefs that are against the welfare and proper development of the children.</p>	<p>on CNSP in the district; Set-up child help desks in the divisions and locations; Mobilize community resources to provide for CNSPs through networking and collaboration with all stakeholders; Recruit volunteer Children's Officers to boost manpower and enhance community participation; Conduct a series of child rights campaigns in the community.</p>
Culture	<p>Complete the Embu District Culture Centre and make it operational; Hold drama/theatre workshops to equip performers with skills; Train herbalists on proper health procedures.</p>	<p>Shortage of personnel to manage and work at the centre; Marketing problems for local artists due to lack of an organized marketing body; Infringement on the copyright laws on projects of the performing artists; Lack of resources for the local herbalists to acquire modern equipment for construction of premises.</p>	<p>Involve the various organized cultural groups in the management of the relevant sections of the culture centre; Encourage the performing artists to utilize their activities as income generating activities; Facilitate the formation of cultural marketing groups; Form a herbalists' group to pool resources and save on processing costs; Strict implementation of the copyright laws; Make the cultural centre fully operational as an income-earning project.</p>
Health	<p>Continue enhancing the promotion and provision of quality curative, promotive and rehabilitative health services all over the district.</p>	<p>Inadequate funding from the government; Poor planning of towns and other urban centres; Poor maintenance of completed projects; High poverty levels which limit community contribution and participation; Frequent disease outbreaks.</p>	<p>Improve on collection and management of cost sharing funds; Close liaison with relevant departments to ensure proper planning of urban centres; Involve communities in the provision of health services; Improve health of the local community to enhance their participation in development; Involve the local community in O&M of the rural health centres; Initiate community based projects that will control and prevent communicable diseases.</p>

3.4.6 Project and Programme Priorities

B. New Project Proposals: HIV/AIDS

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
HIV/AIDS District wide	1	To reduce HIV/AIDS prevalence through community level support interventions.	Reduce HIV/AIDS prevalence from 26% to 10%; Hold two awareness campaigns per sub-location; Establish one VCT; Provide home based care for 50% of patients; Condom distribution at village level; Train all health workers.	Conduct awareness campaigns on transmission and preventive measures; Establish care and support projects; Provide home- based care for AIDs patients; Distribute and promote safe condom use; Establish VCT; Train health workers and opinion leaders; Provide subsidies in treatment of HIV/AIDS and STI.

A. On-going Projects/Programmes: Health and Nutrition

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Runyenges Sub -District Hospital	To provide facilities that will enable the facility operate as a sub-district hospital.	Complete and equip the theatre and mortuary by 2005; Purchase generator and ambulance by 2003.	Construction of theatre, mortuary; Purchase of generator and ambulance; Equip theatre.
Kathunguru Dispensary	To provide health services in the area.	Complete and equip new dispensary by 2005.	Construction of a dispensary.
Ugweri Dispensary	To provide health services to the community in the area.	Complete and equip OPD block and houses by 2004; Construct tank by 2003.	Construct OPD block, 4 type 'E' staff houses, 20,000 litres water tank.
Makengi Dispensary	To construct facilities that will enable upgrading to a health centre.	Construct and upgrade facility into a health centre by 2005.	Complete construction of health centre.
Gatumbi Dispensary	To provide MCH/FP, Lab and maternity services in the health facility.	Start MCH/FP laboratory and maternity services in the facility.	Construct laboratory; Provide MCH/FP services, construct water tank and a 12 bed maternity ward.
Kathangari Dispensary	To provide staff with accommodation and MCH/FP services.	Complete staff houses and MCH/FP block by 2005.	Construct 3No. type "E" staff houses and MCH/FP block.
Embu Provincial General Hospital Staff Houses	To provide accommodation to staff	Complete and occupy the flats;	Completion of type "D" flats and theatre.

	on call (mostly doctors); Provide modern theatre to the PGH.	Complete and equip the theatre by 2005.	
Nembure Dispensary	To facilitate provision of efficient services.	Complete maternity block and install electricity by 2004; Provide water tank by 2002.	Complete maternity block, install electricity; Provide water storage tank.

B: New Project Proposals: Health and Nutrition

Project Name Location /Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Embu Provincial General Hospital Embu Municipality	1	To provide facilities which will cater for accident victims and patients; Make hospital self reliant with oxygen and water; Provide a modern OPD block, Lab and X-Ray Centre.	Complete and equip casualty, I.C.U. and oxygen centre by 2004; Sink, borehole equip and distribute the water by 2003; Complete and equip OPD block, lab and X-ray centres, and emergency response centre by 2005.	Construct a casualty, I.C.U oxygen generation centre; Sink and equip borehole; Provide a modern OPD block, lab and X-Ray centre and an emergency response centre. Justification: These facilities are essential for a referral hospital . The facilities are currently not available.
Malaria Control Programme District wide	2	To reduce incidences of malaria cases by 30%.	Distribute 10,000 nets; Hold 2 training sessions per sub-location; Construct 5 improved houses per village; Supply drugs to all treatment centres.	Promote use of treated mosquito nets; Train in prevention and control; Promote construction of improved houses; Train CHWs in management and control; Supply of adequate drugs. Justification: Malaria is one of the top three diseases in the district.

Sanitation Programme	3	To reduce incidence of diseases associated with poor sanitation by 30%.	Community participation in sanitation at the village level; Construct 5 Demonstration V.I.P latrines at the village level; Intensify on routine sanitation and introduce weekly clean-up days.	Promote proper methods of waste disposal; Construction of V.I.P. latrines in schools and organized groups; Improve on general sanitation of markets, towns and public places and institutions. Justification: Incidences on sanitation related diseases have been on the rise and need to be checked.
Food Hygiene and Nutrition Programme District wide	4	To reduce incidence of food borne diseases and diseases associated with poor nutrition.	Provide supplementary feeding to 50% of the malnourished children; Hold sessions in all sub-locations; Take 2 samples of food for analysis each month.	Initiate, supplementary feeding programmes for children below 5 years; Educate the community on safe storage of food, preparation and use of proper diet; Food sampling /analysis. Justification: Stop negative effects of malnutrition.
Reproductive Health Programme District wide	5	To reduce reproductive related problems by 30%; To provide the community with information on reproductive health.	Organise community education in the locations; Train 20 TBAs per location; Attain 100% immunization coverage.	Promote safe motherhood through training of TBAs and community education to mothers; Improve immunization; Community education on risks of F.G.M. Justification: Lack of knowledge has been the main reason for poor reproductive health.
Water Quality Project District wide	6	To reduce incidence of water/borne/water related diseases in the district by 40%.	Protect 75% of water sources; Demonstrate 2 roof catchments projects per location; Sample 75% of all water sources; Hold 2 sessions in each sub-location.	Protection of wells and springs in the rural areas through the community and organized group; Promotion and demonstration of roof water catchments and water storage tanks using appropriate technology; Sampling and analysing of water sources; Educate the community on protection of water sources. Justification: Incidences of water borne diseases have been on the rise and need to be checked.
Mufu Dispensary	7	To provide lab. and maternity services and adequate water.	Start a laboratory and maternity services; Construct 1 water storage tank.	Construct a lab. and maternity wing and water storage tank. Justification: These facilities are essential for the dispensary to be fully functional.
Kathanjuri Dispensary	8	To provide lab. services in the health facility.	Provide and equip laboratory.	Construct a laboratory. Justification: Demand for lab. services very high in the catchments area.
Kithimu Dispensary	9	To provide lab. and antenatal services since it is a malaria zone.	Start lab and antenatal services in the area by 2005.	Complete laboratory, counselling and antenatal observation room. Justification:

				Demand for the services high but the facilities are not available locally.
Kithegi Dispensary	10	To provide lab. and maternity rooms in the dispensary.	Complete construction and start lab. and maternity services by 2004.	Construct a laboratory, maternity ward and equip lab. Justification: High demand for maternity services.
Kairuri Dispensary	11	To provide lab and maternity services.	Start a laboratory and maternity services by 2003	Equip lab.; Construct maternity wing. Justification: High demand for maternity services.
Karau Dispensary	12	Complete theatre and drainage to enable facility operate as a health centre.	Complete and upgrade to a health centre by 2004.	Complete theatre and drainage system. Justification: Facility necessary to qualify for upgrading.
Kathangariri Dispensary	13	To provide lab. services and adequate water storage.	To provide adequate water and start lab. services by 2003.	To equip and staff laboratory and install a water tank. Justification: Current supply of water is unreliable.
Itabua Police Dispensary	14	To start MCH/FP Services.	Start operations by 2002 to; Immunize all children under 1 year in catchment area.	Provide a room for MCH/FP services. Justification Demand for service high.
GK Prisons Dispensary	15	Provide Lab. services in health facility.	Equip by 2002.	Equip existing Laboratory. Justification: Demand for services is high.
Gatunduri Dispensary	16	To provide lab: services in the health facility.	Complete and equip by 2004.	To complete constructing and equip laboratory. Justification Demand for services is high.
Kangaru Dispensary	17	To provide electricity and water supply hence improve health services.	Start MCH/FP services and harvest rain water by 2004.	Install electricity and water storage tank in the facility. Justification: Current water supply is unreliable.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Culture, Recreation and Sports

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
District Cultural Centre Embu Town	Integrate local culture in all aspects of human and economic development.	The building complete and in use in the 2002-2003 Financial Year.	Complete the offices, conference room, library and an art-gallery and start cultural activities.

B: New Project Proposals: Culture, Recreation and Sports

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Support to Self Help Groups District wide	1	Provision of loans to start or expand income generating activities to women groups, youth groups and self-help groups as a way to target the poor section of the	Establish a district loan scheme by 2003; Establish a women cooperative society by 2004.	Initiate a loan scheme for women groups, youth groups and self-help groups. Justification: The target group cannot access credit

		community.		from the commercial banks.
Group Leaders Training, District wide	2	To promote women empowerment by enhancing their capacity to increase, expand and sustain income-generating activities.	Train all group leaders on gender concerns by 2005; Train group leader on entrepreneurship by 2004; Train group leaders on HIV/AIDS by 2004.	Disseminate gender concerns; Training in entrepreneurship, business management and HIV/AIDS. Justification: Over 90% of the leaders have not had any training.
Support to the Disabled District wide	3	To attract more trainees to the institutions like Embu rehabilitation centre; Initiate market oriented courses for the disabled; Provide production kits to the graduates.	Admit full capacity annually.	Provide adequate funds to Embu Rehabilitation centre. Justification: This will accord the disabled to compete fairly with the able bodied.
Baseline Survey on Street Children All Major Towns	4	Understand the factors that lead to problem of street children and establish the extent of the problem.	Completed survey by 2002 and follow-up on the findings.	Undertake a survey on street children; Conduct social investigation to establish the push factors. Justification: There is need to have a situation analysis on CNSP.
Youth Centres Programmes District wide	5	To provide facilities for the youth.	Establish five youth centres (one per division).	Open youth centres in the divisions and install sports equipment; Train and offer counselling services. Justification: The youth need to be counselled to keep them away from social vices.
Formation of Sub DCAC District wide	6	To create awareness on child rights.	Make the committees operational by 2002.	Form, launch and make operational sub DCACs in all divisions. Justification: Need to promote a participatory approach in addressing problems.
Recruitment of Volunteer Children Officers District wide	7	To enhance community involvement in addressing children issues.	Recruit and train 30 VCOs by 2002.	Recruitment of two VCOs in every location. Justification: Current capacity is inadequate.
Embu District Orphanage	8	To provide a home for various categories of CNSP particularly those who cannot be easily integrated in the community.	Prepare funding proposals in 2002.	Identify the location/site and solicit for funding and construct. Justification: Lack of centrally managed and permanent rescue centre.
Development of	9	To provide a modern	Complete the	Construct stadium

Moi Stadium Embu Town		running track with an enclosing fence to generate income to local clubs and stadium management.	development by 2005.	perimeter wall; Repair toilets; Construct track and field. Justification: This kind of facility is necessary in the province.
Indoor Games Complex	10	Provide a modern international sports venue.	Complete and put into operation the facility by 2007.	Construct a hall to accommodate indoor games. Justification : The proposed facility is currently not available.
Training of personnel District wide	11	Develop competent manpower to run sports in the district for proper organization and management.	Raise the number of trained personnel to at least twenty per sports discipline.	Training of coaches, referees, sports administrators and sports officers. Justification: There is lack of competent and well trained manpower.

B: New Project Proposals: Education and Training

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of Education Facilities District wide	1	To ensure better learning facilities.	Classrooms, laboratories, and home science rooms in 40 secondary schools.	Construction of physical facilities. Justification: The facilities are not currently available.

B: New Project Proposals: Adult Education

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Adult Education Teachers Professional Training	1	Enhance part time teachers teaching skills to make them more effective.	All part time teachers trained by 2005.	In-service courses for all part-time teachers. Justification: Most part-time teachers do not have basic skills in adult education.
Adult Learning Centres District wide	2	To make adult learning centres easily accessible; To increase the no. of adult learners.	Increase the number of classes to 160.	Start more classes. Justification: There is need to give adult learners more chance to learn near their homes.
Community Mobilization , Promotion and Enrolment Campaigns District wide	3	To popularise adult education and long-life learning.	Full-time teachers to open at least two classes each; Undertake sub-location sensitisation campaigns; Increase enrolment and attendance by 200%.	Conduct community non-formal adult classes; Carry-out sensitisation campaigns on literacy. Justification: There is need to increase enrolment and attendance by creating interest in adult learning;
Capacity Building	4	To impart basic skills in	All adult education	Conduct seminars and

for Adult Education Teachers District wide		adult learning, non-formal teaching and post literacy learning.	teachers (full-time and part-time).	workshops on post literacy teaching. Justification: There is need to equip teachers with new adult education techniques.
Adult Education Resource Centre Central and Runyenjes Divisions	5	To collect and compile teaching/learning material and centrally provide some teaching equipment to enhance service delivery; Establish adult education resource centre.	Establish and start equipping the two centres by 2003 and complete by 2005.	Establish adult education resource centre. Justification: These centres are vital for post literacy projects although none exists in the district.
Divisional Offices Manyatta, Kyeni and Nembure Divisions	6	To enhance supervision by providing permanent office premises to divisional supervisors; construct divisional offices.	Complete one divisional office annually starting in 2003.	Construct Divisional Offices. Justification: There are no divisional offices in the three divisions.

3.4.7 Cross-Sector Linkages

The performance of the Human Resources Development Sector is closely linked to the performance of the other sectors particularly Agriculture and Rural Development; Tourism, Trade and Industry; and Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order.

The Agriculture and Rural Development and Tourism, Trade and Industry sectors are the major sources of funds required for investment in the sector. To improve educational physical facilities, the local economy will have to perform well to generate incomes for investments. The local community will only be available to fully participate in development activities and social activities like sports if basic needs are met at least for majority of the population. The level at which the needs are met depends on the incomes generated by the productive sectors.

Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order Sector also plays a crucial role in mobilization of the community, coordinating development activities and generally overseeing the implementation of various government policies. Its performance will also determine the extent to which the Human Resources Development sector objectives and targets are achieved.

3.5 INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

Information Technology is a fairly new sector with very promising returns and benefits particularly in information processing and dissemination. The potential benefits which will accrue as a result of investment in the sector, are likely to transform the commercial field due to the ease with which information on business can be acquired ranging from investment opportunities, sources of business finance, information on markets and business management by use of IT equipment.

3.5.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The sector vision and mission is "for Kenya to be in the forefront in Africa in the use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) to improve the quality of life and

competencies and promote and enable the society by developing a National Information Infrastructure (NII) and skills for all Kenyans regardless of geographical or socio-economic status.

3.5.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The district has a District Information and Documentation Centre (DIDC), which however is not functioning as effectively as required due to lack of information technology equipment and trained manpower.

Though the Government, through the Ministry of Finance and Planning has established a District Management Information System (DMIS), it is not yet functional due to lack of trained personnel. The district through the office of the District Development Officer is however putting measures in place to acquire the necessary capacity to utilize and supervise the use of the equipment, identify information/data requirements and sources of the data, and develop the data gathering instruments. In Government Ministries, limited capacity is available for word processing and this needs to be improved to exploit all the benefits of information technology.

Very limited capacity is available in the private sector and only three Internet cafes are available in the whole district. There is need to promote the benefits to be accrued by investing in the sector within the district. The training needs of the people have also to be considered particularly on the context of introducing a regulatory framework for private training firms.

The local schools will also be encouraged to start training programmes for the students and teachers to prepare them to participate fully in development activities and other economic activities since literacy in information technology will become more of a necessity in future.

Telecommunications and mass media have traversed the district making it easier for people to acquire information. This is expected to improve further with introduction of mobile phones whose use is picking up in the rural areas. According to available statistics, every household or persons above 18 years has access to a radio set, which they depend on to acquire information.

3.5.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Under the District Focus for Rural Development Strategy, the need for reliable and upto date information for planning at the district level is important. The development of information technology will improve availability of information and enhance development planning, monitoring and evaluation of development projects.

The introduction of information technology in the DIDC will, in addition to strengthening the planning capacity improve the performance of the DIDC as a resource and reference centre for development information in the district.

An effective and reliable information system is an important development tool in promoting accountability and transparency in government functions. This enhances public confidence in government and increases the commitment and participation of

stakeholders and encourages them to play a major role in sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction.

In the private sector, a well-developed Information Communication Technology sector will improve the performance of the commercial sector and transform it into a modern sector that is able to utilize information to bring about development. The benefits accruing from a modern IT sector cut across all sectors. IT provides the kind of information necessary for making informed choice with regard to investment opportunities, resources of funding, potential markets and a host of local and global information that would otherwise be unavailable.

The extensive telecommunication network and a high rate of radio ownership are important in acquiring development information.

3.5.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

The major stakeholders in this sector are the government and the private sector. NGOs, CBOs and other organizations are also important for support to training of targeted interest groups and support to development of training programmes in learning institutions.

The government will be expected to formulate the necessary regulatory framework to guide investments and training in information technology including setting standards in equipment. The sector is still growing and an effective regulatory framework will control growth. The government will also provide resources for procurement of equipments for Government ministries and training on IT. The private sector will be expected to spearhead investment in establishing IT business and training of the members of the public by establishing training schools and developing effective curricula.

3.5.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

In Kenya, like most other developing countries, Information Technology is a relatively new concept. Only a small proportion of the population is literate and conversant with the various uses and operations of ICT gadgets, and the possibilities of opening up the district to trade and commercial ventures world wide using the information super highway (internet). Based on this outward outlook, Embu will pursue the following priorities over the plan period.

Information Communication Technology

Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
<p>Establish capacity within the governments to apply information communication technology; Increase Private sector investments in information communication technology; Development of auxiliary infrastructure, e.g. electricity and telephone lines to expand IT development to the rural centres.</p>	<p>Ignorance on the importance of information communication technology; High costs of equipments; Inadequate stocking of the DIDC with relevant reference documents, reading materials and lack of trained DIDC staff; Low resource support for the DIDC; Lack of adequate auxiliary infrastructure in the rural areas.</p>	<p>Invest in IT training in local learning institutions; Training for the DIDC staff to promote IT; Provide adequate resource support to DIDC; Install relevant computer software.</p>

3.5.6 Project and Programme Priorities

B: New Project Proposals: Information Communication Technology

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Equipment for DIDC	1	To provide a resource centre for demonstration of IT technology.	Install three (3) computers; Establish e-mail and internet connections by 2003.	Purchase three (3) computers and install relevant software and communication links. Justification: No other facility exists in the district solely for demonstration purposes.
Training on IT	2	To create the necessary capacity to promote IT in the district.	Train 3 officers by end of 2002.	Training for at least 3 Government officers on IT Justification: No GOK staff with the IT skills.
DIDC Support Project	3	To strengthen and enhance the DIDC to effectively play the role of information resource centre.	Allocate funds to the DIDC annually.	Create a budget line for allocation of funds to the DIDC for purchase of documents, periodicals, journals and newspapers Justification: Effective operation of the IT services depends on prompt payment of bills.

3.5.7 Cross Sector Linkages

For information technology to be widely accepted in the district, the government departments will be the main agents for promotion by utilizing the IT facilities to be installed in the DIDC for use in their planning and information dissemination functions.

Effective use of the facilities will improve the quality of plans and information will generally make services delivered efficiently. Efficient delivery of services makes the members of the public appreciate the importance of ICT and create interest in the sector.

The government should also fully support the initiative to make the DIDC fully functional as an information reference and resource centres to increase the number of clients using the facility. More people will therefore learn about ICT.

The Physical Infrastructure Sector will have to invest in auxiliary services required for the efficient performance of Information Technology Sector. These services include telecommunication and electricity.

The private sector particularly through Trade, Tourism and Industry has a major role to play in influencing the performance of IT through investments in provision of ICT related services, training and the actual utilization of the services to improve business management.

The Education Sub-sector will also influence the performance of the sector by introducing ICT training in the local learning institutions starting right from the primary schools. The few learning institutions offering computer training could be utilized for

teacher capacity. Embu Agricultural Staff College, which has now commercialised some of its training services, will also provide training for the teachers.

3.6 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, SAFETY, LAW AND ORDER

3.6.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The Vision of the Sector is "Prudent Management and good governance in order to improve and maximize the welfare of all Kenyans". While its mission is "To promote socio-economic and politically stable development in the district through provision of good and democratic governance and development administration, efficient management of human resources including capacity building, visionary economic planning and prudent fiscal policies, ensuring overall macro-economic stability and creation of an enabling climate for economic growth and development".

3.6.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The overall focus of the sector will continue to be the propagation of various government policies, which are important in creating a facilitative environment for the productive sector to perform efficiently. Good governance will be the guiding principle in coordinating the implementation of various policies and this requires the involvement of all stakeholders in formulation, review and adoption of policies.

A participatory approach in Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order will enhance performance in all sectors by creating goodwill among the community. The public will be involved in strengthening community policing, and strengthening the Community Service Order programme while still channelling adequate resources to the penal institutions to effectively play their rehabilitative roles. The wide-ranging issues under this sector calls for well-informed citizens and for capacity building for local leaders to enable them mobilize the community members.

For all these measures to succeed, and other stakeholders to agree to fully participate, in development, accountability and transparency in implementation of development activities will be emphasized. This will call for prudent financial management, fair and prompt administration of justice, and a democratic and well-informed approach to decision making on public matters.

3.6.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

All productive sectors in the district rely on Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order Sector to create an enabling environment for them to perform effectively and efficiently.

Security is not only important for peace but actually determines the level and nature of investments the district will attract. Potential investors will only commit their resources if there is prevailing peace and where effective systems are in place to deal with any possible threats to security, law and order.

Prudent financial management determines the quality of the services offered within the district both in administration and running of development projects, to promote the socio-economic welfare of the people.

Local Authorities' by-laws determine the quality of life and services rendered ranging from environment, sanitation, public health, physical infrastructure and urban development planning. A fair, just and humane justice system will enhance the community's confidence to live, work and invest in the district and promote a hard working culture based on rewards for effort.

3.6.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

The stakeholders in this sector include the various Government departments responsible for rendering services, the local authorities, local leaders, NGOs and CBOs as well as the members of the public. While some roles are specific to certain stakeholders, the nature of the sector means that all stakeholders have an almost equal responsibility in the performance of the sector.

Stakeholders	Roles
Government of Kenya	Formulation of policies. Financial support for development projects and administration of services. Provision of manpower. Leadership in policy dissemination and implementation.
Community Members	Feedback on effectiveness of policies. Participate in implementation of policies. Report cases of mal-administration.
NGOs, CBOs, Religious Organizations	Awareness creation on importance of various policies. Enhance capacity for feedback on effectiveness of the policies. Support to community projects used as training tools. Training for local leaders.
Local Government	Formulation and implementation of local laws (by-laws). Awareness creation on importance of policies. Financial support for development of facilities and administration of services. Provision of manpower.

3.6.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Development Planning	Introduce a participatory approach in identifying and implementation of development projects; Develop a participatory monitoring and evaluation system; Encourage community contributions to development projects to ensure community ownership of such projects and their sustainable utilization; Introduce environmental aspects in all development projects.	Lack of capacity within the community members to effectively participate in development activities particularly at the leadership level; Inadequate resource support to undertake PRAs; Lack of technical know-how on issues; Low priority accorded to monitoring and evaluation; Poor local resource mobilization.	Create capacity to mobilize local resources through the PRA approach; Involve all stakeholders in participatory rural development; Seek adequate resource support from the central government; Strengthen local capacity to conduct environmental impact assessments on development projects; Introduce participatory M&E; Improve services offered at the DIDC.
Probation	Integrate all eligible offenders	Lack of adequate personnel to	Creating awareness on

Services	into the CSO programme to decongest prisons; Proper targeting of projects to benefit from CSO to maximize the benefits accruing from the free labour; Involvement of the local community in the CSO Programme.	ensure effective supervision and utilization of CSO clients; Rising levels of poverty which influences crime; Lack of interest among the locals to participate in the CSO programme leading to shortage of willing and able supervisors; Non -acceptance of the CSO programme as an effective sentencing option; Lack of guidelines for supervisors; Inadequate institutional infrastructure to oversee the programme at lower levels.	benefits of CSO programme and the need for public support; Proper identification of projects and institutions to benefit from the CSO services; Encourage locals to provide voluntary services in supervision of the offenders under the programme; Provide training on supervision for CSO volunteers; Create lower level institutional framework for supervision.
Penal Institutions	Enhance the training currently provided for prisoners to make it relevant to the economic situation; Improve on the quality of services offered to the prisoners particularly literacy classes and spiritual guidance; Decongest the prisons by drastically reducing or virtually eliminating repeat offenders.	Inadequate funding, which makes it difficult to improve on the quality of services offered; Negative attitude to discharged prisoners, which makes them vulnerable to repeat crimes.	Solicit for more funds to provide and improve the quality of services offered to the prisoners; Improve on the living conditions of the staff to boost their morale; Establish a feedback system to follow up on discharged prisoners. Enhance society's acceptance of discharged prisoners by creating awareness on the importance for their integration.
Prosecution	Improve security through promotion of community policing; Provision of staff houses; Improve staff response to crime by enhancing mobility.	Limited facilities to cater for increasing staff; Lack of funding for the prioritised projects in the previous development plans; Poor access to police services by the community.	Enhance security through participatory community policing programmes; Improve access to police services by establishing more police posts; Improve staff morale.
Provincial Administration	Maintenance of law and order; Address disputes arising from land-related matters; Control consumption of illicit brews, which is a major contributor to lawlessness and poverty; Coordinating other development activities such as environmental conservation, addressing child labour and school dropout, control of HIV/AIDS, etc.	Inadequate staffing; Inadequate funding and allocation of resources; Poor participation by the local community; Lack of effective communication skills at the lower levels; Inadequate office accommodation.	Hold public awareness campaigns; Sensitise the public on the importance of the harambee spirit, environmental conservation etc; Increase the number of staff at all levels; Training of Chiefs and Assistant Chiefs on public relations and communication skills; Construct more office space.
Civil Registration	Improve the quality of services offered to the members of the public by creating adequate office space and improving on data retrieval and processing; Sensitise the general public on the need, importance and benefits of registering births and deaths.	Lack of funds; Use of out dated data storage and retrieval systems that require a huge manpower and more storage space; Lack of resource support for capacity building and awareness creation campaigns and political interference with the selection of leaders to be trained.	Construction of an office block to provide a good working environment for both staff and members of the public seeking the sub-sector services; Install computers for data retrieval and processing to increase efficiency; Organise workshops for training local leaders on the role and importance of registration for development and poverty reduction.

3.6.6 Project and Programme Priorities

B: New Project Proposals: Development Planning

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
District Information and Documentation Centre (DIDC) District Headquarters	1	Create a safe environment for the DMIS equipment so as to effectively provide reliable up-to-date planning data.	Construction of extension by 2003.	Construction of extension to the DIDC. Justification: Available space is congested.
District Planning Unit and District Monitoring and Evaluation Unit District Headquarters	2	To put in place functional DPU and M&E units to improve development planning and project implementation.	Production of semi-annual M&E reports; Timely inspection and planning of development Project.	Reactivate the DPU; Form M & E unit; Resources and support for the units. Justification: The units are moribund due to lack of operational resources.
Capacity Building District wide	3	To create manpower that is able to interpret and respond to community development needs; Involve the community in finding solutions to the needs.	Training about 80 government officers by June 2003; Location and Divisional Development Committees by 2003 and Sub-Location by 2004.	Training of Government Officers on PRA and PMC; Sub-DDCs, and Location and Sub-Location Development Committees in PMC. Justification: Will enhance projects sustainability and local resource mobilization.
Seminars/Workshops on Government Reforms and The MTEF/PRSP Process District wide	4	To appraise Government Officers and other stakeholders on government; Reforms in planning and budget process to remove the apathy currently being exhibited in development planning.	Government Officers and NGOs, CBOs. Other Local Leaders.	Conduct a series of seminars/workshops on MTEF/PRSP Budgeting process. Justification: Most Government officers are not informed about the wide ranging reforms and their roles in MTEF/PRSP budget process.

B: New Project Proposals: Penal Institution

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Embu G.K. Prison Water Supply Embu Town	1	To ensure availability of adequate safe drinking water for both prisoners and staff to reduce incidences of water borne diseases.	Be self-sufficient in water within the G.K Prison by 2003.	Drill and equip a bore hole with pumping equipment Justification: Current supply is not only unreliable but also grossly inadequate.
G.K Prison Electricity Installation Embu Town	2	To improve the services offered at the dispensary by introducing diagnostic services that require electricity.	Install the electricity by December 2002.	Install electricity in the G.K. Prison dispensary. Justification: This will save on cost currently being incurred to transport prisoners to get services elsewhere.

G.K. Prison HIV/AIDS Awareness Embu Town	3	To contribute to the campaign against HIV/AIDS pandemic within the prison community and therefore reduce the spread.	Training of staff and prisoners; Providing neighbourhood community outreach programmes.	HIV/AIDS information dissemination to prisoners, staff and their families. Justification: The institution's community is a well defined target group which could effectively benefit from the training.
Embu G.K Prison Construction of Staff Houses Embu Town	4	To provide adequate and spacious modern staff houses for prison officers.	Accommodate all prison officers by constructing houses within prison premises.	Construction of houses to replace the current old and dilapidated ones. Justification: Good staff houses will boost morale and therefore the quality of services rendered.

B: New Project Proposals: Prosecution

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Police Posts Project District wide	1	To establish additional police posts to make the service rendered cost-effective, timely and easily accessible.	Construct and provide staff to six police posts by 2004.	Construction of police posts, staffing and equipping. Justification: Security will be improved by moving the police closer to the people.
Staff Housing Project District wide	2	To enhance staff morale in delivery of services by improving their living conditions.	Construct additional 125 two roomed houses by 2006 and provide electricity, water and sanitation.	Construction of staff residential houses. Justification: This will improve staff morale and general welfare to make them render quality service.

B: New Project Proposals: Probation Services

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Free Labour Projects District wide	1	To ensure that crime is reduced; To decongest prisons by 30%.	Integrate 90% of all petty and first offenders into the non-custodial sentence programme; Reduce crime by 45% Decongest prisons by 30%.	Deployment of offenders to perform unpaid community work Justification: Mutual benefits will accrue through saving on expenses for prisoners' upkeep and the free labour offered.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Civil Registration

Project Name Location/Division	Objective	Target	Description of Activities
Construction (non residential) District Headquarters	To have adequate office space and adequate storage space for easy retrieval of records.	Increase the current space for the storage of birth and death records (registers) for the next twenty to thirty years.	Build an office for the department.

B: New Project Proposals: Civil Registration

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Computer Project Installation	1	To ensure easier and prompt retrieval of records/data on registration of births and deaths for use by different consumers.	Ensure births and deaths certificates are issued within two or three hours on application from the current six hours; Reduce waiting time by 60%.	Installation of two networked computers at the district headquarters. Justification: The current system is manual. Waiting time will be reduced by 60%.
Train Local Leaders on Importance of Civil Registration	2	To ensure wide coverage through awareness on the importance of registration of births and deaths and the use of vital statistics.	To achieve between 80% and 100% coverage in three years.	Community mobilization through the use of IEC materials to create awareness Justification: There is general apathy towards registration thus denying the Government vital planning data.

B: New Project Proposals: Provincial Administration

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
DC's Office Improvement Project District Headquarters	1	To ensure that the working environment at the office is enhanced.	Complete by 2002.	General painting landscaping, repairs of all the DC's offices. Justification: The current office/block is in a state of disrepair and the compound affected by soil erosion.
DC's Office Expansion District Headquarters	2	Create adequate space for smooth operations of the DC's office.	Improve the service delivery in the office and ensure smooth functioning of office work.	Extension of the DC's office. Justification: The current office space is inadequate.
Computerization of the DC's Office District Headquarters	3	To ease the work in the office and improve efficiency.	Purchase and install computers by 2002.	Installation of comput. facility for the DC's office. Justification: Will ease access to information and

				improve quality of service rendered.
Manyatta AP Lines and Water Tank Manyatta Division	4	To ensure that security is enhanced at the community level and provide adequate safe drinking water to the officers.	Complete by 2005.	Construction of AP lines and a water tank. Justification: These important facilities are lacking.
AP lines Water Project District Headquarters	5	To ensure availability of continuous safe drinking water for the AP personnel.	Ensure that all the houses in the AP lines have adequate water by 2003.	Rehabilitation of water storage facilities at the AP lines Embu. Justification: The facility is currently unutilised and need repairs.
Construction of Divisional Offices. Central, Kyeni and Nembure Divisions	6	To create adequate space for the operations of the divisional offices.	Complete construction by 2005.	Construction of office blocks. Justification: The DOs and their staff are currently accommodated in temporary or borrowed premises.
Senior Members Club Embu Town	7	To provide an acceptable facility to host officers during social gatherings and National Days celebrations.	Complete refurbishment of the existing building, fixtures and compound by 2004.	General refurbishment of the building and compound. Justification: This will enhance cohesion and team work.

3.6.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The importance of this sector will largely depend on the confidence the members of the public have on the government, which is directly influenced by the quality of the services they receive. The performance of the other sectors like Physical Infrastructure; and Tourism, Trade and Industry in delivering quality services in a cost-effective, transparent and accountable manner will therefore raise the level of confidence of the communities and their commitment to fully participate in Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order.

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

CHAPTER FOUR

IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX

4.0 INTRODUCTION

Monitoring and Evaluation has not been viewed as an integral part of project implementation. It has been taken as an academic exercise or a follow up on the project management's accountability of resources entrusted to it.

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) has not therefore been received with a positive attitude and more often than not, any attempt to incorporate it into project implementation process has been resisted as a design to install policing and fault finding measures.

On the other hand, very few project implementers recognize the importance and effectiveness of a well designed, and generally agreed upon M & E System in improving efficiency and enhancing the chances of the project objectives being realized.

M&E is one of the management tools in project implementation and should be available and utilized by all players in fulfilling project implementation i.e. financiers, implementers and the intended beneficiaries.

4.1 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION SYSTEM IN THE DISTRICT

Embu District will put in place a system for continuous and periodic review of projects by the various development committees to ensure that project input deliveries (resources), work schedules (timeframe) and annual work-plans are implemented according to approved proposals so as to realize targeted outputs as set out in the Development Plan. This system will enable the district to achieve efficient and effective project performance.

The relevance, efficiency and effectiveness of the various proposals will constantly be reviewed to enable the DDC and its committees determine the impact of various interventions on the beneficiaries and serve as lessons for future development planning, better formulation and implementation of projects and programmes.

As pointed out in chapter two, most of the stakeholders have not been participating in the implementation of the previous plan due to lack of clear guidelines on their involvement. Through the M&E, committees will be formed; the involvement of all stakeholders will be enlisted to ensure that projects and programmes are implemented as planned without losing sight of their objectives.

The M & E system will therefore be applied as a management tool in project implementation and will be utilized by all stakeholders including the intended beneficiaries of the proposed interventions. The most basic step in putting an M&E system in place is therefore to have the proposed approach widely accepted by all players.

Adequate resource support to the DM&E Unit and approval of all proposed projects by all stakeholders are necessary for putting in place an effective M & E System in the district. The first step has been undertaken with the DDC approval of all DDP projects. Detailed project proposals with clearly identified stakeholders and their responsibilities, project implementation timeframe and progress reporting schedules will be prepared annually for all projects to be implemented in any given financial year.

The DM&E Unit will create the necessary capacity to institutionalise M&E through enhancing skills where needs have been identified and initiating M&E exercise for individual projects on previously agreed terms.

Annual reports will be prepared to review status of implementation of all DDP projects. This will also provide for review of project objectives, targets and for specific project proposals depending on priorities at a particular period.

The Project Committees will be trained and expected to participate in monitoring project implementation as well as operation and maintenance. The committees will be expected to prepare their own reports in addition to participating in monitoring projects with other stakeholders.

Stakeholder responsibilities in M&E 2002-2008 Plan will be as follows;

Stakeholder	Responsibilities
Project Beneficiaries	Participate in preparation of project(s). (AWP/B including identifying types of reports to be prepared). Preparation of project(s) progress reports. Participate in project M&E.
Government Departments	Provide technical assistance in preparation of AWP and reporting schedules. Preparation of project progress reports. Participate in project monitoring and evaluation. Leadership in administration of funds for government funded projects.
Local NGOs, CBOs and other donors	Preparation of project(s) AWP/B with the community through the project committee. Preparation of quarterly progress reports. Participate in M&E of projects they are supporting. Participate in situation analysis and annual review of the DDP implementation.
DEC	Organize technical support for M&E of development projects. Organize technical support for situation analysis and annual review of the DDP.
DDC and Lower Level Development Committees	Consideration and adoption of DDP annual review reports. Approval of project proposals. Sanctions on non-adherence to agreed principles and procedures.
District M&E Unit	Initiate M&E of all development projects. Facilitate annual DDP reviews. Identify M&E training needs in the various organs and enhance capacity as per identified needs.
PMEC	Participate in monitoring and evaluation of all projects Assist the DM&E Unit in enhancing skills.

4.2 IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX

The following are the matrices for the sectors, which have been prepared to facilitate M&E of the projects proposed in the 2002-2008 District Development Plan.

4.2.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

Project Name	Costs (Kshs.)	Time Frame	M&E Indicators	Monitoring and Evaluation Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Horticulture and Traditional Food Crops	35.0 m	2002-2008	No. of Ha. Irrigated; No. of Demo. plots; No. of collection centres; No. of farmers trials; No. trained.	Completion reports; Reports to DEC/DDC; Project committee reports; Visits.	DALEO	Farmers to participate; NGOs project implementation; NGOs to support training; Marketing bodies to organise marketing of produce.
Eastern Province Horticulture and Traditional Food Crops	42.0m	2002-2008	No. of schemes; Amount of credit offered; No. of PRAS; No. of MRG. reports.	PRA reports; Reports to DEC/DDC; Field visits.	DALEO	Farmers to participate in project implementation; Marketing bodies to organise produce marketing.
NALEP – GOK/SIDA	35.0m	2002-2008	No. of focal areas; No. of FADC formed and trained; No. of farmers trained.	FA reports; Training reports; Report to DEC/DDC; FADC reports.	DALEO/ Project; Farmers Groups.	Farmers to accept and adopt extension messages; NGOs/CBO to support training.
Irrigation Development Karangi, Itimbogo and Gichangai Schemes	19.0m	2002-2006	No. of schemes/ha irrigated.	Project committee reports; Project designs; Progress reports to SDDC/DEC; Field visit; Reports.	DALEO/ Project Groups.	Project gGroup to contribute funds; NGO/CBO to support management training; Government Departments to assist in mobilization.
Fodder Conservation	0.5m	2002-2008	No. of demonstrations held; No. of hayracks constructed; Tonnes of fodder conserved.	Progress reports to DDC/DEC.	DALEO	Farmers to attend demonstrations and adopt skills.
Environmental Conservation	7.0 m	2002-2008	Baseline survey report; No. of site environmental assessments; No. of sites conserved; Environment data bank.	Progress reports to DDC/DEC; Site visits.	DECO	Government Departments, NGO'S/CBOs to highlight environment issues in projects; Provincial Administration to mobilize Community; Community to undertake

						conservation activities on farms.
Kagumori Trout Hatchery	6.0m	2002-2003	No. of fingerlings produced; No. supplied to fish farmers; No. of fish ponds and farmers undertaking fish farming; No. of rivers stocked.	Progress reports to DDC/DEC; Physical inspection.	DFO (Fisheries)	Government Departments/CBOs/NGOs to support water and soil conservation; Local farmers to establish fish farms; NGO/CBO to support farmers in establishing fish farms.
Forest Development Establishment and Management	20.5 m	2002-2008	No. of seedlings produced; No. of Ha. planted; Seedlings survival rates.	Activity expenditure reports; Progress reports to DDC/DEC; Field Inspection.	DFO	Farmers to supplement seedling production and labour; Private Sector to harvest forest products in a sustainable method.
Natural Forest Conservation and Rehabilitation	10.7m	2002-2008	Ha. planted; conservation partnerships; Prosecutions made; Community awareness creation forums held.	Reports to DEC/DDC; Annual conservation stations reports; Field inspections.	DFO (Forestry)	Local NGO/CBOs to support conservation partnerships; Other relevant Government Department to provide technical advice; Local Community to collaborate to stop poaching.
Agro-Forestry Training and Extension	8.5m	2002-2008	No. of seedlings produced and planted; No. of field days/farm visits made.	Progress reports to DEC/DDC; Training Reports; Expenditure reports.	DFO (Forestry)	Farmers to produce seedlings, plant and manage their farms; Government Departments to assist in technical advice and mobilization.
Water Supply Schemes Rehabilitation /Expansion	73.3m	2002-2006	Total km. of pipes layed; No. of additional households served; No. of projects rehabilitated/expanded.	Community action plans; Project progress reports to DDC/DEC; Project expenditure reports.	DWO Community	Community to contribute funds; NGOs, faith organisation to provide financial support; Other Government departments to assist in mobilization.
Integrated Animal Diseases and Pest Control	24.5m	2002-2008	Vaccination campaigns; Frequency of sero-surveillance; No. of holding grounds established; No. of dips reactivated/oper	Vaccination reports; Surveillance reports; Progress reports to DDC/CDEC; Dipping figures reports.	DVO	Livestock farmers to manage dips; Form consultative disease control groups and attend training; Construct vaccination crutches; NGO/CBOs to support training;

			ational; Dipping figures; Disease free zones; Reports on disease prevalence.			Research bodies to assist in investigations.
Veterinary Clinical and Public Health	20.0 m	2002- 2008	No. of slaughter houses/ slabs licensed; No. of health clinics monitored; No. of abattoir inspectors trained; Disease monitoring schedules; Diagnostic Lab. established.	Diagnostic Lab; Reports, Training reports; Progress reports to DDC/DEC.	DVO	Farmers participate in monitoring health clinics; Present animals for sampling.
Integrated Livestock Production and Marketing	52.0m	2002- 2008	No. of Livestock marketing groups/ cooperatives operational; Total value of produce/animals handled; Operational genetic bank; Rate of increase of insemination; Milk production rates; No. of A.I operators licensed; No. of fryers and dealers licensed; Total credit provided.	Marketing groups reports Progress reports to DEC/DDC; Insemination reports; A.I. Services supervision reports.	DVO	Farmers to organise groups Local NGO/CBOs to support the farmers; Farmers adopt new technologies in animal breeding; Private sector to invest in provision of A.I. Services.
Education and Training	7.0m	2002- 2008	No. of trainings and no. of trainees; Rate of increase of rural SACCOs incomes; Rate of increase of share capital.	SACCOs animal reports; Progress reports to DEC/DDC.	DCO	Cooperatives societies to jointly fund, plan and implement; Training beneficiaries to cooperate.
District Cooperative Offices	5.0m	2002- 2004	Complete and commission office block.	Report to DDC/DEC; Completion report; Physical inspection.	DCO	Embu Municipal Council to allocate Land.
Milk Processing Plant	100.m	2002- 2005	Operational processing plant; Annual milk sales; Milk production.	Progress reports to DEC/DDC; Plant management financial reports; DCO/Local	DCO/Local Investors.	Local NGOs/CBOs to promote dairy farming and mobilization of funds for share purchase; Local farmers to supply raw materials.

Computerization of Cooperative Societies	60.0m	2002-2008	No. of staff trained; No. of cooperatives computerized.	Investors. Training reports; Progress reports.	Individual Cooperative Societies.	GOK to provide IT legal framework; Relevant bodies to provide auxiliary infrastructure.
Coffee Factory Improvement	100.0m	2002-2008	Plant inventory; No. of factories modernized; Savings on processing costs.	Plant rehabilitation reports; Payments to coffee farmers; Cooperatives financial reports.	Individual cooperative societies.	GOK to coordinate/supervise implementation ; Local community to step up production.
Macadamia Processing Plant	100.0m	2002-2005	Increase in local production and sales; Operational factory.	Annual production/sales reports; Progress reports to DDC/DEC.	DCO/Local Investors.	GOK/Local NGO's/CBOs to provide extension services.

4.2.2 Physical Infrastructure

Project Name	Costs (Kshs)	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	Monitoring and Evaluation Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Mutunduri – Kianjokoma-Runyenges Ugweri Road	500m	2002-2006	No. of km. tarmacked.	Progress report to DDC/DEC; Physical inspection.	DWO (works)	Local community to provide paid unskilled labour.
Ena-Kanyuumbora Road	50m	2002	No. of km. gravelled	Progress report to DDC/DEC; Physical inspection.	DWO (works)	Local community to provide paid unskilled labour and carry out soil conservation to protect the road.
Embu-Kibugu Road	20m	2002-2003	No. of km. gravelled.	Progress report to DDC/DEC; Physical inspection.	DWO (works)	Local community to provide paid unskilled labour and carry out soil conservation to protect the road.
Manyatta-Kithunguriri Road	20m	2002-2003	No. of km. gravelled.	Progress report to DDC/DEC; Physical inspection.	DWO (works)	Local community to provide paid unskilled labour and carry out soil conservation to protect the road.
Roads 2000 Programme	360m	2002-2008	No. of km. rehabilitated/gravelled.	Progress report to DDC/DEC; Physical inspection.	DWO (works)	Local community to provide paid unskilled labour and carry out soil conservation to protect the bridge.
Construction of Bridges	13.5m	2002-2003	No. of permanent bridges.	Progress report to DDC/DEC; Physical inspection.	DWO (works)	Local community to provide paid unskilled labour and carry out soil conservation to protect the road.
Embu GK Prison staff houses	13.6m	2002-2004	No. of houses, stores and workshops completed.	Progress report to DDC/DEC; Physical inspection.	DWO (works)	GOK Prison to participate in planning and supervision.

Rwika Technical Institute	2.1m	2002-2008	No. of building technology courses started; Low cost building designs developed No. trained.	Progress reports to DEC/DDC; Annual reports.	DWO(works)	Local community to utilize the designs; Institute manage to participate in course development and management.
Slum Upgrading and Informal Settlement	14.5m	2002-2006	Type of upgrading services provided.	Progress reports to DDC/DEC Project committee reports.	DWO(works)	Residents to participate as part of the contribution. Municipal Council to collaborate.
Provincial Works Headquarters Office	20.0m	2003-2004	Complete and operational facility.	Progress reports to DD/DEC; Physical inspection.	DWO(works)	GOK to provide funds.
Standard Warehouse and Petrol Station	10m	2005	Complete and operational facility.	Physical inspection; Progress reports to DDC/DEC.	DWO	Government Departments to utilise the pool services.
Maintenance of pool Houses	50m	2002-2008	No. of houses maintained.	Progress reports; Physical inspection.	DWO	Government officers to occupy the houses.
Sewerage Pumping Station	4.0m	2002-2003	Operational state of the facility.	Progress reports; Physical inspection.	MCE	Building owners to utilize the facility.
Fire station	5.0m	2002-2004	Operational status of the station.	Progress reports; Physical inspection.	MCE	Local authority to provide land and funds.
KUTIP	40.0m	2002-2004	No. of Km. rehabilitated	Progress reports; Physical inspection.	MCE	GOK to provide funds.
Dallas Clinic	7.0m	2002-2003	Operational status; No. of patients treated.	Progress reports; Physical inspection.	MCE	Residents to use facility.
Sewerage Treatment Works	600.0m	2002-2007	% Area covered	Progress reports; Physical inspection.	MCE	GOK to provide financial support
Refuse Collection	5.0m	2002-2003	No. of refuse dumps constructed ; No./type of equipment procured.	Progress reports; Physical inspection.	MCE	GOK to provide financial support; Residents to participate in waste management.
Road Stone Pitching	3.0m	2002-2004	No. of km. covered.	Progress reports to DDC/DEC; Physical inspection.	MCE	Donors/GOK to provide funds; Community to provide labour.
Road Improvement	4.0m	2002-2005	No. of Km. gravelled.	Progress reports to DDC/DEC; Physical inspection.	MCE	Local community to prioritise project.
Embu Bus Park	1.0m	2003-2004	No. of PSVs accommodated.	Progress reports to DDC/DEC; Physical inspection.	MCE	GOK to fund the project.

Municipal Market	10.0m	2002-2004	Level of sanitation in the market.	Progress Reports to DDC/DEC; Physical Inspection.	MCE	Stall owners to cooperate to facilitate the work.
Embu Slaughter House	2.0m	2002	Operational modern slaughter house.	Progress report to DDC/DEC Physical Inspection	MCE	Operators to cooperate to facilitate the work.
Embu Town Foot Paths	2.0m	2002-2004	No. of km rehabilitated.	Physical inspection Reports to DDC/DEC	MCE	Local authority to fund.
Water Treatment Works	50.0m	2002-2004	Daily volume of safe water supplied.	Progress reports to DDC/DEC.	MCE	Local community to carry out soil conservation to reduce siltation.
Town Hall Fencing	1.5m	2002-2004	Permanent fence	Progress reports to DDC/DEC; Physical inspection	MCE	Local Authority to fund.
Rural Electrification Programme	100.0m	2002-2007	No. of households/ market centres connected.	Reports to DDC/DEC.	KP&LC	Project groups to apply and cost share.

4.2.3 Tourism, Trade and Industry

Project Name	Cost Kshs.	Time frame	M&E Indicators	Monitoring and Evaluation Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Entrepreneurs Training	1.04 m	2002-2008	No. of seminars/ Workshops; No. of entrepreneurs trained.	Workshop/ Seminar reports; Activity expenditure reports; Reports to DDC/DEC.	DIDO and DTDO.	Local NGO/CBOs to collaborate and support; Business persons to be available for training.
Small Scale Industrial Sheds	10.0m	2002-2004	No. of sheds; No. of industrialists accommodated.	Completion reports; Progress reports to DDC/DEC.	DIDO/KIE, ICDC.	Local Authority to provide support services; Local credit bodies to finance.
Fruit Processing Plant	2.0m	2002-2004	Feasibility study; Action plan on way forward	Reports to DEC/DDC.	DIDO	Interested organisations to establish facility.
Joint Loans Board	7.0m	20002-2008	Total amount loaned; Total number of loanees.	Reports to DDC/DEC on amount disbursed, number of loanees, repayment.	DTDO	Business community to invest in viable projects; Local authority to contribute to the loan fund.

Ministry of Trade and Industry Offices	5.0m	2002-2005	Complete and occupied office block.	Progress reports to DDC/DEC; Completion certificate.	DTDO	Local authority to allocate land.
Milk Processing Plant	20.0m	2002-2008	Feasibility report findings; Recommendations on way forward.	Feasibility study findings; Action Plan.	DTDO	Interested local investors to take up the project.
Nyanjara Fish Pond	0.86m	2002	No. of ponds; No. of fingerlings stocked.	Reports to DDC/DEC; Project committee reports.	KWS	Community groups to participate; Relevant government department to provide management skills.
Community Wildlife Support	5.0m	2002-2008	No. and type of community project supported; No. of beneficiaries.	Reports to DDC/DEC project; Committee reports.	KWS	Government/Departments/CBOs/NGOs to provide group management training; Community to participate through contributions.
Elephant Electric Solar Fence	12.0m	2002-2003	No. of km constructed.	Physical inspections; Reports to DDC/DEC.	KWS	Community to participate; Other interested agencies to co-finance.
Forest Conservation Awareness Creation	0.5m	2002-2004	No. of forest interest groups trained.	Reports to DDC/DEC.	KWS	Relevant CBOs/NGOs and Government Departments to support training.
Afforestation Programme	2.0m	2002-2005	Ha. Planted; No. of seedlings produced and planted.	Physical inspection; Reports to DDC/DEC.	KWS	Local CBOs/NGOs to support community initiative to create alternative sources of income.
Mt. Kenya Master Plan	5.0m	2002-2005	Master Plan recommendations; Forest protection task force report.	Task force progress reports; Reports to DDC/DEC.	KWS	Forest working groups to participate in implementing the Action Plan.

4.2.4 Human Resource Development

Project Name	Costs (Kshs)	Time frame	M&E Indicators	Monitoring and Evaluation Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
HIV/AIDS Programme	33.5m	2002-2008	No. of training sessions; No. of VCTs; No. people benefiting from home based care; IGA Projects started; No. of condoms distributed; No. Youth centres established; HIV/AIDS and STD patients treated.	Training reports; Testing results; Care and support project reports; Hospital reports.	DMOH	Local CBO/NGOs to support project and training; ACU and CACCs to implement supplementary programmes.
Malaria Control Programme	16.5m	2002-2008	No. of nets distributed;	Progress reports to	DMOH/DPHO	Community members to

			No. of fogging machines procured; No. of leaders/Health workers trained; No. of demonstration houses constructed; Malaria control barazas; Drugs supplied.	DEC/DDC. Training reports; Drug supply schedule reports.		attend training/barazas; Local NGOs/CBOs to support training; Local authorities to undertake bush clearing.
Sanitation Programme	8.0m	2002-2008	No. of VIP latrines for demonstration; No. of weekly clean ups; Frequency of market, towns and public institutions clean ups.	Physical inspection; Reports to DDC/DEC.	DPHO	Local Public institutions to participate; Local Authorities to provide clean up equipment and participate.
Food Hygiene and Nutrition	7.1m	2002-2008	No. of children covered; No. of training sessions; Frequency of food sampling.	Feeding programme reports; Reports to DDC/DEC.	DMOH/DPHO	Local Nutrition based NGO/CBOs to support; Local Leaders to identify eligible cases.
Water Quality Project	8.4m	2002-2008	No. of wells/springs protected; No. of roof catchments; No. of water samples analysed; Community education sessions.	Progress reports to DDC/DEC; Water analysis report; Training reports.	DPHO	Members of the public to participate; Local NGOs to co - finance initiative.
Reproductive Health	7.0m	2002-2007	No. of training sessions; No. of TBAs trained; Immunization coverage.	Project reports to DDC/DEC; Training reports	DPHO/MPH.	Local NGOs to supplement training.
Embu Provincial General Hospital Staff Houses	450.0 m	2002-2005	Completion of Type "D" flats; Operational borehole; Complete OPD block lab, and X-ray centre; Complete casualty wing.	Progress Reports to DEC/DDC; Physical inspection.	DMOH	GOK/donors to fund some projects.
Runyenjes Sub District Hospital	7.0m	2002-2006	Operational OPD Block, male ward and mortuary; Occupied staff houses.	Progress reports to DEC/DDC; Physical inspection.	DMOH	Potential demonstration to fund some projects.
Health Facilities Physical Improvement	24.9m	2002-2008	Completed projects according to proposed/planne	Project completion reports; Physical	DMOH	Individual Health Management Boards to source funds to

			d improvements.	inspection.		supplement implementation; Local NGOs /Faith Organisations to provide financial support.
Moi Stadium Development	6.0m	2002-2004	Complete perimeter fence, track and field of acceptable standards.	Progress reports to DDC/DEC; Physical inspection.	DSO (Sports)	Corporate bodies/Sports. Association to co finance.
Indoor Games Complex	2.0m	2002-2005	A complete and operational complex.	Progress reports to DDC/DEC; Physical inspection.	DSO (Sports)	Sports associations, Cooperate bodies, Local authority to cost share.
Training of Sports Personnel	0.4m	2002-2004	No. of coaches, sports administrators trained; No. of sports clinics held.	Reports to DDC/DEC	DSO (Sports)	Sports administrators to identify eligible trainees.
Embu Cultural Centre	30.0m	2002-2003	Complete cultural centre; Cultural activities being undertaken.	Physical inspection; Progress reports.	DCO(culture)	Local cultural groups to utilize the facility.
Support to self help Groups	5.0m	2002-2008	No. and amount of grants; Share capital mobilized; No. of groups benefiting.	Reports to DEC/DDC; Annual financial report.	DSDO/DCO	Group leaders and NGOs to work out modalities; Members to register.
Training Group Leaders.	1.0m	2002-2004	No. of groups trained; No. of training subjects covered.	Training reports; Reports to DDC/DEC.	DSDO	Local NGOs to support; Trainees to train others.
Support to the disabled	2.0m	2002-2007	Value of materials support; No. of market oriented courses started; No. of production kits issued.	Reports to DEC/DDC; Periodic reports on enrolment levels at ERC.	DSDO	Local community to provide material support.
Youth Centres	2.0m	2003-2005	No. of centres Type of youth programmes	Reports to DDC/DEC	DSDO	Youth to utilize facilities.
Construction of Secondary Schools Education facilities	93.2m	2002-2008	Amounts of project funds raised; Facilities completed and operational as per proposals.	Progress reports to DDC/DEC. Physical inspection.	DEO/BOGs	Community to cost share.
Baseline Survey on CNSP	1.5M	2002	Survey reports Action on recommendations.	Annual reports Quarterly reports on follow up to DDC/DEC.	DCO/Children	Relevant NGOs and faith organization to participate.
Formation of DCACs	0.2m	2002	No. of DCACs formed; No. of training	Minutes/reports; Reports to	DCO (Children)	Local leaders to assist in enlisting members.

			workshops for DCACs.	DEC/DDC.		
Voluntary VCO Programme	0.25m	2002-2007	No. of VCO recruited; No. of training workshops for VCO.	Training reports; Reports to DEC/DDC.	DCO (Children)	Locals to offer services; NGOs and Faith organizations to provide training.
Embu District Orphanage	10.0m	2002-2006	Operational facility; No. of admissions.	Progress reports on construction; Reports to DEC/DDC.	DCO (Children)	Willing donors to support initiative; Local NGOs and Faith Organisations to support and promote the project.
Community Mobilization and Promotion of Adult Education	0.98m	2002-2008	No. of classes opened; Enrolment rates; No. of learning centres.	Divisional quarterly reports; Reports to DDC/DEC.	DAEO	Govt. departments to assist in promotion; NGOs/CBOs to provide forums and support.
Adult Education Teachers Professional Training	0.4m	2002-2005	No. of trainees.	Reports to DDC/DEC.	DAEO	Eligible institutions to provide opportunities.
Capacity Building for Adult Education teachers	2.1m	2002	Enrolment rates and attendance.	Reports to DDC/DEC	DAEO	NGOs/CBOs to support through seminars.
Adult Education Resource Centres	1.2m	2002-2005	No. of operational centres.	Progress reports; Quarterly centre reports.	DAEO	CBOs/NGOs and other Government departments to provide materials and relevant documents.
Divisional Headquarters		2003-2006	No. of offices constructed.	Progress reports; Physical inspection	DAEO	

4.2.5 Information Communication Technology

Project Name	Costs (Kshs)	Time frame	M&E Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholder Responsibilities
IT Equipment for DIDC	0.6M	2002	No. of computers and type of softwares installed.	Physical inspection; Progress reports to DDC/DEC.	DDO	Government officers Community to utilize facility.
Training on IT	0.9m	2002-2004	No. of T.O.T. trained.	Progress reports to DDC/DEC.	DDO	Local IT firms to offer attachment.
DIDC Resource Support	1.4m	2002-2007	Amount of funds received.	Reports on expenditure; Progress reports to DDC/DEC.	DDO	Local NGOs/CBOs, Universities/research bodies to provide materials for DIDC.

4.2.6 Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order

Project Name	Costs (Kshs)	Time frame	M&E Indicators	Monitoring and Evaluation Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
DIDC	0.8M	2002-2003	Adequate sitting space for reading and DMIS equipment.	Progress reports to DDC/DEC; Physical inspection.	DDO	Members of the public to utilize facility.
District Planning Unit and DM&E Unit	2.5m	2002-2008	No. of reports and work plans prepared; Level of resource support including vehicle.	Progress reports to DDC/DEC; Physical inspection.	DDO	All stakeholders involved in development activities to cooperate.
Capacity Building in participatory Development	1.5m	2002-2003	No. of training sessions; No. of trainees.	Training reports; Reports to DEC/DDC	DDO	Local NGOs to provide technical support and assist in training.
Seminars/Work shops on Reform Programmes	1.2m	2002-2004	No. of training sessions; No. of trainees.	Training reports; Reports to DEC/DDC.	DDO	Government officers and local leaders to participate.
Construction of staff Houses – GK Prison	10.0m	2002-2004	No. of houses; No. of officers housed.	Physical inspection; Reports to DEC/DDC.	GK Prison.	MORPW to provide design and supervision.
Water Supply – GK Prison	2.0m	2002	Borehole supply capacity.	Reports to DDC/DEC	GK prison.	GOK/donors to provide financial support.
Installation of Electricity - GK Prison	1.0m	2002	New services offered in dispensary.	Reports to DDC/DEC; Physical inspection	GK Prison.	KP&LC to install power line.
HIV/AIDS Awareness (Prison)	0.5m	2002-2008	No. of outreach programmes; No. of people trained.	Training reports; Reports to DDC/DEC.	GK Prison.	Local NGOs to support the initiative, DMOH to provide technical support, DACC to support.
Provision of Labour	1.4m	2002-2008	No. of offenders covered; No. of institutions benefiting.	Supervision reports; Reports to DDC/DEC.	DPO (Probation).	Local Community to volunteer supervisory services.
AP Line Water Project	0.3m	2002	Capacity of storage tank; No. of stand pipes and demand met.	Physical inspection; Reports to DDC/DEC.	DC	District Water Engineer to supervise.
Expansion of DC's Office	2.0m	2002-2003	Size of additional office space.	Physical inspection; Reports to DDC/DEC	DC	MORPW to supervise.
Construction of Divisional offices	4.5m	2003-2005	No. of offices constructed; No. of officers accommodated.	Physical inspection; Progress reports to DDC/DEC.	DC	Public to contribute part of the cost; MORPW to provide design.

Computerization of DC's Office	0.3m	2002	No. of computers and accessories procured/installed.	Physical inspection; Reports to DDC/DEC.	DC	Private sector to provide and install.
Manyatta AP Lines and Water Storage	2.0m	2003-2005	No. of houses constructed Size of tank constructed.	Physical inspection Reports to DDC/DEC.	DC	MORPW to supervise
Construction of Office block	0.5m	2002-2003	Complete block with adequate storage space.	Progress report; Physical inspection.	DCRO	MORPW to supervise.
Local Leaders Training	0.3M	2002-2004	No. of workshops/seminar; Registration coverage.	Training reports; Reports to DDC/DEC.	DCRO	Local leaders to identify people to be trained.
Computer Installation	0.31m	2002-2003	No. of computers; Waiting time for certification on application.	Reports to DEC/DDC.	DCRO	Private sector to provide service.
Police Posts	6.0m	2002-2004	No. of police posts.	Physical inspection; Reports to DDC/DEC.	Police Department	Public works to provide technical advice.
Staff Houses	25m	2002-2006	No. of houses completed.	Physical inspection; Reports to DDC/DEC.	Police Department	MOPW to provide low costs designs.
Senior Members Club	0.5m	2002	Repairs/Renovations.	Physical inspection; Reports to DDC/DEC.	DC	Senior members to utilize facility for it to be self-sustaining; MORPW to supervise.

4.3 SUMMARY OF KEY MONITORING EVALUATION, IMPACT AND PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Sector	2001 Present Situation	2004 Mid-Term	2008 End of Plan Period
Agricultural and Rural Development			
Cash crop production area	18,354 Ha	20,000Ha	22,000Ha
Food crop production area	12,600 Ha	15,000 Ha	18,000 Ha
Livestock Production			
Area covered by fish ponds	5.4 units	10 units	15 units
Land carrying capacity	1.0 acres	1.0 acres	0.5 acres
Physical Infrastructure			
Roads upgrading to bitumen standards	50.8km	68.8km	86.8km
Gravelled roads	268km	393km	493km
Rural access roads	264.2km	300km	400km
No. of Airports/Airstrips	1	1	1
Health			
Infant mortality rate	56/1,000	50/10,000	45/1,000
Health centres	4	6	10
Doctor/Patient ratio	1:10,474	1:10,000	1:9,000
HIV/AIDS prevalent	26%	20%	10%
Average distance to health centre	10km	8km	5km
Education			

Primary school enrolment rates	96%	98%	100%
Primary school drop out rates	3.4%	3%	1%
Teacher: Pupil ratio	1:22	1:25	1:30
Secondary school enrolment rate	42%	45%	60%
Secondary school drop out rate	5.9%	5%	3%
Teacher/Pupil ratio	1:16	1:20	1:25
Number of other training institutions	18	20	25
District literacy level	83%	85%	90%
Social-Economic Indicators			
Population growth rate	1.7%	1.6%	1.2%
Poverty levels	56%	50%	40%
Water and Sanitation			
Number of household with access to piped water	40,444	48,044	58,522
Average distance to nearest water point	1.5km	1.2km	0.8km
Number of boreholes	70	75	85
Number of dams	1	1	2
Energy			
Number of houses with electricity connections	5,595	6,000	8,000
Communications			
Number of households with telephone connections	1,287	1,800	2,500
Mobile telephone coverage	30%	50%	100%
Number of Post/Sub-post offices	11	12	15
Trade, Commerce and Industry			
Number of tourist class hotels	1	1	2
Number of licensed business	1,478	2,000	3,000
Number of informal sector enterprises	1,625	2,000	5,000
Number of banks	4	4	5
Number of micro-finance institutions	4	4	8